

QUESTION BANK (MCQs)

Subject: Pharmacology I (Theory)

Year and Sem: S. Y. B. Pharm. Sem IV Rev. 2019

Q No	Question	Answerkey
1.	Cheese reaction is a side effect of _____ .	d
a.	Tricyclic antidepressants	
b.	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor	
c.	Benzodiazepines	
d.	Monoamine oxidase inhibitor	
2.	The phenomenon in which the action of one drug is abolished by the other is known as _____	a
a.	Antagonism	
b.	Synergism	
c.	Dose-response relationship	
d.	Desensitization	
3.	The drug useful in alcohol abstinence is _____ .	a
a.	Disulfiram	
b.	Propranolol	
c.	Atropine	
d.	Tubocurarine	
4.	Which of the following is a dissociative type of anaesthetic agent?	b
a.	Nitrous oxide	
b.	Ketamine	
c.	Halothane	
d.	Ether	
5.	The Cognition enhancing drugs are termed as _____ .	d
a.	Antipsychotics	
b.	Antidepressants	
c.	Sedatives	
d.	Nootropics	
6.	Which of the following is an ionotropic receptor?	b
a.	Muscarinic cholinergic receptor	
b.	Nicotinic cholinergic receptor	
c.	Glucocorticoid receptor	
d.	Insulin receptor	
7.	The transport that carries a solute across the membrane along its concentration gradient is _____ .	c
a.	Primary active transport	
b.	Secondary active transport	
c.	Facilitated diffusion	
d.	Active transport	
8.	An example of surface anaesthetic is _____ .	c
a.	Prilocaine	
b.	Bupivacaine	
c.	Benzocaine	
d.	Chloroprocaine	

9.	The volume that would accommodate all the drug in the body, if the concentration throughout was the same as in plasma is _____ .	c
a.	Intracellular fluid	
b.	Blood	
c.	Apparent volume of distribution	
d.	Extracellular fluid	
10.	Effect of adrenaline include _____ .	d
a.	Miosis	
b.	Bronchoconstriction	
c.	Inhibition of glycogenolysis	
d.	Cardiac stimulation	
11.	Second gas effect is produced by _____ .	b
a.	Fentanyl	
b.	Nitrous oxide	
c.	Halothane	
d.	Diazepam	
12.	An undesirable effect of a drug that occurs at therapeutic doses and can be predicted from its pharmacological actions is called _____ .	a
a.	Side effect	
b.	Toxic effect	
c.	Allergic reaction	
d.	Idiosyncrasy	
13.	Therapeutic exploration and dose ranging is associated with _____ clinical trials.	a
a.	Phase II	
b.	Phase I	
c.	Phase III	
d.	Phase IV	
14.	In case of spinal anaesthesia the inLA is injected in the _____ .	b
a.	Subdural space	
b.	Subarachnoid space	
c.	Epidural space	
d.	Ventricles	
15.	An example of hydantoin is _____ .	a
a.	Phenytoin	
b.	Ethosuximide	
c.	Topiramate	
d.	Sodium valproate	
16.	Actions of chlorpromazine on CNS include _____ .	a
a.	Extrapyramidal motor disturbances	
b.	Hallucinations	
c.	Adrenaline	
d.	Anxiety	
17.	The adverse effect exerted by morphine is _____ .	a
a.	Constipation	
b.	Cheese reaction	
c.	Pupillary dilation	
d.	Algesia	

18.	The treatment approach of Myasthenia gravis includes the use of _____ .	d
a.	An antidepressant drug	
b.	Immunostimulants	
c.	Sympatholytics	
d.	Anticholinesterases	
19.	Majority of drugs bind commonly to the _____ plasma protein.	c
a.	Globin	
b.	Alpha-1 acid glycoprotein	
c.	Albumin	
d.	Haemoglobin	
20.	Glucuronide conjugation is an example of _____ reaction.	b
a.	Phase I	
b.	Phase II	
c.	Oxidation	
d.	Reduction	
21.	Physostigmine is a _____ .	b
a.	Irreversible inhibitor of cholinesterase	
b.	Reversible inhibitor of cholinesterase	
c.	Organophosphate	
d.	Acridine	
22.	One of the principles of drug action include:	a
a.	Stimulation	
b.	Distribution	
c.	Absorption	
d.	Excretion	
23.	Acetylcholine produces _____ .	c
a.	Increase in HR	
b.	Rise in BP	
c.	Miosis	
d.	Decrease in secretions	
24.	An example of phase I reaction is _____ .	d
a.	Sulfate conjugation	
b.	Acetylation	
c.	Glucuronide conjugation	
d.	Hydrolysis	
25.	Ethosuximide is clinically effective only in _____ .	a
a.	Absence seizures	
b.	Generalized tonic-clonic seizures	
c.	Simple partial seizures	
d.	Myoclonic seizures	
26.	An example of nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic is _____ .	c
a.	Lorazepam	
b.	Thiopentone sod.	
c.	Zopiclone	
d.	Oxazepam	
27.	Nootropic drugs are _____ .	c
a.	CNS depressants	
b.	Anxiolytics	

	c. Cognition enhancers	
	d. Antiepileptic drugs	
28.	The theoretical volume of plasma from which the drug is completely removed in unit time signifies _____ of a drug.	d
	a. Absorption	
	b. Metabolism	
	c. Volume of distribution	
	d. Clearance	
29.	Drugs used as preanaesthetic medication include _____ .	c
	a. Antidepressants	
	b. Local anaesthetics	
	c. Proton pump inhibitors	
	d. CNS stimulants	
30.	The treatment involved in barbiturate poisoning include _____ .	b
	a. Flumazenil	
	b. Urine alkalization	
	c. Pralidoxime	
	d. Atropine	
31.	Prazosin is a _____	c
	a. Alpha2 selective blocker	
	b. Beta1 selective blocker	
	c. Alpha1 selective blocker	
	d. Nonselective blocker	
32.	Low volume of distribution indicates that the drug is distributed in the:	a
	a. Vascular compartment	
	b. Extracellular fluid	
	c. Intracellular fluid	
	d. Tissues	
33.	Flumazenil is an antidote for _____ .	b
	a. Barbiturates	
	b. Benzodiazepines	
	c. Anti-epileptics	
	d. Halothane	
34.	The advantages of oral route include:	a
	a. Does not need assistance	
	b. Medicament needs to be sterile	
	c. It is invasive	
	d. It is expensive	
35.	An example of synthetic opioid is _____ .	b
	a. Morphine	
	b. Tramadol	
	c. Diacetylmorphine	
	d. Codeine	
36.	cAMP/ Adenylyl cyclase pathway is for	a
	a. G-protein coupled receptor	
	b. Enzyme linked receptor	
	c. Ion channel receptors	
	d. Nuclear receptor.	

37.	An example of Nondepolarizing blocker include _____ .	c
a.	Mephenesin	
b.	Decamethonium	
c.	Vecuronium	
d.	Quinine	
38.	Movement of the drug from its site of administration to the bloodstream is _____ .	a
a.	Absorption	
b.	Metabolism	
c.	Distribution	
d.	Excretion	
39.	Addition of a vasoconstrictor to LA _____ .	c
a.	Reduces duration of action of LAs	
b.	Increases systemic absorption of LAs	
c.	Provides a more bloodless field for surgery	
d.	Reduces the local toxicity	
40.	Which of the following statement is correct for nasal decongestants?	d
a.	Safer in hypertensives	
b.	Do not produce any systemic effects	
c.	They are alpha antagonists	
d.	Cause impairment of mucosal ciliary function	
41.	Idiosyncrasy is _____ .	b
a.	Type A ADRs	
b.	Type B ADRs	
c.	Type C ADRs	
d.	Type D ADRs	
42.	The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its _____ .	b
a.	Potency	
b.	Safety	
c.	Dose variability	
d.	Efficacy	
43.	Ergot alkaloid that has therapeutic benefit in Alzheimer's disease is _____ .	b
a.	Dihydroergotamine	
b.	Dihydroergotoxine	
c.	Ergotamine	
d.	Ergometrine	
44.	Which of the following statement is correct?	d
a.	Oral route is a route of emergency	
b.	In case of intravenous route self-injection is possible	
c.	Depot preparations are not possible with subcutaneous route	
d.	Liver is bypassed by sublingual route	
45.	The advantage of a combination of Levodopa with Carbidopa is _____ .	d
a.	Decreases the peripheral decarboxylation of Carbidopa	
b.	Increases the central decarboxylation of Levodopa	
c.	Decreases the half-life of Levodopa	
d.	Decreases the peripheral decarboxylation of Levodopa	
46.	Benzodiazepines fail to exert the therapeutic use in _____ .	d
a.	Insomnia	

	b. Epilepsy	
	c. Anxiety	
	d. Neurodegenerative disease	
47.	Receptors perform the following function/functions:	c
	a. Ligand recognition	
	b. Signal transduction	
	c. Ligand recognition and signal transduction	
	d. Disposal of agonists and antagonists	
48.	If the effect of the combination of two drugs is equal to the sum of their individual effects, the two drugs are exhibiting _____ .	b
	a. Potentiation	
	b. Synergism	
	c. Cross tolerance	
	d. Antagonism	
49.	Latanoprost is used in the treatment of _____ .	b
	a. Myasthenia gravis	
	b. Glaucoma	
	c. Alzheimer's disease	
	d. Epilepsy	
50.	The drawback of nitrous oxide as anesthetic agent is	a
	a. It may lead to diffusion hypoxia	
	b. It has hangover effect	
	c. It is highly explosive	
	d. Incompatibility with other anesthetic agents	
51.	The morphine exerts _____ effect	a
	a. Miosis	
	b. Increased motility	
	c. Respiratory stimulation	
	d. Algesia	
52.	The most unwanted stage of anaesthesia which can be escaped with newer anaesthetic agents.	b
	a. Stage of analgesia	
	b. Stage of delirium	
	c. Medullary paralysis	
	d. Surgical anaesthesia	
53.	An example of depolarizing blocker include _____ .	a
	a. Succinylcholine	
	b. Pancuronium	
	c. Mivacurium	
	d. Dantrolene sodium	
54.	The drug useful in Parkinson's disease is _____ .	a
	a. Levodopa	
	b. Chlorpromazine	
	c. Diazepam	
	d. Procaine	
55.	Which of the following is a nuclear receptor?	c
	a. Muscarinic cholinergic receptor	
	b. Nicotinic cholinergic receptor	
	c. Glucocorticoid receptor	

	d. Insulin receptor	
56.	An example of CNS stimulant drug is _____ .	a
	a. Amphetamine	
	b. Phenobarbitone	
	c. Oxazepam	
	d. Lithium	
57.	“Foetal hydantoin syndrome” is an adverse effect of _____ .	c
	a. Valproic acid	
	b. Alcohol	
	c. Phenytoin	
	d. Ethosuximide	
58.	Which of the following is a G protein coupled receptor?	a
	a. Muscarinic cholinergic receptor	
	b. Nicotinic cholinergic receptor	
	c. Glucocorticoid receptor	
	d. Insulin receptor	
59.	Which of the following statement is correct?	c
	a. Highly hydrophilic drugs can cross the BBB	
	b. Acidic drugs remain in unionized form more in basic pH	
	c. Absorption from s.c. site is slower than that from i.m. site	
	d. Facilitated diffusion requires energy	
60.	The mechanism of disulfiram in alcohol abstinence is _____ .	a
	a. Aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibition	
	b. Alcohol dehydrogenase inhibitor	
	c. Acid dehydrogenase inhibitor	
	d. Ester dehydrogenase inhibitor	
61.	Glutathione conjugation detoxifies which of the following drug?	c
	a. Proguanil	
	b. Acetazolamide	
	c. Paracetamol	
	d. Dopamine	
62.	Carvedilol is a _____	d
	a. Alpha blocker	
	b. Beta1 selective blocker	
	c. Muscarinic blocker	
	d. Alpha + Beta blocker	
63.	Thiopental is a _____ Barbiturate	a
	a. Ultra short acting	
	b. Intermediate acting	
	c. Long acting	
	d. Short acting	
64.	The following is a selective 5HT4 agonist	a
	a. Buspirone	
	b. Sumatriptan	
	c. Cisapride	
	d. Clozapine	
65.	Atypical antipsychotics are preferred over typical antipsychotics mainly because _____.	d
	a. Atypical antipsychotics are potent dopamine blockers	

	b. Atypical antipsychotics are specific dopamine receptor blocking	
	c. Excreted unchanged in the urine	
	d. Minimal extrapyramidal side effect	
66.	The following receptor type has 7 helical membrane-spanning amino acid segments with 3 extracellular and 3 intracellular loops:	a
	a. Metabotropic Receptor	
	b. Ionotropic Receptor	
	c. Nuclear Receptor	
	d. Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor	
67.	Pharmacokinetics is the study of:	a
	a. What the body does to the drug	
	b. What is the rate and extent of absorption	
	c. What the drug does to the body	
	d. What is the rate of metabolism	
68.	Gabapentin acts by _____ .	d
	a. Inhibiting the degradation of GABA	
	b. Acting as an agonist at the GABA receptor	
	c. Decreasing the release of GABA	
	d. Enhances GABA release	
69.	Dry, flushed and hot skin, dilated pupil, photophobia, dry mouth, excitement, convulsions and coma are the manifestations of _____	c
	a. Organophosphate poisoning	
	b. Morphine poisoning	
	c. Belladonna poisoning	
	d. Heavy metal poisoning	
70.	Which of the following statement is correct for Atropine?	d
	a. It produces miosis	
	b. It is safer in elderly males	
	c. It is used in the treatment of Glaucoma	
	d. It is the specific antidote for anti-ChE poisoning	
71.	Down regulation of receptors can occur as a consequence of _____ .	a
	a. Continuous use of agonists	
	b. Continuous use of antagonists	
	c. Denervation	
	d. Chronic use of CNS depressants	
72.	Monoamine oxidase B subtype cause oxidation of _____ .	d
	a. Histamine	
	b. Hydroxytryptamine	
	c. Adrenaline	
	d. Phenylethylamine	
73.	Which of the following statement is correct for neuromuscular blocking agents?	b
	a. Induces bronchodilatation	
	b. Produces respiratory paralysis and prolonged apnoea	
	c. Produces malignant hyperthermia	
	d. Acts by uncoupling the muscle contraction from depolarization of the membrane	
74.	Essential Medicines are:	a
	a. those that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population	

b.	those that are available in all the health care centers	
c.	those that are safe to be used in all the individuals	
d.	those that do not show any adverse effects	
75.	Which of the following statement is correct with respect to microsomal enzyme induction?	c
a.	Displacement interactions are possible	
b.	Takes place within a few seconds	
c.	Synthesis of the enzyme is increased	
d.	Decrease the intensity of action of drugs that are activated in the body	
76.	Which of the statement is correct?	d
a.	Larger fibres are more sensitive to LA action than smaller fibres	
b.	LA often affords adequate pain control in inflamed tissues	
c.	LAs produce a sequence of depression followed by stimulation	
d.	LAs act by stabilizing the Na ⁺ channel in the inactivated state	
77.	Side effect of SSRI include _____ .	b
a.	Hypertension	
b.	Sexual dysfunction	
c.	Tinnitus	
d.	Tremors	
78.	A partial agonist can antagonize the effects of a full agonist because it has _____ .	a
a.	High affinity but low intrinsic activity	
b.	Low affinity but high intrinsic activity	
c.	No affinity and low intrinsic activity	
d.	High affinity but no intrinsic activity	
79.	Drug that attains high concentration in bile include _____ .	a
a.	Ampicillin	
b.	Nitrous oxide	
c.	Potassium iodide	
d.	Probenecid	
80.	The only LA capable of anesthetizing intact skin is	b
a.	Tetracaine	
b.	Eutectic lidocaine/prilocaine	
c.	Benzocaine	
d.	Lidocaine	