Memory Test - Pharmacology-I_Class Test_Foundation_1

Total Mark: 60
Time: 50 Min

1. Bioavailability of a drug is
A) A fraction of unchanged drug in the systemic circulation
B) Identical with different formulations of the same drug
C) Is affected by metabolism in the liver
D) Cent percent with intravenous route
E) A measure of the rate of absorption of the drug
Answer: T, F, T, T, T
Discussion: Explanation: b) Different formulations has different bioavailability
Reference: [Ref: Vision pharma/7th/P-17]

2. Drugs having low therapeutic index are
A) Methotrexate
B) Paracetamol
C) Digoxin
D) Aminophyllin
E) Penicillin
Answer: T, F, T, T, F
Discussion: Drug with TI : most of the drugs have low therapeutic index
High TI *Antibiotic – Penicillin, Sulfonamide, *BDZ- Diazepam, Clonazepam, *Diuretic – Thiazide *NSAID- Paracetamol Phenytoin
Low TI *Barbiturate – Phenobarbitone,Thiopental Na *Narcotic analgesic & CNS drug except BDZ *Cardiac glycoside *Anti-arrhythmic *Anti-cancer – Cytotoxic & Immune suppressive, *Anti-Coagulant, *Aminoglycosides *Anti- hypertensive *OCP
Reference:

3. Duration of drug action can be prolonged by

A) Increasing hepatic metabolism
B) Increasing plasma protein binding
C) Delaying renal excretion
D) Delaying the absorption
E) Increasing dose of the drug
Answer: F, T, T, T, T
Discussion:
Reference: [Ref: Vision pharma/7th/P -36)

4. Following are the example of active drug to toxic metabolites
A) Dazepam to Oxazepam
B) Sulphonamide to acetylated derivative
C) C. spironolactone to Canrenone
D) Methoxyflurane to Fluoride
E) Paracetamol to NABQI
Answer: F, T, F, T, T
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma 7th, p-18)

5. Following drug is/are the example of Glucuronidation
A) Sulfonamide
B) Acetaminophene
C) Morphine
D) Clonazepam
E) Dopamine
Answer: F, T, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma 7th, p-18)

6. Following statements are correct
A) All preganglionic nerve fibers release acetylcholine
B) Post ganglionic parasympathetic fibers release NE
C) All post ganglionic sympathetic fibers release NE
D) Post ganskeletal muscles release Ach glionic sympathetic fibers except sweatgland & blood vessels of
E) Preganglionic sympathetic fibers release NE

Answer: T, F, F, T, F
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma 7th, p-57)

7. High volume of distribution (Vd) means
A) Less plasma protein binding
B) Less lipid soluble
C) High molecular weight
D) Long half life
E) More water soluble
Answer: T, F, F, T, F
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma, p-16)

8. Indications of adrenaline are
A) Anaphylactic shock
B) Hypertension
C) Acute severe asthma
D) Ischemic heart disease
E) Along with local anaesthetics
Answer: T, F, T, F, T
Discussion: Explanation: Indications of adrenaline: 1. Anaphylactic shock (hypersensitivity reaction to drugs and allergens) 2. Status asthmaticus 3. With local anesthetics 4. Cardiac resuscitation/cardiac arrest 5. Hypoglycemic/insulin shock
Reference: [Ref: Vision pharma/7th/P-82]

9. Indiction of beta blocker –
A) Cardiac arrhtythmia
B) Hypotension
C) Glucoma
D) CCF
E) Migrane prophylaxis
Answer: T, F, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma 7th, p-89)

10. Ionotropic agents
A) Noradrenaline
B) Dopamine
C) Dobutamine
D) Isoprenaline
E) Clonidine
Answer: T, T, T, T, F
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma 7th, p-81)

11. Sympathetic action are
A) Pupil – dilates
B) Sphincter vesicae – contracts
C) Bronchial muscle – contract
D) Cardiac muscle – increase force of contraction
E) Sweat gland decrease – decrese secretion
Answer: T, T, F, T, F
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma 7th, p-62)

12. The clearance of a drug
A) Is the volume of plasma from which the drug is totally eliminated per unit time
B) Is equal to the administration rate at steady state divided by the steady state plasma conc)
C) May be affected by renal function
D) Does not include elimination by hepatic metabolism
E) Is a better measure of the efficiency of drug elimination the elimination half life
Answer: T, T, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma 7th, p-54)

13. The teratogenic drugs are
A) Ciprofloxacin
B) Prednisolone
C) Methotrexate
D) Rifampicin
E) Phenytoin
Answer: T, F, T, F, T
Discussion:
Reference:

14. Zero - order kinetics
A) Constant amount of drug will be eliminated

B) T □ is constant
C) Occurs when metabolizing / eliminating system is saturated
D) Accounts for elimination of most drug
E) Rate of elimination dependent on drug concentration
Answer: T, F, T, F, F
Discussion:
Reference:

15. Significance of drug inhibition
A) Increase therapeutic failure
B) Decreases effectiveness
C) Causes drug interection
D) Increase toxicity
E) Development of tolerance
Answer: F, F, T, T, F
Discussion:
Reference: (Rf: Vision Pharma 7th, p-20)

16. A 20 years old young girl developed atropine poisoning , which is the appropriate antidote –

A) KMNO4
B) Activated charcoal
C) Physostigmine
D) Flumazenil
E) Nalorphine
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-67)

17. Example of partial agonists
A) Pilocarpine
B) Atropine
C) Homatropine
D) Buprenorphine
E) Metoprolol
Answer: D
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-30)

18. Following statement is incorrect regarding enzyme induction –
A) Occurs therapeutic failure
B) Development of tolerance
C) Causes drug interaction
D) Increase toxicity-less common
E) Decrease individual variation in drug reaction

Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-20)

19. Objectives of drug interaction except
A) To obtain a desired therapeutic effect
B) To treat co-existing diseases
C) To minimize adverse drug reaction
D) To broaden the spectrum in case of antibiotic therapy
E) To influence the development of microbial resistant to antibiotic
Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-39)

20. Pharmacokinetics is
A) The study of biological and therapeutic effects of drug
B) The study of absorption , distribution ,metabolism & excretion of drugs
C) The study of mechanism of drug action
D) The study of methods of new drug development
E) The study of concentration-effect
Answer: B
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-09)

21. Routes of drug elimination through breast milk except –
A) Tetracycline
B) Salicylate
C) Metronidazole
D) Anti cancer
E) Anti-histamine
Answer: C
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-23)

22. The following action of adrenaline is not mediated by □-receptor
A) Dilation of blood vessels
B) Dilation of pupil
C) Bronchodilation
D) Renin release from kidney
E) Increase cardiac output
Answer: B
Discussion:
Reference: [Lipincott-83]

23. The main mechanism of most of the drugs absorption in GIT tract is –
A) Active transport (carrier-mediated diffusion)
B) Filtration
C) Endocytosis & exocytosis
D) Passive diffusion (lipid diffusion)
E) Aqueous diffusion
Answer: D
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-13)

24. What kind of substances can't permeable membranes by passive diffusion?
A) Lipid soluble
B) Non-ionized substances
C) Hydrophobic substances
D) Hydrophilic substances
E) Both hydrophobic & hydrophilic substances
Answer: D
Discussion:
Reference:

25. Which is/are the example of Non-microsomal enzyme ?
A) MAO
B) transferase
C) Cholinesterase
D) Xanthine oxidase
E) Alcohol dehydrogenase
Answer: B
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-18)

26. Which of following agent used as an antidote for ethylene glycol & methanol –
A) Disulpirum
B) Naltrexone
C) Amphetamine
D) Physostigmine
E) Fomepizol
Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference:

27. Which of these drugs undergoes Cytochrone p-450 dependent hydroxylation?
A) Aspirin
B) Lidocaine
C) Methadone
D) Procaine
E) Warferin
Answer: E
Discussion: Other important drugs that undergoes hydroxylation are phenytoin , phenobarbital , propanolol, amphetamine
Reference:

28. Which one is not correct regarding antagonism-
A) Competitive antagonism occurs on same receptor
B) Reversible antagonism is concentration dependent
C) Duration of irreversible antagonism depends on synthesis of new Receptor
D) Used in Antidote for poisoning
E) Histamine + ranitidine is an example of non-equilibrium antagonism
Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference:

29. Contraindications of Cholinergic agonists except
A) Bronchial asthma
B) MI
C) Obstructive urinary retention
D) Peripheral vascular disease
E) Myasthenia gravis
Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, 7th Edition P-63)

30. Routes of drug administration not having an absorption phase are –
A) Subcutaneous
B) Intramuscular
C) Sublingual
D) Inhalational
E) Intravenous
Answer: E
Discussion:
Reference: (Ref: Vision pharma, P-10)