

Q. bank Pharmacology III (Sem VII)

1. Local anaesthetic injections are less painful if:
 - A. The anaesthetic is cooled
 - B. They are combined with adrenaline
 - C. They are given rapidly
 - D. The pH is neutralized prior to administration

Ans- D

2. All of the following are esters local anaesthetic except
 - A. Procaine
 - B. Cocaine
 - C. Tetracaine
 - D. Lidocaine

Ans- D

3. All of the following are amide local anaesthetic except
 - A. Lidocaine
 - B. Cocaine
 - C. Bupivacaine
 - D. Etidocaine

Ans- B

4. Ester local anaesthetic with short half-life and low surface activity is
 - A. Bupivacaine
 - B. Cocaine
 - C. Procaine
 - D. Lidocaine

Ans- C

5. Which of the following local anaesthetics is/are only useful for topical administration

- A. Procaine
- B. Bupivacaine
- C. Benzocaine
- D. Alanine

Ans- C

6. All of the following are Volatile liquids Inhaled general anaesthetic except

- A. Halothane
- B. Enflurane
- C. Desflurane
- D. Methohexital

Ans- D

7. Example of Gas general anaesthetic is

- A. Nitrous oxide
- B. Cocaine
- C. Halothane
- D. Thiopental sodium

Ans- A

8. Example of intravenous general anaesthetic comes under barbiturates is

- A. Nitrous oxide
- B. Cocaine
- C. Halothane
- D. Thiopental sodium

Ans- C

9. Example of dissociative general anaesthetic is

- A. Nitrous oxide
- B. Ketamine
- C. Halothane
- D. Thiopental sodium

Ans- B

10. Propafol is a example of which type anaesthetic

- A. general
- B. local
- C. inhalational
- D. None of above

Ans- A

11. Example of MAO inhibitor used as anti parkinsonism drugs is

- A. Amantadine
- B. levodopa
- C. carbidopa
- D. Selegiline

Ans- D

12. Example of anti parkinsonism drug which is also antiviral

- A. Amantadine
- B. levodopa
- C. carbidopa
- D. Selegiline

Ans- A

13. Peripheral decarboxilase inhibitor is

- A. Amantadine
- B. levodopa
- C. carbidopa
- D. Selegiline

Ans- B

14. Percentage of levodopa that enters the brain unaltered

- A. > 50%
- B. 15-30%
- C. 5-10%
- D. 1-3%

Ans- D

15. Which one of the following H1-receptor antagonist is sedative?

- A Levocetirizine
- B. Loratidine
- C. Fexofenadine
- D. Doxylamine

Ans- D

16. Which of the phenothiazines have least extrapyramidal effect?

- A Chlorpromazine
- B. Fluphenazine
- C. Thioridazine
- D. Prochlorperazine

Ans- C

17. Which of the following is highly selective COX-1 antagonist?

- A Ketorolac
- B. Salicylate
- C. Rofecoxib
- D. Diclofenac

Ans- A

18. Which one of the following is not a example of Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

- A. Fluoxetine
- B. Paroxetine
- C. Sertraline
- D. Selegiline

Ans- D

19. Which one of the following is a example of antipsychotic Aliphatic Phenothiazines

- A. Chlorpromazine
- B. Thioridazine
- C. Haloperidol
- D. Droperidol

Ans- A

20. Which one of the following is a example of antipsychotic Butyrophenones

- A. Chlorpromazine
- B. Thioridazine
- C. Haloperidol
- D. Droperidol

Ans- C

21. Which one of the following is a example of Antimanic drug

- A. Chlorpromazine
- B. Thioridazine
- C. Haloperidol
- D. Lithium

Ans- D

22. Which one of the following is a example of Tricyclic antidepressant drugs

- A. Imipramine
- B. Thioridazine
- C. Haloperidol
- D. Lithium

Ans- A

23. Which one of the following is use of SSRI drugs

- A Anti-psychotic Drugs
- B. Antidepressants
- C. Antiepileptic Drugs
- D. Antiparkinsons

Ans- B

24. Which one of the following is use of Gabapentin

- A Anti-psychotic Drugs
- B. Antidepressants
- C. Antiepileptic Drugs
- D. Antiparkinsons

Ans- C

25. Which one of the following is not a Antiepileptic drug from Benzodiazepine

- A. Diazepam
- B. Lorazepam
- C. zolpidum
- D. Nitrazepam

Ans- B

26. Which one of the following is a example of Hydantoins aniepileptic drug

- A Phenytoin
- B. Nitrazepam
- C. Diazepam
- D. None of above

Ans- A

27. Which one of the following is use of Xanthine-oxidase inhibitors

- A. Gout
- B. Epilepsy
- C. Depresion
- D. None of above

Ans- A

28. Which one of the following is example of Xanthine-oxidase inhibitors

- A. Allopurinol
- B. Asprin
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Ibuprofan

Ans- A

29. Which one of the following is a example of opioid antagonists

- A. Codine
- B. Hydrocodone
- C. Oxycodone
- D. Naloxone

Ans- D

30. Which one of the following is a example of opioid analgesic

- A. Morphine
- B. Naltrexone
- C. Naloxone
- D. None of above

Ans- A

31. Correct statement regarding morphine includes all except

- A. Overdose of morphine produce coma and respiratory depression
- B. Acts as emetics by stimulating CTZ
- C. Pinpoints pupil
- D. It decreases pain threshold

Ans- B

32. Most Common receptor for atypical anti psychotic is

- A. D1
- B. D2
- C. D3
- D. D4

Ans- B

33. Mechanism of action of colchicine which is clinically used for gout is

- A. Inhibiting uric acid synthesis
- B. Increasing uric acid excretion
- C. Increasing uric acid synthesis
- D. Reducing leucocyte migration into joints

Ans- D

34. Identify the drug for migraine which is Anti epileptic

- A. Lomotrigin
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Topiramate
- D. Vigabatrine

Ans- C

35. Most, Potent agent increasing capillary permeability is

- A. LTD4
- B. PGD2
- C. PAF
- D. TXA2

Ans- C

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

- A. Warmth
- B. Redness
- C. Swelling
- D. Chills

Ans- D

37. All of the following are used for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease except

- A. Donepezil
- B. Donepezil
- C. Galantamine
- D. Selegiline

Ans- D

38. All of the following are the action of Bradykinin except

- A. Smooth muscle contraction
- B. Dilatation of blood vessels
- C. Pain
- D. liver cirrhosis

Ans- D

39. Minimata disease is related to

- A. Tin
- B. Iron
- C. Mercury
- D. Lead

Ans- C

40. Ondansetron is a

- A. Second generation antihistaminic
- B. Drug for peptic ulcer
- C. New antiarrhythmic
- D. Antiemetic for cancer chemotherapy

Ans- D

41. Prostaglandins analogue used in peptic ulcer is

- A. Misoprostol
- B. Ondansetron
- C. Omeprazole,
- D. None of above

Ans- A

42. Famotidine acts as

- A. H1-histamine antagonist
- B. H2-histamine antagonist
- C. Proton pump inhibitor
- D. H1 agonist

Ans- B

43. Omeprazole acts as

- A. H1-histamine antagonist
- B. H2-histamine antagonist
- C. Proton pump inhibitor
- D. H1 agonist

Ans- C

44. Mucoprotective agent used in peptic ulcer is

- A. Sucralfate
- B. Ondansetron
- C. Omeprazole,
- D. None of above

Ans- A

45. Specific muscarinic antagonist used in peptic ulcer is

- A. Sucralfate
- B. Ondansetron
- C. Omeprazole,
- D. Pirenzepine

Ans- D

46. Specific anti-dotes for benzodiazepine overdose is

- A. Naloxone
- B. BAL
- C. EDTA
- D. Flumazenil

Ans- D

47. Specific anti-dotes for arsenic poisoning is

- A. Naloxone
- B. BAL
- C. EDTA
- D. Flumazenil

Ans- B

48. Specific anti-dotes for ethanol poisoning is

- A. Disulfiram
- B. BAL
- C. EDTA
- D. Flumazenil

Ans- A

49. Specific anti-dotes for organophosphorous compounds poisoning is

- A. Disulfiram
- B. BAL
- C. Pralidoxime
- D. Flumazenil

Ans- C

50. Identify the Prokinetic drug

i) Cisapride ii) Domperidone iii) Topiramate iv) Lomotrigine

- . A. i) & ii)
- B. ii) & iii)
- C. iii) & iv)
- D. None of above

Ans- A

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