

1. Which of the following antibiotic acts by inhibition of nucleic acid synthesis?
  - A. Penicillin
  - B. Quinolones
  - C. Sulphonamides
  - D. Cephalosporins
  
2. Following are the second-generation Quinolones except
  - A. Gatifloxacin
  - B. Enoxacin
  - C. Sparfloxacin
  - D. Ciprofloxacin
  
3. The mechanism of action of Trimethoprim is
  - A. Inhibition of enzyme Dihydropteroate Synthetase
  - B. Activation of enzyme Dihydrofolate Reductase
  - C. Inhibition of enzyme Dihydrofolate Reductase
  - D. Activation of enzyme Dihydrofolate Reductase
  
4. All of the following combinations are true except:
  - A. Ciprofloxacin: Inhibition of DNA Gyrase
  - B. Polymyxin B: Inhibition of 50s protein synthesis
  - C. Erythromycin: Inhibition of 50s protein synthesis
  - D. Sulphonamide: Inhibition of folic acid
  
5. Co-trimoxazole is a combination of drugs
  - A. Sulphonamide + Chloramphenicol
  - B. Sulphonamide + Lincomycin
  - C. Sulphonamide + Trimethoprim
  - D. Sulphonamide + Tetracycline

6. Following adverse effects are shown by the corresponding drugs are true except
- A. Chloramphenicol: gray baby syndrome
  - B. Cefoperazone: Disulfiram-like reactions
  - C. Tetracycline: Fanconi syndrome
  - D. Sulphonamide: Red man syndrome
7. Prolonged therapy of ..... leads to the development of Pseudo membranous Colitis
- A. Amikacin
  - B. Clindamycin
  - C. Streptomycin
  - D. Vancomycin
8. Which of the following drug acts by binding to the fungal ergosterol and altering its cellular permeability?
- A. Ketoconazole
  - B. Griseofulvin
  - C. Clotrimazole
  - D. Amphotericin B
9. Which antifungal acts by non-competitive inhibition of squalene epoxidase thereby inhibition of ergosterol synthesis?
- A. Flucytosine
  - B. Griseofulvin
  - C. Terbinafine
  - D. Ketoconazole
10. Gynaecomastia and menstrual irregularities are the adverse effects of .....
- A. Terbinafine
  - B. Flucytosine
  - C. Griseofulvin
  - D. Ketoconazole

11. Flucytosine acts by

- A. Inhibition of Thymidylate Synthetase leading to inhibition of DNA synthesis
- B. Disruption of the mitotic spindle during metaphase by interacting with fungal microtubules
- C. Inhibition of squalene epoxidase and blocks ergosterol formation in the cell membrane
- D. Binding with the fungal DNA Gyrase enzyme

12. Following actions related to cytotoxicity of Alkylating agents are true except :

- A. Breakage of DNA strand
- B. Cross linking of DNA strands
- C. Abnormal pairing of Purine and Pyrimidine bases
- D. Inhibition of DNA Isomerase

13. Vinca alkaloids exert Anti-cancer activity by:

- A. Activating Topoisomerase II to cause breaks in DNA strands
- B. Cross linking DNA strands
- C. Inhibiting DNA mediated RNA synthesis
- D. Inhibiting polymerization of tubulin to form intracellular microtubules

14. The mechanism of action of Rifampicin involve

- A. Inhibition of bacterial DNA directed RNA polymerase
- B. Inhibition of Mycolic acid synthesis
- C. Inhibition of protein synthesis
- D. Inhibition of Transpeptidase

15. Select the drug which is used exclusively in organ transplantation and Auto-immune diseases, but not in cancers:
- A. Cyclophosphamide
  - B. Cyclosporine
  - C. Methotrexate
  - D. 6-Mercaptopurine
16. Which one of the following agents is not used in oral or implantable contraceptives?
- A. Clomiphene
  - B. Ethinyl estradiol
  - C. Mestranol
  - D. Norethindrone
17. The thyroid gland normally secretes which of the following substances into the serum?
- A. Diiodothyronine (DIT)
  - B. Thyrotropin (Thyroid-stimulating Hormone)
  - C. Thyroxine (T4)
  - D. Thyroglobulin
18. The drug used for cervical smoothing to facilitate labour is:
- A. Oxytocin
  - B. Stilboestrol
  - C. Progesterone
  - D. Prostaglandin

19. Which one of the following drugs is recommended as a single agent for oral treatment of uncomplicated malaria due to Chloroquine-resistant *P falciparum* strains?
- A. Doxycycline
  - B. Iodoquinol
  - C. Primaquine
  - D. Quinine
20. Which of the following Anti-malarial drugs causes a dose-dependent toxic state that includes flushed and sweaty skin, dizziness, nausea, diarrhoea, tinnitus, blurred vision, and impaired hearing?
- A. Amodiaquine
  - B. Sulfadoxine
  - C. Pyrimethamine
  - D. Quinine
21. Metronidazole is used for:
- A. Giardiasis
  - B. Hook worm infestation
  - C. Kala-azar
  - D. Round worm infestation
22. Intravenous injection of quinine produces:
- A. Rise in blood pressure
  - B. Neuromuscular block
  - C. Hyperglycaemia
  - D. Hypoglycaemia

23. Which of the following classes of compounds stimulates the release of insulin from pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells?

- A. Sulfonylureas
- B. Biguanides
- C.  $\alpha$ -Glucosidase inhibitors
- D. Thiourylenes

24. Insulin preparations that contain a modifying protein include:

- A. Lente Insulin
- B. Regular Insulin
- C. Isophane Insulin (NPH)
- D. Semilente Insulin

25. Which of the following Glucocorticoids produces the least sodium retention?

- A. Corticosone
- B. Hydrocorticosone
- C. Prednisolone
- D. Dexamethasone

26. Which of the following Antibiotics acts by inhibition of Peptidoglycan synthesis in bacteria?

- A. Trimethoprim
- B. Cephalosporin
- C. Primaquine
- D. Chloramphenicol

27. One of the following Anti-microbial agents is associated with the adverse effect called Ototoxicity:
- A. Ciprofloxacin
  - B. Isoniazid
  - C. Streptomycin
  - D. Linezolid
28. Which one of the following drugs is a Beta Lactamase Inhibitor?
- A. Clavulanic Acid
  - B. Nitrofurantoin
  - C. Clindamycin
  - D. Streptogramin
29. Isoniazid is used in the treatment of:
- A. Typhoid Fever
  - B. Amoebiasis
  - C. Tuberculosis
  - D. Influenza
30. Vitamin B-12 is used in the treatment of:
- A. Thrombocytopenia
  - B. Megaloblastic Anaemia
  - C. Polycyathemia
  - D. Haemophilia
31. The Anti-viral activity of Saquinavir is due to:
- A. Inhibition of viral Protease Enzyme
  - B. Binding with Viral Neuraminidase Enzyme
  - C. Prevention of viral attachment to host cell
  - D. Inhibition of viral uncoating

32. Which of the following is a first choice drug in the treatment of Pulmonary Embolism?
- A. Warfarin
  - B. Heparin
  - C. Streptokinase
  - D. Menadione
33. Insulin Receptor is a type of:
- A. Nuclear Receptor
  - B. Ligand Gated Ion Channel
  - C. Tyrosine Kinase Linked Receptor
  - D. G- Protein Coupled Receptor
34. The active drug present in Progestin-only type of Oral Contraceptives is:
- A. Norethindrone
  - B. Medroxy-Progesterone
  - C. Estradiol
  - D. Levo-Norgestrel
35. The active form of Vitamin D is called as:
- A. Calcitriol
  - B. Calmodulin
  - C. Calcitonin
  - D. Calsequestrin
36. The Anthelmintic Activity of Albendazole is due to:
- A. Inhibition of Nucleic acid Synthesis
  - B. Binding with Protein -Beta-Tubulin
  - C. Activation of Haem-Polymerase
  - D. Inhibition of DNA Gyrase



37. Oxytocin binds with the Receptors located in:
- A. Ovarian Follicles
  - B. Myometrium
  - C. Fallopian Tubes
  - D. Hypothalamus
38. The Immuno-suppressant activity of Tacrolimus is associated with:
- A. Inhibition of De-Novo Purine Synthesis
  - B. Blockade of Interleukin-2 Receptors
  - C. Binding with FKBP and Inhibition of Calcineurin
  - D. Formation of false Nucleotide to impair DNA Replication
39. Which of the following Drugs have Anti-Platelet activity?
- A. Aspirin
  - B. Urokinase
  - C. Vitamin B 12
  - D. Warfarin
40. Which one of the Following drugs is used in the treatment of Leprosy?
- A. Sulphadiazine
  - B. Metronidazole
  - C. Clofazimine
  - D. Primaquine

**SUBJECT –IN-CHARGE**

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