

Advance Pharmacology I

(M.Pharm)

Question Bank

1. Which of the following compounds is most likely to lower circulating levels of leukotrienes?

- (a) Zileuton
- (b) Montelukast
- (c) Carprofen
- (d) Aspirin

Ans- A

2. Earliest sign of aspirin toxicity is

- (a) Tinnitus
- (b) Metabolic acidosis
- (c) Reye syndrome
- (d) Respiratory depression

Ans- A

3. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs reduce the diuretic action of furosemide by

- (a) Preventing prostaglandin mediated intrarenal haemodynamic actions
- (b) Blocking the action in ascending limb of loop of Henle
- (c) Enhancing salt and water reabsorption in distal tubule
- (d) Increasing aldosterone secretion

Ans- A

4. Following 5-HT receptors is a ligand gated ion channel

- (a) 5-HT_{1A}
- (b) 5-HT_{2A}
- (c) 5-HT₃
- (d) 5-HT

Ans- C

5. The distinctive feature of nimesulide is

- (a) It does not inhibit prostaglandin synthesis
- (b) It does not cause gastric irritation
- (c) It is well tolerated by aspirin intolerant asthma patients
- (d) It is not bound to plasma proteins

Ans-C

6. Ondansetron

- (a) Can cause extrapyramidal side effects
- (b) Is not effective in control of acute emesis
- (c) Can prevent emesis due to radiation
- (d) Is not absorbed orally

Ans- C

7. Levodopa can cause

- a. Tremor
- b. Spasticity
- c. Akinesia
- d. On-Off phenomenon

Ans- D

08. Which of the following is full opioid agonist?

- a. Methadone
- b. Buprenorphine
- c. Naloxone
- d. Flumazenil

Ans- A

9. Morphine causes all except

- a. Analgesia
- b. Sedation
- c. Diarrhoea
- d. Increase Prolactin Secretion

Ans- C

10. Buprenorphine is

- a. Partial agonist at Mu receptor
- b. Full agonist at Mu receptor
- c. Partial agonist at K receptor
- d. Full agonist at K receptor

Ans- A

11. Drug for migraine which is Anti epileptic

- a. Lomotrigine
- b. Carbamazepine
- c. Topiramate
- d. Vigabatrine

Ans- C

12. The four classic signs and symptoms of inflammation include all the following except

- a) Warmth
- b) Redness
- c) Swelling.
- d) Chills

Ans- D

13. which of the following is a hormone produced from serotonin?

- a. Melatonin
- b. Growth Hormone
- c. vasopressin
- d. ACTH

Ans- A

14. The non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug which is contraindicated in drivers and machine operators is

- (a) Phenylbutazone
- (b) Indomethacin
- (c) Naproxen
- (d) Diclofenac sodium

Ans- B

15. Percentage of levodopa that enters the brain unaltered

- a) 1-3%
- b) 5-10%
- c) 15-30%
- d) 50%

Ans- A

16. Which of the following agent enhance bioavailability for Parkinson Disease

- a. Ropinirol
- b. Amantadine
- c. Entacapone
- d. Seligiline

Ans- C

17. What is the most commom sign/symptom of hemorrhoids?

- (a) Bleeding
- (b) Pain
- (c) Seepage
- (d) Pruritus

Ans- A

18. TNF- α is an example of eicosanoids

- (a) Interleukins
- (b) Cytotoxic factors
- (c) Interferons
- (d) Colony stimulating factors

Ans-

19. Following is the main inhibitory transmitter in the brain

- a) Dopamine
- b) Norepinephrine
- c) Glycine
- d) GABA

Ans- D

20. Phenelzine and tranylcypromine belong to which one of the following group (class) of antidepressants

- (a) Tricyclic antidepressants
- (b) MAO inhibitors
- (c) 5-HT uptake inhibitors
- (d) Atypical antidepressant drugs

Ans- B

21. Alcohol drinking is associated with which of the following changes in serum lipid concentrations?

- (a) Decreased HDL cholesterol
- (b) Decreased IDL cholesterol
- (c) Decreased VLDL cholesterol
- (d) Increased triglyceride

Ans- D

22. A patient suffering from a depressive disorder is being treated with imipramine. If he uses diphenhydramine for allergic rhinitis, a drug interaction is likely to occur because

- (a) Diphenhydramine inhibits imipramine metabolism
- (b) Both drugs block reuptake of norepinephrine released from sympathetic nerve endings
- (c) Imipramine inhibits the metabolism of diphenhydramine
- (d) Both drugs block muscarinic receptors

Ans- D

23. The antihypertensive effects of captopril can be antagonized (reduced) by

- (a) Angiotensin II receptor blockers
- (b) Loop diuretics
- (c) NSAIDs
- (d) Thiazides

Ans- D

24. Which of the benzodiazepines is used only as a sedative and hypnotic

- (a) Chlordiazepoxide
- (b) Clorazepam
- (c) Diazepam

(d) Flurazepam

Ans-D

25. Lidocaine is used as

- (a) Mucosal local anaesthetic
- (b) Parenteral local anaesthetic agent
- (c) Mucosal as well as parenteral local anaesthetic agent
- (d) None of the above

Ans- C

26. Cyclooxygenase-II specific inhibitors block the following

- (a) Production of cytoprotective prostaglandins
- (b) Tumor necrosis factor
- (c) Production of prostaglandins responsible for pain and inflammation

Ans- C

27. The emetic action of morphine is due to

- (a) Irritation of gastrointestinal tract
- (b) Stimulation of cerebral cortex
- (c) Stimulation of medullary vomiting center
- (d) Stimulation of emetic chemoreceptor trigger zone

Ans- D

28. Following is an example of preformed and not lipid derived mast cell mediator of inflammatory process

- (a) LTC₄
- (b) PGD₂
- (c) PAF
- (d) Histamine

Ans-D

29. Which one of the following drugs is not useful in dysmenorrhea?

- (a) Aspirin
- (b) Colchicine
- (c) Ibuprofen
- (d) Rofecoxib
- (e) Naproxen

Ans-B

30. The main advantage of ketorolac over aspirin is that ketorolac

- (a) Can be combined more safely with an opioid such as codeine
- (b) Can be obtained as an over-the-counter agent
- (c) Does not prolong the bleeding time

(d) Is available in a parenteral formulation that can be injected intramuscularly or intravenously

Ans- D

31. Kinins play a role in which of the following

- (a) Pain
- (b) Inflammation
- (c) Asthma
- (d) Vasodilatation
- (e) All of the above

Ans- E

32. The glucocorticoid described as highly potent anti-inflammatory agent is

- (a) Methyl prednisolone
- (b) Cortisone
- (c) Triamcinolone
- (d) Dexamethasone

Ans- D

33. Which of the following glucocorticoids has significant mineralocorticoid activity also ?

- (a) Hydrocortisone
- (b) Triamcinolone
- (c) Dexamethasone
- (d) Betamethasone

Ans- A

34. pinephrine acts on which one of the following receptors to constrict vascular smooth muscle?

- a. α 1-Adrenoceptors
- b. α 2-Adrenoceptors
- c. β 1-Adrenoceptors
- d. β 2-Adrenoceptors

Ans- A

35. Which of the following is a frequent side effect of amphetamine?

- a. Constipation
- b. Depression
- c. Diarrhoea
- d. Hair loss

Ans- A

36. Pharmacokinetics of a drug is defined as which one of the following?

- a. Amount of drug needed to produce an effect
- b. Effect of a drug on certain body systems
- c. Reaction of the body to a drug

d. The movement of a drug within the body

Ans- D

37. The neurotransmitter agent that is normally released in the sinoatrial node of the heart in response to a blood pressure increase is

- (a) Acetylcholine
- (b) Dopamine
- (c) Epinephrine
- (d) Glutamate

Ans- A

38. Propranolol is useful in all of the following except

- (a) Angina
- (b) Familial tremor
- (c) Hypertension
- (d) Partial atrioventricular heart block

Ans- D

39. Which of the following diuretics would be most useful in a patient with cerebral edema?

- (a) Acetazolamide
- (b) Amiloride
- (c) Ethacrynic acid
- (d) Mannitol

Ans- D

40. Atropine is antagonist to which type of muscarinic

- (a) M1
- (b) M2
- (c) M3
- (d) M4

Ans- A

41. A prodrug is

- (a) The prototype member of a class of drugs
- (b) The oldest member of a class of drugs
- (c) An inactive drug that is transformed in the body to an active metabolite
- (d) A drug that is stored in body tissues and is then gradually released in the circulation

Ans- C

42. Clearance of which of the following drugs is reduced parallel to decrease in the creatine clearance

- (a) Aminoglycosides
- (b) Digoxin

- (c) Phenobarbitone
- (d) All the above

Ans- D

43. Kinetic processes of elimination for a large number of drugs is

- (a) First order
- (b) First order followed by zero order
- (c) Zero order followed by first order
- (d) Zero order

Ans- A

44. A drug is said to be potent when

- (a) It produces maximal response
- (b) The amount needed to produce a certain response is less
- (c) It produces minimal/no side effects
- (d) It has a rapid onset of action

Ans- B

45. cAMP is an example of

- (a) Neurohormone
- (b) Neuromodulator
- (c) Neuromediator
- (d) Neurotransmitter

Ans- B

46. Chronic use of ethanol is reported to increase

- (a) Alcohol dehydrogenase
- (b) Aldehyde dehydrogenase
- (c) Microsomal ethanol-oxidizing system activity
- (d) Monoamine oxidase
- (e) NADH dehydrogenase

Ans- C

47. Atypical antidepressant is

- (a) Selegiline
- (b) Trazodone
- (c) Desipramine
- (d) Doxepan

Ans- B

48. Muscarinic cholinergic receptors

- (a) Are located only on parasympathetically innervated effector cells
- (b) Mediate responses by opening an intrinsic Na⁺ ion channel
- (c) Are present on vascular endothelium which has no cholinergic nerve supply

(d) Predominate in the autonomic ganglia

Ans- C

49. Phenylephrine has most prominent

- (a) Alpha1 effects
- b) Beta1 effects
- (c) Beta2 effects
- (d) Metabolic effects
- (e) CNS excitatory effects

Ans- A

50. Following is a tertiary amine anti-muscarinic drug mainly used for mydriatic or cycloplegic action

- (a) Benztropine
- (b) Dicyclomine
- (c) Pirenzepine
- (d) Trpicaamide

Ans- D