

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

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

- a. IMIPRAMINE
- b. MOCLOBEMIDE
- c. NEFAZODONE
- d. FLOUXETINE

19. ANTAGONIST OF OPIOID RECEPTOR

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

20. RATIONALE FOR ADDING EPINEPHRINE TO A LOCAL ANESTHETIC SOLUTION:

- a. REDUCED LOCAL ANESTHETIC SYSTEMIC ABSORPTION
- b. INCREASED ANESTHETIC CONCENTRATION NEAR NERVE FIBERS
- c. REDUCED DURATION OF CONDUCTION BLOCKADE
- d. 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 :
- DRUG IS WATER SOLUBLE
 - IT IS STORED IN ADIPOSE TISSUE
 - IT IS PLASMA PROTEIN BOUND
 - DRUG HAS LONG DURATION OF ACTION
25. THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF ETHOSUXIMIDE AS AN ANTI-EPILEPTIC DRUG IS :
- CALCIUM CHANNEL INHIBITOR
 - DOPAMINE ANTAGONIST
 - GABA AGONIST
 - SEROTONIN ANTAGONIST
26. CHEESE REACTION IS A SIDE EFFECT OF :
- TRI-CYCLIC AMINES
 - SELECTIVE SEROTONIN RE-UPTAKE INHIBITORS
 - MONO-AMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS
 - BEZO-DIAZEPINES
27. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ANAESTHETICS BELONGS TO INHALANT TYPE?
- THIOPENTAL
 - DESFLURAN
 - PROPOFOL
 - KETAMINE
28. MORPHINE HAS HIGHEST AFFINITY FOR WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RECEPTOR?
- MU OPIOID RECEPTOR
 - KAPPA OPIOID RECEPTOR
 - DELTA OPIOID RECEPTOR
 - 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
- 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
 - 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

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