

Question	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4	Correct Answers
Gray baby syndrome in neonates can be caused by-	Penicillin	Chloramphenicol	Quinolones	Sulphonamides	2
A 26-year old male returns home from a holiday and complains of three days of dysuria and a purulent urethral discharge. He is diagnosed to be a case of gonorrhoea. Which of the following is an appropriate treatment?	Ceftriaxone IM	Streptomycin	Gentamicin	Vancomycin IV	1
A 72 years old man who was administered Penicillin intravenously developed generalized urticaria, swelling of lips, hypotension, and bronchospasm within 5 minutes. The first choice of treatment is to administer	High dose hydrocortisone tablet	Chlorpheniramine injection	Adrenaline injection	soprenaline injection	2
Following cephalosporins can cross the blood-brain barrier and therefore can be used in the treatment of meningitis except-	Ceftazidime	Ceftriaxone	Cefotaxime	Cefixime	4
Which of the following group of antibiotics show bacteriostatic action?	Fluoroquinolones	Aminoglycosides	Macrolides	Monobactams	3
Which of the followings are the drug interactions of quinolones is correct?	Antacids, calcium supplements decrease the absorption of quinolones	Quinolones enhance the metabolism of theophylline	Antacids, calcium supplements increase absorption of quinolones	Increased metabolism of warfarin and caffeine	1
Following adverse effects are shown by the corresponding drugs are true except-	Chloramphenicol: gray baby syndrome	Cefoperazone: disulfiram-like reactions	Tetracycline: Fanconi syndrome	Sulphonamide: red man syndrome	4
Most commonly used antifungal topically for suppression of local candida infection is	Miconazole	Fluconazole	Nystatin	Flucytosine	3

The type of drug interactions between flucytosine and amphotericin B is	Synergism	Antagonism	Potentialiation	Additive	1
Followings are the correct combination of drug and its mechanism of action except:	Polyenes: binds to and disrupt the fungal cell membrane	Griseofulvin: blocks intracellular microtubules	Allylamines: inhibition of squalene epoxidase and blocks ergosterol formation in the cell membrane	Flucytosine: inhibition of cytochrome P450 dependent 14 α -demethylase and blocks ergosterol formation in the cell	4
Followings are the drug interactions of Ketoconazole except:	Inhibition of the metabolism of cyclosporine thereby increasing its toxicity	Enhanced metabolism of Astemizole and Terfenadine thereby decreasing arrhythmias	Cimetidine interferes with Ketoconazole absorption by increasing gastric pH	Rifamycins increase Ketoconazole hepatic metabolism	2
Cotrimoxazole is a combination of drugs:	Sulphonamide + Chloramphenicol	Sulphonamide + Lincomycin	Sulphonamide + Trimethoprim	Sulphonamide + Tetracycline	3
Dengue and Malaria are both prevalent in India and an increasing number of people are dying annually from the diseases. Which of the following statements regarding malaria and dengue are Not true?	Dengue is transmitted via Aedes mosquitoes whereas malaria via Anopheles mosquitoes	Painful eyes and skin rashes are the symptoms of dengue, not seen in malaria	Malaria can be treated drugs whereas there is no available drugs for the treatment of dengue	Malaria and dengue both are viral infections	4

What is the relation between the disease sickle cell anemia and malaria? Select the correct answer	Sickle cell anemia patients with HbS homozygous allele are resistant to malaria	Sickle cell anemia patients HbS homozygous allele are more susceptible to malaria caused by <i>P. vivax</i>	Sickle cell trait individuals with HbA & HbS heterozygote allele are resistant to malaria	Sickle cell trait individuals with HbA & HbS heterozygote allele have reduced fatality from malaria	4
Which combination is INCORRECT?	Enterobius – Pyrantel pamate	Toxocara – Niclosamide	Strongyloides – Ivermectin	Diphyllobothrium – Praziquantel	2
The antimalarial drug most likely to cause severe fatigue, back pain, and darkened urine	Artemisinin	Chloroquine	Quinine	Primaquine	4
Drug inhibits fungal squalene epoxidase, thereby decreasing the synthesis of ergosterol	Terbinafine	5-Flucytosine	Amphotericin B	Ketoconazole	1
The drug recommended for treatment of severe, multidrug-resistant falciparum malaria-	Artemisinin	Quinine	Sodium stibogluconate	Primaquine	1
Cyclic Peptide used as a second-line antitubercular agent	Cycloserine	Capreomycin	Ciprofloxacin	Ofloxacin	2
The anti-tubercular drug which prevents the conversion of L alanine to D alanine is-	Isoniazid	Rifampicin	Pyrazinamide	Cycloserine	4
Isoniazid and pyridoxine are given together:	To prevent peripheral neuritis	To prevent INH resistance	To increase drug absorption	As liver supplement	1
Which one of the following is not true about Ethambutol:	First-line bacteriocidal antituberculosis drug	Peripheral sensory neuropathy is a rare complication	Optic neuritis is the most serious adverse effect	Not recommended in younger children	1
All of the followings are the adverse effects of tetracycline except:	Ototoxicity	Phototoxicity	Fatal hepatotoxicity	Yellow discoloration of teeth	1
Cyclic Peptide used as a second-line antitubercular agent-	Cycloserine	Capreomycin	Ciprofloxacin	Ofloxacin	2
Pyridoxine deficiency is caused due to which of the following drugs?	rifampin	ethionamide	isoniazid	para-aminosalicylic acid	3