

Pharmacology II (Sem V)

1. Second generation cephalosporin which can cross blood brain barrier is
 - A. cefuroxime
 - B. cefachlor
 - C. cefoxitin
 - D. cefazolin

Ans- D

2. All of the following drugs show their action by attaching to 50 S subunit except
 - A. erythromycin
 - B. chloramphenicol
 - C. clindamycin
 - D. ciprofloxacin

Ans- D

3. All of the following drugs show their action by attaching to 30 S subunit except
 - A. Tetracyclin
 - B. netilmicin
 - C. Lincomycin
 - D. Gentamycin

Ans- C

4. Semisynthetic aminoglycoside antibiotic is
 - A. kenamycin
 - B. amikacin
 - C. streptomycin
 - D. sisomycin

Ans- B

5. Which of the following does not interfere with absorption of tetracycline from GIT

- A. Presence of food
- B. acidic PH
- C. milk
- D. antacid

Ans- B

6. Grey baby syndrome is side effect of which drug

- A. kenamycin
- B. amikacin
- C. streptomycin
- D. chloramphenicol

Ans- D

7. Antibiotic produced from Actinomycete isolated from soil of India is

- A. chloramphenicol
- B. Vincomycin
- C. streptomycin
- D. kenamycin

Ans- B

8. Antibacterial drugs becomes ineffective in presence of pus is

- A. chloramphenicol
- B. penicillin
- C. sulphonamide
- D. kenamycin

Ans- C

9. Crystalurea is well known side effect of which drug

- A. chloramphenicol
- B. penicillin
- C. sulphonamide
- D. streptomycin

Ans- C

10. For synergistic effect sulphamethoxazole is combined with which drug

- A. chloramphenicol
- B. trimethoprim
- C. sulphonamide
- D. streptomycin

Ans- B

11. For synergistic effect sulphamethoxazole is combined with which drug

- A. chloramphenicol
- B. trimethoprim
- C. sulphonamide
- D. streptomycin

Ans- B

12. For synergistic which one of the following is a broad spectrum topical antifungal agent?

- A. Miconazole
- B. tolnaftate
- C. Naftifine
- D. Ciclopirox olamine

Ans- D

13. The antifungal drug which acts by inhibiting fungal mitosis is

- A. griseofulvin
- B. ketoconazole
- C. flucytosine
- D. amphotericin B

Ans- A

14. Which one of the following is not a triazole derivative?

- A. Terconazole
- B. Itraconazole
- C. Fluconazole
- D. Econazole

Ans- D

15. Orally and topically active antifungal drug having allylamine structural feature is

- A. Itraconazole
- B. Fluconazole
- C. ketoconazole
- D. Terbinafine

Ans- D

16. The antifungal drug that can effectively cross the blood brain barrier is

- A. butaconazole
- B. flucytosine
- C. cotrimazole
- D. amphotericin B

Ans- B

17. Name the DNA virus which does not utilise host cell RNA polymerase for replication

- A. Adeno virus
- B. Herpes virus
- C. Papilloma virus
- D. pox virus

Ans- D

18. The drug of choice for blocking the replication of small pox virus is

- A. acyclovir
- B. interferon
- C. methisazone
- D. Gamma-globulin

Ans- C

19. Which of the following is not caused by DNA virus?

- A. Chicken pox
- B. Measles
- C. Hepatitis B
- D. Conjunctivitis

Ans- B

20. Which of the following condition is not caused by RNA virus?

- A. Yellow fever
- B. Influenza
- C. Waris
- D. Warts

Ans- D

21. All of the following drugs are effective for AIDS or AIDS related complex except

- A. stavudine
- B. acyclovir
- C. zidovudine
- D. zalcitabine

Ans- B

22. Which one of the following is not a first line antitubercular drug?

- A. ethambutol
- B. rifampin
- C. rifabutin
- D. pyrazinamide

Ans- C

23. Urate concentration in urine is increased by

- i) Pyrazinamide ii) ethambutol iii) ethionamide iv) INH
- A. i) & ii)
- B. ii) & iii)
- C. iii) & iv)
- D. i) & iv)

Ans- A

24. INH drug is
- A. Isoniazide
 - B. rifampin
 - C. ethambutol
 - D. pyrazinamide

Ans- A

25. TB is caused by
- A. Mycobacterium leprae
 - B. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - C. E coli
 - D. Basili

Ans- B

26. Leprosy is caused by
- A. Mycobacterium
 - B. Cocai
 - C. E coli
 - D. Basilus

Ans- A

27. Dapsone is well known
- A. antiTB drug
 - B. antileprosy drug
 - C. antibiotic
 - D. antifungal

Ans- B

28. Mycobacterium is which type of bacteria
- A. Gram positive
 - B. Gram negative
 - C. Acid fast
 - D. all of above

Ans- C

29. Malaria is caused by
- A. Gram positive bacteria
 - B. Gram negative bacteria
 - C. Acid fast bacteria
 - D. None of above

Ans- D

30. Malaria is which type of disease
- A. bacterial
 - B. viral
 - C. protozoal
 - D. all of above

Ans- C

31. Primaquine sensitivity is due to deficiency of
- A. Glucose-6 phosphatase
 - B. Glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase
 - C. Pseudocholinesterases
 - D. None of the above

Ans- B

32. Primaquine sensitivity is due to deficiency of
- A. Glucose-6 phosphatase
 - B. Glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase
 - C. Pseudocholinesterases
 - D. None of the above

Ans- B

33. The most common sideeffect of chloroquine in dark-skinned persons is
- A. pruritis
 - B. headache
 - C. urticaria
 - D. visual disturbances

Ans- A

34. All of the following statements concerning sulfonamides are correct except:
- A. They are bacteriostatic
 - B. Inhibit dihydrofolate reductase
 - C. Crystaluria may occur
 - D. more effective in presence of pus

Ans- D

35. All of the following drugs are active against *Pneumocystis carini* except
- A. Atovaquine
 - B. pentamidine
 - C. co-trimoxazole
 - D. lincomycin

Ans- D

36. Nitroimidazole derivative effective in acute Chaga's disease is
- A. ornidazole
 - B. tinidazole
 - C. metronidazole
 - D. benznidazole

Ans- D

37. All of the following drugs are effective in amoebiasis for the treatment of asymptomatic cysts passers except

- A. pentamidine
- B. melarsoprol
- C. eflornithine
- D. suramine

Ans- B

38. Metronidazole is not effective in which of the following case?
- A. Giardiasis
 - B. fragilis infection
 - C. Symptomatic amoebiasis
 - D. Asymptomatic cyst passer infected with *E. histolytica*

Ans- D

39. Causative organism of amoebiasis

- A. E. histolytica
- B. Plasmodium
- C. Bacteria
- D. virus

Ans- A

30. Which form of amoeba is non motile

- A. capsulated
- B. Cyst
- C. trophozoite
- D. Cilia

Ans- B

41. Drug of choice for treatment of systemic fungal infection

- A. Miconazole
- B. Clotrimazole
- C. Ketoconazole
- D. Amphotericin-B

Ans- D

42. Which of the following is not an anti-fungal agent?

- A. Miconazole
- B. Clotrimazole
- C. Neomycin
- D. Amphotericin-B

Ans- C

43. Which of the sulfonamide used in the treatment of malaria?

- A. Sulfadoxine
- B. Sulfadiazine
- C. Sulfafurazole
- D. Sulfasalazine

Ans- A

44. The endocrine treatment of choice for postmenopausal women with metastatic breast cancer containing ER receptor is

- A. diethylstilbestrol
- B. hydroxyprogesterone
- C. aminoglutethimide
- D. tamoxifen

Ans- C

45. Name the drug which is under study as a chemo preventive in women at risk of breast cancer.

- A. Megestrol acetate
- B. Diethylstilbestrol
- C. Aminoglutethimide
- D. tamoxifen

Ans- C

46. The preferred drug used to treat metastatic testicular tumors is

- A. vincristin+bleomycin+cisplatin
- B. vinrosidine+bleomycin+cisplatin
- C. vindesine+bleomycin+cisplatin
- D. vinblastin+bleomycin+cisplatin

Ans- D

47. Effective vinka alkaloid to treat lung cancer is

- A. vinrosidine
- B. vinrosidine
- C. vinorelbine
- D. vinblastin

Ans- C

48. Peripheral neuritis caused by

- A. INH
- B. ethambutol
- C. ethionamide
- D. rifampin

Ans- A

49. Peripheral neuritis caused by isoniazide can be prevented by pretreatment with

- A. Riboflavine
- B. Pyridoxine
- C. Thiamine
- D. All of the above

Ans- B

50. The antineoplastic agent that is classified as an alkylating agent is

- A. Bleomycin
- B. Tamoxifen
- C. Vincristine
- D. Busulfan

Ans- D

51. The antineoplastic agent methothrexate is

- A. Folic acid antagonist
- B. Purine antagonist
- C. Pyrimidine antagonist
- D. None of above

Ans- A