

**PHARM. D 3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR PHARMACOLOGY -II- MCQ**

**!! JAY AMBE !!**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**PHARM D 3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR**

**SUBJECT NAME: PHARMACOLOGY-II**

**SUBJECT CODE: 838801**

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NO.	QUESTION
1.	Mannitol is _____ diuretics. a. Loop b. Osmotic non electrolyte c. <b>Osmotic electrolyte</b> d. Thiazide
2.	_____ inhibit carbonic anhydrase enzyme. a. Theophylline b. Ammonium chloride c. Chlorthiazide d. <b>Acetazolamide</b>
3.	_____ diuretic use therapeutically in GAME. a. Theophylline b. Ammonium chloride c. Chlorthiazide d. <b>Acetazolamide</b>
4.	The antidiuretic action of Desmopressin is due to activation of: a. V 1a receptor b. <b>V 2 receptor</b> c. V 1b receptor d. V1 and V2 receptor
5.	The effect of Spiranolactone is _____. a. <b>Aldosterone antagonist</b> b. Aldosterone agonist c. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor d. Carbonic anhydrase stimulator
6.	Most commonly used oral iron salt is _____. a. Ferrous succinate b. Ferrous gluconate c. <b>Ferrous sulfate</b> d. Ferrous fumarate
7.	Aqueous solutions of mineral salts or other water-soluble molecules are known as _____. a. <b>Crystalloids</b> b. Colloids c. Interstitial Fluid d. Plasma
8.	_____ Oral anticoagulant is a Coumarin derivative. a. Heparin b. Phenindione c. Lepirudin d. <b>Warfarin sodium</b>
9.	Which of the drugs given below are the antithrombotic drugs?

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Alteplase, Reteplase, Urokinase</li> <li>b. Aspirin, Clopidogrel, Abciximab</li> <li>c. Epsilone amino-caproic acid, Tranexamic acid, Aprotinin</li> <li>d. Warfarin sodium, Phenindione, Sodium citrate</li> </ul>																																										
10.		<p><b>The dose of Vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant must be individualised by repeated measurement of _____.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Serum creatinine</li> <li>b. Prothrombin time</li> <li>c. Blood Urea Nitrogen</li> <li>d. Albumin</li> </ul>																																										
11.		<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="margin-right: 10px;">Match the following [DRUG WITH ITS MOA]</span> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span style="font-size: 1.2em; margin-right: 5px;">☐</span> Multiple choice grid ▾         </div> </div>																																										
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17.		<p>Match the following [drug classification] *</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Nalidixic acid</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amikacin</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Roxithromycin</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Nystatin</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Clotrimazole</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18. AMINOGLYCOS...</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>19. MACROLIDES</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>20. POLYENE ANTI...</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>21. AZOLES</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>21. QUINOLONES</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Nalidixic acid	Amikacin	Roxithromycin	Nystatin	Clotrimazole	18. AMINOGLYCOS...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	19. MACROLIDES	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	20. POLYENE ANTI...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	21. AZOLES	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	21. QUINOLONES	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>						
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23.	Match the following [spectrum of activity] *		
	Broad spectrum	Narrow spectrum	
24.	Penicillin G		
25.	Teracycline		
	Streptomycin		
	Chromphenicol		
26.	Match the following [Drugs and their side effects] <span style="float: right;">Multiple choice grid ▾</span>		
27.	Rows	Columns	
28.	1. Penicillin G	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ototoxicity, vestibulo-toxic impairment, a... <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29.	2. Teracycline	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Gray baby syndrome <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30.	3. Sulfonamides	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> permanent tooth discoloration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4. Chromphenicol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Herxheimer reaction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	5. Aminoglycosides	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hematopoietic disturbance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
31.	_____ can enter the blood stream and travel to other parts— commonly the liver. a) Trophozoites b) Cyst c) Schizontosites d) All		
32.	_____ is/are the 1 <sup>st</sup> line drug/s in the treatment of amoebiasis. a) Metronidazole b) Artemether c) Ketoconazole d) All of the above		
33.	_____ which activates nicotinic cholinergic receptor and paralysis: a) Pyrantel pamoate b) Mebendazole c) Piperazine d) Niclosamide		
34.	Nitazoxanide is a prodrug of PFOR enzyme inhibitor use for the treatment of _____. a) Helminthiasis b) Giardiasis c) Malaria d) All of the above		
35.	MOA of Mebendazole _____. a) Blocks glucose uptake in the parasite and depletion of glycogen store b) Site of action: microtubular protein “ $\beta$ -tubulin” – inhibits polymerization		

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	<p>c) Both a &amp; b d) Only a</p>
36.	<p><b>Alkylating agent exerts cytotoxic action by inducing</b> a) Breake of DNA strand b) Cross linking of DNA strand c) Abnormal pairing of purine and pyrimidine bases d) <b>All of the above</b></p>
37.	<p>_____ <b>drug block conversion of dihydro folic to tetra hydro folic acid.</b> a) Chlorambucil b) <b>Methortrexate</b> c) Mercaptopurine d) Paclitaxel</p>
38.	<p><b>Which of the following drug damage microtubule to produce anticancer action?</b> a) Chlorambucil b) Methortrexate c) Mercaptopurine d) <b>Paclitaxel</b></p>
39.	<p><b>Imatinib inhibites</b> a) <b>BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase</b> b) HER1 c) HER2 d) Angiogenesis</p>
40.	<p><b>Vaccines are the part of _____.</b> a) Active immunity b) Passive immunity c) <b>Both a &amp; b</b> d) Only a</p>
41.	<p><b>Properties of live attenuated vaccines, EXCEPT</b> a) Consist of live bacteria or viruses b) Rendered avirulent c) Nevertheless grow and multiply in the body d) <b>The immunity is relatively shorter lasting</b></p>
42.	<p><b>Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccine is use for _____.</b> a) Typhoid b) Whooping cough c) <b>TB</b> d) Cholera</p>
43.	<p><b>The dose of oral polio vaccine _____.</b> a) <b>2 drops</b> b) 4 drops c) 6 drops d) 8 drops</p>
44.	<p><b>The combination of pentavalent vaccine</b> a) Typhoid, diphtheria, pertussis, Hib b &amp; hepatitis b) Tetanus, diphtheria, rabies, Hib b &amp; hepatitis B c) Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, Hib b &amp; hepatitis A d) <b>Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, Hib b &amp; hepatitis B</b></p>
45.	<p><b>Anti -D immune globins are _____ type of antibodies.</b></p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) IgM</li> <li>b) IgI</li> <li>c) IgA</li> <li>d) <b>IgG</b></li> </ul>
46.	<p><b>Genome is simply defined as _____.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Basic functional unit and the smallest structural unit of genetic information</li> <li>b) Storage units of genes</li> <li>c) <b>The sum total of an organism's DNA</b></li> <li>d) Nucleic acid which contains the genetic instructions specifying the biological development of all cellular forms of life</li> </ul>
47.	<p><b>Which of the two are Pyrimidines bases?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Adenine (A) and Guanine (G)</li> <li>b) <b>Cytosine (C) and Thymine (T)</b></li> <li>c) Adenine (A) and Thymine (T)</li> <li>d) Cytosine (C) and Guanine (G)</li> </ul>
48.	<p><b>Each nucleosome consists of a cluster of _____ histone protein(s) around which DNA is wrapped _____ time(s).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>8; 2</b></li> <li>b) 7; 1</li> <li>c) 3; 9</li> <li>d) 6; 4</li> </ul>
49.	<p><b>State True or False: Multiple origins of replication are present in Eukaryotic cells.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>True</b></li> <li>b) False</li> </ul>
50.	<p><b>_____ enzyme is responsible for the creation and expansion of the new strands of DNA.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Helicase</li> <li>b) Primase</li> <li>c) <b>DNA Polymerase</b></li> <li>d) RNase</li> </ul>
51.	<p><b>The process in which RNA is transcribed into DNA is called _____.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Replication</li> <li>b) Translation</li> <li>c) Transcription</li> <li>d) <b>Reverse Transcription</b></li> </ul>
52.	<p><b>Which one of the following is true for Prokaryotes?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Uncoupled transcription and translation process</li> <li>b) <b>Presence of Operons</b></li> <li>c) Genome being regulated is larger</li> <li>d) Processing of primary transcript to mature mRNA</li> </ul>
53.	<p><b>_____ is situated between Operator gene and regulator gene.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Promoter site</b></li> <li>b) Operator genes</li> <li>c) Structure genes</li> <li>d) Constitutive genes</li> </ul>
54.	<p><b>_____ are codes for amino acids in the polypeptide chain.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Introns</li> <li>b) Enhancer</li> </ul>

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	<p>c) Exons d) Silencers</p>
55.	<p>_____ mediates chromosomal migration during mitosis and meiosis.</p> <p>a) Chromatin b) Telomere c) Kinetochore d) Centromere</p>
56.	<p><b>State True or False: Prokaryotic DNA is considered as “naked” because they lack Histones.</b></p> <p>a) True b) False</p>
57.	<p>_____ consists of structural genes which replicate and transcribe during G1 phase and S phase expression in the genes.</p> <p>a) Heterochromatin b) Euchromatin c) Telomeres d) Centromeres</p>
58.	<p><b>The process by which gene product can be increased by increasing the number of genes available for transcription of specific molecules is known as _____.</b></p> <p>a) Class switching b) Gene Rearrangement c) Gene Amplification d) Enhancers and Repressors</p>
59.	<p>_____ process is also known as RNA synthesis.</p> <p>a) Replication b) Translation c) Splicing d) Transcription</p>
60.	<p>_____ type(s) of RNA polymerase(s) is used in the Prokaryotic transcription.</p> <p>a) Eight b) Three c) One d) Nine</p>
61.	<p><b>Which of the following drugs inhibit herpes viruses?</b></p> <p>a. Amantadine b. Acyclovir c. Oseltamivir d. Azidothymidine</p>
62.	<p><b>Which point in the replication cycle appears most easily blocked by antivirals?</b></p> <p>a. Virus absorption b. Virus penetration c. Virus RNA and DNA replication d. Exit of viruses from the cell</p>

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63.	<p>Why is it difficult to treat viruses using drugs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. It's difficult to find drugs that can inhibit viruses without inhibiting the body's own cells.</li><li>b. Taking drugs to treat viruses can be extremely ineffective.</li><li>c. Taking drugs to treat viruses can result in opportunistic infections.</li><li>d. Not enough money is directed towards new drug development research.</li></ul>
64.	<p>_____ is a Reverse Transcriptase inhibitors Inhibitor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Zidovudine</li><li>b. Gammaglobulins</li><li>c. Amantadine</li><li>d. Aciclovir</li></ul>
65.	<p>MOA Rifampicin_____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Blocks mycolic acid synthesis and kills the cell.</li><li>b. Binds to the <math>\beta</math> subunit of bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase</li><li>c. Inhibits mycobacterial arabinosyl transferases</li><li>d. Irreversibly inhibits bacterial protein synthesis</li></ul>
66.	<p>MOA of Ethambutol _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Blocks mycolic acid synthesis and kills the cell.</li><li>b. Binds to the <math>\beta</math> subunit of bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase</li><li>c. Inhibits mycobacterial arabinosyl transferases</li><li>d. Irreversibly inhibits bacterial protein synthesis</li></ul>
67.	<p>All other first line antituberculars are given _____ in a day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Once</li><li>b. Twice</li><li>c. Trice</li><li>d. Quarterly</li></ul>
68.	<p>Side effect of Ethambutol_____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Optic neuritis</li><li>b. Ototoxicity</li><li>c. Photosensitivity</li><li>d. All of above</li></ul>



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69.	The combination of Dapson, Rifampicine, Clofazimine drugs is known as _____. a. MDT b. DDT c. DRC d. TDC
70.	Dapsone is chemically related to _____. a. PABA b. Sulphonamide c. Quinolones d. ethambutol
71.	MOA of dapsone is _____. a. Inhibit protein synthesis b. Inhibit folic acid synthesis c. Inhibit DNA synthesis d. Inhibit RNA synthesis
72.	Antimalarials: dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors _____. a. Chloroquine b. Pyrimethamine c. Trimethoprim d. Primaquine
73.	Factors which determine antimalarial agent efficacy _____. a. Species b. Life-cycle stage-dependencies c. Both d. Neither
74.	Which of these phases of malarial parasite is the target for prophylactic treatment? a. Pre-erythrocytic phase in liver b. Erythrocytic phase c. Exo-erythrocytic phase d. Any of the above
75.	The group of antibiotics having an antimalarial effect: a. Aminoglycosides b. Tetracyclins

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- |                |
|----------------|
| c. Carbapenems |
| d. Penicillins |

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