

# PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

**!! JAY AMBE !!**

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**Pharm. D. 2<sup>nd</sup> Year**

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## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

- 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  $\geq 180$  and diastolic blood pressure is  $\geq 110$  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.**

## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

- 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

## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

- 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

## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

- 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

## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

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

## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

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

## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

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



## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

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

## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

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  $\mu$ 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**

## PHARM. D 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - MCQ

- 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