

Examination for primary health care training module

April 2017

Subject –pharmacology

Total duration – 2 hours

Maximum marks - 100

Passing marks - 75

Note:

1. Total 110 multiple choice questions are provided out of which any **80 questions** will have to be answered. Each question carries **one mark**.
2. **No provision of negative marking.**
3. Total **07 short answer questions** (to be answered maximum in 75 words) out of which any **04 Questions** will have to be answered. Each question **carries 5 marks**.
4. This Question Paper cum Answer sheet contains printed pages **from 01 to 23**

Part A. Answer the multiple choice questions. (Attempt Any 80) (80 X 1 =80 Marks)

1. Parenteral administration:

- A. Cannot be used with unconsciousness patients
- B. Generally results in a less accurate dosage than oral administration
- C. Usually produces a more rapid response than oral administration
- D. Is too slow for emergency use

C

2. The term "biotransformation" includes the following:

- A. Accumulation of substances in a fat tissue
- B. Binding of substances with plasma proteins
- C. Accumulation of substances in a tissue
- D. Process of physicochemical and biochemical alteration of a drug in the body

D

3. Pick out the parenteral route of medicinal agent administration:

- A. Rectal
- B. Oral
- C. Sublingual
- D. Sub cutaneous

D

4. The term bioavailability refers to the relative amount of drug that reaches.

- A. Small intestine
- B. Stomach
- C. Liver
- D. Systemic circulation

D

5. Pharmacodynamics involves the study of following?
- A. Mechanisms of drug action
 - B. Biotransformation of drugs in the organism
 - C. Distribution of drugs in the organism
 - D. Excretion of drug from the organism
6. What does "affinity" mean?
- A. A measure of how tightly a drug binds to plasma proteins
 - B. A measure of how tightly a drug binds to a receptor
 - C. A measure of inhibiting potency of a drug
 - D. A measure of bioavailability of a drug
7. What term is used to describe a more gradual decrease in responsiveness to a drug, if taken for weeks to develop?
- A. Refractoriness
 - B. Cumulative effect
 - C. Tolerance
 - D. Tachyphylaxis
8. A teratogenic action is:
- A. Toxic action on the liver
 - B. Negative action on the fetus causing fetal malformation
 - C. Toxic action on blood system
 - D. Toxic action on kidneys
9. Parasympathomimetic drugs cause except
- A. Bronchoconstriction
 - B. miosis
 - C. Bradycardia
 - D. Constipation
10. The excessive stimulation of muscarinic receptors by pilocarpine and choline esters is blocked competitively by:
- A. Edrophonium
 - B. Atropine
 - C. Pralidoxime
 - D. Echothiophate

11. Which of the following cholinomimetics is used in the treatment of atropine intoxication?

- A. Neostigmine
- B. Carbochol
- C. Physostigmine
- D. Lobeline

C

12. Which of the following drug is anti muscranic drug:

- A. Scopolamine
- B. Pipecuronium
- C. Trimethaphan
- D. Pilocarpine

A

13. The effects of sympathomimetics on blood pressure are associated with their effects on:

- A. The heart
- B. The peripheral resistance
- C. A AND B
- D. None of the above

C

14. A bronchial smooth muscle contains:

- A. Alfa1 receptor
- B. Alfa2 receptor
- C. Beta 1 receptor
- D. Beta 2 receptor

D

15. Subtype-selective alfa receptor antagonists such as tamsulosin, is efficacious in:

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Cardiac arrhythmias
- C. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
- D. Asthma

C

16. Propranolol is used in the treatment all of the following diseases EXCEPT:

- A. Cardiovascular diseases
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Migraine headache
- D. Bronchial asthma

D

17. Beta blockers are contraindicated in:

- A. Decompensated CHF
- B. Asthma
- C. Variant angina / Prinzmetal's angina
- D. All of the above

D

18. Which of the following Drug is used in viral fever

- A. Paracetamol
- B. Aspirin
- C. Propranolol
- D. Atropine

A

19 Which of the following Drug is used in acute attack of rheumatoid arthritis

- A. Diclofenac sodium
- B. Atropine
- C. Scopolamine
- D. Dicyclomine

A

20. Dexamethasone have the following unwanted effects except

- A. Urticaria
- B. Peptic ulcer
- C. Glaucoma
- D. Osteoporosis

A

21. Dexamethasone used in

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Bronchial asthma
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Peptic ulcer

A, B, C

22. Which is not a 2nd generation anti-histaminic agent?

- A. Cetirizine
- B. Cyclizine
- C. Loratidine
- D. Fexofenadine

B

23. Which of the following anti-asthma drugs is not a bronchodilator?

- A. Ipratropium bromide
- B. Theophylline
- C. Formoterol
- D. Sodium cromoglycate

D

24. Which of the following is a bronchodilator?

- A. Corticosteroids
- B. Salbutamole
- C. Ketotifen
- D. Sodium cromoglycate

B

25. Drug used in COPD
- A. Ipratropium bromide
 - B. Aspirin
 - C. Metformin
 - D. Pioglitazone
26. Which of the following contraceptive METHOD prevent sexual transmitted disease
- A. Oral contraceptive pills
 - B. Barrier method
 - C. IUCD
 - D. Sub-Cutaneous Implant
27. Ideal contraceptive is ALL EXCEPT
- A. Safe
 - B. Effective
 - C. Acceptable
 - D. Expensive
28. Which of the following used in emergency contraceptive
- A. Mifepristone
 - B. Oxytocine
 - C. Ergometrine
 - D. Prostaglandin
29. Drug used in Diabetic Ketoacidosis except
- A. Regular insulin
 - B. Isotonic saline
 - C. I/V sodium bicarbonate
 - D. Atropine
30. Metformine used in
- A. Type 1 diabetes mellitus
 - B. Type 2 diabetes mellitus non obese patient
 - C. Type 2 diabetes mellitus obese patient
 - D. Asthma
31. Which of the following Adverse Effects is not Glibenclamide
- A. Hypoglycemia
 - B. Weight gain
 - C. Agranulocytosis
 - D. None the above

32. Thiazide diuretics used in
- A. Hypertension
 - B. Asthma
 - C. Diabetes
 - D. None of the above
33. Spironolactone can cause
- A. Hyperkalemia
 - B. Hypokalemia
 - C. Hyperglycemia
 - D. Hypercalcemia
34. Diuretic which is used acute renal failure
- A. Furosemide
 - B. Thiazide
 - C. Spironolactone
 - D. Acetazolamide
35. Which of the following drug is used in hypertension?
- A. Atenolol
 - B. Epinephrine
 - C. Dopamine
 - D. Ephedrine
36. ACE Inhibitors do not cause
- A. Dry Cough
 - B. Hyperkalemia
 - C. Hypokalemia
 - D. Angioedema
37. Calcium channel blocker is -
- A. Amlodipine
 - B. Propranolol
 - C. Prazosin
 - D. Atenolol
38. Which anti hypertension drug is used in pregnancy?
- A. Captopril.
 - B. Methyldopa
 - C. Enalapril
 - D. Fosinopril.

39. Which of the drug is used in angina pectoris?
A. Isosorbide dinitrate
B. Adrenaline
C. Salbutamol
D. Metformin
40. Which of the drug is not used in Prinzmetal angina
A. Nitroglycerin
B. Isosorbide dinitrate
C. Dihydropyridines
D. Propranolol
41. Side effect of Isosorbide dinitrate is-
A. Throbbing Headache.
B. Hypertension
C. Myocardial infarction
D. Heart failure
42. Adrenaline is used in which of the following
A. Anaphylactic shock and Angioedema
B. Diabetes
C. Hypertension
D. Angina pectoris
43. Dopamine is indicated in
A. Hypovolumic shock.
B. Cardiogenic shock.
C. Heart failure.
D. All the above
44. Which of the drug is used in Organophosphorus Poisoning?
A. Atropine
B. Neostigmine
C. Physostigmine
D. Pilocarpine
45. Adrenaline is agonist at which of the following
A. Alpha receptor
B. Beta receptor
C. A and B
D. None of the above

46. Hydrocortisone have C
- A. Mineralocorticoids activity
 - B. Glucocorticoids activity
 - C. A and B
 - D. None of the above
47. Basic principles of Corticosteroids therapy except D
- A. Do not use Corticosteroids unless absolutely indicated.
 - B. Keep dose and duration of therapy to the minimum required for condition.
 - C. Single large dose can be safely used in emergency and devoid of any toxic effect.
 - D. Sudden withdrawal of Corticosteroid after prolonged use
- 48 . For healing duodenal ulcer the usual duration of omeprazole therapy is:
- A. 4 weeks
 - B. 16 weeks
 - C. 8 weeks
 - D. 12 week
49. Which one of the following drugs is an antipseudomonal Penicillin? C
- A. Cephalexin
 - B. Cloxacillin
 - C. Piperacillin
 - D. Dicloxacillin
50. A potent inhibitor of beta-lactamase is: B
- A. Carbenicillin
 - B. Clavulanic acid
 - C. Cefamandole
 - D. Idoxuridine
51. Third generation cephalosporin that can be given orally is: A
- A. Cefixime
 - B. Cefpirome
 - C. Cefaclor
 - D. Cefadroxil
52. Beta lactam antibiotics act by inhibiting A
- A. Cell wall synthesis
 - B. Protein synthesis
 - C. RNA synthesis
 - D. DNA synthesis

53. Which of the following is true regarding tetracycline? EXCEPT

- A. It is not teratogenic
- B. It can cause tooth discoloration
- C. It can result in superinfection
- D. It can NOT BE USED IN CHILDREN

A

54. Mechanism of action of fluoroquinolones is:

- A. Inhibits cell wall synthesis
- B. Inhibits protein synthesis
- C. Inhibits DNA gyrase
- D. Interferes with intermediary metabolism

C

55. Eye drops of which sulphonamide is used clinically?

- A. Sulfacetamide
- B. Sulfamethoxazole
- C. Sulfapyrazone
- D. All

A

56. Which of the following drug can cause cartilage damage in children?

- A. Cotrimoxazole
- B. Penicillin
- C. Ciprofloxacin
- D. Metronidazole

C

57. Nephrotoxicity is MOSTLY seen with:

- A. Doxycycline
- B. Aminoglycosides
- C. Erythromycin
- D. Rifampicin

B

58. Drug of choice for Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection is:

- A. Gentamicin
- B. Amoxycillin
- C. Azithromycin
- D. Cefotaxime

C

59. Which of the following antibiotics class is not safe in Pregnancy:

- A. Quinolones
- B. Cephalosporins
- C. Penicillins
- D. Macrolides

A

60. Anti TB drug causing orange coloured urine is:

- A. Rifampicin
- B. Isoniazid
- C. Streptomycin
- D. Pyrazinamide

A

61. Prolonged treatment with INH leads to deficiency of?

- A. Pyridoxine
- B. Thiamine
- C. Pantothenic acid
- D. Niacin

A

62. Which of the following drug is ist line anti tuber cular drug except

- A. Rifampicin
- B. Isoniazid
- C. Streptomycin
- D. Cycloserine

D

63. Which of the follwing anti tubercular drug is given parentral

- A. Rifampicin
- B. Isoniazid
- C. Streptomycin
- D. Pyrazinamide

C

64. Which among the following drug is used for tinea corporis

- A. Clotrimazole
- B. Diclofenac
- C. Furosemide
- D. Ampicillin

A

65. Topically used antifungal agent is:

- A. Griseofulvin
- B. Clotrimazole
- C. Amphotericin B
- D. D) Physostigmine

B

66. Drug of choice for treatment of malaria due to P. Vivax in a 25 year old pregnant female is:

- A. Chloroquine
- B. Primaquine
- C. Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
- D. Quinine

A

67. Radical cure is required for malaria caused by:
- A. P. Falciparum and P. Vivax
 - B. P. Falciparum and P. Malariae
 - C. P. Vivax and P. Malariae
 - D. P. Vivax and P. Ovale
68. Drug of choice for treatment of chloroquine resistant falciparum malaria is:
- A. Quinine
 - B. Chloroquine
 - C. Pyrimethamine
 - D. Primaquine
69. Radical cure of Plasmodium vivax is by:
- A. Chloroquine
 - B. Tetracycline
 - C. Primaquine
 - D. Artesunate
70. Erythropoietin is mainly produced in:
- A. Liver
 - B. Kidney
 - C. Intestine
 - D. Bone
71. Megaloblastic anaemia may be caused by all of the following, except:
- A. Dilantin toxicity
 - B. Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - C. Folic acid deficiency
 - D. Long term aspirin intake
72. Indication for intramuscular iron therapy is:
- A. Pregnancy
 - B. Postpartum period
 - C. Emergency surgery
 - D. Oral iron intolerance
73. Mechanism of action of aspirin is inhibition of:
- A. Thromboxane A2 synthesis
 - B. Phosphodiesterase
 - C. HMG-coa reductase
 - D. Pancreatic lipase

74. Which of the following vaccine is used for after dog bite?

- A. Hepatitis B vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. MMR
- D. Typhoid

B

75. Vitamin K dependent clotting factors are:

- A. Factor ix and x
- B. Factor iv
- C. Factor xii
- D. Factor i

A

76. Select a water-soluble vitamin:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin E
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin B1

D

77. Beri-beri is caused by the deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin B

B

78. Scurvy is caused by the deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin B

B

79. Deficiency symptom of vitamin A is:

- A. Night blindness – lessened ability to see in dim light
- B. Xerophthalmia and keratomalacia
- C. Various epithelial tissue defects, leading to decreased resistance to infective diseases, male and female infertility
- D. All of the above

D

80. Which of the following drug used in dyslipidemia

- A. Aspirin
- B. Propranolol
- C. Cstatin
- D. Diclofenac

C

81. Which of the following drug is not used in peptic ulcer

- A. Ranitidine
- B. Omeprazole
- C. Colloidal bismuth
- D. Methyl cellulose

D

82. Drug of choice NSAID induced peptic ulcer:

- A. Omeprazole
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Famotidine
- D. Ranitidine

A

83. All are H₂ blocker except:

- A. Omeprazole
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Famotidine
- D. Ranitidine

A

84. Which of the following drug is used in chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting?

- A. Atrial natriuretic peptide
- B. Ondansetron
- C. Bradykinin
- D. Enalapril

B

85. Which of the following drugs is not used for motion sickness:

- A. Metoclopramide
- B. Cyclizine
- C. Cinnarizine
- D. Scopolamine

A

86. Apart from diarrhea, oral rehydration solution has been employed in:

- A. Severe vomiting
- B. Burn cases
- C. Heat stroke
- D. Both (b) and (c)

D

87. Which is Not true about the composition of ORS:

- A. NaCl -2.6g
- B. KCl -1.5g
- C. Bicarbonate -2g
- D. Glucose -13.5g

C

88. Which is following anti microbial commonly used topically in burn patients?

- A. Silver sulfadiazine
- B. Cotrimoxazole
- C. Penicillin
- D. Ciprofloxacin

A

89. Which of the following drug not used in typhoid fever

- A. Cotrimoxazole
- B. Ciprofloxacin
- C. Ceftriaxone
- D. Metronidazole

D

90. Tick the drug used for amoebiasis treatment:

- A. Nitrofurantoin
- B. Iodoquinol
- C. Pyrazinamide
- D. Mefloquine

B

91. Tick the drug used for trichomoniasis treatment:

- A. Metronidazole
- B. Suramin
- C. Pyrimethamine
- D. Tetracycline

A

92. Tick the drug for neurocysticercosis treatment:

- A. Praziquantel
- B. Pyrantel
- C. Piperazine
- D. Bithionol

A

93. Local anesthetics produce:

- A. Analgesia, amnesia, loss of consciousness
- B. Blocking pain sensation without loss of consciousness
- C. Alleviation of anxiety and pain with an altered level of consciousness
- D. A stupor or somnolent state

B

94. A good local anesthetic agent shouldn't cause:

- A. Local irritation and tissue damage
- B. Systemic toxicity
- C. Fast onset and long duration of action
- D. Vasodilatation

A

95. Which of the following local anesthetics is called a universal anesthetic?

- A. Procaine
- B. Ropivacaine
- C. Lidocaine
- D. Bupivacaine

C

96. Oxytocin causes all except:

- A. Lactogenesis
- B. Milk ejection
- C. Contraction of uterine muscle
- D. None of the above

A

97. Which of the following is used in postpartum haemorrhage?

- A. Methyl Ergometrine
- B. Salbutamol
- C. Propranolol
- D. Remipril

A

98. Characteristics of augmented type of ADR except

- A. Are occurring in every patient receiving the drug.
- B. Are predictable.
- C. Are dose dependent.
- D. Are dose independent

D

99. Which among the following is drug an alpha blocker?

- A. Captopril
- B. Prazosin
- C. Furosemide
- D. Propranolol

B

100. The common adverse reaction to glibenclamide is:

- A. Hypoglycaemia
- B. Weight loss
- C. Hypotension
- D. D agranulocytosis

A

101. Concurrent use of the following drug is likely to cause failure of oral contraception:

- A. Isoniazid
- B. Rifampicin
- C. Cimetidine
- D. Propranolol

B

102. Propranolol is a/ an

- A. A. Non Selective Beta Blocker
- B. Alpha Blocker
- C. Cholinergic Drug
- D. Anticholinergic Drug

A

103. Which among the following vaccine is given at birth

- A. BCG
- B. DPT
- C. Measles
- D. MMR

A

104. Aminoglycosides have the following unwanted effects EXCEPT:

- A. Neuromuscular blocker blockade
- B. Hepatotoxicity
- C. Ototoxicity,
- D. Nephrotoxicity

B

105. Ondansetron is a potent .

- A. Antiemetic
- B. Anxiolytic
- C. Analgesic
- D. Antidepressant

A

106. An Antagonist has:

- A. Affinity, no intrinsic activity
- B. No affinity, no intrinsic activity
- C. No affinity, intrinsic activity
- D. No affinity sub maximal intrinsic activity

A

107. A agonist has

- A. Affinity, no intrinsic activity
- B. Affinity, intrinsic activity
- C. No affinity, intrinsic activity
- D. No affinity sub maximal intrinsic activity

B

108 . Which one of the following is a prodrug?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Enalapril
- D. Prednisolone

C

109. Drug used in cardiogenic shock

- A. Dopamine
- B. Propranolol
- C. Metformin
- D. Aspirin

A

110. Treatment of status asthmatics except

- A. I/V hydrocortisone
- B. Antihistaminic
- C. Salbutamol
- D. Salmeterol

D