**Chapters**

1. Drugs acting on the respiratory system.
2. Drugs acting on the gastrointestinal tract.
3. Pharmacology of endocrine system.
4. Chemotherapy.
5. Principles of toxicology.
6. Effects mediated by the H1 histamine receptor include
7. Inhibition of gastric acid secretion
8. Induction of hepatic cytochrome P450 enzymes
9. Maintenance of a wakeful state
10. Vasoconstriction of arterioles
11. Ms. Jones takes fexofenadine 60 mg twice a day for seasonal allergies. She comes to her physician with a sinus infection and receives a prescription for erythromycin, a drug known to inhibit CYP3A4. As a result of this drug interaction, you would expect Ms. Jones to
12. Exhibit no changes in fexofenadine elimination
13. Exhibit decreased metabolism of erythromycin, with potential toxicity
14. Exhibit decreased elimination of fexofenadine without risk of torsades de pointes
15. Exhibit moderate anticholinergic effects commonly seen with fexofenadine
16. The antigen-mediated release of histamine can
17. Be inhibited by the binding of histamine to H3- receptors on mast cells
18. Be initiated by organic bases such as morphine without prior sensitization
19. Occur only in the tissues, not in the blood
20. Produce pain and itching through an effect on sensory nerve endings
21. The underlying pathophysiology of asthma is best described by which of the following statements?
22. Asthma is caused by an aberrant response to vaccinations.
23. Asthma is a disease of airway inflammation.
24. Asthma is a disorder of the lung parenchyma.
25. Asthma is an infectious disease
26. Which one of the following \_-adrenoceptor agonists has such a slow onset of action that it is not indicated for the relief of acute asthma symptoms?
27. Salmeterol
28. lbuterol
29. Epinephrine
30. Terbutaline
31. The standard treatment regimen for asthma is best described by which of the following?
32. Inhaled β2-adrenoceptor agonists only
33. Inhaled corticosteroids only
34. A combination of inhaled bronchodilators and inhaled corticosteroids
35. Oral corticosteroids
36. Symptoms typically produced by inhaled β - adrenoceptor agonists include which of the following?
37. Tachycardia, dizziness, and nervousness
38. Dysphonia, candidiasis, and sore throat
39. Dyspepsia and Churg-Strauss syndrome
40. Nausea, agitation, and convulsions
41. Which of the following statement is true?
42. During an anaphylactic reaction, large quantities of inflammatory mediators are rapidly released
43. Extreme and severe anaphylaxis is life threatening
44. Histamine can also stimulate contraction of gastrointestinal smooth muscle
45. All the above
46. Which of the following antihistamine has high anticholinergic activity?
47. Chlorpheniramine
48. Chloroheptadine
49. Cyclizine
50. Promethazine
51. Which of the following statement is true?
52. H1-antagonists generally produce sedation through an effect on the CNS
53. Many of the H1-antagonists show anti-motion sickness activity
54. H1-antagonists has limited ability to suppress parkinsonian symptoms
55. All the above
56. Which of the following is synthetic somatostatin analogue used in severe diarrhea?
57. Octreotide
58. Sucralfate
59. Budesonide
60. Misoprostol
61. Which of the following can be used in the control of postpartum bleeding?
62. Octreotide
63. Sucralfate
64. Budesonide
65. Misoprostol
66. The use of this drug leads to secondary hypophosphatemia?
67. Octreotide
68. Sucralfate
69. Budesonide
70. Misoprostol
71. A 36-year-old woman with severe erosive esophagitis is prescribed pantoprazole. One of the most common adverse side effects of such therapy is which of the following?
72. Vomiting
73. Constipation
74. Headache
75. Heartburn
76. While taking a NSAID for arthritis, a 65-year-old man developed a gastric ulcer. He was prescribed ranitidine for 8 weeks.This drug binds a receptor locate where?
77. Nucleus
78. Nucleolus
79. Cytoplasm
80. Cell membrane
81. Gastric acid secretion is stimulated by the presence of
82. Gastrin and acetylcholine
83. Histamine and motilin
84. Norepinephrine and gastrin
85. Norepinephrine and histamine
86. Infliximab can be given to the patients with
87. Rheumatoid arthritis
88. Crohn’s disease
89. Both
90. None of the above
91. Cimitidine can cause
92. Diarrhea
93. Vomiting
94. Gynecomastia
95. All
96. Loperamide
97. Reduces the daily fecal volume
98. Decreases intestinal fluid and electrolyte loss
99. Produces rapid and sustained inhibition of the peristaltic reflex
100. All
101. Anthraquinone derivatives act on
102. Colon
103. Ileum
104. Stomach
105. Duodenum
106. The term magic bullet was coined for
107. Ehrlich discovering the drug salvarsan for the treatment of syphilis
108. Fleming discovering the antibacterial effect of penicillium notatum
109. Florey showing the effectiveness of penicillin in patients
110. Wilson discovering the broad spectrum antibiotic streptomycin
111. A patient refuses to continue to take erythromycin because it makes him vomit. This is an example of which patient–drug–pathogen interaction?
112. Pharmacokinetics
113. Pharmacodynamics
114. Immunity
115. Resistance
116. Choose the best answer for the following. The emergence of microbial antibiotic drug resistance
117. Requires the concurrent administration of more than one antibiotic
118. Is a direct result of the use of antibiotics in livestock
119. Is a problem that was overcome by the development of vancomycin
120. Is due in large part to the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in humans
121. A 3-day-old baby is given a presumptive diagnosis of kernicterus. Which of the following mechanisms is involved in sulfonamide-induced kernicterus?
122. Competes for the bilirubin-binding sites on plasma proteins
123. Defective bilirubin hepatic conjugation and metabolism
124. Physiological jaundice due to destruction of fetal red blood mass
125. Pregnancy-induced hepatic congestion and cholestasis
126. Which is the 3rd generation cephalosporin?
127. Ceftazidime
128. Cefprozil
129. Cefoxitin
130. Cefadroxil
131. Which class of drugs are not β-lactum antibiotics?
132. Cephalosporins
133. Penicillins
134. Carbapenems and Carbacephems
135. Fluoroquinalones
136. Piperazine acts by
137. Inhibiting protein function
138. Paralyzing helminth muscle
139. Inhibiting energy production, protein function
140. Enhancing phagocytosis and killing
141. Piperazine is used along with the following drug in combination to treat *A. lumbricoides* and *E. vermicularis* infections.
142. Ivermectin
143. Praziquante
144. Mebendazole
145. Niclosamide
146. A 15-year-old Hispanic boy is brought in with seizures. No prior history of fever, chills, trauma, or headaches was reported on admission. Computed tomography reveals three ring-enhancing cystic lesions in the brain parenchyma, and a diagnosis of neurocysticercosis is made. Initial therapy in the management of this condition should include
147. Niclosamide
148. Praziquantel
149. Albendazole
150. Thiabendazole
151. Combination chemotherapy is frequently used and is often superior to single-agent treatment. All of the following principles have been used in designing combinations EXCEPT which of the following?
152. Each drug in the combination regimen should have some therapeutic activity individually.
153. Drugs with different dose-limiting toxicities should be used to avoid damage to a single organ.
154. Intensive intermittent schedules of drug treatment.
155. Drugs with similar dose-limiting toxicities should be used as initial combination therapy.
156. Bleomycin acute toxicity can cause
157. Hypotension
158. Skin toxicity
159. Pulmonary fibrosis
160. Alopecia
161. Which of the following drug combinations is correct?
162. Vinblastine, doxorubicin, dacarbazine, bleomycin
163. Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, methotrexate
164. Doxorubicin, cisplatin, carboplatin
165. Methotrexate, dactinomycin, plicamycin
166. Which of the following anti cancer drugs is not an alkylating agent?
167. Melphalan
168. Mechlorethamine
169. Cyclophosphamide
170. Capecitabine
171. To optimize drug therapy, it is necessary to know in what phase of the cell cycle antineoplastic agents are effective.Which one of the following agents is cytotoxic only to cells in the S-phase of the cycle?
172. Hydroxyurea
173. Mechlormethamine
174. Bleomycin
175. Carmustine
176. The only antineoplastic agent that has a dose-limiting neurotoxicity is
177. Bleomycin
178. Cisplatin
179. Vincristine
180. Doxorubicin
181. You are asked to devise therapy for a patient with rapidly dividing cancer.You have no additional information on the nature of the tumor, but you decide that you want to begin by choosing a drug that will kill the tumor cells but spare normal cells.You have the following agents to choose among.Which is your first choice?
182. Hydroxyurea
183. Cytarabine
184. Bleomycin
185. Dactinomycin
186. Which one of the following agents is cytotoxic only to cells in the S-phase of the cycle?
187. Hydroxyurea
188. Mechlormethamine
189. Bleomycin
190. Carmustine
191. Which of the following antiviral drug that is administered topically?
192. Penciclovir
193. Acyclovir
194. Famciclovir
195. Valacyclovir
196. The etiological agent of infectious mononucleosis, also associated with a form of Burkitt‘s lymphoma is:
197. Varicella Zoster Virus
198. Epstein Barr Virus
199. Picorna Virus
200. Papovavirus
201. Glancyclovir has in vitro activity against
202. Cytomegalovirus
203. Herpes Simplex Virus
204. Varicella-zoster virus
205. All
206. Pick the true statement about the Somatostatin.
207. It inhibits secretion of Growth Hormone
208. It increases secretion of Insulin
209. It increases GI motility
210. All the above are true
211. Growth hormone deficiency in children must be determined by measuring hormone levels after giving an agent that stimulates release because
212. Normal growth hormone secretion in children is too low to be measured by current assays
213. Growth hormone secretion occurs only during sleep
214. Growth hormone secretion is episodic
215. A different form of growth hormone is secreted after stimulation
216. A patient with severe diarrhea as a result of a carcinoid tumor is a candidate for which of the following treatments?
217. Pulsatile administration of GnRH
218. Nasal administration of desmopressin
219. Depot injections of octreotide
220. Oral administration of bromocriptine
221. A 30-year-old woman has secondary amenorrhea and serum prolactin levels of 75 ng/mL. She has visited a fertility clinic to attempt to become pregnant. What treatment should be given?
222. Clomiphene
223. Ganirelix
224. Cabergoline
225. Estradiol
226. Which of the following steroids has high anti-inflammatory potency?
227. Prednisolone
228. Dexamethasone
229. Betamethasone
230. Traimcinolone
231. Which one of the following enzymes is required for cortisol biosynthesis?
232. 21-hydroxylase
233. 17, 20 lyase
234. Cyclooxygenase
235. 11-β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase-2
236. The primary goal of glucocorticoid treatment in rheumatic arthritis is
237. Reversal of the degenerative process
238. Suppression of inflammation and improvement in functional capacity
239. Development of a sense of well-being in the patient
240. Prevention of suppression of the hypothalamic– pituitary–adrenal axis
241. Which answer is most appropriate for the action of ketoconazole?
242. It has a single major action that is confined to the adrenal cortex.
243. It provides long term treatment for Cushing’s disease.
244. It has an action on the adrenal cortex that is irreversible.
245. Its action may be associated with liver dysfunction.
246. All of the following statements about osteoporosis are true EXCEPT
247. Estrogen is an effective treatment.
248. If endometrial cancer is a concern, a combination of estrogen and progestin should be considered.
249. Vitamin D and calcium supplementation are alternatives to steroid hormone therapy.
250. Bisphosphonates are ineffective in prevention of osteoporosis.
251. Capillary fragility, malaise, and abnormal bone and tooth development describe a deficiency of which vitamin?
252. Vitamin A
253. Vitamin B6
254. Vitamin C
255. Vitamin E
256. Which one of the following antidote acts pharmacologically?
257. Sodium thiosulphate
258. Naloxone
259. Acetylcholinesterase
260. Chelating agents
261. Chromium and Lead cause acute nephrotoxicity by acting on this part of nephron
262. Loop of Henley
263. Proximal convoluted tubule
264. Distal convoluted tubule
265. Glomerulus
266. Which is the most nephrotoxic metal among the following?
267. Mercury
268. Lead
269. Cadmium
270. Chromium
271. Lead can enter renal tubular cells by
272. Endocytosis and passive diffusion
273. Osmosis and passive diffusion
274. Osmosis and endocytosis
275. Osmosis and active transport
276. Antidote used in the treatment of Wilson’s disease, a condition in which copper overload is responsible for hepatic and CNS toxicity is
277. Dimercaprol
278. Penicillamine
279. Desferrioxamine
280. Ethylene diamine tetraacetate
281. The following organ should not be donated after acetaminophen poisoning
282. Heart
283. Kidney
284. Liver
285. Lungs
286. Wilson’s disease cause
287. Renal toxicity
288. Hepatotoxicity
289. Neurotoxicity
290. Ototoxicity
291. Cellular targets for organophosphate insecticides are
292. Acetylcholine receptors
293. Dopamine receptors
294. Serotonin receptors
295. GABA
296. The major route for absorption of mercury is
     1. Gastrointestinal
     2. Respiratory tract
     3. Skin
     4. Ocular
297. Physostigmine is preferred over neostigmine in atropine poisoning because
298. Physostigmine is more potent
299. Physostigmine is less potent
300. Physostigmine can cross Blood Brain Barrier
301. Physostigmine cannot cross Blood Brain Barrier
302. Which of the following drugs is used in organophosphorus poisoning?
303. Physostigmine
304. Atropine
305. Succinylcholine
306. Neostigmine
307. Over dose with benzodiazepines can be treated using
308. Morphine
309. Flumazenil
310. Pentobarbitone
311. Beta-carbolines
312. The antidote of choice in morphine is
313. Nalorphine
314. Nalbuphine
315. Naltroxone
316. Naloxone
317. The following antibiotic are bacteriostatic EXCEPT
318. Tetracycline
319. Cycloserine
320. Chloramphenicol
321. Erythromycin
322. Amino glycosides produce mainly the following toxicity
323. Ototoxicity
324. Nephrotoxicity
325. Neuromuscular blockade
326. Hepatotoxicity
327. Ototoxicity is the major side effect of
328. Ampicillin
329. Norfloxacin
330. Streptomycin
331. Trimethorprim
332. Dimercaprol is
333. Adsorbing agent
334. Antioxidant
335. Chelating agent
336. Emetic
337. Which of the following drug is used in influenza A virus infection?
338. Acyclovir
339. Amantadine
340. Iodoxuridine
341. Foscarnets
342. Thiabendazole is used in the treatment of
343. Trichuriasis
344. Ascasiasis
345. Filariasis
346. Strongyloidesis
347. Isosorbide dinitrate brings about coronary vasodilation through the release of
348. Aldosterone
349. Bradykinin
350. Histamine
351. Nitric oxide
352. Which of the following is used in the regime to treat Hodgkin’s disease?
353. Pilcamycin
354. Procarbazine
355. Mefepristone
356. Ergotamine
357. Which of the following is a tocolytic agent?
358. Dinoprostone
359. Ritodrine
360. Mifeprostone
361. Ergotamine
362. The antimuscarinic agent useful in bronchial asthma is
363. Benzhexol
364. Ipratropium
365. Pirenzepine
366. Homatropine
367. Which of the following is used in serious nosocausal infection?
368. Cephalosporins
369. Quinolones
370. Carbapenems
371. Macrolide antibiotics
372. H2 receptors of histamine are present in
373. Bronchi
374. Central Nervous System
375. Endothelium
376. Parietal cells of stomach
377. Which of the following is not an effect of Histamine?
378. Broncho constriction
379. Increased capillary permeability
380. Shock
381. Increase in blood pressure
382. Misoprostol
383. Increase gastric acid secretions
384. Is a prostaglandin analogue
385. Used to prevent abortions
386. Used to treat *H.pylori* infections
387. Omeprazole acts by
388. H1 receptor blockade
389. H2 receptor blockade
390. Prostaglandin inhibition
391. Proton pump inhibition
392. Sucralfate helps in peptic ulcer by
393. H2 receptor blockade
394. Proton pump inhibition
395. Prokinetic effect
396. Prevention of mucosal erosin
397. NSAIDs are ulcerogenic because of
398. H2 receptor stimulation
399. Prostaglandin inhibition
400. COX2 inhibition
401. None
402. Cyproheptadine is
403. H1 receptor agonist
404. 5HT receptor agonist
405. 5HT receptor antagonist
406. Both H1 and 5HT receptor antagonist
407. Sulphonamides inhibits
408. Dihydrofolate reductase
409. Folic acid absorption
410. Folic acid synthesis
411. Folic acid transport
412. Erythromycin acts as an antibacterial agent by
413. Binding to the 30S ribosomes
414. Binding to the 50S ribosomes
415. Inhibition of folic acid synthesis
416. Inhibition of DNA gyrase
417. Zidovudine is an
418. Antibacterial agent
419. Antifungal agent
420. Anti HIV agent
421. Antiprotozoal
422. Clavulanic acid
423. Binds to 30 S ribosomes
424. Binding to the 50S ribosomes
425. Inhibition of cell wall synthesis
426. Inhibits beta lactamase
427. All the following drugs are antifungal except
428. Flucytosine
429. Acyclovir
430. Ketoconazole
431. Amphotericin B
432. Cell wall inhibition is the mode of action of this antibiotic
433. Streptomycin
434. Penicillin
435. Erythromycin
436. Chloramphenicol
437. Which of the following antiviral agents exhibit the greatest specificity for herpes virus?
438. Amantadine
439. Acyclovir
440. Zudovudine
441. Interferon
442. Which of the following is not an indication of methotrexate?
443. Rheumatoid arthritis
444. Choriocarcinoma
445. Prostatic cancer
446. Psoriasis
447. Metformin acts by
448. Releasing insulin from pancreas
449. Suppressing gluconeogenesis in the liver
450. Upregulating insulin receptors
451. Inhibiting degradation of insulin
452. Which of the following agents is cell-cycle specific?
453. Dactinomycin
454. Cisplatin
455. Mechlorethamine
456. Methotrexate
457. Topoisomerase II inhibitor
458. Gentamycin
459. Colstin
460. Moxifloxacin
461. Acyclovir
462. Tazobactum is a
463. DNAgyrase inhibitor
464. Beta lactamase inhibitor
465. Protein synthesis inhibitor
466. Topoisomerase inhibitor
467. Tacrolimus is
468. Antiviral
469. Anticoagulant
470. Diagnostic agent
471. Immunosuppressant
472. Which of the following is least likely to cause hypoglycaemia?
473. Glibenclamide
474. Glimiperide
475. Glipizide
476. Metformin
477. Clofazimine is used in the treatment of
478. Candidiasis
479. Leprosy
480. Multidrug resistant tuberculosis
481. Tapeworm infestation
482. Which one of the following is not a fluoroquinolone?
483. Ciprofloxacin
484. Norfloxacin
485. Ofloxacin
486. Cephalexin
487. Pick out the toxicity which is not seen with Reserpine
488. Suicidal tendency
489. Parkinsonism
490. Hypertension
491. Impotence

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 1. A | 1. D | 1. B | 1. A | 1. C | 1. A | 1. D | 1. D | 1. D |
| 1. A | 1. D | 1. B | 1. C | 1. D | 1. A | 1. C | 1. D | 1. D | 1. A |
| 1. A | 1. B | 1. D | 1. A | 1. A | 1. D | 1. B | 1. C | 1. C | 1. D |
| 1. A | 1. A | 1. D | 1. A | 1. C | 1. D | 1. A | 1. A | 1. A | 1. D |
| 1. A | 1. C | 1. C | 1. C | 1. B | 1. A | 1. B | 1. D | 1. D | 1. C |
| 1. B | 1. B | 1. B | 1. A | 1. B | 1. C | 1. B | 1. A | 1. B | 1. A |
| 1. B | 1. B | 1. D | 1. B | 1. A | 1. C | 1. C | 1. B | 1. D | 1. D |
| 1. B | 1. B | 1. B | 1. C | 1. D | 1. D | 1. B | 1. D | 1. D | 1. B |
| 1. D | 1. C | 1. B | 1. C | 1. D | 1. B | 1. B | 1. B | 1. C | 1. B |
| 1. D | 1. C | 1. D | 1. D | 1. D | 1. B | 1. D | 1. D |  |  |