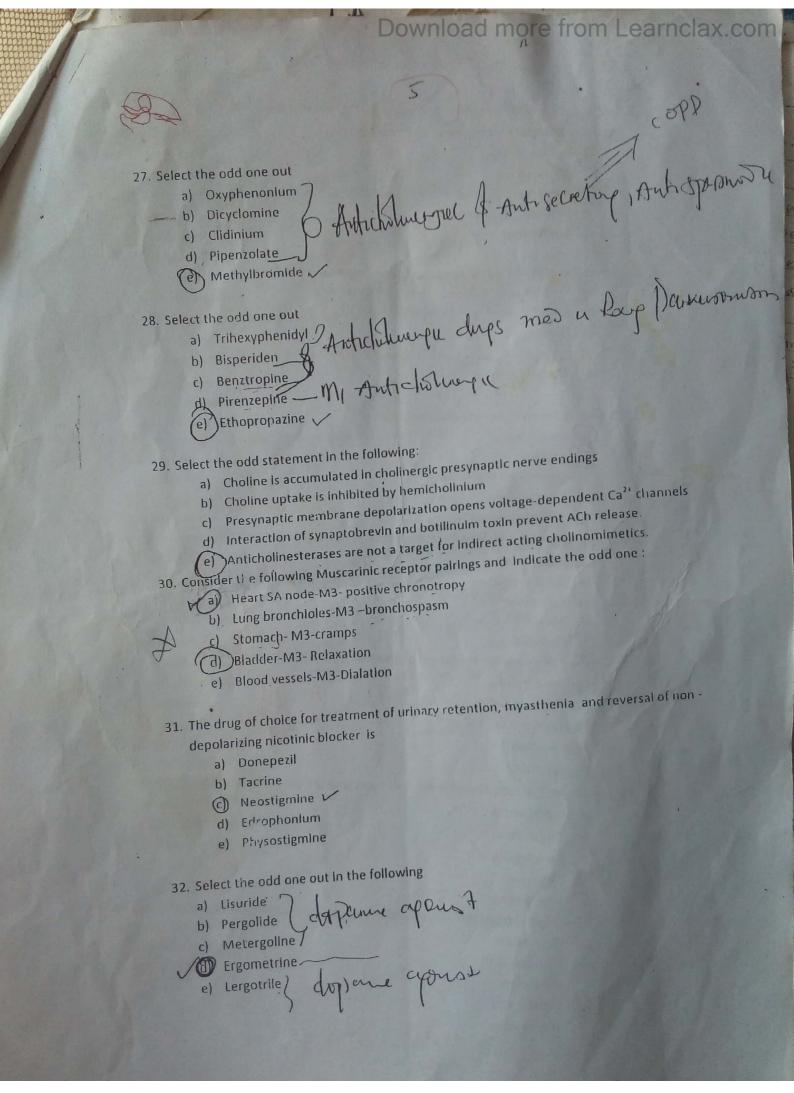


ownload more from Learncla 6. How would you define the pharmacokinetic concept of clearance? (a)) The volume of plasma cleared of drug per unit time 🗸 b. The process whereby the doctor confirms that a given drug dosage is safe for a particular patient The amount of drug eliminated per unit time d. The process whereby a drug is removed from the body (either by metabolism or by excretion) e. Clearance is constant in first order elimination kinetics. 7. How would you define the pharmacokinetic concept of elimination half-life? (a.) The time it takes to eliminate half of the drug amount left in the body This is an estimate of half the patient's remaining lifetime, based on his current medical condition c. Half-life is constant with first order elimination kinetics. d. The time it takes to eliminate drug from half the plasma volume. e. The time is takes to halve the drug plasma concentration. 8. Which process would not be part of drug elimination in pharmacokinetics? a. Glucuronidation b. Drug excretion Biotransformation sd. First pass metabolism Disposal of expired drugs from the pharmacy 🗸 9. Which prostaglandin is suitable for peptic ulceration? Alprostadil (b.) Misoprostol V c. Latarioprost d. Dinoprostone e. Carboprost 10. Which anticonvulsant is sultable for petit mal epilepsy? petit mal = absense seizure a. Phenytoln b. Carbamazepine Vigabatrin d. Lamotrigine e) Ethosuximide V 11. Which is not an indication for acetylsalicylic acid ('aspirin')? a. Pyrexia b. Coronary artery disease (atherosclerosis) Deep visceral pain ~ d. Inflammation Joint pains in osteoarthritis 12. Which is not an inhalational anaesthetic agent? NSIDHE a. Nitrous oxide Halothane Ether Enflurane Fentanyl V

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13. Which	May be administrated to
a.	may be administered to reverse paralysis caused by pancuronium? Acetylcholine
b.	Adrenaline
c.	Noradrenaline
d.	Gallamine
R.	Neostigmine ~
14. Approx	oriate treatment for echothiophate or parathion poisoning would be:
0	Atropine and pralidoxime 🗸
b.	Neostigmine
C.	Benztropine
d.	Labetalol and atropine
e.	Pancuronium and atropine
15. Approp	priate treatment for hypertensive crisis due to phaeochromocytoma includes:
a.	Yohimbine and propranolol
(A)	Prazosin and labetalol Labetaloz is a non-selective of blocker
c.	Atropine and atenolol
d.	Guanethidine and methyldopa
C.	Clonidine and propranolol .
16. Which	is an alpha-2 adrenergic antagonist?
a.	Fentanyl
b.	Cloniding
C.	Guanethidine
Cd.	Yohimbine V 12 1
е.	Atenolol
17. Which	is not an adverse effect of propranolol?
a.	Cardiac failure
_	Raynaud's phenomenon
	Tachyarrhythmia ***
d.	Dysphoria and nightmares
e.	Precipitation of complete heart block
18. Which i	is not anti-emetic?
a.	Ondansetron -
b.	Cyclizine
5	Chlorpromazine
(d.)	Indomethacin
e.	Metoclopramide
19. Which i	is not a characteristic feature of salicylism?
a.	Hyperventilation
(h)	Pyrexia V
C.	Renal failure
. d.:	Hepatic failure
e.	Respiratory failure

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Zafirlukast C. Montelukast d. Ipratropium	se inhibitor useful in asthma?
21. Which is not a therap a. Supraventric b. Thyrotoxicos (Anxiety d. Migraine (e.) Ventricular t	eutic application of beta-adrenergic blockade? ular tacharrhythmia achycardia ce for partial seizures (focal epilepsy)?
Carbamazep Ethosuximid Phenytoin d. Lamotrigine e. Clonazepam	T AM V V V P M
a. Gingival liyp b. Osteoporos c. Osteomalac d. Nystagmus e. Cleft palate	Sele Ponten
24. Of these NSAIDs, w a. Acetylsalicy b. Indomethad c. Ibuprofen d. Naproxen	- 1 1 a core of looking is must sel
25. The agonist at M1 a) Arecoline b) Pilocarpine C) Oxotremor Methachol	ine Mine
b) Pirenzepiń	or antagonist is a found of the state of the
Darifenacii e) Tripitamin	mine - M2 - Mz cuntergount V - Mz autepowet



33. This ergot alkaloid is a potent α- blocker and enhances Acetylcholine release in cerebral
cortex advocated for treatment of dementia
a) Bromocriptine
b) Ergometrine
Dihydroergotoxine 2
d) Dihydroergotamine
e) Ergotamine
34. Select the odd one out in the prophylactic treatment of migraine. a) Timolol — Antiportunitic. b) Amitriptyline — Antiportunitic. c) Divalproex d) Verapamil — Cat chune! Madet
34. Select the odd one out in Black Burker
a) Timolol - Antipoydwotic.
b) Amitriptyline
c) Divalproex Cat chune 1 & Daket.
d) Verapamil — Chi orv
e) Meclofenamate
35. Selective Nicotinic agents does not include:
Carbachol V
Lobeline
c) Trimethylammonium
d) Piperazinium
e) Dimethylphenyl
36. Symptoms of Anticholinesterase inhibitor poisoning do not include:
a) Diarrhoea
b) Bradycardia
b) Bradycardia c) · Excitation
c) · Excitation d) Miosis
c) · Excitation d) Miosis Diplopia
c) · Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is:
c) · Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine.
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: (b) Valproic acid
c) · Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine.
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: (b) Valproic acid
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine Valproic acid Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine Valproic acid Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine Valproic acid Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Oarbamazepine Valproic acid Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin e) Phenytoin A m C C C C A m C C A m C C C C
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia/ 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37 The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine b) Valproic acid c) Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin e) Phenytoin e) Phenytoin b. Tiagabine C. Lamotrigine
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine Carbama
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine Carbama
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: (a) Carbamazepine (b) Valproic acid (c) Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin e) Phenytoin a. Gabapentin b. Tiagabine (c) Lamotrigine (d) Folbamate (e) Topiramate (e) Topiramate (f) Topiramate (h) Constring (h) Miosis (e) Diplopia (f) A M (f) M (f
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia/ 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine. Valproic acid Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin e) Phenytoin b. Tiagabine C. Lamotrigine d. Folbamate Topiramate 39. Partial seizures combined with migraine and bipolar disorder are best managed with a. Vigabatrin
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine D) Valproic acid Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin e) Phenytoin b. Tiagabine C. Lamotrigine d. Felbamate 19. Partial seizures combined with migraine and bipolar disorder are best managed with a. Vigabatrin b. Ethosuximide
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Ocarbamazepine Valproic acid Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin e) Phenytoin A m c Lorazepam d. Fosphenytoin e) Phenytoin Tiagabine C. Lamotrigine d. Folbamate Topiramate 39. Partial seizures combined with migraine and bipolar disorder are best managed with a. Vigabatrin b. Ethosuximide G. Phenytoin
c) Excitation d) Miosis e) Diplopia 37. The drug of choice for treatment of generalmyoclonic seizure is: Carbamazepine D) Valproic acid Lorazepam d) Fosphenytoin e) Phenytoin b. Tiagabine C. Lamotrigine d. Felbamate 19. Partial seizures combined with migraine and bipolar disorder are best managed with a. Vigabatrin b. Ethosuximide

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	40. Beta lactam antibiotics include the rolloning
	(a) Spironolactone
	(b) Cephalexin
	(C) Vancomycln -
(1)	(d) Amoxicillin — (e) Penicillin G —
N DY	41. Which of the following produces formaldehyde in acidic medium
	(a) Tetracycline
4	(b) Nalidixic acid
1	(c) Methenamine
	(d) Penicillin
	(e) Clavulanic acld.
A 15 (200)	42. The Collowing are urinary antiseptics except
	(a) cosmycin
1 2 2 3 3 3 3	(b) Nitrofurantoin
	(c) Nalidixic acid
1	(d) Methenamine
	(le) Ampicillin
A PARTY N	43. The following drugs block voltage gated sodium channels except
	(a) Bupivacaine >
	(b) Lidocaine
	(c) Ropivacaine
	(d) Articaine (e) Adrenaline
	44. Effective intravenous General anaesthetic agents include the following except
	(a) Thiopental (b) Midazelam (b) Malidixic acid (c) Malidixic acid
	Malidixic acid .
	(d) Propofol
	() Examilate
	45. Which of the following is an Inhaled General anaesthetic agent
	(b) Fosmycin (c) Ciprofloxacin
	(b) Fosmycin . USID HE
Sal	(c) Ciprofloxacin
MA A	(d) Bethanechol
8/11	(e) Pirenzepine
	46. This drug is a DNA gyrase inhibitor.
	Nalidixic acid , (b) Albuterol
Call I	(c) Nicotine
RAY!	(d) Ceftriaxone
11/	(-) Icoprotareno
1//	47. The following are inhaled General anaesthetic drugs except
1//	(a) Nitrous oxide
V	(b) Halothane
68	

	(c) Enflurane (d) Desflurane√
	Coxaine V
48.	Which of these does not exert clinically useful LOCAL anaesthetic effect
	(b) Cocaine
	(c) Tetracaine
	(d) Benzocaine
	(e) Procaine.
49	. Which is a well known serious adverse effect of Halothane
	(a) Intestinal obstruction
	(b) Urinary bladder blockade (c) Hepatitis
	(d) Alopecia totalis
	(e) Infertility
	nich of these is untrue about the use of Angiotensin converting inhibitors in ension(ACEI)
nyjet c	
	a. ACEI are superior to other antihypertensive drugs in patients with diabetes
1	b. ACEI cause systemic arteriolar dilatation
	c. Side effects like cough may limit their use
	d. ACEL reduces hypertension in patients irrespective of their plasma rennin level
	troublesome side effect is cardiotoxicity
51. A	dverse effects of ACEI exclude
	a. fetopathic potential
	b.hyperkalemia
4	c. angioedema
	(d) yperglycaemia
	e. hypotension
52.	The usefulness of ACEI in heart failure stems from the following except
	a. improvement in ventricular geometry or inhibition of ventricular remodeling
	b.vasodilation in arteriolar vessels
X	c. venodilation and increased capacity of of venous bed
	d. impaired kidney function
	Ceinhibition of aldosterone Mulker to lifelies Converty outy

53. Which of these is not true about oxytocin?



a) It causes prolonged uncoordinated uterine contraction when given in normal doses

- b. Induction of labour is one its uses
- c. It is used to promote lactation
- d. It causes augmentation of labour in poorly contracting uterus
- e.It has vasodilatory action

54. The following are tocolytics except

a. salbutamol



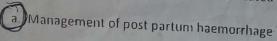
(b. grgometrine

c.terbutaline

d.ritodrine

e. orciprenaline

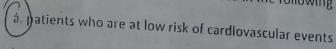
55. In which of the following is ergometrine Indicated



- b. prevention of premature labour
- c. induction of labour
- d, augmentation of labour

relaxation of the cervix

56. Clinical uses of ACEI are correctly indicated in the following except



- b. acute myocardial infarction
- c. left ventricular systolic dysfunction
- d.diabetes to protect the kidneys
- e. hypertension (

57.Spasmolytic drugs include the following except

- a. diazepam
- b.baclofen
- c. tizanidine

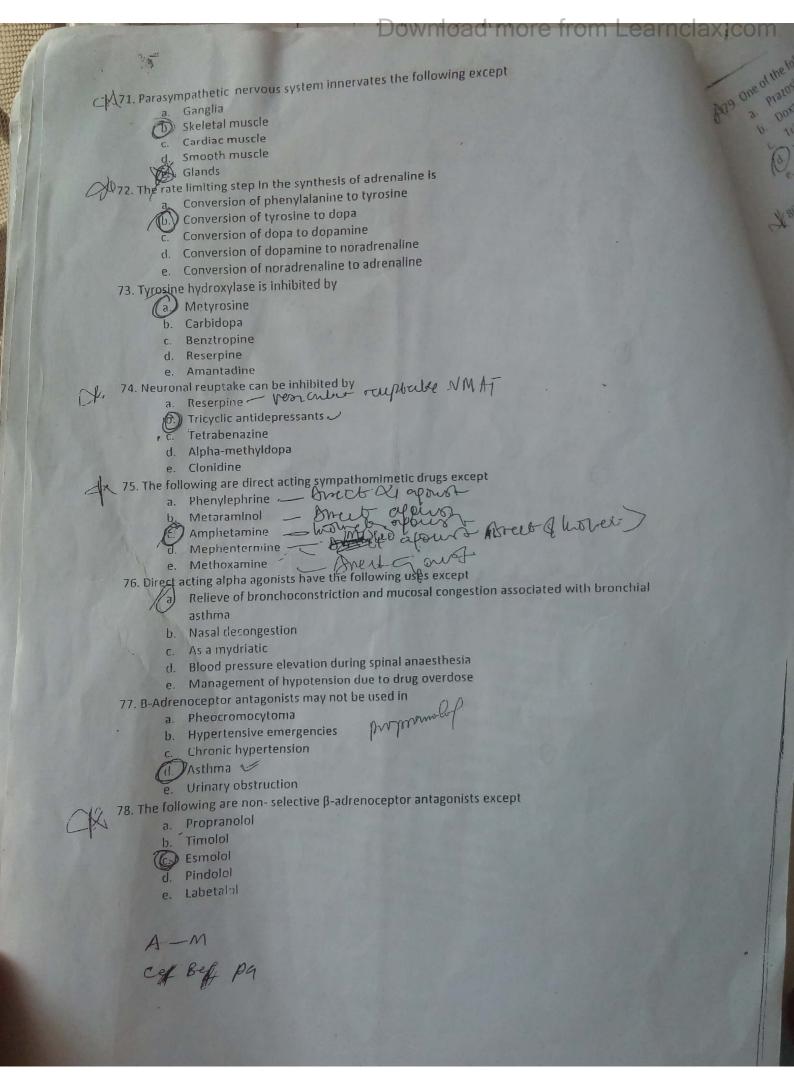
61. This experiment refered to above makes use of.

- a. Guinea pigs
- b. Rabbits

d.dantrolene

- c. Monkeys
- (d) Chickens
- e. Cats

- 63. The following can be bloassayed in water EXCEPT:
 - a. Chromate
 - b. Chlorine V
 - c. Thallium
 - d. Cadmium
 - e. Nickel



nc Pharme with a meractions can involve all except to II OIII Learn Clax. C)(
86. Pharmo Call.	
a) Effects on drug absorption	
a) Effects on drug absorption (b) Effects on In vitro chemical reaction	195
c) Effects on protein binding	
c) Effects on protein binding d) Effects on hepatic induction or inhibition continuous a primary effect of	
d) Effects on hepatic induction is a primary effect of 87. Inhibition of renal tubular secretion is a primary effect of	
(a) Probenecid	
b) Digoxin	
t) Frusemide	
d) Penicillin	
88. Hepatic inducers include	
a Disulfiram	
b) Erythromycin	
(c) Warfarin	
d) Griseofulvin 89. The risk of serious hepatic injury following paracetamol overdose is increased in patients	
Who are concomitantly receiving conticuster ords	
Who are chronic users of alcohol	
Who have taken some grapefruit Juice	
d) Who take tea or coffee every morning	
90. One of the following is not true of drug interactions	
a) They may cause therapeutic failure	
b) They may cause potentially harmful effects	
(c) They may only be detected by blood assays	
d) They may be clinically beneficial	
91. Cytochrome P450 enzyme induction	
a) Decreases first pass metabolism in the liver	
b) Increases the oral bioavailability of most drugs	
Lowers the plasma levels of drugs, metabolized by these enzymes	
d) Prolongs the half-life of drugs	
92. Which of these statements is not true of P-glycoprotein	
a) It is the primary transporter for digoxin	
b) Its inhibition enhances CNS distribution of some drugs	
c) It may be inhibited by verapamil	
It is expressed mostly on capillary epithelia except the blood/brain barrier	
93. Pharmacodynamic interactions include all except	
a) Aspirin-induced bleeding in warfarin-treated patients	
b) Reduction of anticoagulant action of warfarin by rifampicin	
Antibiotics' enhancement of warfarin activity	
d NSAID induced bleeding In warfarin-treated patients	
94. Histamine is formed	
a) By-the demethylation of (R) - α – methylhistamine	
(b) By the decarboxylation of histidine	
c) By the oxidative deamination of N – methylimidazoleacetic acid	
d) By the ring methylation of 4(5) - methylhistamine	

15

The contration of histamine is high in tissues that contain large numbers of mast cells

such as

a) Hair

b) Muscles

(c) Lacrimal glands

Intestinal mucosa

96. The non – mast cell sites of histamine formation and storage include all except

a) Bronchial tree mucosa

Epidermis

Gastric mucosa

H

Neurons within the CNS

97. Which of the following statements is true of histamine receptors

(a) H4 receptors are mainly in cells of hematopoietic origin

b) H1 and h2 receptors are confined largely to the CNS

c) H3 receptors are widely distributed in the periphery and in the CNS

d) The pharmacologic definition of H1, H2 and H3 receptors is unclear

98. Histamine release may elicit the following effects except

a) Relaxation of smooth muscles

b) Contraction of smooth muscles

(c) Decreased capillary permeability

Stimulation of sensory nerve endings

\$5. Intradermal injection of histamine elicits the triple response which consists of all except

a) Flare

(6) Shock Wheal

d) Edema

Which of the following is true of antihistamines

a) They are never used in the treatment of allergic disorders in children

b) Side effects are most prominent with the H3 and H4 antihistamines

c) All classes of antihistamines cause sedation

First generation H1 antihistamines may cross the blood – brain barrier

100