

PHARM. D 2ND YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

!! JAY AMBE !!

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Pharm. D. 2nd Year

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- 1. What is high blood pressure?**
 - a. A condition in which the blood receives too little oxygen, causing fatigue and other complications
 - b. A condition in which the force of blood pumping in the walls of the arteries is high enough to cause problems**
 - c. A condition in which the heart begins to pump blood too quickly, identified by a high pulse rate
 - d. A condition in which blood volume is decreases
- 2. The high blood pressure is _____.**
 - a. A condition in which the blood receives too little oxygen, causing fatigue and other complications
 - b. A condition in which the force of blood pumping in the walls of the arteries is high enough to cause problems**
 - c. A condition in which the heart begins to pump blood too quickly, identified by a high pulse rate
 - d. A condition in which the heart begins to pump blood too slowly.
- 3. The condition in which systolic blood pressure is ≥ 180 and diastolic blood pressure is ≥ 110 is called _____.**
 - a. Stage 1 hypertension
 - b. Stage 2 hypertension
 - c. Stage 3 hypertension**
 - d. Isolated systolic hypertension
- 4. What are complications from uncontrolled high blood pressure, besides the well-known risk of a heart attack?**
 - a. Vision loss
 - b. Kidney disease
 - c. Memory problems
 - d. All of the above**
- 5. Why is salt considered a culprit in high blood pressure?**
 - a. It causes fluid buildup in the body, putting added stress on the heart**
 - b. It takes away oxygen from the blood, which means the heart has to work harder
 - c. Salt deposits can build up on the artery walls, causing blockages and pressure on the heart
 - d. It interferes with the body's absorption of cholesterol, allowing more of it to circulate through the heart and interfere with its healthy functioning
- 6. Which of these is an important lifestyle change for lowering blood pressure?**
 - a. Avoiding eating
 - b. Quitting smoking**
 - c. Exercise that raises the heart rate
 - d. Drinking a glass or two of red wine every day
- 7. What is Hypertensive crisis?**
 - a. Severe rapid increase in blood pressure with the systolic of 180 (mm Hg) or higher or a diastolic of 120 (mm Hg) or higher.**

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- b. Severe rapid increase in blood pressure with the systolic of 140 (mm Hg) or higher or a diastolic of 95 (mm Hg) or higher
 - c. Severe rapid increase in blood pressure with the systolic of 180 (mm Hg) or higher or a diastolic of 90 (mm Hg) or lower.
 - d. None of above
8. Aldosterone in increase in blood pressure by_____.
- a. Vasoconstriction
 - b. Vasodilation
 - c. Increasing reabsorption of sodium & water from tubules
 - d. Decreasing reabsorption of sodium & water from tubules
9. The pathophysiology of hypertension:
- a. Necessarily includes an increase in both cardiac output and systemic vascular resistance.
 - b. Most of the time includes a degree of vascular remodelling.
 - c. Consistently includes a narrowing of the pulse pressure resulting from vascular remodelling.
 - d. Is contributed to by increased autonomic activity and resetting of baroreflexes.
10. The following factors enhance renin release from the kidney except:
- a. Fall in blood pressure
 - b. Reduction in blood volume
 - c. Enhanced sympathetic activity
 - d. Volume overload
11. Coronary artery disease (CAD) can be determined by this test
- a. Cardiac catheterization
 - b. Electrocardiogram
 - c. Treadmill stress test
 - d. all of these
12. This is one of the symptoms of Coronary artery disease
- a. Sleep problems
 - b. Headache
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Pain or discomfort in the chest, lower jaw or arms
13. Doctors place a stent inside the artery during angioplasty. A stent is a
- a. A new fragment of the artery
 - b. A wire mesh tube
 - c. A cotton tube
 - d. A slow-release medicine capsule
14. Ischemia is_____.
- a. Restriction of blood supply to tissues
 - b. Overflow of blood to tissues
 - c. Inadequate deoxygenated blood carrying veins
 - d. The medical term for shortness of breath
15. This is the role of the coronary artery
- a. To carry blood away from the heart muscles

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- b. To supply blood to heart muscles
 - c. To supply blood to all parts of the body
 - d. None of these
16. Exceeding which of the following serum cholesterol levels significantly increases the risk of coronary artery disease?
- a. 100 mg/dl
 - b. 200 mg/dl
 - c. 245 mg/dl
 - d. 150 mg/dl
17. There are a number of risk factors associated with coronary artery disease. Which of the following is a modifiable risk factor?
- a. Obesity
 - b. Gender
 - c. Heredity
 - d. Age
18. What is heart failure?
- a. A condition in which the heart stops beating
 - b. A condition in which the heart cannot pump enough blood to meet the body's needs
 - c. A heart attack
 - d. A condition in which the patient experiences chest pain
19. Which is not one of the three types of heart failure?
- a. Right-sided heart failure
 - b. Left-sided heart failure
 - c. Congestive heart failure
 - d. Myocardial heart failure
20. What are common signs and symptoms of heart failure?
- a. Shortness of breath or trouble breathing
 - b. Fatigue
 - c. Swelling
 - d. All of the above
21. Which of the following best describes the onset of the index event that is associated with the pathogenesis of heart failure?
- a. The onset may be hereditary
 - b. The onset may be insidious
 - c. The onset may be abrupt
 - d. All of the above
22. During the process of left ventricular (LV) remodeling, alterations in myocyte biology include _____.
- a. Apoptosis
 - b. Autophagy
 - c. Necrosis

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- d. Hypertrophy
23. Weight gain & edema occur in patients with CHF in response to:
- Decreased renin levels
 - Decreased vascular resistance
 - Decreased angiotensin levels
 - Increased aldosterone levels
24. What combination of medications & patient conditions are contraindicated?
- Losartan & a patient with a BP of 140/90
 - Metoprolol & a patient with HR=70/min
 - Diltiazem & a patient with Prinzmetal's angina
 - Furosemide & a patient with leg cramps
25. The level of _____ elevate 2-4 hours after injury to the heart and is the most regarded marker by providers.
- Myoglobin
 - CK-MB
 - CK
 - Troponin
26. Which phase of the ventricular action potential is most likely to be altered by a sodium channel blocking drug?
- Phase 0
 - Phase 1
 - Phase 2
 - Phase 3
27. Which one of the following most accurately describes the mechanism of AF?
- Increased automaticity in the atria, triggering a single atrial reentrant circuit
 - Increased automaticity in the atria, triggering multiple simultaneous atrial reentrant circuits
 - Increased automaticity in the pulmonary veins, triggering a single atrial reentrant circuit
 - Increased automaticity in the pulmonary veins, triggering multiple simultaneous atrial reentrant circuits
28. In order, what are the classes of drugs?
- 1 - Na blockers; 2 - B blockers; 3 - K blockers; 4 - Ca blockers; 5 - other
 - 1 - K blockers; 2 - Ca blockers; 3 - other; 4 - Na blockers; 5 - B blockers
 - 1 - Ca blockers; 2 - B blockers; 3 - Na blockers; 4 - K blockers; 5 - other
 - 1 - Ca blockers; 2 - Ca blockers; 3 - B blockers; 4 - K blockers; 5 - other
29. Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) occurs in the _____.
- Chest
 - Abdomen
 - Leg
 - Feet
30. What are the two causes of arrhythmia?
- Alterations in impulse generation; abnormality in impulse conduction
 - Alterations in impulse generation; alterations in SAN frequency
 - Abnormality in impulse generation; alterations in AVN frequency

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31. What are the two types of alterations in impulse generation?
- Decreased normal automaticity; abnormal automaticity (damaged myocardial cell remains partially depolarised)
 - Enhanced normal automaticity (competing stimuli); myocardium repolarises too early
 - Enhanced normal automaticity (competing stimuli); abnormal automaticity (damaged myocardial cell remains partially depolarised)**
32. If a clot were to "embolize," this means it has...
- Attached itself to another clot**
 - Decreased in size
 - Broken loose
 - Hardened
33. You are at-risk for developing deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism if you:
- Are obese
 - Have had recent surgery
 - Smoke
 - Any of the above**
34. Who is at greater risk for pulmonary embolism?
- Men
 - Women
 - Young women
 - The risk is the same for men and women**
35. Signs and symptoms of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) can include:
- Redness, warmth, tenderness and swelling**
 - Shortness of breath, chest pain, coughing blood
 - Muscle spasms, vertigo, ringing ears
 - Nausea, vomiting, fever
36. Having a pulmonary embolism includes risk of possible _____.
- Sudden death**
 - Diabetes
 - High blood pressure
 - Amputation of limbs
37. Patients with progressive chronic renal failure typically develop:
- Hemolytic anemia
 - Aplastic anemia
 - Hypochromic, microcytic anemia
 - Normochromic normocytic anemia**
38. What is the filter called that acts as an artificial kidney in hemodialysis?
- Dialyzer**
 - Hemolzer
 - Nephrolyzer
 - Analyser
39. _____ failure is caused by obstruction of urine flow.
- Prerenal
 - Intrarenal
 - Postrenal**
 - Perirenal

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40. Acute kidney failure may lead to _____, which can cause shortness of breath.
- A buildup of fluid in your lungs
 - A buildup of fluid in your chest
 - Bronchoconstriction
 - Bronchodilation
41. MDRD stands for _____.
- Modification of Dye in Renal Disease
 - Modification of Dimer in Renal Disease
 - Modification of Delta in Renal Disease
 - Modification of Diet in Renal Disease
42. Which of the following is not required to estimate GFR using the MDRD equation?
- Age
 - Sex
 - Creatinine
 - Body weight
43. Which of the following does not affect the serum creatinine concentration in chronic kidney disease?
- Glomerular filtration rate
 - Tubular secretory function
 - Fluid overload
 - Skeletal muscle mass
44. Which of the following is not nephrotoxic?
- Gentamicin
 - Cadmium
 - Metformin
 - Lithium
45. Which of the following is not a typical symptom of kidney failure?
- Insomnia
 - Hallucinations
 - Itching
 - Restless legs
46. Common non-specific symptoms of chronic kidney disease include:
- Increased urination at night
 - Loss of appetite
 - Swelling of hands and feet
 - All of the above
47. What happens when a person has anemia?
- The body produces too much iron
 - The blood does not have enough red blood cells
 - The blood becomes thick
 - Too many white blood cells are produced

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48. A lack of which of these will result in abnormally large red blood cells and a condition called megaloblastic anemia?
- Oxygen
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin B-12 and folic acid
 - Carbon dioxide
49. Meghaloblastic anaemia is characterised by
- Delay in maturation of nucleus
 - Delay in maturation of RBM stem cell
 - Delay protein synthesis
 - Fast protein synthesis
50. Gestational diabetes occurs...
- During pregnancy
 - After a bout with shingles
 - At birth
 - After menopause
51. When the body does not respond to the insulin it makes, this is called...
- Type 1 diabetes
 - Type 2 diabetes
 - Juvenile diabetes
 - None of the above
52. Untreated diabetes may result in all of the following except:
- Blindness
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Kidney disease
 - Tinnitus
53. Blood sugar is well controlled when Hemoglobin A1C is:
- Below 7%
 - Between 12%-15%
 - Less than 180 mg/dL
 - Between 90 and 130 mg/dL
54. Excessive thirst and volume of very dilute urine may be symptoms of:
- Urinary tract infection
 - Diabetes insipidus
 - Viral gastroenteritis
 - Hypoglycemia
55. Which of the following diabetes drugs acts by decreasing the amount of glucose produced by the liver?
- Sulfonylureas
 - Meglitinides
 - Biguanides
 - Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors
56. The benefits of using an insulin pump include all of the following except:
- By continuously providing insulin they eliminate the need for injections of insulin
 - They simplify management of blood sugar and often improve A1C
 - They enable exercise without compensatory carbohydrate consumption
 - They help with weight loss

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57. Why is insulin important for your body to use blood sugar?
- It helps blood sugar enter your cells
 - It breaks sugar molecule in the blood
 - It raises your cholesterol levels
 - It keeps your sucrose levels normal
58. The symptoms of hypothyroidism may be difficult to detect, so the condition can best be diagnosed with:
- An MRI scan
 - An ultrasound
 - A thyroid stimulating hormone test (TSH)
 - A hematocrit test
59. Grave's disease is due to _____.
- Hypoactivity of Islets of Langerhans
 - Hyperactivity of adrenal cortex
 - Hyperactivity of thyroid gland
 - Hyperactivity of adrenal medulla
60. An autoimmune disease where body's own antibodies attack cells of thyroid is called _____.
- Hoshimoto's disease
 - Grave's disease
 - Turner's syndrome
 - Hyperthyroidism
61. The hormone that controls the level of calcium and phosphorus in blood is _____.
- Thyroid hormone
 - Parathyroid hormone
 - Pituitary hormone
 - Thymus hormone
62. In women, hypothyroidism can affect pregnancy by _____.
- Reducing the chance of getting pregnant
 - Boosting the chance of getting pregnant
 - Making miscarriage more likely
 - Making labor and delivery more difficult
63. A person with untreated hypothyroidism may also have _____.
- High cholesterol
 - Low blood pressure
 - Low blood sugar
 - None of the above
64. How is hypothyroidism treated?
- With radiation
 - With surgery
 - With a synthetic hormone
 - The condition can't be treated
65. The thyroid produces hormones that regulate what bodily function?
- Metabolism
 - Temperature
 - Blood pressure
 - Digestion

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66. Weight loss, rapid heart rate, and heat sensitivity are likely symptoms of_____.

- a. Hypothyroidism (underactive thyroid)
- b. **Hyperthyroidism (overactive thyroid)**
- c. Thyroid cancer
- d. Osteoporosis

67. Iodine deficiency can cause

- a. **Goitre**
- b. Thyroid cancer
- c. Solitary thyroid nodules
- d. Thyroiditis

68. Grave's disease or Basedow's disease is due to

- a. Hyperactivity of adrenal cortex
- b. Hypoactivity of thyroid gland
- c. **Hyperactivity of thyroid gland**
- d. Hypoactivity of islets of Langerhans

69. Medications for hypothyroidism include treatment that:

- a. Replaces insulin
- b. Replaces ADH
- c. **Replaces TH**
- d. Replaces surfactant

70. Which of these diseases is not related to thyroid glands

- a. Cretinism
- b. Myxedema
- c. Goitre
- d. **Acromegaly**

71. What is the target TSH range (mIU/L or μ IU/mL) for patients being treated for hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism?

- a. 2.5 to 4.5
- b. 1.4 to 2.5
- c. **0.5 to 4**
- d. 4 to 5

72. Which of the following is a reasonable choice in treating a patient with newly diagnosed hypothyroidism?

- a. Desiccated thyroid
- b. Liotrix
- c. **Levothyroxine**
- d. Liothyronine

73. What are the symptoms of release of too much T3 and T4 hormones?

- a. Anxiety
- b. Nervousness
- c. Hair loss
- d. **All of the above**

74. Amenorrhea refers to the_____.

- a. **Absence of menstrual periods**

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- b. Infrequent periods
 - c. Painful cramps during menstruation
 - d. Heavy bleeding includes prolonged menstrual periods
75. _____ is characterised by a set of Physical symptoms, Emotional symptoms, Behavioural symptoms that occur a week before menstruation.
- a. **Premenstrual syndrome**
 - b. Dysmenorrhea
 - c. Menorrhagia
 - d. Amenorrhea
76. Menopause increase the risk of _____ in women.
- a. Hypertension
 - b. **Osteoporosis**
 - c. Hyperthyroidism
 - d. Rheumatoid arthritis
77. _____ are used by women with irregular or skipped periods to restore regular cycles.
- a. **Synthetic progesterone**
 - b. Synthetic oestrogen
 - c. Synthetic testosterone
 - d. Synthetic luteinizing hormone
78. Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) is a condition in which the ovaries produce high amounts of _____.
- a. Testosterone
 - b. **Progesterone**
 - c. Oestrogen
 - d. Luteinizing hormone
79. _____ mimics estrogen's beneficial effects on bone density in postmenopausal women.
- a. Acetaminophen
 - b. Ranitidine
 - c. **Raloxifene**
 - d. Pravastatin
80. The ratio of body mass to body height is called _____.
- a. Mass index
 - b. Height index
 - c. **Body mass index**
 - d. Body fat index