

## Pharmacology II (Sem V)

1. The effect of aspirin and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents on platelet function is a result of the inhibition of which of the following?
  - A. Cyclooxygenase
  - B. Phospholipase A2
  - C. Beta glucuronidase
  - D. Catalase
  - E. Thromboxane synthetase

Ans- E

2. Coagulation Factor(s) targets of heparin:
  - A. Fibrinogen
  - B. Prothrombin
  - C. Christmas factor
  - D. Proaccelerin
  - E. antihemophilic globulin (AHG)

Ans- B

3. Fibrolytic drugs:
  - A. Streptokinase
  - B. alteplase
  - C. reteplase
  - D. urokinase

Ans- A

4. Tissue plasmin activator \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) helps in wound healing
  - b) allergy response
  - c) immunity
  - d) dissolves clot in blood vessels

Ans- D

5. The vitamin essential for blood clotting is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) vitamin A
  - b) vitamin B
  - c) vitamin C
  - d) vitamin K

Ans- D

6. What prevents clotting of blood in blood vessels?

- a) Serotonin
- b) Fibrinogen
- c) Heparin
- d) Fibrin

Ans- C

7. Clumping of cells is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) clotting
- b) mutation
- c) agglutination
- d) glutathione

Ans- C

8. In the clotting mechanism pathway, thrombin activates factors \_\_\_\_\_

- a) XI VIII V
- b) XI IX X
- c) VIII X V
- d) IX VIII X

Ans- A

9. Which of the following drugs is a calcineurin inhibitor?

- A. Azathioprine
- B. Methotrexate
- C. IFN-B
- D. Tacrolimus

Ans- D

10. Which immunosuppressant drug binds dihydrofolate reductase and prevents synthesis of tetrahydrofolate?

- A. Methotrexate
- B. Mercaptopurine
- C. Muromonab
- D. Mycophenolate mofetil

Ans- A

11. Which of the following immunosuppressant drugs is a pyrimidine analogue?

- A. Azathioprine
- B. Carmustine
- C. Fluorouracil
- D. Methotrexate

Ans- C

12. The antidiabetic agent most likely to cause lactic acidosis is

- A. Chlorpropamide
- B. Phenformin
- C. Glipizide
- D. Metformin

Ans-B

13. Which of the following is true of acarbose?

- A. It reduces absorption of glucose from intestines
- B. It produces hypoglycaemia in normal as well as diabetic subjects
- C. It limits postprandial hyperglycaemia in diabetes
- D. It raises circulating insulin levels

Ans- C

14. The insulin receptor is

- A. Tyrosine protein kinase receptor
- B. G protein coupled receptor
- C. Ion channel regulating receptor
- D. None of these

Ans-A

15. Preferred route of insulin is

- A. Oral
- B. Subcutaneous
- C. Sublingual
- D. Enteric coated tabs

Ans-B

16. Longest acting insulin is

- A. Insulin zinc suspension
- B. Isophane insulin
- C. Globin zinc insulin
- D. protamine zinc insulin

Ans-D

17. Carbimazole acts by inhibiting

- A. Iodide trapping
- B. Oxidation of iodide
- C. Proteolysis of thyroglobulin
- D. Synthesis of thyroglobulin protein

Ans-B

18. Actions of thyroxine include the following except

- A. Rise in blood sugar level
- B. Reduction in plasma cholesterol level
- C. Fall in plasma free fatty acid level
- D. Induction of negative nitrogen balance

Ans-C

19. The drug of choice for hypoparathyroidism is

- (a) Parathormone
- (b) Calcium lactate
- (c) Vitamin D
- (d) Pamidronate

Ans-C

20. Blood level of which clotting factor declines most rapidly after the initiation of warfarin therapy

- A. Factor VII
- B. Factor IX
- C. Factor X
- D. Prothrombin

Ans-A

21. The most important complication of streptokinase therapy is

- A. Hypotension
- B. Bleeding
- C. Fever
- D. Anaphylaxis

Ans- B

22. Anticoagulants are indicated in

- A. Immobilized elderly patients
- B. Buerger's disease
- C. Stroke due to cerebral thrombosis
- D. All of these

Ans- A

23. Aldosterone enhances  $\text{Na}^+$  reabsorption in renal tubules by

- A. Stimulating carbonic anhydrase

- B. Inhibiting  $\text{Na}^+$   $\text{K}^+$  ATPase
- C. Inducing the synthesis of  $\text{Na}^+$   $\text{K}^+$  ATPase
- D. Promoting  $\text{K}^+$  secretion

Ans- C

24. Glucagon release from pancreas is stimulated by

- (a) High blood glucose level
- (b) Insulin
- (c) Somatostatin
- (d) Adrenaline

Ans- D

25. Diuretic effective in diabetes insipidus is

- (a) Thiazides
- (b) Loop diuretic
- (c) Mercurial diuretic
- (d) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor.

Ans- A

26. Choose the hemoglobin level in the newborn:

- A) 100–140 g/l
- B) 110–130 g/l
- C) 120–140 g/l
- D) 180–240 g/l.

Ans- D

27. Choose the most common cause of iron deficiency anemia in early childhood:

- A. chronic diseases
- B. nutritional factor
- C. chronic bleeding
- D. iron absorption disorders

Ans- B

28. Select the food from which iron is easier absorbed:

- A. Meat
- B. Fruits
- C. Vegetables
- D. Cereals

Ans- A

29. Which of the following mechanism of action is unique to progesterone in preventing pregnancy?

- A. Inhibition of implantation
- B. Accelerated ovum transport
- C. Inhibition of ovulation
- D. Production of a thick cervical mucus

Ans-D

30. When a patient misses a period while taking an OC, which of the following factors should be considered?

- A. Initiation of smoking
- B. Missed pills during the fourth week of the pill pack
- C. Gastroenteritis with vomiting and diarrhea during the first 2 weeks of the cycle
- D. Addition of valproic acid for migraine prophylaxis

Ans- C

31. OCs are associated with a known decreased risk of which of the following conditions?

- A. Breast cancer
- B. Pelvic inflammatory disease
- C. Hepatic adenomas

D. Cerebrovascular disease

Ans-B

32. Injectable progestins (Depo-Provera) are most appropriate in women who

- A. have a history of systemic lupus erythematosus.
- B. desire a contraceptive agent that is rapidly reversible.
- C. have menstrual irregularities (frequent breakthrough bleeding and spotting).
- D. have dyslipidemia.

Ans- A

33. Higher dietary sodium (salt) intake is generally associated with:

- A. Decreased calcium excretion in the urine
- B. Increased risk of fracture.
- C. Decreased dietary calcium absorption
- D. Negative calcium balance and bone mineral loss

Ans- D

34. Which of the following is true about dietary calcium:

- A. typical calcium intake in most adults is between 0.5mg and 2.0mg per day
- B. Activated Vitamin D decreases absorption of dietary calcium

Incorrect

C. here is clear evidence that people who consume more than the average amount of calcium have a lower risk of bone fractures.

D. absorption efficiency is inversely related to calcium intake, so that a higher proportion is absorbed when calcium intake is low

Ans- D

35. Pregnancy and lactation is known to:

- A. Decrease calcium requirements
- B. Result in bone mineral loss from the skeleton
- C. Decrease the rate of dietary calcium absorption
- D. Affect bone mineral content later in life



Ans- B

36. Bone mineral accretion

- A. s rapid in the first 10 weeks of foetal life
- B. Is slow in infancy
- C. n childhood, adolescence and young adulthood predicts risk of fracture in old age
- D. s particularly high after the menopause in women

Ans-C

37. Which drug functions are a PTH analog

- A. Raloxifene
- b. denosumab
- c. calcitonin
- d. bisphosphonates
- e. teriparatide

Ans- E

38. **Oxytocin is stored in which portion of the brain?**

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Posterior Pitutary
- C. Medulla Oblongata
- D. Occipital Loab

Ans- B

39. Oxytocin affects which organs in the human body?

- A. Uterus and breasts
- B. Bladder and kidneys
- C. Stomach and intestines
- D. Heart and lungs

Ans- A

40. Oxytocin is primarily used for?

- A. Decreasing breast milk production
- B. Inducing labor contractions
- C. Treating heartburn
- D. Increasing sperm count

Ans- B

41. NSAID

- A. Nifedipine is a
- B. Indomethacin is an
- c. Misoprostol is analogues of\
- D. Dinoprostone is synthetic

Ans- B

42. Which of the following is correct?

- a) Lymph = Plasma + WBC's + RBC's
- b) Plasma = Blood – Lymphocytes
- c) Neuron = Cyton + Dendron + Axon + Synapse
- d) Blood = Plasma + RBC's + WBC's + Platelets

Ans-D

43. What are the ingredients in a PTT?

- A. Plasma + phospholipid + calcium
- B. Plasma + thromboplastin + calcium
- C. Plasma + phospholipid + thromboplastin
- D. Plasma + thrombin + calcium
- E. Plasma + plasmin + calcium

Ans- A

44. Which of the following is a cofactor?

- A. XII
- B. X
- C. VIII
- D. VII

Ans- C

45. Which of the following anti-clotting substances acts on factors V and VIII?

- A. ATIII
- B. Protein C
- C. TFPI
- D. Plasmin
- E. t-PA

Ans- B

46. Which of the following initiates the coagulation cascade *IN VIVO*?

- A. Factor XII
- B. Thrombin
- C. Tissue factor
- D. Factor X
- E. Prekallikrein

Ans- C

47. Which of the following is true regarding the bleeding time?

- A. It is a highly reliable and reproducible test
- B. The sample is evaluated using an optical densitometer
- C. It evaluates platelet function *in vivo*
- D. It is a commonly ordered test

Ans- C

48. Which test evaluates the extrinsic pathway?

- A. PT (INR)
- B. PTT
- C. TT
- D. Closure time

Ans- A

49. The drug used for cervical priming to facilitate labour is

- (a) Oxytocin
- (b) Stilboestrol
- (c) Progesterone
- (d) Prostaglandin E

Ans- D

50. Which one of the following agents is not used in oral or implantable contraceptives?

- (a) Clomiphene
- (b) Ethinyl estradiol

- (c) Mestranol
- (d) Norethindrone

Ans-A

