

1. Examples of prodrug are all, except:

- a) levodopa;
- b) omeprazole;
- c) enalapril;
- d) indomethacin;
- e) sulfasalazine.

2. Which of the following is prodrug?

- a) enalapril;
- b) dipivefrine;
- c) mercaptopurine;
- d) phenytoin;
- e) linezolid.

3. Drug which causes fetal renal anomalies:

- a) enalapril;
- b) furosemide;
- c) amlodipine;
- d) phenytoin;
- e) amoxicillin.

4. Action of angiotensin II:

- a) systemic vasoconstriction;
- b) systemic vasodilatation;
- c) renal vasodilatation;
- d) reabsorption of Na, K in proximal renal tubule, water reabsorption;
- e) reabsorption of Ca, Cl in proximal renal tubule, water reabsorption.

5. Which is a prodrug?

- a) enalapril;
- b) clonidine;
- c) salmeterol;
- d) acetazolamide;
- e) captopril.

6. Which of the following drugs would be removed by dialysis?

- a) digoxin;
- b) salicylates;
- c) amiodarone;
- d) organophosphates;
- e) bisoprolol.

7. One of the following is a prodrug:

- a) enalapril;
- b) neostigmine;

- c) esmolol;
- d) captopril;
- e) lisinopril.

8. Which of the following drugs has covalent interaction with its target?

- a) aspirin;
- b) proserine;
- c) nitric oxide;
- d) bosentan;
- e) paracetamol.

9. Free water clearance decreased by:

- a) vincristine;
- b) vinblastine;
- c) chlorpropamide;
- d) furosemide;
- e) lidocaine.

10. Which drug has a wide therapeutic index?

- a) digoxin;
- b) lithium;
- c) phenytoin;
- d) penicillin;
- e) digoxin.

11. Drugs causing hyperglycemia:

- a) beta blockers;
- b) glucocorticoids;
- c) cardiac glycosides;
- d) indomethacin;
- e) aspirin.

12. All of the following drugs can cross placenta, except:

- a) phenytoin;
- b) diazepam;
- c) morphine;
- d) heparin;
- e) amitriptyline.

13. Drugs given by IV route:

- a) heparin;
- b) pantoprazole;
- c) ranitidine;
- d) sumatriptan;
- e) neomycin.

14. Drugs which cause malformation in the fetus include:

- a) heparin;
- b) warfarin;
- c) valproic acid;
- d) steroids;
- e) acetaminophene.

15. All are nephrotoxic, except:

- a) lithium;
- b) gentamicin;
- c) chlorpromazine;
- d) cephalosporins;
- e) amikacin.

16. Which of the following can be given with dose adjustment:

- a) levodopa + metoclopramide;
- b) gentamicin + furosemide;
- c) ferrous sulphate + tetracycline;
- d) clonidine + chlorpromazine;
- e) ampicillin+furosemide.

17. Gout is not caused by which of the following:

- a) chlorthalidone;
- b) sulfinpyrazone;
- c) aspirin;
- d) pyrazinamide;
- e) indapamide.

18. Gynaecomastia is a side effect of all, except:

- a) digitalis;
- b) ketoconazole;
- c) rifampicin;
- d) spironolactone;
- e) methyldopa.

19. Drug causing hirsutism and gynaecomastia:

- a) spironolactone;
- b) rifampicin;
- c) penicillin;
- d) bumetanide;
- e) indapamid.

20. Which of the following is least likely to cause interstitial nephritis on chronic use:

- a) methicillin;

- b) cefalotin;
- c) heparin;
- d) ampicillin
- e) cefaclor

21. Which of the following is not an amide:

- a) procaine;
- b) lidocaine;
- c) bupivacaine;
- d) mepivacaine;
- e) articaine.

22. Local anaesthetics act by inhibiting:

- a) influx of K⁺;
- b) efflux of K⁺;
- c) influx of Na⁺;
- d) efflux of Na⁺;
- e) influx of Ca²⁺.

23. Neostigmine antagonizes nondepolarizing blockade by all of the following mechanisms, except:

- a) decreasing the breakdown of acetylcholine at the motor end plate;
- b) preventing K⁺ efflux from the cell;
- c) increasing the release of acetylcholine at the motor end plate;
- d) depolarization of the motor end plate;
- e) preventing Na⁺ efflux from the cell.

24. Diagnosis of myasthenia gravis is by using:

- a) edrophonium;
- b) neostigmine;
- c) succinylcholine;
- d) atropine;
- e) ipratropium bromide.

25. Drug used for postoperative reversal of muscular paralysis is:

- a) neostigmine;
- b) pyridostigmine;
- c) physostigmine;
- d) d-tubocurarine;
- e) galanthamine.

26. Test for myasthenia gravis is:

- a) succinylcholine;
- b) edrophonium;
- c) atracurium;

- d) d-tubocurarine;
- e) atropine.

27. Actions of atropine are all, except:

- a) bronchoconstriction;
- b) tachycardia;
- c) mydriasis;
- d) CNS stimulation;
- e) constipation.

28. Atropine causes:

- a) decreased cardiac output;
- b) heart block;
- c) hypertension;
- d) miosis;
- e) sweating.

29. Atropine-mechanism of action in poisoning:

- a) reactivation of choline-esterase;
- b) acts on central and peripheral postganglionic receptors;
- c) acts on central and peripheral cholinergic receptors;
- d) acts on peripheral cholinergic receptors only;
- e) acts on central cholinergic receptors.

30. All of the following drugs may be used to relieve urinary spasms after urological procedures, except:

- a) darifenacin;
- b) oxybutynin;
- c) tolterodine;
- d) tiotropium;
- e) sibutin.

31. Vecuronium acts on:

- a) cerebral cortex;
- b) myoneural junction;
- c) muscle fibres;
- d) spinal cord ;
- e) liver.

32. Suxamethonium causes:

- a) jaundice;
- b) splenomegaly;
- c) atrial fibrillation;
- d) muscle fasciculation;
- e) liver damage.

33. Fasciculations are caused by:

- a) vecuronium;
- b) suxamethonium;
- c) atracurium;
- d) pancuronium;
- e) pipecuronium.

34. True about pseudocholinesterase:

- a) present in neuromuscular junction;
- b) level is increased in pregnancy;
- c) succinylcholine is metabolized;
- d) organophosphorus inhibit it;
- e) level is increased in men.

35. The action of noncompetitive muscle blockers is affected by:

- a) hypocalcemia;
- b) hyponatremia;
- c) hyperthermia;
- d) all of the above;
- e) hypochloremia.

36. Fasciculations are caused by:

- a) vecuronium;
- b) suxamethonium;
- c) atracurium;
- d) pancuronium;
- e) pipecuronium.

37. Central muscle relaxants act by:

- a) decreased nerve conduction;
- b) inhibits spinal polysynaptic reflexes;
- c) block conduction across neuromuscular junction;
- d) depression;
- e) decreased muscle excitation.

38. Sympathomimetic drugs are useful in the therapy of all of the following conditions, except:

- a) acute decompensated heart failure;
- b) hypotension;
- c) erectile dysfunction;
- d) none of the above;
- e) tachycardia.

39. True about tachyphylaxis is:

- a) direct sympathemimetic involved;

- b) mechanism clearly understood;
- c) ephedrine tachyphylaxis reversed with noradrenaline;
- d) indirect sympathomimetics involved;
- e) direct sympathoblockers involved.

40. True of the following is:

- a) beta-1 receptors in heart stimulate its contractions;
- b) beta-2 receptors in heart stimulate its contractions;
- c) beta-3 receptors are present in smooth muscles;
- d) alpha-receptors cause preganglionic stimulation;
- e) beta-1 receptors are in vessels.

41. Mechanism of action of epinephrine in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation is:

- a) increase myocardial oxygen demand;
- b) increase SA-node activity;
- c) respiratory center stimulation;
- d) decreased blood flow to epicardium and endocardium;
- e) respiratory center blockage.

42. Beta-1 selective agonist is:

- a) terbutaline;
- b) albuterol;
- c) dobutamine;
- d) isoetharine;
- e) isadrin.

43. Which one of the following drugs is not a catecholamine?

- a) epinephrine;
- b) norepinephrine;
- c) dopamine;
- d) phenylephrine;
- e) mezaton.

44. In treatment of cardiac failure, dobutamine acts by all the following mechanisms, except:

- a) α -adrenergic receptors agonism;
- b) β -adrenergic receptors agonism;
- c) dopamine receptor agonism;
- d) increasing force of contraction;
- e) increasing heart rate.

45. Drug of choice for cardiogenic shock:

- a) dopamine;
- b) propranolol;
- c) digitalis;

- d) milrinone;
- e) acebutalol.

46. Adrenaline causes vasoconstriction in all of the following vessels, except:

- a) intestinal
- b) cerebral;
- c) cutaneous;
- d) renal;
- e) stomach.

47. Which of the following is a drug of choice for cardiogenic shock?

- a) dopamine;
- b) adrenaline;
- c) mephenteramine;
- d) digoxin;
- e) digitoxin.

48. All are endogenous catecholamines, except:

- a) epinephrine;
- b) norepinephrine;
- c) dopamine;
- d) dobutamine;
- e) adrenaline.

49. Selective alpha-1a-adrenoblocker is:

- a) prazosin;
- b) terazosin;
- c) tamsulosin;
- d) indoramine;
- e) izadrin.

50. All of the following can be associated with beta-2 agonists treatment, except:

- a) hyperkalemia;
- b) hyperglycemia;
- c) detrusor relaxation;
- d) relaxation of gut and bronchial muscles;
- e) uterus relaxation.

51. All of the following are side effects of beta-2 agonists in preterm labour, except:

- a) increasing tone of uterus;
- b) tremor;
- c) tachycardia;
- d) hyperkalemia;
- e) relaxation of gut and bronchial muscles.

52. Contraindication of β -blockers is:

- a) bronchial asthma;
- b) CHF;
- c) hypertension;
- d) arrhythmias;
- e) chronic heart failure.

53. Beta-blockers are used in all, except:

- a) hypertension;
- b) thyrotoxicosis;
- c) variant angina;
- d) all of the above;
- e) tachyarrhythmias.

54. Timolol can be given in all, except:

- a) myocardial infarction;
- b) bronchial asthma;
- c) peptic ulcer;
- d) CHF;
- e) angina pectoris.

55. All are true about beta-blockers, except:

- a) atenolol is longer acting than metoprolol;
- b) labetalol has both alpha and beta blocking action;
- c) carvedilol has alpha agonistic and selective beta-1 blocking action;
- d) nadolol has longest half-life;
- e) carvedilol has alpha blocking and selective beta-1 blocking action.

56. All of the following are nonselective beta-blockers with additional action, except:

- a) carvedilol;
- b) betaxolol;
- c) propranolol;
- d) labetalol;
- e) proxodolol.

57. All of the following are selective beta-1 blockers, except:

- a) atenolol;
- b) metoprolol;
- c) labetalol;
- d) betaxolol;
- e) propranolol.

58. Beta-blocker with peripheral vasodilator action is:

- a) carvedilol;

- b) propranolol;
- c) atenolol;
- d) acebutolol;
- e) celiprolol.

59. Beta-blocker that can be used in renal failure is all, except:

- a) propranolol;
- b) pindolol;
- c) sotalol;
- d) oxyprenolol;
- e) celiprolol.

60. All the following are selective beta-blockers, except:

- a) atenolol;
- b) esmolol;
- c) bisoprolol;
- d) celiprolol;
- e) metoprolol.

61. Which of the following has the shortest plasma half-life?

- a) propranolol;
- b) esmolol;
- c) timolol;
- d) atenolol;
- e) metoprolol.

62. Propranolol is indicated in all of the following conditions, except:

- a) thyrotoxicosis;
- b) variant angina;
- c) migraine;
- d) hypertension;
- e) tachiarhythmia.

63. Beta-blocker acts by:

- a) ↓ cardiac output;
- b) ↓ HR;
- c) ↓ BP;
- d) all;
- e) ↓ conduction.

64. In a person with HR = 120, rate is reduced by:

- a) propranolol;
- b) phentolamine;
- c) phenoxybenzamine;
- d) prazosin;

e) nitroglycerin.

65. Property making cardioselective beta-blockers desirable is:

- a) less bronchoconstriction;
- b) adverse effect on lipid profile;
- c) cause glucose intolerance;
- d) may be used in Raynaud's disease;
- e) less liable to impair exercise capacity.

66. Tolerance occurs to all side effects of morphine, except:

- a) sedation;
- b) constipation;
- c) pain relieving;
- d) euphoric effect;
- e) relaxation.

67. The drug not used for analgesia in a head injury patient is:

- a) morphine;
- b) NSAID;
- c) rofecoxib;
- d) acetaminophen;
- e) paracetamol.

68. Buprenorphine is:

- a) partial agonist;
- b) pure antagonist;
- c) agonist-antagonist;
- d) none of the above;
- e) pure agonist.

69. Sufentanyl is a/an:

- a) analgesic;
- b) antibiotic;
- c) anticholinergic;
- d) newer antihistaminic;
- e) anticoagulant.

70. Buprenorphine is partial agonist of:

- a) mu receptor;
- b) delta receptor;
- c) kappa receptor;
- d) sigma receptor;
- e) alfa receptor.

- 71. The mu (μ) opioid receptor is responsible for the following effects all, except:**
- a) miosis;
 - b) bradycardia;
 - c) hypothermia;
 - d) bronchodilation;
 - e) sedative effect.
- 72. Which of the following actions is ascribed to delta type of opioid receptors?**
- a) supraspinal analgesia;
 - b) respiratory depression;
 - c) euphoria;
 - d) reduced intestinal motility;
 - e) myosis.
- 73. Which analgesic is not used in acute myocardial infarction?**
- a) morphine;
 - b) pentazocine;
 - c) pethidine;
 - d) buprenorphine;
 - e) phentanyl.
- 74. Morphine can be used in all the following conditions, except:**
- a) head injury;
 - b) asthma;
 - c) hypothyroidism;
 - d) diabetes;
 - e) tooth injury.
- 75. Which of the following is false about pentazocine?**
- a) decreased vomiting and constipation as compared to morphine;
 - b) risk of addiction is less than that with morphine;
 - c) risk of addiction is more than that with morphine;
 - d) it is agonist-antagonist;
 - e) bioavailability is low.
- 76. Buprenorphine is:**
- a) opioid agonist-antagonist;
 - b) partial agonist;
 - c) pure antagonist;
 - d) partial antagonist;
 - e) pure agonist.
- 77. Which is true regarding naltrexone?**
- a) it is an opioid antagonist;
 - b) it is an opioid agonist;

- c) used in alcohol dependence;
- d) used to treat opioid dependence;
- e) used as a respiratory stimulant.

78. Naloxone is not used during resuscitation of a child whose mother is on:

- a) methadone;
- b) phenylcyclidine;
- c) amphetamine;
- d) cocaine;
- e) LSD.

79. Naloxone is a:

- a) pure opioid agonist;
- b) partial opioid agonist;
- c) pure opioid antagonist;
- d) none;
- e) agonist-antagonist.

80. Which one of the opioids has maximum plasma protein binding capacity?

- a) morphine;
- b) sufentanil;
- c) fentanyl;
- d) pethidine;
- e) buprenorphine.

81. Opioid mu-receptors are responsible for the following clinical actions, except:

- a) analgesia;
- b) respiratory depression;
- c) sedation;
- d) diuresis;
- e) euphoria.

82. Opioid agonist-antagonist is:

- a) pethidine;
- b) pentazocine;
- c) buprenorphine;
- d) methadone;
- e) naloxone.

83. Carbamazepine is not used in:

- a) mania;
- b) partial seizure;
- c) trigeminal neuralgia;
- d) migraine;

e) epilepsy.

84. Regarding adverse reaction of anti convulsants, all are true, except:

- a) phenobarbitone - CVS defect;
- b) carbamazepine - breech presentation;
- c) phenytoin-gum hyperplasia;
- d) sodium valproate - neural tube defect;
- e) lamotrigine-liver injury.

85. Which of the following is not an antiepileptic agent:

- a) phenytoin;
- b) topiramate;
- c) flunarazine;
- d) carbamazepine;
- e) sodium valproate.

86. Which statement is true about carbamazepine?

- a) used in trigeminal neuralgia;
- b) carbamazepine is an enzyme inhibitor;
- c) can cause megaloblastic anemia;
- d) it is the drug of choice for status epilepticus;
- e) blocks Ca-channels.

87. Selegiline is a selective inhibitor of:

- a) MAO-A;
- b) MAO-B;
- c) dopamine;
- d) norepinephrine-uptake;
- e) dopamine-uptake

88. False statement about selegiline is:

- a) it is a MAO-A inhibitor;
- b) does not cause cheese reaction;
- c) may be used in on-off phenomenon;
- d) it is used in parkinsonism;
- e) it is used in depression.

89. Levodopa is given along with carbidopa:

- a) to prevent peripheral decarboxylation of Levodopa;
- b) to reduce hallucinations;
- c) to increase compliance;
- d) to prevent drug tolerance;
- e) to reduce side effects.

90. Amantadine acts by:

- a) replication inhibiting;
- b) mRNA inhibiting;
- c) tRNA inhibiting;
- d) RNA inhibiting;
- e) DNA inhibiting.

91. Drugs causing parkinsonism include:

- a) bromocriptine;
- b) haloperidol;
- c) amantadine;
- d) carbidopa
- e) levodopa.

92. Decreased prolactin level seen with:

- a) phenothiazine;
- b) reserprine;
- c) levodopa;
- d) verapamil;
- e) fluoxetine.

93. Treatment of Parkinson's disease:

- a) levodopa;
- b) mazindol;
- c) valproic acid;
- d) acyclovir;
- e) haloperidol.

94. Antipsychotic drug-induced Parkinsonism is treated by:

- a) anticholinergics;
- b) levodopa;
- c) selegiline;
- d) amantadine;
- e) adrenalin.

95. Extrapyrimalidal syndrome like side effects are seen in:

- a) haloperidol;
- b) clozapine;
- c) tetracycline;
- d) ketoconazole;
- e) ampicillin.

96. The most common side effect reported with treatment with haloperidol is:

- a) hypotension;
- b) akathisia;

- c) dryness of mouth;
- d) tic disorder;
- e) analgesia.

97. The most common side effect of chronic use of phenothiazines is:

- a) akathisia;
- b) tardive akinesia;
- c) tardive dyskinesia;
- d) muscular dystonia;
- e) hypertonia.

98. Lactic acidosis is a side effect of:

- a) phenformin;
- b) dapagliflozin;
- c) chlorpropramide;
- d) glibenclamide ;
- e) tetracycline.

99. Zolpidem:

- a) act on benzodiazepine receptor 1 and 2;
- b) action not reversed by flumazenil;
- c) sedation is less than diazepam;
- d) only sedation and hypnosis;
- e) duration of action less than diazepam.

100. Which is true regarding benzodiazepines:

- a) GABA agonist;
- b) diazepam is a short acting benzodiazepine;
- c) diazepam causes lesser respiratory depression;
- d) nitrazepam is not metabolized in liver;
- e) diazepam has higher abuse potential than midazolam.

101. Antagonist to diazepam:

- a) phenergan;
- b) flumazenil;
- c) domperidone;
- d) bromocriptine;
- e) isadrin.

102. Drug used in uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal?

- a) diazepam;
- b) clonidine;
- c) propranolol;
- d) methadone;
- e) naloxone.

103. The following are the benzodiazepines of choice in elderly and those with liver disease, except:

- a) lorazepam;
- b) oxazepam;
- c) temazepam;
- d) diazepam;
- e) phenazepam.

104. All are anxiolytic, except:

- a) fluoxetine;
- b) buspirone;
- c) diazepam;
- d) nitrazepam;
- e) phenazepam.

105. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor is:

- a) desipramine;
- b) amitryptiline;
- c) fluoxetine;
- d) dothiepin;
- e) imipramine.

106. The common side effect with fluoxetine therapy is:

- a) seizure;
- b) anxiety;
- c) hypotension;
- d) loose stools;
- e) myosis.

107. What is tianeptine:

- a) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor;
- b) selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor;
- c) selective serotonin reuptake enhancer;
- d) selective dopamine reuptake inhibitor;
- e) MAO-A inhibitor.

108. Which drug has the least anticholinergic side effects?

- a) imipramine;
- b) doxepin;
- c) fluoxetine;
- d) clomipramine;
- e) amitriptilin.

109. All are used as antidepressants, except:

- a) MAO inhibitor;

- b) fluoxetine;
- c) chlorpromazine;
- d) imipramine;
- e) amitriptilin.

110. Antidepressant, which is selective 5HT inhibitor is:

- a) fluoxetine;
- b) imipramine;
- c) desipramine;
- d) amitriptyline ;
- e) selegilin.

111. Nonsedating antidepressant is:

- a) fluoxetine;
- b) mianserin;
- c) amoxepine;
- d) imipramine;
- e) amitriptilin.

112. Cheese reaction with MAO inhibitors is due to:

- a) guanethidine;
- b) reserpine;
- c) cough remedies;
- d) tyramine;
- e) adrenalin.

113. Tetrahydrocannabinol is an active component of:

- a) marijuana;
- b) LSD;
- c) neuroleptanalgesia;
- d) heroin;
- e) morphine.

114. Which enzyme is inhibited by aminophylline?

- a) monoamine oxidase;
- b) alcohol dehydrogenase;
- c) phosphodiesterase;
- d) cytochrome P-450;
- e) esterase.

115. With which of the following theophylline has an antagonistic interaction?

- a) histamine receptors;
- b) bradykinin receptors;
- c) adenosine receptors;
- d) imidazoline receptors;

e) serotonin receptors.

116. All are long acting bronchodilators, except:

- a) formoterol;
- b) salmeterol;
- c) terbutaline;
- d) adrenaline;
- e) dopamine.

117. What is the mode of action of sodium cromoglycate?

- a) mast cell stabilization;
- b) antihistaminic;
- c) anticholinergic;
- d) none of the above;
- e) adrenergic.

118. The drug not used in acute asthma is:

- a) salbutamol;
- b) ipratropium;
- c) montelukast;
- d) prednisolone;
- e) fenoterol.

119. Zileuton is:

- a) 5-lipoxygenase inhibitor;
- b) TXA₂ inhibitor;
- c) leukotriene receptor antagonist;
- d) prostaglandins synthesis inhibitor;
- e) adrenergic drug.

120. Inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase is useful in:

- a) cardiac failure;
- b) bronchial asthma;
- c) hepatic failure;
- d) arthritis;
- e) renal failure.

121. Which one of the following is not an adverse effect of salbutamol?

- a) tachycardia;
- b) tolerance;
- c) hypokalemia;
- d) hypoglycemia;
- e) headache.

122. Long acting beta-2 agonist is:

- a) fenoterol;
- b) salmeterol;
- c) salbutamol;
- d) terbutaline ;
- e) klenbuterol.

123. Which of the following is a leukotriene antagonist?

- a) montelukast;
- b) zileuton;
- c) omalizumab;
- d) nedocromil;
- e) prednisolone.

124. Ipratropium bromide is contraindicated in:

- a) asthma;
- b) urinary retention;
- c) hypertension;
- d) peptic ulcer;
- e) COPD.

125. Tiotropium is used for:

- a) treating urinary retention;
- b) treating ileus;
- c) increasing salivation;
- d) treating asthma;
- e) treating headache.

126. Cromolyn sodium is used for following actions:

- a) mast cell stabilization;
- b) H1-antihistamine;
- c) phosphodiesterase inhibitor;
- d) inhibition of cyclooxygenase;
- e) inhibition of phospholipase.

127. Which of the following enzyme is inhibited by aminophylline?

- a) monoamine oxidase;
- b) alcohol dehydrogenase;
- c) cytochrome P-450;
- d) phosphodiesterase;
- e) MAO-A

128. Steroids in asthma:

- a) decrease sensitivity of bronchial epithelium to allergen;
- b) increase inflammatory response;

- c) increase action of bronchodilators;
- d) cause potent bronchodilation;
- e) increase sensitivity of bronchial epithelium to allergen;

129. Long acting beta-2 agonist is:

- a) albuterol;
- b) salmeterol;
- c) pirbuterol;
- d) orciprenaline;
- e) fenoterol.

130. Reduced inflammation in airway produced by:

- a) fluticasone;
- b) nitroglycerin;
- c) theophylline;
- d) salbutamol;
- e) ipratropium.

131. Most potent antiemetic used in premedication is:

- a) atropine;
- b) hyoscine;
- c) glycopyrrolate;
- d) chlorpromazine;
- e) ipratropium bromide.

132. Which one of the following drugs has been shown to offer protection from gastric aspiration syndrome in a patient with symptoms of reflux?

- a) ondansetron;
- b) metoclopramide;
- c) sodium citrate;
- d) atropine;
- e) neostigmin.

133. All the following are used in motion sickness, except:

- a) cyclizine;
- b) hyoscine;
- c) domperidone;
- d) meclizine;
- e) scopolamine.

134. All of the following drugs may be used for motion sickness, except:

- a) hyoscine;
- b) dicyclomine;
- c) domperidone;
- d) scopolamine;

e) meclizine.

135. Ondansetron acts by inhibiting receptors:

- a) 5HT1;
- b) 5HT2;
- c) 5HT3;
- d) norepinephrine;
- e) epinephrine.

136. Ondansetron is:

- a) 5HT3 antagonist;
- b) 5HT3 agonist;
- c) 5HT1 antagonist;
- d) dopamine agonist;
- e) adrenergic drug.

137. Ondansetron acts by:

- a) acting on chemoreceptors trigger zone;
- b) 5HT3 agonist
- c) D1 and D2 receptors;
- d) increases GIT motility;
- e) increases bronchus activity.

138. Antiemetic action is through:

- a) chemoreceptor trigger zone;
- b) H1 agonist;
- c) D1 antagonist;
- d) olfactory apparatus;
- e) 5 HT4 agonist.

139. All are antiemetics, except:

- a) domperidone;
- b) ondansetron;
- c) phenazocine;
- d) cyclizine ;
- e) motilium.

140. Antiulcer drug is:

- a) pirenzepine;
- b) methylcellulose;
- c) ciprofloxacin;
- d) pyrimethamine;
- e) neostigmine.

141. In antacid preparation aluminum hydroxide is added with magnesium salt because:

- a) magnesium caused constipation;
- b) to counteracts constipating effect of aluminum hydroxide;
- c) to counteract the diarrhea action of aluminum;
- d) aluminum salt causes diarrhea;
- e) to counteract the constipating effect of magnesium salt.

142. Misoprostol is:

- a) prostaglandin E₁ analogue;
- b) prostaglandin E₂ analogue;
- c) prostaglandin antagonist;
- d) antiprogesterin;
- e) prostaglandin F₂ analogue.

143. Which of the following is beneficial in NSAID induced gastric ulcer?

- a) PGE₁ agonist;
- b) PGE₂ agonist;
- c) PGD agonist;
- d) PGF₂ agonist;
- e) PGI₂ agonist.

144. Gynaecomastia is side effect of all, except:

- a) ranitidine;
- b) cimetidine;
- c) spironolactone;
- d) ketoconazole;
- e) klotrimazole.

145. All drugs can be used in the treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection, except:

- a) omeprazole;
- b) metronidazole;
- c) amoxicillin;
- d) mosapride;
- e) klaritromycin.

146. Drug of choice of ulcerative colitis is:

- a) 5-aminosalicylic acid;
- b) sucralfate;
- c) metronidazole;
- d) sulfasalazine;
- e) antacids.

147. All are inotropic agents, except:

- a) isoprenaline;
- b) amiodarone;
- c) dopamine;
- d) amrinone;
- e) digoxin.

148. Which of the following is not indicated in digitalis poisoning?

- a) potassium;
- b) hemodialysis;
- c) phenytoin;
- d) lidocaine;
- e) panangin.

149. Mechanism of action of digitalis is by inhibiting:

- a) Ca^{2+} channels;
- b) Na^+/K^+ pump;
- c) myoneural junction;
- d) Na^+/H^+ pump;
- e) K^+/H^+ pump

150. Drugs are used in digoxin toxicity, except:

- a) lidocaine;
- b) adonisid;
- c) phenytoin;
- d) potassium;
- e) panangin.

151. Digitalis has inotropic action due to:

- a) initiation of Na^+/K^+ -ATPase;
- b) trapping Ca^{2+} release;
- c) inhibiting Na^+/K^+ -ATPase;
- d) increase in intracellular K^+ ;
- e) decrease in intracellular K^+ .

152. Best used in digoxin induced arrhythmia:

- a) phenytoin;
- b) lidocaine;
- c) quinidine;
- d) procainamide;
- e) ethacizine.

153. Digoxin toxicity is aggravated in:

- a) hypokalemia;
- b) hyperkalemia;

- c) hypercalcemia;
- d) hypermagnesemia;
- e) hypocalcemia.

154. Digoxin toxicity is precipitated by all, except:

- a) electrolyte disturbance;
- b) acute myocardial infarction;
- c) hepatic disease;
- d) renal disease;
- e) arrhythmia.

155. Mechanism of action of digitalis is:

- a) inhibits Na^+/K^+ -ATPase pump;
- b) inhibits Na^+/H^+ -ATPase pump;
- c) active metabolites are produced in the liver;
- d) inhibits calcium concentration in blood;
- e) inhibits chloride concentration in blood.

156. All are true regarding antiarrhythmics, except:

- a) verapamil belongs to second group drugs;
- b) lidocaine is drug of choice for atrial fibrillation;
- c) amiodarone is contraindicated in complete heart block;
- d) metoprolol depresses heart rate;
- e) amiodarone belongs to the third group drugs.

157. Quinidine is:

- a) Na^+ channel-blocker;
- b) K^+ channel blocker;
- c) Ca^{2+} channel blocker;
- d) Cl^- channel blocker;
- e) beta-blocker.

158. Regarding milrinone all statements are true, except:

- a) thrombocytopenia is rare;
- b) phosphodiesterase 3 inhibitor;
- c) antiarrhythmic action;
- d) given for long duration;
- e) releasing of adrenalin.

159. Which of the following is not calcium channel blocker:

- a) verapamil;
- b) pirenzepine;
- c) felodipine;
- d) nitrendipine;
- e) amlodipine.

160. Verapamil is used in all, except:

- a) angina pectoris;
- b) atrial fibrillation;
- c) ventricular tachycardia;
- d) none of the above;
- e) supraventricular tachycardia.

161. All of the following are calcium channel blockers, except:

- a) nimodipine;
- b) verapamil;
- c) flunarizine;
- d) pirenzepine;
- e) nifedipine.

162. Which of the following does not reduce preload on heart:

- a) glyceryl trinitrate;
- b) isosorbide dinitrate;
- c) ACE inhibitor;
- d) hydralazine;
- e) beta-blocker.

163. Long term use of nitrates lead to decreased effect because of:

- a) development of resistance;
- b) ↓ SH-group in the enzyme;
- c) decreased oral absorption;
- d) increased resistance;
- e) decreased resistance

164. All of the following statements about antianginal action of nitrates are true except:

- a) ↓ myocardial O₂ consumption;
- b) ↓ both pre and after load;
- c) ↓ total coronary flow;
- d) cause favourable redistribution of coronary flow;
- e) donors NO.

165. Most powerful coronary vasodilator is:

- a) adenosine;
- b) CO₂;
- c) hypoxia;
- d) hypertension;
- e) adrenalin.

166. K⁺ channel opener is:

- a) verapamil;
- b) nicorandil;
- c) nitroprusside;
- d) amrinone;
- e) ranolazin.

167. Role of nitrates in congestive cardiac failure is due to:

- a) direct inotropic action;
- b) decrease preload;
- c) decrease afterload;
- d) coronary vasodilatation;
- e) direct chronotropic action

168. Which one of the following drugs causes constipation?

- a) propranolol;
- b) verapamil;
- c) nitroglycerin;
- d) captopril;
- e) amrinone.

169. All the following are true of cholestyramine, except:

- a) are basic ion exchange resins;
- b) cause compensatory increase in HMG-CoA reductase activity;
- c) may cause constipation, steatorrhea;
- d) patient acceptability is good;
- e) decreases lipids.

170. What is true about lovastatin:

- a) inhibits HMG-CoA synthetase;
- b) inhibits HMG-CoA reductase;
- c) myositis may result from its prolonged use;
- d) decrease synthesis of cholesterol and causes lenticular opacity;
- e) inhibits nicotinic acid.

171. Fibrates - false is:

- a) they increase lipoprotein lipase activity through PPAR alpha, and cause increased lipolysis of triglycerides;
- b) they are better absorbed when taken on empty stomach, than when taken with food;
- c) cause urticaria, rashes, alopecia, myopathy and G.I. distress;
- d) are first line of drugs in severe dysbetalipoproteinemias and hypertriglyceridemias;
- e) side effects are disorders of digestive system.

172. Hyperkalemia is caused by:

- a) amphotericin B;
- b) ACE inhibitors;
- c) cyclosporine;
- d) GM-CSF;
- e) succinylcholine.

173. Which of the following is not a prodrug?

- a) lisinopril;
- b) enalapril;
- c) levodopa;
- d) losartan;
- e) perindopril.

174. Which one of the following is not an adverse effect of ACE inhibitors?

- a) cough;
- b) hypokalemia;
- c) angioneurotic edema;
- d) skin rash;
- e) hyperkalemia

175. Enalapril is contraindicated in all of the following, except:

- a) diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria;
- b) single kidney;
- c) bilateral renal artery stenosis;
- d) hyperkalemia;
- e) hypotension.

176. All are side effects of lisinopril, except:

- a) dizziness;
- b) jaundice;
- c) cough;
- d) angioneurotic edema;
- e) hyperkalemia.

177. Side effects of captopril are all, except:

- a) cough;
- b) hyperkalemia;
- c) renal dysfunction;
- d) hemolytic anemia;
- e) angioneurotic edema.

178. Which of the following is not true about enalapril?

- a) it is a prodrug;
- b) it is a dipeptide;

- c) it is more effective than captopril;
- d) has less adverse effects;
- e) it is used for hypertension.

179. ACE inhibitors are contraindicated in:

- a) unilateral renal artery stenosis with single kidney;
- b) proteinuria with DM;
- c) MI;
- d) hypertension;
- e) CHF.

180. Enalapril acts by:

- a) angiotensin converting enzyme inhibition;
- b) angiotensin receptor blockade;
- c) calcium channel blockade;
- d) direct vasodilation;
- e) angiotensin receptor activation.

181. All of the following are the indications for use of ACE inhibitors, except:

- a) hypertension;
- b) myocardial infarction;
- c) left ventricular dysfunction;
- d) pheochromocytoma;
- e) CHF.

182. The most significant adverse effect of ACE inhibitors is:

- a) hypotension;
- b) hypertension;
- c) hypocalcemia;
- d) hypercalcemia;
- e) hypomagnesemia.

183. Hyperkalemia is associated with:

- a) ACE inhibitors;
- b) chlorthalidone;
- c) amphotericin B;
- d) amiodarone;
- e) rifampicin.

184. Use of the following drug to treat hypertension with pregnancy is contraindicated:

- a) enalapril;
- b) methyldopa;
- c) nifedipine;
- d) labetalol;

e) moxonidine.

185. All are true about losartan, except:

- a) angiotensin II antagonist;
- b) causes hyperuricemia;
- c) does not cause cough;
- d) long acting metabolite;
- e) does not cause edema.

186. All of the following statements are true regarding losartan, except:

- a) it is a competitive angiotensin receptor antagonist;
- b) it has a long acting metabolite;
- c) cause hyperkalemia;
- d) not prodrug;
- e) does not cause cough.

187. Impotence is most commonly caused by which antihypertensive agents?

- a) calcium channel blockers;
- b) ACE inhibitors;
- c) AT1 receptor antagonists;
- d) beta-blockers;
- e) nitrates.

188. Drug of choice of hypertension in pregnancy is:

- a) methyldopa;
- b) thiazide;
- c) nifedipine;
- d) labetalol;
- e) enalapril.

189. Absolutely contraindicated antihypertensive drug in pregnancy is:

- a) enalapril;
- b) diazoxide;
- c) atenolol;
- d) nifedipine;
- e) amlodipine.

190. Use of which of the following drugs is contraindicated in pregnancy?

- a) digoxin;
- b) nifedipine;
- c) amoxicillin;
- d) losartan;
- e) methyldopa.

191. Drug contraindicated in pregnancy is:

- a) clonidine;
- b) captopril;
- c) methyldopa;
- d) hydralazine;
- e) amoxicillin.

192. The antihypertensive contraindicated in pregnancy is:

- a) valsartan;
- b) hydralazine;
- c) clonidine;
- d) nifedipine;
- e) methyldopa.

193. Antihypertensive not contraindicated in pregnancy is:

- a) spironolactone;
- b) labetalol;
- c) sodium nitroprusside;
- d) ACE inhibitor;
- e) nifedipine.

194. Drug absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy is:

- a) nifedipine;
- b) lisinopril;
- c) amoxicillin;
- d) atenolol;
- e) labetalol.

195. Mechanism of action of clonidine in opioid withdrawal syndrome is:

- a) beta-blocking effect;
- b) inhibition of opioid receptor;
- c) action on alfa2 presynaptic nerve ending;
- d) postsynaptic action;
- e) beta-agonistic effect.

196. Clonidine is a:

- a) a1 selective agonist;
- b) a2 selective agonist;
- c) a1 selective antagonist;
- d) a2 selective antagonist;
- e) b2 selective agonist.

197. Which of the following antihypertensive drugs is devoid of any central action:

- a) clonidine;

- b) methyldopa;
- c) propranolol;
- d) indapamide;
- e) spironolactone.

198. Treatment of choice of acute migraine is:

- a) ergotamine;
- b) sumatriptan;
- c) propranolol;
- d) paracetamol;
- e) coffeine.

199. Use of ergotamine is contraindicated in:

- a) diabetes mellitus;
- b) anemia;
- c) ischaemic heart disease;
- d) postpartum haemorrhage;
- e) migraine.

200. Prophylaxis of migraine is/are:

- a) flunarizine;
- b) cinnarizine;
- c) beta-blocker;
- d) sodium valproate;
- e) carbamazepine.

201. Triptans in migraine acts on which receptor:

- a) 5HT 1A;
- b) 5HT 1B/1D;
- c) 5HT 1F;
- d) 5HT₃;
- e) 5HT₂.

202. Spironolactone is contraindicated in combination with:

- a) enalapril;
- b) atenolol;
- c) verapamil;
- d) none of the above;
- e) clonidine.

203. Which one of the following drugs causes increased concentration of Na⁺ & Cl⁻ in urine with normal bicarbonate?

- a) ethacrynic acid;
- b) furosemide;
- c) acetazolamide;

- d) bumetanide;
- e) thorasemide.

204. Furosemide causes all, except:

- a) hyperuricemia;
- b) ototoxicity;
- c) hypercalcemia;
- d) hypokalemia;
- e) hyponatremia.

205. ADH acts on:

- a) proximal convoluted tubule;
- b) distal convoluted tubule;
- c) loop of Henle;
- d) collecting duct;
- e) glomerula.

206. Furosemide and thiazides have similar properties in the following:

- a) duration of action;
- b) site of action;
- c) effect on urate excretion;
- d) well absorbed orally;
- e) side effects.

207. Aldosterone antagonists are not used in the treatment of:

- a) hypertension;
- b) congestive heart failure;
- c) gynecomastia;
- d) hirsutism;
- e) liver cirrhosis.

208. One of the following diuretics does not require its presence in the tubular lumen for its pharmacological effects:

- a) thiazide diuretics;
- b) loop diuretics;
- c) carbonic anhydrase inhibitors;
- d) aldosterone antagonists;
- e) thiazide-like diuretics.

209. What is true about furosemide:

- a) it is given only by IV route;
- b) it causes mild diuresis;
- c) it is used in pulmonary edema;
- d) acts on PCT;
- e) causes hyperkalemia.

210. What is wrong about thiazides:

- a) used in CCF;
- b) cause hyperglycemia;
- c) increase uric acid concentration in serum;
- d) increase calcium excretion in urine;
- e) cause hypokalemia.

211. Aspirin is used in prophylaxis of MI, because:

- a) it is an analgesic;
- b) of antiplatelet action;
- c) of sedative effect;
- d) of prostaglandins inhibitory actions;
- e) it is anticoagulant.

212. Aspirin is used in cerebrovascular accident because it:

- a) inhibits TXA₂ synthesis;
- b) alters RBC membrane;
- c) stimulates collateral growth;
- d) inhibits prostaglandin production;
- e) inhibits prostacyclines.

213. Aspirin is used in MI because it:

- a) decreases thromboxane synthesis;
- b) has analgesic effect;
- c) reduces prostaglandin synthesis;
- d) reduces cardiac work;
- e) inhibits prostacyclines.

214. In low doses aspirin acts on:

- a) cyclooxygenase;
- b) TXA₂;
- c) PGI₂;
- d) lipoxygenase;
- e) P_c.

215. Low doses of aspirin used in myocardial infarction act by:

- a) inhibiting thromboxane synthetase;
- b) inhibiting cyclooxygenase;
- c) releasing EDRF;
- d) high protein binding activity;
- e) decreasing lipoxygenase.

216. Aspirin is given in MI because it:

- a) ↓ PGI₂;

- b) ↓ TXA₂;
- c) ↓ histamine;
- d) ↓ fibrosis;
- e) ↓ Pc.

217. Drug used within 6 hours of MI is:

- a) aspirin;
- b) metoprolol;
- c) diltiazem;
- d) statin;
- e) captopril.

218. Mechanism of action of aspirin in MI is:

- a) TXA₂ synthesis inhibition;
- b) TXA₂ synthesis stimulation;
- c) adenosine blockage;
- d) stimulation of PGF₂ synthesis;
- e) decreasing lipoxygenase.

219. Which drug does not cross the placental barrier?

- a) heparin;
- b) warfarin;
- c) lithium;
- d) morphine;
- e) dicumarole.

220. Hemorrhage secondary to human administration can be corrected by administration of:

- a) vitamin K;
- b) whole blood;
- c) protamine;
- d) ascorbic acid;
- e) vitamin C.

221. Low molecular weight heparin therapy is associated with all, except:

- a) less chances of bleeding;
- b) single dose per day;
- c) easy filterability by glomerular capillaries;
- d) high biological interaction to plasma proteins;
- e) long action.

222. Warfarin induced skin necrosis is seen in:

- a) protein C deficiency;
- b) protein S deficiency;
- c) hemophilia;

- d) antithrombin III deficiency;
- e) antithrombin III increasing.

223. Urgent reversal of warfarin therapy can be done by administration of:

- a) cryoprecipitate;
- b) platelet concentrates;
- c) fresh frozen plasma;
- d) packed red blood cells;
- e) packed white blood cells.

224. All the following drugs are used for thromboprophylaxis, except:

- a) heparin;
- b) warfarin;
- c) aspirin;
- d) antithrombin;
- e) fraxiparine.

225. All of the following are GpIIb/IIIa antagonist, except:

- a) abciximab;
- b) clopidogrel;
- c) tirofiban;
- d) eptifibatide;
- e) integriline.

226. «Coronary steal phenomenon» is caused by:

- a) dipyridamole;
- b) diltiazem;
- c) propranolol;
- d) verapamil;
- e) clonidine.

227. All are true about streptokinase and urokinase, except:

- a) infection with streptococcus causes beneficial dual effect;
- b) reduces chances of arterial and venous thrombosis;
- c) control is done with thrombin time;
- d) mechanism of action is plasmin activating;
- e) drugs of first generation.

228. Drugs not used in myocardial infarction are:

- a) inhibitors of platelet aggregation;
- b) thrombolytics;
- c) anticoagulants;
- d) inhibitors of plasminogen activator;
- e) antiplatelets.

229. All are fibrinolytic, except:

- a) streptokinase;
- b) urokinase;
- c) alteplase;
- d) epsilon aminocaproic acid;
- e) tenecteplase.

230. Filgrastim is used in treatment of:

- a) anemia;
- b) neutropenia;
- c) malaria;
- d) filarial invasion;
- e) leukopenia.

231. True about octreotide are all, except:

- a) is active orally;
- b) supresses growth hormone secretion;
- c) useful for variceal bleeding;
- d) useful in secretory diarrhea;
- e) useful in vomiting.

232. Regarding oxytocin:

- a) secreted by anterior pituitary;
- b) acts on myoepithelial cells of breast;
- c) causes contraction of uterus during labour;
- d) may cause retention of water;
- e) has sympatholytic activity.

233. Prolactin secretion is inhibited by:

- a) dopamine antagonist;
- b) GABA agonists;
- c) neurophysin;
- d) bromocriptine;
- e) dopamine agonist.

234. Amongst the following, least glucocorticoid activity is seen with:

- a) fludrocortisone;
- b) dexamethasone;
- c) triamcinolone;
- d) betamethasone;
- e) prednisolone.

235. Prolonged use of steroids can cause:

- a) decrease in bone matrix protein;
- b) hypoglycemia;

- c) hypotension;
- d) early healing of wound;
- e) bronchospasmus.

236. Which of the following is natural glucocorticoid?

- a) fludrocortisone;
- b) dexamethasone;
- c) hydrocortisone;
- d) triamcinolone;
- e) methylprednisolone.

237. Intracellular receptor activator is:

- a) thyrotropin;
- b) noradrenaline;
- c) estradiol;
- d) glucagon;
- e) adrenaline.

238. Androgen receptor blocking drug is:

- a) tamoxifen;
- b) cyproterone acetate;
- c) mifepristone;
- d) nandrolone;
- e) progesterone.

239. Which one of the following substances is the most potent androgen?

- a) dihydroepiandrosterone;
- b) dihydrotestosterone;
- c) androstendione;
- d) testosterone;
- e) estrogen.

240. Finasteride is a:

- a) 5 alpha reductase inhibitor;
- b) phosphodiesterase inhibitor;
- c) alpha 1a blocker;
- d) androgen receptor blocker;
- e) alpha agonist.

241. Androgen antagonists includes:

- a) cyproterone;
- b) spironolactone;
- c) cimetidine;
- d) progesterone;
- e) minocycline.

242. All are true regarding oral hypoglycemic agent, except:

- a) effective only after total pancreatectomy;
- b) metformin causes lactic acidosis;
- c) causes release of insulin from beta-cells;
- d) useful in obese maturity onset diabetics;
- e) metformin decreases gluconeogenesis.

243. Excessive intake (hypervitaminosis) of which of the following vitamin is associated with increased risk of congenital malformations:

- a) vitamin A;
- b) biotin;
- c) folic acid;
- d) vitamin K;
- e) vitamin C.

244. True about metabolism of vitamin D in kidney is:

- a) conversion of 25 to 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol;
- b) formation of 25 hydroxylase;
- c) activated form is deactivated;
- d) none;
- e) conversion of 25 to 1,75 dihydroxycholecalciferol.

245. NSAIDs are useful because they inhibit:

- a) cyclooxygenase;
- b) thromboxane;
- c) histamine;
- d) 5-HT receptors;
- e) phospholipase A2.

246. In aspirin mechanism of action:

- a) lipoxygenase ↓;
- b) cyclooxygenase ↓;
- c) phospholipase ↓;
- d) lipoxygenase ↑;
- e) cyclooxygenase ↑.

247. Which prostaglandin is used in NSAID induced ulcer?

- a) misoprostol;
- b) carboprost;
- c) mirtazapine;
- d) milrinone;
- e) amrinone.

248. What is true about aspirin toxicity:

- a) tinnitus is an early symptom;
- b) 10-30 g causes poisoning;
- c) hyperthermia, tachypnea are early complications;
- d) causes thrombocytopenic purpura;
- e) protects stomach.

249. All are true regarding ketorolac, except:

- a) respiratory depression is a side effect;
- b) more potent than aspirin;
- c) effect is prolonged;
- d) this is an analgesic;
- e) central action.

250. A patient receiving allopurinol requires dose reduction of:

- a) 6-mercaptopurine;
- b) cyclophosphamide;
- c) azathioprine;
- d) cimetidine;
- e) heparine.

251. Granulomatous hepatitis is caused by:

- a) allopurinol;
- b) methyl dopa;
- c) furazolidone;
- d) amiodarone;
- e) moxonidine.

252. Allopurinol is:

- a) increase uric acid excretion;
- b) decreases uric acid synthesis;
- c) both;
- d) none;
- e) increase uric acid synthesis.

253. Drugs inhibiting formation of purines:

- a) 5-fluorouracil;
- b) 6-mercaptopurine;
- c) hydroxyurea;
- d) melhotrexate;
- e) cytosine arabinoside.

254. Allopurinol prevents conversion of:

- a) hypoxanthine to xanthine;
- b) xanthine to hypoxanthine;

- c) hypoxanthine to improved;
- d) xanthine to uric acid;
- e) uric acid to xanthine.

255. Which of the following drugs is known to cause granuloma in the liver:

- a) allopurinol;
- b) nifedipine;
- c) tetracycline;
- d) methyltestosterone;
- e) amlodipine.

256. H1-blocker with least sedative effect is:

- a) chlorpheniramine;
- b) promethazine;
- c) terfenadine;
- d) diphenhydramine;
- e) loratadin.

257. Which of the following drugs are secreted in breast milk:

- a) antihistaminics;
- b) antithyroid drugs;
- c) penicillin;
- d) diazepam;
- e) antiepileptics.

258. Which one drug is not the second generation antihistamine:

- a) cyclizine;
- b) fexofenadine;
- c) loratadine;
- d) cetirizine;
- e) promethazine.

259. Which of the following drugs is not given for sedation, but has sedation as side effect:

- a) antihistamine;
- b) phenytoin;
- c) cyclosporine and macrolides;
- d) amphotericin B;
- e) captopril.

260. A 70-year-old man was administered penicillin intravenously. Within 5 minutes, he developed generalized urticaria, swelling of lips, hypotension and bronchospasm. The first choice of treatment is to administer:

- a) chlorpheniramine inj;
- b) epinephrine inj;

- c) high dose hydrocortisone tablet;
- d) nebulised salbutamol;
- e) prednisolone tab.

261. First drug used in anaphylactic shock is:

- a) adrenaline;
- b) corticosteroid;
- c) theophylline;
- d) antihistaminic;
- e) claritine.

262. All of the following are therapeutic uses of penicillin G, except:

- a) bacterial meningitis;
- b) rickettsial infection;
- c) syphilis;
- d) anthrax;
- e) streptococcus.

263. Cell wall synthesis is inhibited by all of the following, except:

- a) amoxicillin;
- b) penicillin G;
- c) tetracycline;
- d) cefotetan;
- e) aztreonam.

264. All of the following statements regarding penicillin G are true, except:

- a) can be given orally;
- b) active against gram-positive organisms;
- c) probenecid given along with penicillin G increases its duration of action;
- d) acts by inhibition of cell wall synthesis;
- e) side effect is allergic reaction.

265. The drug of choice for treatment of neurosyphilis is:

- a) benzathine penicillin G;
- b) procaine penicillin G;
- c) penicillin V;
- d) tetracycline;
- e) ampicilline.

266. One of the following drugs is not penicillinase susceptible:

- a) amoxicillin;
- b) penicillin G;
- c) piperacillin;
- d) cloxacillin;
- e) penicillin V.

267. All the following antibiotics act on the cell wall, except:

- a) ampicillin;
- b) bacitracin;
- c) cycloserine;
- d) griseofulvin;
- e) cefaclor.

268. Drug contraindicated in infectious mononucleosis is:

- a) ampicillin;
- b) doxycycline;
- c) atropine;
- d) gentamicin;
- e) amoxicillin.

269. Treatment for penicillinase producing organism:

- a) ampicillin;
- b) cloxacillin;
- c) methicillin;
- d) tetracycline;
- e) cephaloridine.

270. Drug, which is contraindicated in pregnancy is:

- a) tetracycline;
- b) erythromycin;
- c) ampicillin;
- d) chloroquine;
- e) amoxicillin.

271. Which of the following drugs acts against pseudomonas?

- a) piperacillin;
- b) methicillin;
- c) nafcillin;
- d) cloxacillin;
- e) penicillin V.

272. Which drug is not effective in pseudomonas infection?

- a) cefaclor;
- b) ceftazidime;
- c) cefoperazone;
- d) carbenicillin;
- e) piperacillin.

273. All act on pseudomonas, except:

- a) nafcillin;

- b) carbenicillin;
- c) azlocillin;
- d) ticarcillin;
- e) piperacillin.

274. All of the following drugs have good activity against pseudomonas aeruginosa, except:

- a) cephadroxil;
- b) cefepime;
- c) cefoperazone;
- d) ceftazidime;
- e) carbapenems.

275. Which one of the following drugs is an antipseudomonal penicillin?

- a) cephalixin;
- b) piperacillin;
- c) cloxacillin;
- d) dicloxacillin;
- e) cefuroxime.

276. Which of the following is an antipseudomonal penicillin?

- a) carbenicillin;
- b) amoxicillin;
- c) oxacilline;
- d) nafcillin;
- e) amoxiclav.

277. Which of the following antimicrobials has antipseudomonal action?

- a) cefpodoxime proxetil;
- b) ceforanide;
- c) cefotetan;
- d) cefoperazone;
- e) cefuroxime.

278. Following drugs may be used for pseudomonas infection, except:

- a) pefloxacin;
- b) azithromycin;
- c) imipenem;
- d) ceftazidime;
- e) meropenem.

279. Which of the following antibiotics is least nephrotoxic:

- a) streptomycin;
- b) gentamycin;
- c) polymyxin B;

- d) doxycycline;
- e) neomycin.

280. All the following drugs cause renal failure, except:

- a) cephaloridine;
- b) amphotericin B;
- c) cefoperazone;
- d) gentamicin;
- e) kanamycin.

281. Which of these antibiotics are safe in renal failure:

- a) cephalexin;
- b) tetracycline;
- c) nitrofurantoin;
- d) gentamicin;
- e) doxycycline.

282. Drug of choice for prophylaxis in diphtheria is:

- a) erythromycin;
- b) doxycycline;
- c) tetracycline;
- d) clindamycin;
- e) metacycline.

283. The group of antibiotics which possess additional anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory activities is:

- a) tetracyclines;
- b) polypeptide antibiotics;
- c) fluoroquinolones;
- d) macrolides;
- e) penicillines.

284. Which of the following drugs acts on “motilin” receptors:

- a) erythromycin;
- b) tetracycline;
- c) norfloxacin;
- d) chloramphenicol;
- e) amoxicilline.

285. All of the following statements about adverse effects of tetracyclines are true except:

- a) may lead to discolouration of teeth;
- b) are a common cause of superinfections;
- c) may precipitate liver damage;
- d) are not known to be teratogenic;

e) are contraindicated for the children before 12 years.

286. Mechanism of action of tetracycline is:

- a) inhibit attachment of tRNA;
- b) inhibits peptidyltransferase;
- c) causes misreading of mRNA;
- d) causes termination of peptide chain elongation;
- e) inhibit attachment of DNA.

287. Drug clinically interacting with ribosomes to interfere with translation in bacteria:

- a) tetracycline;
- b) erythromycin;
- c) puromycin;
- d) oligomycin;
- e) aztreonam.

288. Antibiotic resistance by enzyme inactivation seen in:

- a) penicillin;
- b) fluoroquinolones;
- c) tetracycline;
- d) aminoglycoside;
- e) cephalosporins.

289. Which of the following drug causes pseudotumour of the cerebrum:

- a) sparfloxacin;
- b) tetracycline;
- c) gentamicin;
- d) clofazimine;
- e) ampicillin.

290. Tetracycline inhibits protein synthesis by:

- a) inhibiting initiation and causing misreading of mRNA;
- b) binding to 30S and 50S subunits and inhibits binding of aminoacyl tRNA;
- c) inhibiting peptidyltransferase activity;
- d) inhibiting translocation;
- e) increasing peptidyltransferase activity.

291. Which is not a third generation cephalosporin:

- a) ceftriaxone;
- b) cefotaxime;
- c) ceftizoxime;
- d) cefuroxime;
- e) cefepim.

292. Which of the following antibiotics acts by inhibiting cell wall synthesis?

- a) cefepime;
- b) aminoglycosides;
- c) erythromycin;
- d) doxycycline;
- e) klindamycin.

293. Which of the following is a fourth generation cephalosporin:

- a) ceftriaxone;
- b) cefaclor;
- c) cefepime;
- d) cefuroxime;
- e) cefuroxime.

294. The following drug is not useful for MRSA:

- a) cefaclor;
- b) cotrimoxazole;
- c) ciprofloxacin;
- d) vancomycin;
- e) ceftobiprol.

295. Interstitial nephritis is most commonly seen with:

- a) methicilline;
- b) ampicilline;
- c) amoxicilline;
- d) cloxacilline;
- e) clarithromycin.

296. Drug induced interstitial nephritis caused by:

- a) methicillin;
- b) cloxacillin;
- c) azlocillin;
- d) piperacillin;
- e) oxacillin.

297. Ciprofloxacin acts on:

- a) DNA histone proteins;
- b) DNA gyrase;
- c) cAMP;
- d) mRNA polymerase;
- e) cGMP.

298. Fluroquinolones act by inhibiting:

- a) DNA dependent RNA synthetase;

- b) cell wall synthesis;
- c) DNA gyrase;
- d) protein synthesis ;
- e) RNA gyrase.

299. One of the following drug is not effective against anaerobes:

- a) penicillin;
- b) chloramphenicol;
- c) gentamicin;
- d) clindamycin;
- e) lincomycin.

300. Which of the following drugs is not given in enteric fever?

- a) amikacin;
- b) co-trimoxazole;
- c) ciprofloxacin;
- d) ceftriaxone;
- e) ofloxacin.

301. What is false about aminoglycosides:

- a) are bacteriostatic;
- b) distributed only extracellularly;
- c) excreted unchanged in urine;
- d) teratogenic;
- e) causes ototoxicity.

302. Which of the following is not an antipseudomonal agent?

- a) vancomycin;
- b) ticarcillin;
- c) ceftazidime;
- d) tobramycin;
- e) piperacilline.

303. Drug of choice for methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus is:

- a) amoxicillin-clavulanate;
- b) vancomycin;
- c) flucloxacillin;
- d) clindamycin;
- e) erythromycin.

304. All the following drugs are used in pseudomonas infection, except:

- a) pefloxacin;
- b) imipenem;
- c) aztreonam;
- d) vancomycin;

e) ceftazidim.

305. Dose of which drug is not altered in chronic renal failure:

- a) rifampicin;
- b) gentamicin;
- c) tetracycline;
- d) cephalosporins;
- e) kanamycin.

306. Which of the following drugs dosage interval should be maximum in a patient with creatinine clearance less than 10:

- a) amikacin;
- b) rifampicin;
- c) vancomycin;
- d) amphotericin B;
- e) ampicillin.

307. Drug of choice for pneumocystis carinii:

- a) co-trimoxazole;
- b) erythromycin;
- c) penicillin;
- d) metronidazole;
- e) ampicillin.

308. In a patient with listeria meningitis who is allergic to penicillin, the antimicrobial of choice is:

- a) vancomycin;
- b) gentamicin;
- c) trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole;
- d) ceftriaxone;
- e) polymixins.

309. Best drug for anaerobic infection:

- a) metronidazole;
- b) imipenem;
- c) aztreonam;
- d) clotrimazole;
- e) vancomycin.

310. Pyridoxine deficiency is seen in:

- a) isoniazid;
- b) CRF;
- c) congestive heart failure;
- d) alcohol;
- e) analgetic.

311. Administration of which drug can lead to neuropsychiatric symptoms:

- a) amoxicillin;
- b) ethionamide;
- c) rifampicin;
- d) ceftriaxone;
- e) azithromycin.

312. All are features of ethambutol toxicity, except:

- a) retrobulbar neuritis;
- b) colour vision defects;
- c) hyperuricemia;
- d) hypercalcemia;
- e) leukopenia.

313. Orange coloured urine is due to:

- a) rifampicin;
- b) INH;
- c) pyrazinamide;
- d) ethambutol.

314. The drug inhibiting DNA-dependent RNA polymerase in mycobacteria is:

- a) INH;
- b) rifampicin;
- c) ciprofloxacin;
- d) ethionamide;
- e) amoxicilline.

315. Which of the following is not a hepatotoxic drug?

- a) ethambutol;
- b) rifampicin;
- c) INH;
- d) cycloserine;
- e) tetracycline.

316. Which antitubercular drug metabolism is under genetic control?

- a) rifampicin;
- b) INH;
- c) cyclosporine;
- d) PZM;
- e) kanamycin.

317. Urine is colored by:

- a) thiamine;
- b) rifampicin;

- c) mepacrine;
- d) cyclosporine;
- e) amikacin.

318. Zidovudine is a:

- a) protease inhibitor;
- b) NNRTI;
- c) NRTI;
- d) fusion inhibitor;
- e) nuclease inhibitor.

319. Nevirapine belongs to the following group:

- a) NNRTI;
- b) protease inhibitor;
- c) fusion inhibitor;
- d) NRTI;
- e) nuclease inhibitor.

320. Lamivudine is:

- a) protease inhibitor;
- b) NNRTI;
- c) NRTI;
- d) fusion inhibitor;
- e) protease increasing.

321. Mechanism of action of zidovudine is:

- a) protein synthesis inhibition;
- b) reverse transcriptase inhibition;
- c) nucleic acid synthesis inhibition;
- d) cell membrane synthesis inhibition;
- e) direct transcriptase inhibition.

322. Protease is:

- a) saquinavir;
- b) nevirapine;
- c) lamivudine;
- d) abacavir;
- e) efavirenz.

323. Indinavir is:

- a) NNRTI;
- b) NRTI;
- c) protease inhibitor;
- d) fusion inhibitor;
- e) neuroaminidase inhibitor.

324. All the following antimicrobial agents are used topically, except:

- a) clotrimazole;
- b) griseofulvin;
- c) nystatin;
- d) miconazole;
- e) ketoconazole.

325. All of the following drugs act on cell membrane, except:

- a) nystatin;
- b) griseofulvin;
- c) amphotericin B;
- d) polymyxin B;
- e) polymixin C.

326. Which of the following drugs is not an antifungal agent:

- a) ciclopiroxolamine;
- b) ketoconazole;
- c) undecylenic acid;
- d) clofazimine;
- e) griseofulvin.

327. Drugs causing Addison's disease are:

- a) ketoconazole;
- b) aminoglutethimide;
- c) cyclosporine;
- d) glucocorticoids;
- e) rifampicin.

328. Which drug would treat both dermatophytosis and candidal infection?

- a) ketoconazole;
- b) griseofulvin;
- c) nystatin;
- d) tolnaftate;
- e) amphotericin B.

329. Chloroquine acts on:

- a) merozoites;
- b) blood schizonts;
- c) tissue schizonts;
- d) gametocytes;
- e) trophozoites.

330. All are true regarding chloroquine, except:

- a) acts only on exo-erythrocytic cycle;

- b) acts on DNA and RNA of parasite;
- c) causes pigmentation of nail and mucosa;
- d) infected RBC has more drug;
- e) has anti-inflammatory effect.

331. Pyronaridine is an:

- a) antimalarial;
- b) anti-HIV;
- c) antifungal;
- d) antibacterial;
- e) antimycotic.

332. The antimalarial drug effective in pre-erythrocytic phase in liver is:

- a) proguanil;
- b) chloroquine;
- c) pyrimethamine;
- d) quinine ;
- e) rifampicin.

333. Mebendazole is used in all of the following, except:

- a) hook worm;
- b) round worm;
- c) strongyloides;
- d) trichuris trichuria;
- e) Echonococcus.

334. Albendazole may be used for treatment of all of the following conditions, except:

- a) enterobius;
- b) ascariasis;
- c) ankylostoma;
- d) schistosomiasis;
- e) lambliosis.

335. Mebendazole is effective for following, except:

- a) cysticercosis;
- b) trichiura;
- c) trichinella;
- d) ascaris;
- e) ankilostoma.

336. Broad spectrum antihelminthics are:

- a) niclosamide;
- b) praziquantel;
- c) albendazole;

- d) mebendazole;
- e) pyrantel pamoate.

337. Which drug is not given in *Tenia solium*?

- a) niclosamide;
- b) praziquantal;
- c) albendazole;
- d) flubendazole;
- e) mebendazole.

338. Which of the following is not true about mebendazole:

- a) safe in pregnancy;
- b) broad spectrum antihelminthic;
- c) relatively low systemic bioavailability;
- d) active against both larva and adult worm;
- e) used for ascariidosis.

339. Methotrexate causes:

- a) inhibition of dihydrofolate reductase;
- b) inhibition of folate synthetase;
- c) not absorbed orally;
- d) alkylation of DNA;
- e) alkylation of RNA.

340. The drug not used in prostatic carcinoma:

- a) finasteride;
- b) diethylstilbestrol;
- c) testosterone;
- d) flutamide;
- e) bicalutamide.

341. Methotrexate is used in high doses in:

- a) osteosarcoma;
- b) retinoblastoma;
- c) rhabdomyosarcoma;
- d) Ewing's sarcoma;
- e) Kaposi's syndrome.

342. Methotrexate acts by:

- a) inhibition of dihydrofolate reductase;
- b) aldose dehydrogenase;
- c) glutathione reductase;
- d) inhibition of sterol synthesis;
- e) inhibition of DNA.

343. Antagonist of benzodiazepine is:

- a) nalorphine;
- b) carbamazepine;
- c) naloxone;
- d) flumazenil;
- e) clonidine.

344. Methyl alcohol poisoning; true about:

- a) ethyl alcohol is used;
- b) formation of formic acid produces blindness;
- c) activated charcoal is given in all cases;
- d) gastric lavage done;
- e) fomepizole inhibits the formation of formic acid.

345. An unconscious man is brought into hospital suffering from methyl alcohol poisoning. All of the following are correct, except:

- a) kussmaul's breathing could be expected to be a feature of the condition;
- b) papilloedema would be consistent with this form of intoxication;
- c) his plasma bicarbonate might be very low;
- d) methyl alcohol would be metabolised to acetaldehyde;
- e) his plasma bicarbonate might be very don't change.

346. N-acetyl-cysteine is an antidote for poisoning due to:

- a) paracetamol;
- b) datura;
- c) aspirin
- d) propranolol;
- e) captopril.

347. Amatoxins in mushroom poisoning acts by inhibiting:

- a) DNA;
- b) mRNA;
- c) adenosine;
- d) G – proteins;
- e) ribosome inhibiting.

No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers
1	d	5	a	9	d	13	a	17	b
2	a	6	b	10	d	14	b	18	c
3	a	7	a	11	b	15	c	19	a
4	a	8	a	12	d	16	c	20	c
No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers
21	A	40	a	59	c	78	a	97	c
22	c	41	b	60	d	79	c	98	a
23	c	42	c	61	b	80	b	99	c
24	a	43	d	62	b	81	d	100	c
25	a	44	c	63	d	82	b	101	b
26	b	45	a	64	a	83	d	102	a
27	a	46	b	65	a	84	b	103	d
28	a	47	a	66	b	85	c	104	a
29	c	48	d	67	a	86	a	105	c
30	d	49	c	68	a	87	b	106	d
31	b	50	a	69	a	88	a	107	c
32	d	51	a	70	a	89	a	108	c
33	b	52	a	71	a	90	a	109	c
34	c	53	c	72	a	91	b	110	a
35	a	54	b	73	b	92	c	111	a
36	b	55	c	74	a	93	a	112	d
37	b	56	b	75	c	94	d	113	a
38	c	57	c	76	b	95	a		
39	d	58	a	77	a	96	b		
No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers
114	c	118	c	122	b	126	a	130	a
115	c	119	a	123	a	127	d		
116	d	120	b	124	b	128	a		
117	a	121	d	125	d	129	b		
No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers	No question	Correct answers
131	b	135	c	139	c	143	a		

132	b	136	a	140	a	144	a		
133	c	137	a	141	b	145	d		
134	c	138	a	142	a	146	a		
№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
147	b	158	c	169	d	180	a	191	b
148	b	159	b	170	b	181	d	192	a
149	b	160	c	171	b	182	a	193	b
150	b	161	d	172	b	183	a	194	b
151	c	162	d	173	a	184	a	195	c
152	b	163	b	174	b	185	b	196	b
153	a	164	c	175	a	186	d	197	d
154	c	165	c	176	b	187	d	198	b
155	a	166	b	177	d	188	a	199	c
156	a	167	b	178	b	189	a	200	a
157	a	168	b	179	a	190	d	201	b
№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
202	a	204	c	206	d	208	d	210	d
203	a	205	d	207	c	209	c		
№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
211	b	215	b	219	a	223	c	227	a
212	a	216	b	220	c	224	d	228	d
213	a	217	a	221	d	225	b	229	d
214	a	218	a	222	a	226	a	230	b
№ questio	Correct answers	№ questio	Correct answers	№ questio	Correct answers	№ questio	Correct answers	№ questio	Correct answers
231	a	238	b	245	a	252	b	259	a
232	b	239	b	246	b	253	b	260	b
233	d	240	a	247	a	254	a	261	a
234	c	241	a	248	a	255	a		
235	a	242	a	249	a	256	c		
236	c	243	a	250	a	257	a		
237	a	244	a	251	a	258	a		

№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
262	b	269	b	276	a	283	d	290	B
263	c	270	a	277	d	284	a	291	D
264	a	271	a	278	b	285	d	292	A
265	b	272	a	279	d	286	a	293	C
266	d	273	a	280	c	287	a	294	A
267	d	274	a	281	a	288	c	295	A
268	a	275	b	282	a	289	b	296	A
№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
297	b	300	a	303	b	306	c	309	a
298	c	301	a	304	d	307	a		
299	c	302	a	305	a	308	c		
№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
310	a	314	b	318	c	322	a	326	d
311	b	315	d	319	a	323	c	327	a
312	d	316	b	320	c	324	b	328	a
313	a	317	b	321	b	325	b		
№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
329	b	331	a	333	c	335	a	337	a
330	a	332	a	334	d	336	c	338	a
№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
339	a	340	c	341	a	342	a		
VII. Principles of acute poisoning treatment									
№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers	№ question	Correct answers
343	d	344	a	345	d	346	a	347	b