

# Pharma Sendup

19-15

## PHARMACOLOGY SEND UP (MCQ TYPE)

Time: 60 minutes

Marks: 60

(9)

1. Which of the following is a phase II drug metabolism reaction associated with a genetic polymorphism?  
a. Acetylation      b. Glucuronidation      c. Oxidation      d. Reduction
2. A woman is taking oral contraceptives (OCPs). Which of the following drugs is unlikely to reduce the effectiveness of the OCPs?  
a. Carbamazepine      b. Phenytoin      c. Ketoconazole      d. Phenobarbital
3. A set of properties that characterizes the effect of drug on body is called:  
a. Lipid solubility      b. Pharmacodynamics      c. Pharmacokinetics      d. Protonation
4. A genetically determined unexpected abnormal reaction to a drug is known as:  
a. Toxic effect      b. Dependence      c. Adiosyncrasy      d. Tolerance
5. Urination in the human subject is decreased by:  
a. Muscarinic agonist      b. Muscarinic antagonist      c. Cholinesterase inhibitors      d. Nicotinic agonist
6. Prior to an eye exam a patient is given a drug that causes mydriasis but has no effect on accommodation. What is the most likely identity of this drug?  
a. Mecamylamine      b. Neostigmine      c. Pilocarpine      d. Phenylephrine
7. Following a myocardial infarct, a 40 year old male patient is being treated prophylactically with propranolol. You would be concerned about the use of this drug if the patient also had what comorbid condition?  
a. Essential tremor      b. Glaucoma      c. Classic/stable angina      d. Diabetes
8. A farmer 30 years of age known smoker presents in emergency with complaints of watering from eyes, sweating, frequency of urine and confusion. On examination his pupil was constricted, his BP was 110/70mmHg and heart rate is 60/min. what will you do to treat his complaints:  
a. O<sub>2</sub> inhalation      b. IV infusion of normal saline  
c. Atropine infusion      d. Advise the patient to sit in dark room
9. The atropine derivative used in the treatment of peptic ulcer is  
a. Homatropine      b. Oxybutynin      c. Pirenzipine      d. Ipratropium
10. The direct cardiac effects of dobutamine would be blocked by:  
a. Atropine      b. Metoprolol      c. Clonidine      d. Isoproterenol
11. A 7 years old boy with a previous history of bee sting allergy is brought to the emergency department after being stung by 3 bees. If this child has sign of anaphylaxis, what is the treatment of choice?  
a. Ephedrine      b. Epinephrine  
c. Histamine      d. Phenylephrine
12. The drug STREPTOKINASE is:  
a. Thrombolytic agent      b. Anticoagulant  
c. Platelet aggregation inhibitor      d. Coagulant

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## Anti-Hyperlipidemic Drug that blocks HMG-CoA reductase is:

13. The antihyperlipidemic drug that blocks HMG-CoA reductase is:  
a. Nicotin b. Gemfibrozil c. Atorvastatin ✓ d. Colestipol
14. Which one of the following **Vasodilators** can cause hypertrichosis (increased hair growth):  
a. Nicardipine ✓ b. Minoxidil ✓ c. Atropine d. Captopril
15. Which of the following drugs can cause hypotension by release of Histamine:  
a. Diazepam b. Pancuronium c. Tizanidine ✓ d. Tubocurarine ✓
16. Reflex tachycardia is most commonly associated with:  
a. Propranolol ✓ b. Nitrates ✓ c. Verapamil d. Diltiazem
17. Which side effect is associated with spironolactone:  
a. Alkalosis b. Hirsutism ✓ c. Hyperkalemia ✓ d. Hypercalcemia
18. A patient with hypertension also suffers from essential tremor. Optimal treatment of the patient should include management with:  
a. Prazosin ✓ b. Clonidine ✓ c. Metoprolol ✓ d. Lidocaine
19. Cardiac glycosides act by:  
a. Opening K+ channels b. Opening Na+ channels  
✓ Inhibiting Na-K+ pump ✓ c. Stimulating beta receptor d. Stimulating alpha receptor
20. An example of atypical antipsychotic is:  
✓ Risperidone ✓ b. Chlorpromazine c. Haloperidol d. Promethazine
21. The antidepressant drug that also decreases nicotine craving is:  
a. Buspirone b. Trazodone c. Mirtazapine ✓ d. Bupropion ✓
22. The action of which of the following drugs can be reversed by flumazenil?  
a. Etomidate b. Fentanyl ✓ c. Midazolam ✓ d. Thiopentone
23. Which of the following is mode of action of local anesthetics?  
✓ Blockade of sodium channels ✓ b. Blockade of calcium channels  
c. Blockade of potassium channels d. Opening of chloride channels
24. A known I/V drug abuser is found unconscious on the street. A diagnosis of acute morphine poisoning is made. Which of the following is NOT a sign of acute opioid intoxication:  
✓ Lacrimation, Salivation ✓ b. Respiratory depression  
c. Pinpoints pupils d. Corna
25. Gingival hyperplasia is associated with which drug:  
a. Diazepam ✓ b. Phenytoin ✓ c. Ethosuxamide d. Valproic acid
26. A 35 years old patient complaining of severe pain along the Rt. Side of jaw and face; the best choice of this neuralgic pain is:  
a. Methadone b. Ibuprofen ✓ c. Carbamazepine ✓ d. Lorazepam
27. An example of anti-parkinsonian drug which is dopamine receptor agonist:  
a. Levodopa b. Carbidopa ✓ c. Bromocriptine ✓ d. Benztrapine
28. Which of the following anesthetics produces dissociative anesthesia:  
a. Thiopental b. Midazolam ✓ c. Ketamine ✓ d. Propofol
29. A patient suffers from troublesome allergic rhinitis due to pollen, and you want to prescribe a drug for her that is least likely to cause sedation. What would your best choice be?  
a. Antihistamine ✓ b. Cromolyn c. Hydroxyzine ✓ d. Loracade



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30. Which of the following drugs inhibits thromboxane synthesis much more effectively than prostacyclin synthesis:  
a. Aspirin      b. Hydrocortisone      c. Ibuprofen      d. Indomethacin
31. Which of the following is a leukotriene receptor blocker:  
a. Alprostadil      b. Aspirin      c. Ibuprofen      d. Zafirlukast
32. A suicide inhibitor of xanthine oxidase used in chronic gout is:  
a. Allopurinol      b. Probenecid      c. Colchicine      d. Sulindac
33. An example of disease modifying anti rheumatic drug which binds tumor necrosis factor (TNF):  
a. Etanercept      b. Penicillamine      c. Methotrexate      d. Gold salts
34. Ipratropium bromide is:  
a. Beta 2 agonist      b. Antimuscarinic agent      c. Antihistamine      d. Corticosteroid      *used in COPD*
35. A long acting beta adrenergic drug used in asthma is:  
a. Salbutamol      b. Salmeterol      c. Ipratropium      d. Theophylline
36. Which drug accumulates in parietal cell canaliculi irreversibly inhibits H+/K+ ATPase?  
a. Cimetidine      b. Diphenoxylate      c. Esomeprazole      d. Metoclopramide
37. A 45 years old man with a duodenal ulcer was treated with a combination of drugs intended to heal the mucosal damage and to eradicate Helicobacter pylori. Which of the following anti-bacterial drugs is used commonly to eradicate intestinal Helicobacter pylori:  
a. Cefazolin      b. Ciprofloxacin      c. Clarithromycin      d. Clindamycin
38. All are uses of insulin except:  
a. Diabetes mellitus      b. Burns      c. Hypokalemia      d. Anorexia nervosa
39. Which of the following drugs act by increasing insulin secretion?  
a. Biguanides      b. Sulfonylureas      c. Meglitinides      d. Thiazolidinediones
40. Oral contraceptives are not used for:  
a. Menstrual regulation      b. Treatment of breast carcinoma      c. Contraception      d. Dysmenorrhea
41. Thyroxine (T4) is:  
a. More active than T3      b. Less active than T3      c. Released from adrenals      d. Released from pancreas
42. Which one of the following drugs inhibits the nucleic acid synthesis?  
a. Penicillins      b. Cephalosporins      c. Fluoroquinolones      d. Aminoglycosides
43. Optic neuritis (visual disturbance) is adverse effect of which of the following agents:  
a. Ethambutol      b. Isoniazid      c. Rifampicin      d. All
44. Which one of the following is most likely to be equally effective in the treatment of amebic dysentery and backpacker's diarrhea?  
a. Ciprofloxacin      b. Diloxanide      c. Metronidazole      d. Cortimexazole
45. Infant of a patient with folic acid deficiency anemia would have risk of which of the following:  
a. Coagulopathies      b. Liver damage      c. Neural tube defect      d. Kidney damage
46. The plant derived anti-cancer agents that act in M phase of cell cycle and arrest polymerization of tubulin are:  
a. Anthracyclines      b. Vinca alkaloids      c. Camphothecins      d. Epipodophylotoxins