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**Subject: Pharmacology-III MCQs**

**Indicate the drug belonging to antitussives of narcotic type of action:**

- a) Glaucine hydrochloride
- b) Aethylmorphine hydrochloride**
- c) Tusuprex
- d) Libexine

**Tick out the drug belonging to non-narcotic antitussives:**

- a) Libexine
- b) Tusuprex**
- c) Codeine
- d) Aethylmorphine hydrochloride

**Indicate the expectorant with the reflex mechanism:**

- a) Sodium benzoate
- b) Derivatives of Ipecacuenha and Thermopsis**
- c) Trypsin
- d) Ambroxol

**Tick the antitussive agent with a peripheral effect:**

- a) Codeine
- b) Tusuprex
- c) Libexine**
- d) Glaucine hydrochloride

**Tick the drug belonging to non-selective beta2-adrenomimics:**

- a) Salbutamol
- b) Isoprenaline**
- c) Salmeterol
- d) Terbutaline

**Select the side-effect characteristic for non-selective beta2-adrenomimics:**

- a) Depression of the breathing centre
- b) Tachycardia**
- c) Peripheral vasoconstriction
- d) Dry mouth

**Pick out the bronchodilator drug related to xanthine:**

- a) Atropine
- b) Orciprenaline
- c) Adrenaline
- d) Theophylline**



**Gastric acid secretion is under the control of the following agents EXCEPT:**

- a) Histamine
- b) Acetylcholine
- c) **Serotonin**
- d) Gastrin

**Indicate the drug belonging to proton pump inhibitors:**

- a) Pirenzepine
- b) Ranitidine
- c) **Omeprazole**
- d) Trimethaphan

**All of the following agents intensify the secretion of gastric glands EXCEPT:**

- a) **Pepsin**
- b) Gastrin
- c) Histamine
- d) Carbonate mineral waters

**All of the following drugs are proton pump inhibitors EXCEPT:**

- a) Pantoprazole
- b) Omeprazole
- c) **Famotidine**
- d) Rabeprazole

**Indicate the drug belonging to M1-cholinoblockers:**

- a) Cimetidine
- b) Ranitidine
- c) **Pirenzepin**
- d) Omeprazole

**Most of drugs are antacids EXCEPT:**

- a) **Misoprostol**
- b) Maalox
- c) Mylanta
- d) Almigel

**Indicate the drug that cause metabolic alkalosis:**

- a) **Sodium bicarbonate**
- b) Cimetidine
- c) Pepto-Bismol
- d) Carbenoxolone

**Choose the drug that causes constipation:**

- a) Sodium bicarbonate
- b) **Aluminium hydroxide**
- c) Calcium carbonate
- d) Magnesium oxide

**Choose an emetic drug of central action:**

- a) **Ipecacuanha derivatives**



- b) Promethazine
- c) Tropisetron
- d) Apomorphine hydrochloride**

**Tick the mechanism of Metoclopramide antiemetic action:**

- a) H1 and H2-receptor blocking effect
- b) M-cholinoreceptor stimulating effect
- c) D2-dopamine and 5-HT3-serotonin receptor blocking effect**
- d) M-cholinoblocking effect

**Select the emetic agent having a reflex action:**

- a) Ipecacuanha derivatives**
- b) Apomorphine hydrochlorid
- c) Chlorpromazine
- d) Metoclopramide

**All of the following drugs are antiemetics EXCEPT:**

- a) Metoclopramide
- b) Ondansetron
- c) Chlorpromazine
- d) Apomorphine hydrochloride**

**Indicate an antiemetic agent which is related to neuroleptics:**

- a) Metoclopramide
- b) Nabilone
- c) Tropisetron
- d) Prochlorperazine**

**All of these drugs reduce intestinal peristalsis EXCEPT:**

- a) Loperamide
- b) Cisapride**
- c) Methyl cellulose
- d) Magnesium aluminium silicate

**Indicate the laxative drug belonging to osmotic laxatives:**

- a) Docusate sodium
- b) Bisacodyl
- c) Phenolphthalein
- d) Sodium phosphate**

**The mechanism of stimulant purgatives is:**

- a) Increasing the volume of non-absorbable solid residue
- b) Increasing motility and secretion**
- c) Altering the consistency of the feces
- d) Increasing the water content

**Choose the drug irritating the gut and causing increased peristalsis:**

- a) Phenolphthalein**
- b) Methyl cellulose
- c) Proserine



d) Mineral oil

**All of the following drugs stimulate bile production and bile secretion EXCEPT:**

- a) **Chenodiol**
- b) Cholenszyme
- c) Oxaphenamide
- d) Cholosas

**General principles of anti-infective therapy are:**

- a) Clinical judgment of microbiological factors
- b) Definitive identification of a bacterial infection and the microorganism's susceptibility
- c) Optimal route of administration, dose, dosing frequency and duration of treatment
- d) **All of the above**

**Minimal duration of antibacterial treatment usually is:**

- a) Not less than 1 day
- b) **Not less than 5 days**
- c) Not less than 10-14 days
- d) Not less than 3 weeks

**Rational anti-microbial combination is used to:**

- a) Provide synergism when microorganisms are not effectively eradicated with a single agent alone
- b) Provide broad coverage
- c) Prevent the emergence of resistance
- d) **All of the above**

**All of the following drugs are antibiotics, EXCEPT:**

- a) Streptomycin
- b) Penicillin
- c) **Co-trimoxazole**
- d) Chloramphenicol

**Bactericidal effect is:**

- a) Inhibition of bacterial cell division
- b) Inhibition of young bacterial cell growth
- c) **Destroying of bacterial cells**
- d) Formation of bacterial L-form

**Which of the following groups of antibiotics demonstrates a bactericidal effect?**

- a) Tetracyclines
- b) Macrolides
- c) **Penicillins**
- d) All of the above

**Bacteristatic effect is:**

- a) **Inhibition of bacterial cell division**
- b) Inhibition of young bacterial cells growth
- c) Destroying of bacterial cells
- d) Formation of bacterial L-form



**Which of the following groups of antibiotics demonstrates a bacteristatic effect:**

- a) Carbapenems
- b) Macrolides**
- c) Aminoglycosides
- d) Cephalosporins

**Which of the following antibiotics contains a beta-lactam ring in their chemical structure :**

- a) Penicillins
- b) Cephalosporins
- c) Carbapenems and monobactams
- d) All groups**

**Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-macrolides:**

- a) Neomycin
- b) Doxycycline
- c) Erythromycin**
- d) Cefotaxime

**Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-carbapenems:**

- a) Aztreonam
- b) Amoxicillin
- c) Imipinem**
- d) Clarithromycin

**Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-monobactams:**

- a) Ampicillin
- b) Bicillin-5
- c) Aztreonam**
- d) Imipinem

**Tick the drug belongs to antibiotics-cephalosporins:**

- a) Streptomycin
- b) Cefaclor**
- c) Phenoxymethylpenicillin
- d) Erythromycin

**Antibiotics altering permeability of cell membranes are:**

- a) Glycopeptides
- b) Polymyxins**
- c) Tetracyclines
- d) Cephalosporins

**All of the following antibiotics inhibit the protein synthesis in bacterial cells, EXCEPT:**

- a) Macrolides
- b) Aminoglycosides
- c) Glycopeptides**
- d) Tetracyclines

**Biosynthetic penicillins are effective against:**



- a) Gram-positive and gram-negative cocci, *Corynebacterium diphtheria*, spirochetes, *Clostridium gangrene*
- b) *Corynebacterium diphtheria*, mycobacteries
- c) Gram positive cocci, viruses
- d) Gram negative cocci, *Rickettsia*, mycotic infections

**Which of the following drugs is a gastric acid resistant:**

- a) Penicillin G
- b) Penicillin V**
- c) Carbenicillin
- d) Procain penicillin

#### **Unit IV Chemotherapy**

##### **1. Urinary Tract Infection**

1. What is the most commonly used drug for the treatment of acute bacterial UTIs in both females and males?

- a) Rifampin
- b) Miconazole
- c) Amoxicillin
- d) Nitazoxanide

**Answer : (c)**

2. Urinary tract infection may also result due to the infection in the kidneys, the infection is also called.....?

- a) Urethritis
- b) Cystitis
- c) Acute pyelonephritis
- d) Sinusitis

**Answer : (c)**

3. The most common cause of UTI is ?

- A. *Escherichia coli* (E.coli)
- B. *Staphylococcus aureus* (S.aureus)
- C. *Chlamydia*
- D. *Mycoplasma*

**Answer : (A)**

4. Which of the following may provide some relief from UTI pain ?



- A. A heating pad
- B. Drinking plenty of water
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of the above

**Answer : (C)**

**5. What are the signs and symptoms of an UTI in adults ?**

- A. frequent urge to urinate
- B. Pain during urination
- C. Milky / cloudy urine
- D. All of the above

**Answer : (D)**

## **2. STD**

**6. This causes Syphilis**

- (a) *Entamoebahistolytica*
- (b) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- (c) *Plasmodium*
- (d) *Treponemapallidum*

**Answer: (d)**

**7. Syphilis is a complicated and organized sexually transmitted disease where the causative agent is**

- (a) a fungus
- (b) a bacteria
- (c) a spirochete
- (d) both b and c

**Answer: (d)**

**8. Which of the following are known to cause and transmit reproductive tract infections?**

- a. Sexual intercourse.



- b. Infected blood.
- c. Overgrowth of normally-present organisms in the genital tract.
- d. Medical procedures.

**Answer: (a)**

9. Which of the following is a venereal disease, caused by a virus and can get transmitted by blood contact also?

- a) Syphilis
- b) Hepatitis-B
- c) Chancroid
- d) Trichomoniasis

**Answer: (b)**

### **3. Immunopharmacology**

10. Not needed in Organ transplant

- A. Azathioprine
- B. Cycloserine
- C. Steroid
- D. Cyclosporine

**Answer: (D)**

11. Which of the following immunosuppressive agent requires monitoring of renal function on a regular basis?

- A. Azathioprine
- B. Mycophenolatemofetil
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Cyclosporine A

**Answer: (D)**

12. Which of the following is Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor?

- A. Infliximab
- B. Imatinib
- C. Ibutilide



D. Idoxuridine

**Answer: (B)**

13. Clinical uses of interferon:

A) cancer treatment

B) multiple sclerosis

C) both

D) neither

**Answer: (C)**

14. Clinical uses of immunosuppressive drugs:

A) organ transplantation

B) hemolytic disease of the newborn

C) autoimmune disorders

D) A, B & C

**Answer: (D)**

## **UNIT V**

### **4. Toxicology**

15. Which of the following is not a natural route of exposure to chemicals?

A. Inhalation

B. Oral/Gastrointestinal tract

C. Topical/Dermal

D. Intraperitoneal

**Answer: (D)**

16. Which one of the following are the main targets of lead toxicity?

A. Liver and kidneys

B. Nervous system and hematopoietic system

C. Heart and lung

D. Bones and muscles



**Answer: (B)**

17. Organic mercury targets \_\_\_\_\_ whereas inorganic mercury primarily targets \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bones, ligaments
- B. Liver, hematopoietic system
- C. Nervous system, kidneys
- D. Hematopoietic system, nervous system

**Answer: (B)**

18. The mode of excretion of xenobiotics from the body. Select which applies.

- A Urinary
- B Fecal (nonabsorbed, biliary excretion)
- C. Sweat, saliva and milk
- D.All of the above

**Answer: (D)**

**Subject Incharge**

**Shaktipal Patil/ Dr. Swati Deshmukh**