Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - - Pharmacology & Toxicology Course Code - 2.3T

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| 44. | _ | | | | | | |
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| 1. | Email * |
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8.

| Mark only one oval. | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Diploma in Pharmacy | | |
| Bachelor of Pharmacy | | |
| B.TECH.(CSE) | | |
| B.TECH.(ECE) | | |
| BCA | | |
| B.SC.(CS) | | |
| B.SC.(BT) | | |
| B.SC.(ANCS) | | |
| B.SC.(HN) | | |
| B.Sc.(MM) | | |
| B.A.(MW) | | |
| ВВА | | |
| B.COM | | |
| B.A.(JMC) | | |
| BBA(HM) | | |
| BBA(LLB) | | |
| B.OPTOMETRY | | |
| B.SC.(MB) | | |
| B.SC.(MLT) | | |
| B.SC.(MRIT) | | |
| B.SC.(PA) | | |
| LLB | | |
| B.SC(IT)-AI | | |
| B.SC.(MSJ) | | |
| Bachelor of Physiotherapy | | |
| B.SC.(AM) | | |
| Dip.CSE | | |
| Dip.ECE | | |
| <u>DIP.EE</u> | | |
| DIPCE | | |

9.

| DIDME |
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| DIP.ME |
| PGDHM |
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| M.SC.(BT) |
| M.TECH(CSE) |
| LLM |
| M.A.(JMC) |
| M.A.(ENG) |
| M.SC.(MATH) |
| M.SC.(MB) |
| |
| M.SC.(MSJ) |
| M.SC.(AM) |
| M.SC.CS) |
| M.SC.(ANCS) |
| M.SC.(MM) |
| B.A.(Eng) |
| |
| |
| Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark. |
| |
| 1. Name of a drug accepted by a scientific body USAN (united state adopted names) council is: |
| |
| Mark only one oval. |
| Chemical name |
| Brand name |
| Generic name |
| none of these |

| 10. | 2. Oily injection is preferably given by : |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Subcutaneous route Intravenous route Intramuscular route None of these |
| 11. | 3. Enteric – coated tablets : |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Have particles of drug covered with coating Increase gastric irritation Disintegrate in intestine Enhance absorption of drug |
| 12. | 4. Bioavailability is usually the least by the following route of administration: Mark only one oval. |
| | Intramuscularly Intravenously Orally Rectal |

| 13. | 5. Process contributing least to transport of drug across biological membranes: |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Passive diffusion |
| | Active transport |
| | Pinocytosis |
| | Facilitated diffusion |
| | |
| 14. | 6. All of the following parameters can be considered directly to calculated the dose in a child except: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Age |
| | Weight |
| | Sex |
| | Body surface area |
| | |
| 15. | 7. In zero order kinetics t1/2 : |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Remain constant |
| | Decrease as dose increase |
| | Increase with dose |
| | First decrease then increase |
| | |

| 16. | 8. Primary site of drug metabolism is: |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Kidney |
| | Lungs |
| | Liver |
| | Spinal cord |
| | |
| | |
| 17. | 9. Which of the following is true about the blood-brain barrier? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Endothelial cells of the blood-brain barrier have slit junctions |
| | Ionized or polar drugs can cross the blood-brain barrier easily |
| | Lipid-soluble drugs readily cross the blood-brain barrier |
| | Drugs cannot cross the blood-brain barrier through specific transporters |
| | |
| | |
| 18. | 10. Which statement about the process of drug discovery is true? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | It only encompasses the non-clinical laboratory and animal testing. |
| | It is the process by which therapeutic compounds are formulated into medicines. |
| | It is the process which ascertains the effectiveness and safety of potential drug candidates. |
| | It ensures there are no side-effects associated with the potential drug candidates. |
| | |

| 19. | 11. What are the protein structures called that are expressed within the cell membranes and interact with endogenous signalling molecules or some drugs to initiate an intracellular response? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Enzymes |
| | Hormones |
| | Receptors |
| | Ligands |
| | |
| 20. | 12. Which of the following is not a type of cellular receptor? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Tyrosine kinase receptor |
| | G-protein coupled receptor |
| | Endocrine receptors |
| | Intracellular/nuclear receptor |
| | |
| 21. | 13. In pharmacokinetics what does the acronym ADME stand for? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Administration, Differentiation, Metabolism, and Excretion |
| | Absorption, Disintegration, Metabolism, and Efficacy |
| | Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, and Excretion |
| | Administration, Distribution, Metabolism, and Efficacy |
| | |

| 22. | 14. Distribution of drugs to specific tissues: |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Is independent of blood flow to the orga |
| | Is independent of the solubility of the drug in that tissue |
| | Depends on the unbound drug concentration gradient between blood and tissue |
| | Is increased for drugs that are strongly bound to plasma proteins |
| | |
| 23. | 15. Acidic drugs mainly bind to plasma: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Albumin |
| | Both (a) and (b) |
| | a1 – acid glycoprotein |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 24. | 16 is expressed in both the intestinal epithelium and the kidney. |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | CYP2D6 |
| | Diazepam |
| | Aspirin |
| | Lidocaine |
| | |

| 25. | 1/. Biotransformation of drugs is primarily directed to: |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Activate the drug |
| | Inactivate the drug |
| | Convert lipid soluble drugs into nonlipid soluble metabolites |
| | Convert nonlipid soluble drugs into lipid soluble metabolites |
| | |
| 26. | 18. Plasma concentration is useful for: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Drugs with high safety margin |
| | Drugs activated in the body |
| | Drugs with low safety margin |
| | Hit and run drugs |
| | |
| | |
| 27. | 19. A drug is said to be potent when: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | It produces maximal response |
| | It produces minimal/no side effects |
| | The amount needed to produce a certain response is less |
| | It has a rapid onset of action |
| | |

| 28. | 20. Spare receptors are often found among drugs that elicit: | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| | Mark only one oval. | | | |
| | Smooth muscle relaxation | | | |
| | Secretion | | | |
| | Smooth muscle contraction | | | |
| | Cardiac stimulation | | | |
| | | | | |
| 29. | 21. pKa of a compound: | | | |
| | Mark only one oval. | | | |
| | Is the pH of solution at which the compound is 50% ionized | | | |
| | Is the pH of compound at which it is 50% ionized | | | |
| | Is the time in which the compound is ionized | | | |
| | None of these | | | |
| | | | | |
| 30. | 22. General anaesthetic is useful because it causes | | | |
| 00. | | | | |
| | Mark only one oval. | | | |
| | Excellent analgesia | | | |
| | Muscle relaxation and unconsciousness | | | |
| | dynamic algorithm | | | |
| | Abolition of reflexes | | | |

| 31. | 23. Insulin has amino acids. |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | <u>49</u> |
| | <u> </u> |
| | <u></u> |
| | <u></u> |
| | |
| 32. | 24. One of the methods to measure changes in the levels of consciousness during anesthesia is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Visual Evoked Potential |
| | Tactile Evoked Potential |
| | Auditory Evoked Potential |
| | Speech Evoked Potential |
| | |
| 33. | 25. An antidote of heparin overdose is? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Atropine |
| | Ca salt |
| | An antidote of heparin overdose is? |
| | Dicumerol |
| | |

| 34. | 26. Plasma level of vitamin A may be significantly affected by? |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Vitamin D Cephalosporin Oral contraceptives Aspirin |
| 35. | 27. Which one of these is non – barbiturate, used for pediatric anaesthesia? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Morphine |
| | Nikethamide |
| | Ketamine |
| | None of these |
| | |
| 36. | 28. Which of the following antiallergic drug does not have CNS depressant activity? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Diphenhydramine |
| | Hydroxyzine |
| | Astemizole |
| | Pheniramine |
| | |

| 3/. | 29. Drugs on which people become dependent are called |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Industrial drugs Single cell drugs Addictive drugs Pharmaceutical drugs |
| 38. | 30. Drug of choice for acute migraine is : |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Ergot alkaloids Ketanserin Sumatriptan Ondansetron |
| 39. | 31. Which of following cause changes in perception, thought, emotion and consciousness? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Narcotics Sedatives Hallucinogens None of these |
| | |

| 40. | 32. Which of the following is the most toxic effect of atropine in children? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Hypotension |
| | Tachycardia |
| | Hyperthermia |
| | Hypertension |
| | |
| 41 | |
| 41. | 33. Indicate a muscarinic receptor-blocking drug: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Pipecuronium |
| | Trimethaphan |
| | Scopolamine |
| | Pilocarpine |
| | |
| | |
| 42. | 34. Diuretic used in hypokalemic state : |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Frusemide |
| | Thiazide |
| | Spiranolactone |
| | Bumetamide |
| | |

| 43. | 35. Cardioselective β-blockers is/are |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Labetalol |
| | Sotalol |
| | Atenolol |
| | Propanolol |
| | |
| 44. | 36. Which of the following chemotherapy drug is likely to be toxic to gonads? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Adriamycin |
| | Vinblastine |
| | Procarbazine |
| | Paclitaxel |
| | |
| | |
| 45. | 37. Chlopropamide increases: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Glycogenolysis |
| | Peripheral utilization of glucose |
| | Insulin secretion |
| | Thyroxine secretion |
| | |

| 46. | 38. Drug of choice in acute attack of migraine is: |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Methylsergide Serotonin Ergoamine artrate Nicotine |
| 47. | 39. Which of the following is a sign of deep anaesthesia? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Appearance of tears in eyes |
| | Resistance to passive inflation of lungs |
| | Fall in blood pressure |
| | Patient makes swallowing movements |
| | |
| 48. | 40. Moderate amounts of alcohol produce the following effects except: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Flushing |
| | Tachycardia |
| | Rise in body temperature |
| | It primarily used as carrier and adjuvant to other anesthetics |
| | |

| 49. | 41. Barbiturates exert the following action except: |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Anticonvulsant |
| | Respiratory depressant |
| | Analgesic |
| | Antianxiety |
| | |
| 50. | 42. Hypnotic benzodiazepines increase the period of time spent I the following stage of sleep: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Stage-III |
| | Stage-IV |
| | Stage-II |
| | REM stage |
| | |
| | |
| 51. | 43. Vasoconstrictors should not be used in: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Neurogenic shock |
| | Haemorrhagic shock |
| | Secondary shock |
| | Hypotensiondue to spinal anaesthesia |
| | |

| 52. | 44. Action of pilocarpine include the following except- |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Sweating |
| | Salivation |
| | Cycloplegia |
| | Miosis |
| | |
| 53. | 45. Atropine produces the following actions except- |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Tachycardia |
| | Mydriasis |
| | Urinary incontinence |
| | Dryness of mouth |
| | |
| | |
| 54. | 46. Which is the most effective antidote for belladonna poisonings? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Neostigmine |
| | Pilocarpine |
| | Physostigmine |
| | Methacholine |
| | |

| 55. | 47. Diazepam is indicated in the following conditions except: |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Tetanus |
| | Febrile convulsions |
| | Generalized tonic-clonic epilepsy |
| | Cardiac catheterization |
| | |
| 56. | 48. Which of the following is not CNS depressant but increases the tendency to fall asleep at night: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Pyroxidine |
| | Diphenhyramine |
| | Melatonin |
| | Ethanol |
| | |
| | |
| 57. | 49. Ototoxicity caused by loop diuretics is: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Torsemide |
| | Polythiazide |
| | Ethacrynic acid |
| | Furosemide |
| | |

| 58. | 50. The following are the features of sympathetic stimulation, except |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Mydriasis Ingressed awasting |
| | Increased sweating |
| | Intestinal cramps |
| | Tachycardia |
| FO | E1 Dileggrains is used in |
| 59. | 51. Pilocarpine is used in: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Paralytic ileus Urinary retention Glaucoma All of the above |
| 60. | 52. The following are muscarinic effects except: Mark only one oval. Decreased heart rate Bronchoconstriction Dryness of mouth |
| | Intestinal cramps |
| | |

| 53. Drug efficacy refers to: |
|--|
| Mark only one oval. |
| The range of diseases in which the drug is beneficial The dose of the drug needed to produce half maximal effect The maximal intensity of response that can be produced by the drug The dose of the drug needed to produce therapeutic effect |
| 54. Tetrodoxin blocks nerve impulse/junctional transmission by- Mark only one oval. Anticholinergic action Depleting acetylcholine Blocking Na+ channels Blocking Ca2+ channels |
| 55. Which of the following is an idiosyncratic adverse drug reaction? Mark only one oval. Muscle dystonia caused by triflupromazin Precipitation of asthma by morphine Insomnia after taking pentobarbitone Gum hyperplasia caused by phenytoin |
| |

| 64. | 56. Which of the following drugs exhibits 'therapeutic window' phenomenon: |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Captropril |
| | Furosemide |
| | Imipramine |
| | Diazepam |
| 65. | 57. The smooth muscle structure that is relaxed by cholinergic drugs is: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Colon |
| | Gastric fundus |
| | Bladder trigone |
| | Major bronchi |
| | |
| 66. | 58. Which of the following drugs used for treatment of bronchial asthma are bronchodilators except? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Theophyline |
| | Ipratopium |
| | Beclomethasone |
| | Salmeterol |
| | |

| 67. | 59. Which of the following drugs prevents attack of allergic asthma? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Ipratropium |
| | Salbutamol |
| | Ketotifen |
| | Theophylline |
| | |
| | |
| 68. | 60. Octreotide is used for: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Acromegaly |
| | Osteoarthritis |
| | Pancreaitis |
| | Constipation |
| | |
| | |
| 69. | 61. Terbinafine drug of choice for onchomycosis can cause |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Photosensitivity |
| | Depression |
| | Pulmonary obstacles |
| | None of the above |
| | |

| 70. | 62. Which of the following is an expectorant agent? |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Glucine |
| | Dextromethorphan |
| | Glyceryl guaiacolate |
| | Codeine |
| | |
| | |
| 71. | 63. Codeine acts as a cough sedative by: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Producing mild nausea |
| | Depressing bronchiolar secretions |
| | Depressing cough center |
| | Depressing pulmonary action |
| | |
| | |
| 72. | 64. A Very common side effect of morphine is: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Allergic response |
| | Blood dyscrasias |
| | Constipation |
| | Liver damage |
| | |

| 73. | 65. The most significant adverse effect of ACE inhibition is : |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Hypertension |
| | Hypocalcemia |
| | Hypotension |
| | Hypercalcemia |
| | |
| | |
| 74. | 66. Which of the following is an ACE inhibitor |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Sarasin |
| | Diltiazem |
| | Captopril |
| | Spiaronolactone |
| | |
| | |
| 75. | 67. Drug of choice in insomnia due to anxiety: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | |
| | Paraldehyde |
| | Imipramine |
| | Meprobamate |
| | Morphine |
| | |

| 76. | 68. Degoxin toxicity is enhanced by all of the following except: |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Hypercalcemia |
| | Hyperkalemia |
| | Hypomagnesaemia |
| | Renal failure |
| | |
| | |
| 77. | 69. Verapamil acts by: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Blocking membrane depolarisation |
| | Membrane Stabilisation |
| | Ca-channel blockers |
| | None of the above |
| | |
| | |
| 78. | 70. Alcohol should not be given with: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Ovlah an ancide a |
| | Sulphonamides |
| | Clouidine |
| | Metronidazole |
| | Reserpine |
| | |

| 79. | 71. Iron is absorbed actively in the : |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Stomach |
| | Terminal ileum |
| | Duodenum |
| | Proximal ileum |
| | |
| | |
| 80. | 72. Heparin antagonist is: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Heparan Sulfate |
| | Danaparoid |
| | Protamine Sulfate |
| | Nicoumalone |
| | |
| | |
| 81. | 73. Which of the following is not an oral anticoagulant? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Warfarin |
| | Dicumarol |
| | Heparin |
| | Phenindione |

| 82. | /4. Heparin effect is increased by: |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Narcotic analgesic |
| | Oral Contraceptives |
| | Non Steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs |
| | Inhalational agents |
| | |
| 83. | 75. Bromocryphine is used in: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Hyperthyroidism |
| | Cushing syndrome |
| | Parkinsonism |
| | Stein leventhal syndrome |
| | |
| | |
| 84. | 76. Directly acting cough suppressant is: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Bromhexine |
| | Acetyl cysteine |
| | Dextromethorphan |
| | Carbeapentane |
| | |

| 85. | 77. The following expectorant acts both directly on the airway mucosa as well as reflexly: |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Guaiphenesin |
| | Terpin hydrate |
| | Potassium iodide |
| | Bromhexine |
| 86. | 78. Antitussive act by- |
| 00. | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Liquifying bronchial secretion |
| | b) Raising the threshold of cough centre |
| | Both B and C are correct |
| | c) Reducing cough inducing impulses from the lungs |
| 07 | |
| 87. | 79. Select the fastest acting inhaled bronchodilator: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Ipratropium bromide |
| | Formoterol |
| | Salbutamol |
| | Salmeterol |
| | |

| 88. | 80. Caffeine is more powerful than theophylline in exerting the following action: |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Bronchodialation |
| | Cardiac stimulation |
| | Augmentation of skeletal muscle contractility |
| | Diuretics |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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