**JSS PHARMACYCOLLEGE-OOTY**

**GPAT – Pharmacology**

**PART-A**

1. An anticholine esterase which is useful in Alzheimer’s disease
2. Arecolin
3. Donepezil
4. Isoproternol
5. clioquinol
6. A drug used as an ophthalmic solution in herpes keratitis is
7. Zalcitabine
8. Trifluridine
9. Ritonavir
10. stavudine
11. A macrolide antibiotic used as powerful immunosuppressant
12. Erythromycin
13. Azithromycin
14. Tacrolimus
15. Clarithromycin
16. Cytosine arabinoside acts on this phase of cell cycle
17. G1
18. G2
19. M
20. S
21. A person taking organic nitrate has to avoid one of the following drugs as it can cause severe hypotension
22. Aspirin
23. Cholestyramine
24. Warfarin
25. Sildenafil
26. To avoid human lithium toxicity, a patient using lithium carbonate for mood disorders should not be prescribed
27. acetazolamide
28. Hydrochlorthiazide
29. Mannitol
30. propanolol
31. A selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used as anti depressant is
32. Venlafaxin
33. Selegeline
34. Phenelezine
35. amoxapine
36. A patient receiving digoxin for CCF is found to have elevated serum cholesterol. Which hypolipedemic agent should not be prescribed
37. Clofibrate
38. Cholestyramine
39. Lovastatin
40. niacin
41. Insulin when release from pancreatic β cells

P) Can sequester blood glucose by forming complex with it

Q) Gets fully conjugated with glucuronic acid immediately, to be released upon suitable stimuli in normal health.

R) Acts on transporter molecules to facilitate glucose movement across the cell membranes.

S) Increase storage of glucose to glycogen in the liver.

A) P, R

B) R, S

C) P, S

D) Q, S

1. Terazocin an anti-hypertensive drug acts by
2. Blocking β adrenoceptors
3. Blocking α1 adrenoceptors
4. Diuretic action
5. Inhibition of ACE
6. The imidazole aromatase inhibitor which is effective in reducing estrogen level is
7. Anastrazole
8. Exemestane
9. Mitotane
10. dexamethasoe
11. The drug that binds to AT1 receptor with high affinity is
12. Pinacidil
13. Valsartan
14. Meoxipril
15. ranolazine
16. A person taking nitro glycerine consumes alcohol. The interacts with alcohol and the effect seen is
17. Severe hypotension and collapse
18. Drowsiness
19. Anticoagulant effect
20. hypertension
21. The usefulness of 5-fluorouracil as an antitumor agent can be attributed to one of the following mechanisms
22. It inhibits hypo-xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase directly
23. It is a prodrug that gets converted into fluoro-2-deoxy uridylic acid, which is a suicide substrate for thymidylate synthase
24. It gets incorporated into RNA leading to faulty transcription and translation into non standard amino acids
25. It gets converted into tetrafluoro uridylate, which inhibits purine nucleoside phosphorylase
26. GABA an important transmitter in the brain

P) Is an inhibitory transmitter

Q) Is an excitatory transmitter

R) Increase chloride conductance

S) Is antagonised by naloxone

A) Q, S

B) R, S

C) P, R

D) Q, R

1. Ataraquine when combined with proguanil

P) is highly effective and well tolerated

Q) Is not well tolerated

R) Antagonism is observed

S) Resistance is reduced

A) P, Q

B) P, S

C) R, S

D) Q, R

1. Two possible target against which inhibitors can be designed for use in diabetes treatment are

P) Carbonic acid anhydrase

Q) Insulin

R) Glycogen phosphorylase

S) glucose-6-phosphate

A) Q, S

B) R, S

C) P, R

D) Q, R

1. The duration of action of sublingual nitroglycerine tablets is
2. 8-10 hours
3. 4-8 hours
4. 10-30 minutes
5. 3-5 minutes
6. Identify the adrenergic receptors, whose agonists can be misused by sports me for anabolic effects
7. α1
8. α2
9. β1
10. β2
11. When the urinary Ph becomes 8.0, significant increase in the excretion of one of the drugs takes place
12. Mepyramine
13. Aspirin
14. Morphine
15. mecamylamine
16. The drugs Meftoquine, proguanil and primaquine can be effectively used in disease produced by
17. Mycoplasma
18. Dermatophytes
19. Protozoa
20. spirochaetes
21. Identify the receptor which demonstrate the fastest onset of action, when stimulated
22. Nuclear receptors
23. Ionotropic receptors
24. G-Protein coupled receptors
25. Insulin receptors
26. One of the following drugs is converted to the corresponding deoxy nucleotide,which shows cytotoxicity
27. Dactinomycin
28. Lomustine
29. Vincristine
30. 5-fluorouracil
31. Metformin acts by two mechanisms

P) Increasing insulin secretion

Q) Inhibiting a glucosidase

R) Decreasing hepatic glucose production

S) Increasing insulin action in muscle and fat

A) P, Q

B) R, S

C) P, R

D) Q, S

1. Diazoxide, a benzthiazide derivatives produces

P) Vasoconstriction by activating ATP sensitive potassium channel

Q) Vasodilatation by activating ATP sensitive potassium channel

R) Inhibition of insulin secretion

S) Stimulation of insulin secretion

A) P, Q

B) R, S

C) P, S

D) Q, S

1. Which of the following are likely to be good targets for designing antihypertensive drugs?

P) H2 histamine receptors

Q) Proton pump

R) Calcium channel protein

S) α2- adrenergic receptor

A) P, Q

B) R, S

C) P, R

D) Q, S

1. An anti diabetic drug piogliazone used in type 2 diabetes acts by
2. Decrease of glucose uptake in muscles
3. Increasing insulin sensitivity\*
4. Inhibiting intestinal n-glucosidase
5. Stimulating insulin receptors
6. An angiotensin-II receptor blocker useful in treating hypertension
7. Enalaprilat
8. Valsartan
9. Atenolol
10. amiodipine
11. Co-administration of NSAIDS with warfarin may often lead to
12. Antagonistic interaction
13. Interaction to change in drug transport
14. Interaction due to disturbance in electrolyte balance
15. Additive or synergistic interaction
16. Clinical jaundice,typified by yellowing of the tissues is associated with elevated levels of
17. Serum lysozyme
18. Serum bilirubin
19. Serum creatinine
20. Serum-ϓ-glutamyl transferase
21. A cardioselective β blocker with vasodilating properties is
22. Pindolol
23. Atenolol
24. Bisoprolol
25. Nebivolol
26. The drug disulfiram is

P) Known to inhibit β- hydroxylase and neither cause nor adrenaline depleation

Q) A substance that produces aversive reaction to alcohol

R) Known to stimulate dopamine β-hydroxylase

S) used in barbiturate poisoning

A) P, S

B) Q, R

C) R, S

D) P, Q

1. in which of the human cells the telomerase is active
2. blood
3. bone
4. muscle
5. sperm
6. the P53 protein normally promotes
7. DNA repair
8. Tumor formstion
9. Cell division
10. Apoptosis
11. Example for autoimmune diseases
12. Rheumatoid arthritis
13. Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
14. Systemic lupus erythematosis
15. All the above
16. Inhalation agents least likely to increase heart rate in healthy individuals
17. Isofurane
18. Halothane
19. Desfurane
20. Sevoflurane
21. Neurochemical abnormality most closely associated with schizophrenia
22. Decreased GABA
23. Dopamenergic abnormality
24. Abnormal glycine metabolism
25. High levels of CNS VMA
26. Side effect of antipsychotic drug which include anti cholinergic, anti adrenergic and extrapyramydal
27. Haloperidol
28. Meprobamate
29. Lithium
30. Choral hydrate
31. Which virus used in gene therapy has proved useful in the treatment of sickle cell disease
32. Adeno-associated virus
33. Adenovirus
34. Herpes virus
35. Retro virus
36. Increases pulmonary congestion in congestive heart failure(CHF)
37. Dopamine
38. Metoprolol
39. Nitroprusside
40. Digoxin
41. Primary antihypertensive effect due to nitric oxide mediation of smooth muscle relaxation
42. Atropine
43. Nitroprusside
44. Mecamylamine
45. Captopril
46. Cholinergic agent least likely to enter brain
47. Atropine
48. Scopolamine
49. Ipratropium
50. Phenol barbitone
51. Powerful agonist at both alpha and beta receptors
52. Isoproterenol
53. Dopamine
54. Clonidine
55. Epinephrine
56. Increased risk of atherosclerosisis associated with decreased serum levels of
57. LDL
58. HDL
59. Triglycerides
60. VLDL
61. A peptide hormone which inhibits bone resorption and given as a nasal spray is
62. Cortisol
63. Alendronate
64. Calcitonin
65. Calcitriol
66. An inorganic ion which is used prophylactically in bipolar depression is
67. Valproate
68. Lithium
69. Chromium
70. Valium
71. Most common side effects of oral beta-2 receptor agonists
72. Bronchodilation
73. Tremor
74. Vasodilation
75. Tachycardia
76. The drug which increases the plasma concentration of digoxin by a pharmacokinetic mechanism is
77. Lidocaine
78. Captopril
79. Quinidine
80. Hydrochlorothiazide
81. An NMDA antagonist introduced for treatment of Alzheimer’s disease is
82. Dopamine
83. Norepinephrine
84. Serotonin
85. Mematine
86. Antihypertensive agent that acts by direct arteriolar dilation
87. Labetalol
88. Hydralazine
89. Methoxamine
90. Reserpine
91. A young patient complains that he gets severe shortness of breath whenever he takes aspirin for headache. Increased levels of substance responsible for aspirin hypersensitivity is
92. Prednisone
93. Prostacyclin
94. Ibuprofen
95. Leukotriene-LT-C4
96. CNS stimulant used in management of narcolepsy or attention deficits disorder
97. Scopolamine
98. Mmethylphenidate
99. Mecamylamine
100. Clonidine
101. Antihypertensive effect due to activation of CNS alpha-2 receptor
102. Guanfacine
103. Captopril
104. Esmolol
105. Phenoxybenzamine
106. Sildenafil is used for the treatment of one of the following disorders
107. Systolic hypertension
108. Unstable angina
109. Pulmonary hypertension
110. Hypertension due to eclampsia
111. Which one of the following drugs is prescribed for the treatment of Philadelphia chromosome positive patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia
112. Pentostatin
113. Methotrexate
114. Imatinib
115. L-asparaginase
116. Which of the following monoclonal antibodies IS prescribed for patients with non Hodgkin’s lymphoma
117. Infliximab
118. Abciximab
119. Gemtuzumab
120. Rituximab
121. Positive ionotropic drug that at low doses specifically promote an increase in renal blood flow
122. Dobutamine
123. Dopamine
124. Terbutaline
125. Iodoxamine
126. Which one of the following drugs does not act through GPCR.
127. Epinephrine
128. Insulin
129. Dopamine
130. TSH
131. Which one of the following drugs is most effective in preventing transmission of HIV virus from mother to foetus
132. Lamivudine
133. Zidovuidine
134. Indinavir
135. Ribavirin
136. Improvement of memory in Alzheimer’s disease is brought about by drugs which increase transmission in
137. Cholinergic receptors
138. Dopamenergic receptors
139. GABAergic receptors
140. Adrenergic receptors
141. Which of the following non-opoid analgesics Is a pro-drug
142. Piroxicam
143. Celecoxib
144. Nabumetone
145. Ketorolac
146. Which one of the following is a plasminogen activator
147. Tranexamic acid
148. Streptokinase
149. Aminocaproic acid
150. None of above
151. Myasthenia gravis is diagnosed with improved neuromuscular function by using
152. Donepezil
153. Edrophonium
154. Atropine
155. Pancuronium
156. Which one of the following specifically inhibits calcinuerin in the activated T-Lymphocytes
157. Daclizumab
158. Prednisone
159. Cyrolimus
160. Tacrolimus
161. Reversible, noncovalen inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase
162. Physostigmine
163. Neostigmine
164. Edrophonium
165. Soman
166. The effects observed following systemic administration of L-DOPA in the treatment of Parkinsonism have been attributed to its catabolism to dopamine. Carbidopa, can markly increase the proportion of L-DOPA that crosses the BBB by
167. Increasing penetration of L-DOPA through BBB by complexation with it
168. Decreasing peripheral metabolism of L-DOPA
169. Decreasing metabolism of L-DOPA in CNS
170. Decreasing clearance of L-DOPA from CNS
171. Serotonin is formed from
172. Tyrosine
173. L-tryptophan
174. Glutamine
175. Glutamic acid
176. Measurement of inulin renal clearance is a measure for
177. Effective renal blood flow
178. Renal drug excretion rate
179. Active renal secretion
180. Glomerular filtration rate
181. Anxiety associated with depression
182. Diazepam
183. Paroxetin
184. Oxazepam
185. Methylphenidate
186. Digitalis toxicity is enhanced by co-administration of
187. Potassium
188. Quinidine
189. Diuretics
190. Antacids
191. Which one of the following is withdrawn from market due to torsede de pointes
192. Chlorpromazine
193. Astimazole
194. Haloperidol
195. Domperidone
196. An elderly male with a history of coronary vascular disease (myocardial infarction and second degree heart block) presents with endogenous depression. Appropriate antidepressant medication would be
197. Imipramine
198. Fluoxetin
199. Phenelzine
200. Amitriptyline
201. Identify one rational combination which has clinical benefit
202. Norfloxacin-metronidazole
203. Alprazolam-paracetamol
204. Cissapride-omeprazole
205. Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid
206. Stevens Johnson syndrome is the most common adverse effect associated with one of the following category of drugs
207. Sulphonamides
208. Macrolides
209. Penicillins
210. Tetracyclins
211. Nicotinic action of acetyl choline is blocked by the drug
212. Atropine
213. Carvedilol
214. Neostigmine
215. D-tubocurarine
216. Streptomycin cannot be given orally for treatment of TB because
217. It gets degraded in GIT
218. It causes severe diarrhoea
219. It causes metallic taste in the mouth
220. It is not absorbed from GIT
221. A depressed patient with trancypromine presents to the emergency department with a pounding headache. The patient had just eaten dinner, enjoying a red wine with a meal. Suggest possible cause for these symptoms
222. Normally, trancylcypromine causes hypertension
223. Tranylcypromine, a beta-blocker, unmasked essential hypertension
224. Tranylcypromine, an MOA inhibitor, can cause hypertensive reactions in patients who have ingestited tyramine-containing foods.
225. Tranylcypromin, a first-generation tricyclic antidepressant produces hypertensive responses as a side effect
226. Polyuria associated with lithium caused by
227. Lithium-induced osmotic dieresis, similar to mannitor
228. Lithium inhibits sodium exchange in the ascending loop of henle
229. Lithium activates carbonic anhydrase
230. Lithium inhibits ADH receptor
231. Drug treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder in a patient with significant myocardial disease
232. Clomipramine
233. Fluvoxamine
234. Imipramine
235. Phenelzine
236. Most likely to be prescribed first for management of mild moderate depression
237. Imipramine
238. Amoxapine
239. Setraline
240. Phenelzine
241. Compitative inhibition
242. At high concentration of agonist, a maximal physiological responds is not possible even in the presence of the antagonist
243. With competitive inhibition, the dose effect curve is shifted to the right
244. Is irreversible
245. Is produced by antagonists that that have the ability to activate receptors
246. Example of an agent that activates cytokine receptor
247. Isoproterenol
248. Norepinephrine
249. Growth hormone
250. Corticosteroids
251. Controls rate of rennin released by sensing changes in the rate of sodium or chloride delivery to the distal tubule
252. Juxtaglomerular cells
253. Macula densa
254. Renal vascular receptor
255. Sympathetic nervous system
256. Drug likely to provoke an increase in rennin release
257. Nitroprusside
258. Minoxidil
259. Phenylephrine
260. Prazosin
261. Transduction pathway for AT1 ( angiotensin receptor type I)
262. Ion channel
263. Inositol triphosphate/diacylglycerol
264. Cyclic AMP
265. Prostaglandin
266. Blockade of rennin secretion
267. Norepinehrine
268. Hydralazine
269. Clonidine
270. Isoproterenol
271. Potent, competitive antagonist at angiotensin AT1 receptor sites
272. Captopril
273. Enalapril
274. Losartin
275. Remikiren
276. By classification an aspartyl protease enzyme which catalyses conversion of angitensin I from angiotensinogen
277. Peptidyl dipeptidase ( converting enzyme)
278. Renin
279. Trypsin
280. Angiotensinase
281. Which of the following statements is true regarding behavioural traits and disorders?
282. Eating disorders have been associated with dopamine transporters
283. Addiction may be related to myelin synthesis
284. ADHD may be associated with the leptin receptor
285. Intelligence may be related to serotonin synthesis
286. Useful for initiation of treatment of primary hypogonadism
287. Progesterone
288. Androstenedione
289. Ethinyl estradiol
290. Estriol
291. Lipid profile/receptor changes associated with oophorectomy
292. Decrease in plasma cholesterol
293. Decrease in LDL receptors
294. Increase in LDL serum levels
295. Significant in HDL
296. Factors influencing osteoporosis development
297. Calcium intake
298. Degree of physical activity
299. Smoking
300. All the above
301. Nonsteroidal, synthetic agent with estrogenic activity
302. Estradiol
303. Ethinyl estradiol
304. Diethylstilbestrol
305. Quinestrol
306. Prolonged continuous estrogen exposure-endometrial effects
307. Hypoplasia
308. Abnormal leading patterns
309. Both
310. None of the above
311. Most important human progestin
312. Desogestrel
313. Dimethisterone
314. Progesterone
315. Megestrol acetate
316. Mechanism of thyrotropin action—results in ultimately increased thyroid homone production
317. Activation of thyroid cell IP3 system
318. Activation of guanylyl cyclise system
319. Activation of adenylyl cyclise system
320. Blockade of beta adrenergic receptors
321. Hypothalamic hormone causing pituitary release of beta-endorphins and ACTH
322. TRH
323. TSH
324. CRH
325. Adrenocorticotropin
326. Major clinical use of this antracycline anticancer, antibiotic is in treatment of acute leukemia.
327. Dactinomycin
328. Bleomycin
329. Daunorubicin
330. Doxorubicin
331. Among anticancer antibiotics: most toxic—
332. Plicamycin
333. Dactinomycin
334. Doxorubicin
335. Bleomycin
336. Anticancer drug: accts on osteoclasts to decrease serum calcium levels (independent of its antitumor action)
337. Dactinomycin
338. Doxorubicin
339. Bleomycin
340. Plicamycin

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. A | 1. B | 1. A | 1. B | 1. C | 1. B | 1. B | 1. C | 1. D | 1. B |
| 1. C | 1. B | 1. D | 1. B | 1. D | 1. B | 1. B | 1. B | 1. D | 1. B |
| 1. D | 1. D | 1. D | 1. D | 1. D | 1. B | 1. B | 1. B | 1. A | 1. B |
| 1. B | 1. C | 1. D | 1. B | 1. C | 1. B | 1. B | 1. C | 1. B | 1. B |
| 1. B | 1. B | 1. A | 1. C | 1. C | 1. D | 1. B | 1. B | 1. B | 1. A |
| 1. C | 1. B | 1. B | 1. D | 1. C | 1. B | 1. B | 1. D | 1. B | 1. B,C |
| 1. B | 1. B | 1. D | 1. A | 1. D | 1. D | 1. C | 1. D | 1. B | 1. C |
| 1. B | 1. C | 1. C | 1. C | 1. B | 1. C | 1. C | 1. B | 1. B | 1. C |
| 1. C | 1. C | 1. C | 1. D | 1. C | 1. C | 1. C | 1. C | 1. C | 100.D |
| 1. B | 1. B | 1. C | 1. D | 1. D | 1. B | 1. A | 1. B | 1. B | 1. B |

**PART-B**

1. Innuction refers to

A. Subcutaneous injection B. Dermal patch C. Rubbing the drug in oily vehicles

D. Aqueous solution for fast availability

2. The number of P450 gene families identified in being is

A.4 B.8 C.12 D.16

3. In gene transfer which metal particle is often used

A. Iron B. Gold C. Platinum D.Molybdenum

4. Which of the following disease is due to receptor malfunction?

A.Coronary artery disease B. Pulmonary fibrosis

C. Testicular feminization D. Myxedema

5. PH difference between extracellular and intracellular fluid is

A. Nil B.0.2 C.0.4 D.0.8

6. Somatostatin interacts with

A. Gi protein coupled receptors B. Gq protein coupled receptors

C. Ligand activated ion channel D. Intracellular nuclear receptor

7. Cortisol is capable of targeting intranuclear receptor secondary to its ability to

A. recruit intracellular kinases B. Diffuse through lipid membranes

C. Interact with G-proteins D. Undergo autophosphorylation

8. Which of the following is an action of a non competitive antagonist?

A. Alters the mechanism of action of an agonist.

B. Alters the potency of an agonist

C. Binds to the same site on the receptor as agonist

D. Decreases the maximum response to an agonist

9. The renal clearance of a drug is 10ml/min. The drug has a molecular weight of 350 and 20% bound to plasma proteins. The renal excretion of this drug involves

A. Glomelular filteration B. Active tubular secretion

C. Passive tubular reabsorption D. Both glomelular filteration and passive tubular reabsorption

10. Which of the following factors will determine the number of drug-receptor complexes formed?

A. Efficacy of the drug B. Receptor affinity for the drug

C. Half-life of the drug D. Rate of renal excretion

11. What is the composition of vagus nerve?

A. Entirely sensory B. purely motor

C. 3/4 sensory 1/4 motor D.1/4sensory 3/4motor

12. What is metrifonate?

A. Choline esterase inhibitors B. Choline esterse reactivators

C. Osteoclast inhibitor D. Osteoclast reactivator

13. How many subfamilies of 5-HT receptors are present?

A.3 B.5 C.7 D.9

14. The rate limiting enzyme in synthesis of melatonin and serotonin is

A. Tryptophan hydroxylase B. 5-HT N-acetylase

C. Aldehyde dehydrogenase D. Aldehyde reductase

15. The cell bodies of 5-HT neurons in CNS are principally located in

A. Hypothalamus B. Frontal lobe C. Raphe nuclei D. Caudate nucleus

16. Which of the following neurotransmitters interacts with Guanethidine?

A. Acetylcholine B. Epinephrine C. Dopamine D. Norepinephrine

17. Prolonged apnea may occur following administration of succinylcholine to a patient with a hereditary deficiency of which of the following enzymes

A.Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase B. Plasma cholinesterase

C. Monoamine oxidase D. cytochrome P450­3A

18. Receptor actions of acetylcholine are mimicked by nicotine at which one of the following sites

A. Adrenal medullary chromaffin cells B. Urinary bladder smooth muscle cells

C. Iris circular (constrictor) muscle D. Heart sinoatrial pacemaker cells

19. Muscarinic cholinoreceptor agonist may cause vasodilation through the release of endothelial

A. Histamine B. Norepinephrine C. Acetylcholine D. Nitric oxide

20. Which of the following medications is used to prevent premature labour?

A. Tamsulosin B. Cevimeline C. Atracurium D. Terbutaline

21. The vasopressin preparation of choice for variceal bleed is

A. Lypressin B. AVP C. Terlipressin D. Desmopressin

22. Which of the following is a phosphorus containing ACE Inhibitor?

A. Enalapril B. Fosinopril C. Quinapril D. Ramipril

23. Nitroglycerin ointment in clinical use is

A. 1% B. 2% C. 5% D. 10%

24. Among dihydropyridines which agent is a better coronary vasodilator?

A. Amlodipine B. Felodipine C. Nicardipine D. Nimodipine

25. Therapeutic serum digoxin level ranges from

A. 1-2ng/ml B.2-5ng/ml C.5-7ng/ml D.8-10ng/ml

26. Which one of the following is characteristic of captopril and Enalapril?

A. Competitively blocks angiotensin-II at its receptor

B. Decreases angiotensin-II concentration in the blood

C. Decreases rennin concentration in the blood

D. Increases sodium and decreases Potassium in the blood

27. Which of the following is a postganglionic nerve terminal blocker that has insignificant CNS Effects?

A. Captopril B. Cocaine C. Diazoxide D. Guanethidine

28. Which of the following is approved for the treatment of hemorrhagic shock?

A. Amylnitrate B. Hydralazine C. Isosorbide mononitrate D. Nimodipine

29. Which of the following has the longest half-life of all anti-arrhythmic drugs?

A. Adenosine B. Amiodarone C. Esmolol D. Lidocaine

30. Which of the following slows conduction through the atrioventricular node and has its primary action directly on L-type calcium channels

A. Mexiletine B. Flecainide C. Disopyramide D. Verapamil

31. The `Ames test’ is a method for detecting

A. Carcinogenesis in rodents B. Carcinogenesis in primates

C. Mutagenesis in bacteria D. Teratogenesis in primates

32. Which one of the following antibiotics is a potent inducer of hepatic drug-metabolizing enzymes?

A. Ciprofloxacin B. Cyclosporine C. Rifampin D. Tetracycline

33. Which one of the following drugs has resulted in severe hematotoxicity when administered to a patient being treated with azathioprine?

A. Allopurinol B. Digoxin C. Lithium D. Theophylline

34. If phenelzine is administered to a patient taking fluoxetine, the most likely result is

A. Hypertensive crisis

B. Priapism

C. Agitation, muscle rigidity, hyperthermia, seizures

D. A decrease in the plasma levels of fluoxetine

35. The antihypertensive effects of captopril can be antagonized by

A. loop diuretics B. NSAIDs

C. Thiazides D. Angiotensin-II receptor blockers

36. Particles of what size have access to alveoli

A.1-5µ B.5-10µ C.10-15µ D.15-20µ

37. Chelating agents can be employed when blood lead level exceeds

A.25µg/dl B.45µg/dl C.65µg/dl D.85µg/dl

38. Alternative drug to penicillamine for Wilson’s disease is

A. Dimercaprol B. Trientine C. EDTA D. Diferiprone

39. What is iatrogenic disease

A. A disease acquired in hospital

B. Physician induced disease

C. Disease due to excess dose of a drug

D. Disease due to antagonist action

40. Ginseng the wonder drug of today contain

A. Estrogenic effect B. Progesterone effect C. Androgenic effect D. Cortisone effect

41. Patient compliance will be better when the minimum number of drugs prescribed should not exceed

A.2 B.3 C.4 D.5

42. Phocomelia is due to intake of which drug in early pregnancy

A. Thalidomide B. Estrogen C. Androgen D. Oral contraceptive

43. The concept of therapeutic index was introduced by

A. WHO B. Ehrlick C. Herxheimer D.D.R.Lawrence

44. When a drug is administered by constant rate i.v infusion, it reaches steady state after

A.2t1/2 B.3t1/2 C.5t1/2 D.7t1/2

45. At normal blood pH, serum albumin has

A. Net negative charge B.Net positive charge C. Neutral charge D. None of the above

46. The immunosuppressant drug azathioprine is converted in the body into

A. Hydroxyurea B. Flurouracil C. Methotrextate D.Mercaptopurine

47. Serum sickness belongs to which type of reaction

A. Type-I B. Type-II C. Type-III D.Type-IV

48. Immunosurveillance leads to

A. Carcinogenesis

B. Suppression of cancer

C. Broadening of antibacterial spectrum

D. Delay development of drug resistance

49. Which antihelmintic is used for immunotherapy?

A. Mebendazole B. Levamisole C. Thiabendazole D. Praziquantel

50. Which one of the following agents increases phagocytosis by macrophages in patients with chronic granulomatous disease?

A. Aldesleukin B. Trastuzumab C. Interferon-ϒ D.Prednisone

78. Traglitazone has been removed from the market due to its

A. Nephrotoxicity B.Aplastic anemia

C. Hepatotoxicity D.respiratory depression

79. Stevens- Jhonson syndrome is an classical example for

A. Type I hypertension reaction B. Type II hypertension reaction

C. Type III hypertension reaction D.Type IV hypertension reaction

80. The drugs bleamycin and amiodarone produces

A. Skeletal muscle damage B. Jubular Necrosis

C. Elevated Serum transminase D.Pulmonary fibrosis

Levels

81. The principle of bioassay involves the

A. Comparison between test and standard

B. Comparison between test and control

C. Comparison between control and standard

D. Comparison between to different standard

82. Bioassay for agonist include

A. Graded response B. Graphical method

C. Log dose Vs concentration D.Percentage inhibition

83. Which tissue is used for Bioassay of oxytocin?

A. Rats maintained on rich etogenic diet

B. Perfused rabbit ear

C. Adult cockuel

D. Isolated Rat diaphragm

84. For bioassay of corticotrophin which is the suitable model?

A. Castrated male rats B. Cat gastronemius muscle

C. Hypophysectomised rats D. Isolated mouse heart

85. Droping of head in rabbits is used to estimate the activity of

A. Insulin B. Vasopressin

C. 5-HT D. Curariform drugs

86. Prolacin bioassay is performed using

A. Immature female rats B. Cloves of Pigeons

C. Castrated capon D. Castrated male rats

87. Bioassay of posterior pituitary injection is performed with pituitary glands of

A. Pigeons B. Rats C. Guinea-pig D. Oxen

88. Bioassay of digitalis by endpoint method is performed using

A. Guinea-pig B. Pigeons

C. Sprauge dawley rats D. Hamsters

89. Leech muscle tissue is highly sensitive to

A. Nor adrenaline B. Adrenaline

C. Histamine D. Acetylcholine

90) Acetylcholine decrease the force and rate of the heart when

A. Guinea pig heart is used B. Rabbit auricle is used

C. Chinese hamster heart is used D. nude mice heart is used

91) Tissue necrosis and calcification in tuberculosis results in

A. Ghon complex B. Rales complex

C. Fremitus complex D. Lymphocyte predominance

92) Mantoux test is a reliable technique to confirm

A. AIDS B. Crohn’s disease

C. Tuberculosis D. Gonorhea

93) The causative organism of syphilis is

A. Haemophilus ducreyl B.Pasturella multocida

C. Eikinella corrodens D. Treponema pallidum

94) Veneral Disease Reaserch Laboratory (VDRL) slide test and rapid plasma regain (RPR) card test is the confirmatory test for

A. Chlamydia B. Syphilis

C. AIDS D. Herpes

95) The most important virulence factor of bacteria in UTI is

A. Adhere to fimbriae B. Haemolysis

C. Adhere to fimbriae and haemolysis D. Bacteriuria

96) Drugs may cause megaloblastosis by reducing absorption of vitamin B12 includes

A.Primidone B) Captopril

C. Taxim D) Atorvastatin

97) The biochemical defect causing the sickle cell disease involves an amino acid in the

A. β polypeptide chain of the haemoglobin molecule and the α chain is abnormal

B. β polypeptide chain of the haemoglobin molecule and α chain is normal

C. β subunit is missing and α chain is normal

D. Both β and α chain is normal

98) The obstructive events leading to local tissue hypoxia in RBCs are found in

A. Haemolytic anaemia B. Sickle cell anaemia

C. Aplastic anaemia D. Megaloblastic anaemia

99) Epoetin alfa reverses the anaemia of

A. Chronic renal failure B.Iron deficiency anaemia

C. Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia D.Folate deficiency anaemia

100) Ulcerative colitis is confined to the

A. Rectum B. Small bowel structure

C. Ileum D. Colon and rectum

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

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

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| 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 |  |  |