

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
FOURTH YEAR B.PHARM. SEM-VII CBCS-2020-21
BPH -C 703 -T: PHARMACOLOGY –III-MCQ-ANSWER KEY

a) Top of Form

Note: SELECT THE SINGLE BEST ANSWER

1. DOPAMINE PATHWAY LEADING TO EXTRAPYRAMIDAL MOTOR EFFECT:

- a. MESOLIMBIC
- b. **NIGROSTRIATAL**
- c. MESOCORTICAL
- d. TUBERO-INFUNDIBULAR

2. ALDEHYDE DEHYDROGENASE INHIBITOR USED IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME :

- a. ACAMPROSATE
- b. LORAZEPAM
- c. **DISULFIRAM**
- d. NALTREXONE

3. LIPO-OXYGENASE INHIBITOR DRUG USED IN THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA :

- a. **ZILEUTON**
- b. OMALIZUMAB
- c. NICORANDIL
- d. MONTELEUKAST

4. NALTREXONE ACTS ON _____ RECEPTOR.

- a. DOPAMINE
- b. GLUTAMATE
- c. **OPIOID**

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- d. SEROTONIN
5. ONDANSETRON MEDIATES ITS ANTI-EMETIC EFFECTS BY INTERACTING WITH THIS RECEPTOR SYSTEM:
- a. MUSCARINIC, CHOLINERGIC
 - b. ADRENERGIC
 - c. DOPAMINERGIC
 - d. **SEROTONERGIC**
6. SULFASALAZINE IS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF :
- a. PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE
 - b. ZOLLINGER ELLISON SYNDROME
 - c. **INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE**
 - d. MOTION SICKNESS
7. PINK DISEASE IS THE TOXIC EFFECT ASSOCIATED WITH DERMAL EXPOSURE OF :
- a. ARSENIC
 - b. **MERCURY**
 - c. LEAD
 - d. CADMIUM
8. PRALIDOXIME IS A SPECIFIC ANTIDOTE USED FOR THE TREATMENT OF POISONING DUE TO :
- a. BARBITURATES
 - b. OPIATES
 - c. METHANOL
 - d. **PESTICIDES**

9. WHICH ONE OF THE ANTI-ASTHMATIC DRUGS CAN CAUSE CONVULSIONS AND ARRHYTHMIA?
- a. PREDNISOLONE
 - b. SALMETEROL
 - c. ZAFIRLUKAST
 - d. THEOPHYLLINE
10. BISACODYL IS USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF
- a. CONSTIPATION
 - b. HYPERACIDITY
 - c. DIARRHOEA
 - d. EMESIS
11. ASPIRIN DO NOT HAVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION :
- a. ANTI-PLATELET ACTIVITY
 - b. ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY
 - c. ANALGESIC ACTION
 - d. PRO-KINETIC ACTIVITY
12. MEMANTINE IS
- a. AN AMPA BLOCKER
 - b. AN MTT BLOCKER
 - c. AN NMDA BLOCKER
 - d. DOPAMINE AGONIST
13. SYMPTOMS OF PARKINSON'S INCLUDE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT
- a. TACHYKINESIA
 - b. BRADYKINESIA
 - c. RIGIDITY

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- d. POSTURAL INSTABILITY
14. SELEGELINE WORKS BY:
- a. STIMULATING DOPAMINE PRODUCTION
 - b. **INHIBITING DOPAMINE BREAKDOWN**
 - c. BLOCKING DOPAMINE RECEPTORS
 - d. ACTIVATING DOPAMINE RECEPTORS DIRECTLY
15. SIDE EFFECT(S) OF SSRI
- a. **SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION**
 - b. HEADACHE
 - c. TINITUS
 - d. TREMORS
16. PSYCHOSIS THEORY
- a. **INCREASED DOPAMINE & DECREASED GLUTAMATE**
 - b. DECREASED DOPAMINE & INCREASED GLUTAMATE
 - c. INCREASED DOPAMINE & INCREASED GLUTAMATE
 - d. DECREASED DOPAMINE & DECREASED GLUTAMATE
17. MECHANISM OF ACTION OF FLUOXETINE
- a. MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR
 - b. MONOAMINES UPTAKE INHIBITR
 - c. CATECHOL O METHYL TRANSFERASE INHIBITOR
 - d. **HUMAN SEROTENIN TRANSPORT INHIBITOR**
18. DUAL ACTING ANTIDEPRESSANT
- a. IMIPRAMINE
 - b. MOCLOBEMIDE
 - c. **NEFAZODONE**
 - d. FLOUXETINE

19. ANTAGONIST OF OPIOD RECEPTOR

- a. MORPHINE
- b. CODIENE
- c. NALTREXONE
- d. FENTANYL

20. RATIONALE FOR ADDING EPINEPHRINE TO A LOCAL ANESTHETIC SOLUTION

- e. REDUCED LOCAL ANESTHETIC SYSTEMIC ABSORPTION
- f. INCREASED ANESTHETIC CONCENTRATION NEAR NERVE FIBERS
- g. REDUCED DURATION OF CONDUCTION BLOCKADE
- h. DECREASED CUTANEOUS CONCENTRATION OF ANAESTHETIC AGENT

21. STIMULATORY NEUROTRANSMITTER RELEASED IN BRAIN

- a. NORADRENALINE
- b. ADRENALINE
- c. GABA
- d. GLUTAMATE

22. ANALEPTICS DRUGS ARE

- a. RESPIRATORY STIMULANTS & CONVULSANTS
- b. PSYCHOMOTOR STIMULANTS
- c. ANTIEPILEPTICS
- d. HALLUCINOGENS

23. THIOPIENTAL SHOWS HANGOVER EFFECT BECAUSE

- a. IT IS WATER SOLUBLE
- b. STORED IN FAT TISSUE
- c. PLASMA PROTEIN BOUND
- d. FIRST PASS METABOLISM

24. THIOPENTAL HAVE HANG-OVER EFFECT BECAUSE :

- a. DRUG IS WATER SOLUBLE
- b. **IT IS STORED IN ADIPOSE TISSUE**
- c. IT IS PLASMA PROTEIN BOUND
- d. DRUG HAS LONG DURATION OF ACTION

25. THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF ETHOSUXIMIDE AS AN ANTI-EPILEPTIC DRUG IS :

- a. **CALCIUM CHANNEL INHIBITOR**
- b. DOPAMINE ANTAGONIST
- c. GABA AGONIST
- d. SEROTONIN ANTAGONIST

26. CHEESE REACTION IS A SIDE EFFECT OF :

- a. TRI-CYCLIC AMINES
- b. SELECTIVE SEROTONIN RE-UPTAKE INHIBITORS
- c. **MONO-AMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS**
- d. BEZO-DIAZEPINES

27. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ANAESTHETICS BELONGS TO INHALANT TYPE?

- a. THIOPENTAL
- b. **DESFLURAN**
- c. PROPOFOL
- d. KETAMINE

28. MORPHINE HAS HIGHEST AFFINITY FOR WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RECEPTOR ?

- a. **MU OPIOID RECEPTOR**
- b. KAPPA OPIOID RECEPTOR
- c. DELTA OPIOID RECEPTOR
- d. GAMA OPIOID RECEPTOR

29. DRUG USED FOR THE SYMPTOMATIC RELIEF OF OSTEO-ARTHRITIS :

- a. **ASPIRIN**
- b. PENTAZOCINE
- c. LEVO-DOPA
- d. PHENYTOIN

30. CENTRALLY ACTING ANTI-CHOLINE ESTERASE USED IN THE TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE :

- a. CABACHOL
- b. NEOSTIGMINE
- c. **RIVASTIGMINE**
- d. ACETYL CHOLINE

31. ANTIDOTE USED FOR BENZODIAZEPINES OVERDOSE :

- a. PHENOBARBITONE
- b. **FLUMAZENIL**
- c. CHLORPROMAZINE
- d. IMIPRAMINE

32. ANTI-ULCER ACTIVITY OF OMEPRAZOLE IS ASSOCIATED WITH:

- a. STIMULATION OF PROSTAGLANDIN SYNTHESIS
- b. **INHIBITION OF PROTON PUMP**

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- c. BINDING WITH CARBONIC ANHYDRASE
d. STIMULATION OF MUCUS SECRETION
33. DI-MERCAPTO SUCCINIC ACID IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR POISONING OF :
- a. ARSENIC
b. BARBITURATES
c. MORPHINE
d. PHENYTOIN
34. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ANAESTHETIC AGENT CAUSES DIFFUSIVE HYPOXIA?
- a. ENFLURANE
b. NITRIC OXIDE
c. THIOPENTAL
d. ETHER
35. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ANTI-PSYCHOTICS BELONGS TO ATYPICAL TYPE?
- a. CHLORPROMAZINE
b. FLUOXETINE
c. RISPERIDONE
d. HALOPERIDOL
36. THE SYMPTOM OF MORPHINE POISONING IS :
- a. CONVULSIONS
b. GASTRIC BLEEDING
c. PIN-POINT PUPILS
d. FLACCIDITY
37. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS IS HISTAMINE RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST USED IN THE TREATMENT OF ALLERGY?
- a. CETRIZINE
b. RANITIDINE

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- c. MISOPROSTOL
 - d. SUCRALFATE
38. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS IS A MOOD-STABILIZER WITH COMPLETE RENAL ELIMINATION?
- a. VALPROIC ACID
 - b. CARBAMAZEPINE
 - c. **LITHIUM**
 - d. BUSPIRONE
39. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS IS MOST USEFUL FOR THE TREATMENT OF ABSENCE SEIZURES?
- a. TOPIRAMATE
 - b. VIGABATRIN
 - c. TIAGABINE
 - d. **LAMOTRIGINE**
40. METOCLOPRAMIDE BELONGS TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASS:
- a. STIMULANT PURGATIVES
 - b. **PRO-KINETICS**
 - c. ANTI-EMETICS
 - d. PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS

SUBJECT –IN-CHARGE

1. Ms. V.N.Garge

2. Ms. S.R.Dhande