

1. All the following about neuraminidase inhibitors are true **EXCEPT**:
 - A. They prevent the release of new virions
 - B. They are effective against influenza type A and B
 - C. Oseltamivir is administered orally
 - D. Zanamivir is given intranasally
 - E. Zanamivir can be given to patients with asthma

2. All following about therapy of hepatic viral infections are true **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Antiviral agents are available only for hepatitis B & C
 - B. Chronic hepatitis B is treated with lamivudine
 - C. Chronic hepatitis C is treated with interferon alpha & ribavirin
 - D. Interferon is administered orally
 - E. Interferon can produce flu-like symptoms

3. All following about treatment of herpesvirus infections are true **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Herpes simplex infection type 1 is treated topically
 - B. Herpes simplex infection type 2 is treated orally
 - C. Herpes zoster (shingles) requires systemic antiviral therapy
 - D. Chickenpox in adults requires antiviral agents
 - E. Chickenpox in children requires antiviral drugs

4. All the following about antiviral drugs are true **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Amantadine is used in treatment of influenza type A
 - B. Ribavirin is used to treat severe RSV infection in children
 - C. Acyclovir is used for therapy of genital herpes infections
 - D. Zidovudine is used for treatment of HIV infection
 - E. Lamivudine is used for treatment of herpesvirus infection

5. All following antifungal drugs are used for cutaneous mycoses **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Terbinafine
 - B. Nystatin
 - C. Miconazole
 - D. Clotrimazole
 - E. Fluocytosine

6. All the following regarding amphotericin B are true **EXCEPT**:
 - A. Is drug of choice for systemic mycoses
 - B. Is administered by IV infusion
 - C. Is soluble in water
 - D. Can be given intrathecally
 - E. Is associated with thrombophlebitis

7. All following regarding Ketoconazole are true **EXCEPT**:
 - A. It blocks demethylation of lanosterol to ergosterol
 - B. Decreases testosterone and cortisol production
 - C. Is administered only orally
 - D. Is contraindicated during pregnancy
 - E. Ketoconazole has fewer side effects than itraconazole

8. All the following regarding antiviral drugs are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Terbinafine is used to treat dermatophytoses
- B. Itraconazole is given for treatment of fungal infection of nails
- C. Nystatin is used to treat candida infections
- D. Flucytosine is used for therapy of serious systemic mycoses
- E. Fluconazole is given prophylactically in patients in intensive care unit

9. All following about type A adverse drug reactions are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Can be predicted
- B. Are idiosyncratic
- C. Are dose related
- D. Are due to augmentation of pharmacological effect of drug
- E. Warfarin-induced bleeding is an example of type A

10. All the following statement about sulphadiazine are correct **EXCEPT**:

- A. It's a short acting sulpha
- B. It should be given parentally
- C. Useful in treatment of meningitis with penicillin combination
- D. Useful in treatment of toxoplasmosis with pyrimethamine combination
- E. Useful topically in treatment of infected burns and leg ulcers

11. All the following about sulpha drugs are correct **EXCEPT**:

- A. Inhibit conversion of PABA into folic acid
- B. Should be avoided in epilepsy
- C. Should be avoided in late pregnancy
- D. Should be avoided in newborn babies
- E. May produce Steven Johnson syndrome

12. All the following therapeutic uses of co-trimoxazole are correct **EXCEPT**:

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Gonorrhoea
- C. Enteric fever
- D. Bacillary dysentery
- E. Pneumococcal meningitis

13. Which of the following drugs is A mixed α and β blocker:

- A. Metoprolol
- B. Atenolol
- C. Acebutalol
- D. Propranolol
- E. Labetalol

27. All the following statements about propranolol are correct **EXCEPT**:

- A. Is highly lipid-soluble
- B. Is well absorbed and readily crosses BBB into CNS
- C. Has high apparent of volume distribution
- D. Produces nightmares when used in high doses
- E. Is a hepatic enzyme inhibitor

28. All the following statement about atenolol are correct **EXCEPT**:

- A. Is water-soluble agent

- B. Less subjected to liver metabolism
- C. Excreted unchanged in urine
- D. High incidence of central adverse effects
- E. Less widely distributed

29. All the following therapeutic uses of β blocker are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Propranolol: Hyperthyroidism
- B. Timolol: Glaucoma
- C. Pindolol: acute attack of migraine
- D. Propranolol: Chronic anxiety
- E. Atenolol: Arrhythmias

30. All the following are contraindications of β blocker are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Ischemic heart disease
- B. Asthma
- C. Heart block
- D. Severe heart failure
- E. Late pregnancy

31. All the following pharmacodynamic effects of β blocker are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Decrease hepatic blood flow during chronic therapy
- B. Reduce heart rate and contractility
- C. Decrease renin release by juxtaglomerular apparatus
- D. Decrease cardiac output and oxygen consumption
- E. Decrease uterine contractions

32. All the following drugs are associated with teratogenicity during pregnancy EXCEPT:

- A. Thalidomide
- B. Paracetamol
- C. Lithium
- D. Steroids
- E. Warfarin

33. All the following statements about cholinomimetics are true EXCEPT:

- A. Pyridostigmine improves muscle weakness in myasthenia gravis
- B. Pilocarpine reduces intraocular pressure
- C. Bethanechol improves intestinal motility
- D. Edrophonium reduces salivary secretion
- E. Donepezil improves cognitive functions in Alzheimer disease

34. All the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A. Pralidoxime is useful in organophosphorous insecticide poisoning
- B. Atropine is useful in organophosphorous insecticide poisoning
- C. Neostigmine is useful as an antidote to irreversible NM blocker poisoning
- D. Edrophonium aggravates muscle weakness in cholinergic crisis
- E. Atropine overdose may cause hot flushed dry skin

35. All the following about anti-muscarinics are true EXCEPT:

- A. Benztropine is useful in acute dystonia reactions

- B. Benzhexol aggravates mild Parkinson's disease
- C. Ipratropium is useful in bronchial asthma
- D. Hyoscine is useful in biliary colic
- E. They decrease intestinal motility

36. All the following statements about sympathomimetics are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Isoprenaline is useful in heart failure following acute myocardial infarction
- B. Cocaine inhibits noradrenaline reuptake by adrenergic neurons
- C. Salmeterol is useful in prophylaxis of nocturnal asthma
- D. Dopamine is useful in shock with oliguria
- E. Salbutamole is useful in heart failure

37. All the following statements about drugs & eye are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Echothiophate enhances drainage of aqueous humour
- B. Atropine impairs drainage of aqueous humour
- C. Pilocarpine enhances drainage of aqueous humour
- D. Timolol impairs drainage of aqueous humour
- E. Adrenaline reduces aqueous humour production

38. All the following statements about adrenaline are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Is a physiological antagonist to histamine in anaphylactic shock
- B. Inhibits release of vasoactive substances from mast cells
- C. Should be avoided in patients using tricyclic antidepressants
- D. Increases splanchnic blood flow
- E. Enhances platelet aggregation

39. The following may be therapeutic indications of α -blockers **EXCEPT**:

- A. Heart failure
- B. Clonidine withdrawal
- C. Prophylaxis of migraine
- D. Benign prostatic hypertrophy
- E. Hypertensive crisis of pheochromocytoma

40. All the following about sympathomimetics are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Amphetamine produces sedation in hyperkinetic children
- B. Amphetamine produces alertness in narcoleptic patients
- C. Tyramine blocks noradrenaline reuptake 1
- D. Salbutamole prevents premature labour
- E. Salbutamole produces vasodilatation of skeletal blood vessels

41. All the following about antimicrobials in children are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Chloramphenicol causes gray baby syndrome in neonates
- B. Sulpha compounds causes kernicterus in neonates
- C. Doxycycline causes yellow discolouration of teeth in children
- D. Quinolones retard growth in children
- E. Metronidazole causes antibiotic-associated colitis in children

42. All the following may be adverse effects of the drugs **EXCEPT**:

- A. Chloramphenicol: aplastic anaemia
- B. Amoxicillin: non-allergic rash in infectious mononucleosis

- C. Aminoglycosides: nephrotoxicity
- D. Clarithromycin: ototoxicity
- E. Ciprofloxacin: haemolysis in patients with G6PD deficiency

43. All the following statements are true

EXCEPT:

- A. Ampicillin is useful for UTI during pregnancy
- B. Benzylpenicillin is indicated in Neisseria meningitis
- C. Procaine penicillin is indicated in streptococcal tonsillitis
- D. Flucloxacillin is indicated in Shigellosis
- E. Coamoxiclav is indicated in penicillinase-producing staphylococcal infections

44. All the following are indicated in Pseudomonas aeruginosa infections

EXCEPT:

- A. Piperacillin
- B. Gentamicin
- C. Cefotaxime
- D. Neomycin
- E. Cefepime

45. All the followings are useful drug combinations EXCEPT:

- A. Penicillin, gentamicin & metronidazole
- B. Benzylpenicillin & cloxacillin
- C. Amoxicillin & clavulonic acid
- D. Gentamicin & cephalosporin
- E. Clindamycin & ampicillin

46. Tetracycline is indicated in all the following conditions

EXCEPT:

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Nonspecific urethritis
- C. Syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion
- D. Acne rosacea
- E. Gas gangrene

47. All the following about penicillin pharmacokinetics are true EXCEPT:

- A. Penicillin V is acid stable
- B. Amoxicillin absorption is unimpaired by food
- C. Smaller doses should be used in the presence of renal impairment
- D. Probenecid enhances tubular secretion of penicillin G
- E. Large therapeutic doses are safe in the presence of liver impairment

48. All the following are indications of cefotaxime EXCEPT:

- A. Meningococcal meningitis
- B. Mycoplasma pneumonia
- C. Septicaemia
- D. Biliary tract infections
- E. Gonorrhoea

49. All the following statements about cephalosporins are true EXCEPT:

- A. Cefepime is useful against Pseudomonas infections
- B. Cephalexin is useful against staphylococcal infections
- C. Cefoxitin is useful against aerobic infections
- D. Cephixime is useful against pneumococcal meningitis
- E. Ceftriaxone is given once daily parenterally

50. All the following statements about the aminoglycosides are true EXCEPT:

- A. Are useful in bacterial eye infections
- B. Are useful orally for bowel sterilization
- C. Are useful against serious anaerobic bacterial infections
- D. May produce neurotoxicity
- E. Smaller doses are used in renal impairment

51. All the following statements about erythromycins are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Erythromycin is indicated in Legionnaire's disease
- B. Azithromycin is indicated in gonorrhoea
- C. Erythromycins can produce hepatitis
- D. Clarithromycin is indicated in Chlamydia pneumonia
- E. Clarithromycin should be avoided in patients with peptic ulceration

52. All the following statements about clindamycin are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Inhibits bacterial protein synthesis
- B. Is useful in teeth infections
- C. Is useful in mixed anaerobic infections of the abdomen
- D. Produces cross allergy with penicillins & cephalosporins
- E. Frequently produces antibiotic-associated colitis

53. All the following are effective in Haemophilus influenzae meningitis

EXCEPT:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. Cefuroxime | D. Chloramphenicol |
| B. Ampicillin | E. Netlimicin |
| C. Cefepime | |

54. All the following about vancomycin are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Is effective against anaerobic Gram +ve bacteria
- B. Is effective against multi-resistant staphylococcal infections
- C. Is effective orally in eliminating Clostridia difficile bacteria
- D. Is well absorbed from the GIT
- E. Produces red man syndrome when given by rapid IV infusion

55. All the following statements about ciprofloxacin are true

EXCEPT:

- A. Is indicated in enteric fever
- B. Is indicated in serious bone infections
- C. Is indicated in Legionnaire's disease
- D. Is indicated in respiratory tract infections in children
- E. May produce rupture of Achilles tendon

56. All the following statements about sulpha compounds are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Sulphacetamide is useful in bacterial eye infections
- B. Sulphasalazine is useful in ulcerative colitis
- C. Crystalluria can be prevented by urine acidification
- D. Should be avoided in patients with G6PD deficiency
- E. Should be avoided during late pregnancy

57. All the following are therapeutic indications of β -blockers **EXCEPT**:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Essential hypertension | D. Chronic anxiety |
|---------------------------|--------------------|

- B. Essential tremor
- C. Peripheral vascular disease
- E. Moderate heart failure

58. All the following statements about beta-blockers are true EXCEPT:

- A. Pindolol has intrinsic sympathomimetic activity
- B. Metoprolol is safe in liver impairment
- C. Atenolol should be avoided in renal impairment
- D. Atenolol should be avoided during late pregnancy
- E. They should be avoided in severe heart failure

59. Drug is a weak organic acid that is 50% bound to plasma proteins. The following may decrease the rate of its renal excretion EXCEPT:

- A. Hypovolemia
- B. CL_{cr} 30 ml/min
- C. Probenecid administration
- D. Acidic urine
- E. Nephrotic syndrome

60. The following may decrease the rate of liver metabolism of drugs EXCEPT:

- A. Competition by another drug for same metabolizing enzyme
- B. Congestive heart failure
- C. Ciprofloxacin
- D. Chronic alcoholism
- E. High water solubility of drugs

61. In studying the graded dose-response curves of similar acting receptor agonists, it was found that 200 mg of drug produces similar maximal response to that of 50 mg drug Y. Which one of the following is false?

- A. The receptor affinity of drug is higher than that of Y
- B. Drug Y has intrinsic activity equal to that of
- C. The dose response curve of drug lies to the right of that of Y
- D. Drug is not a partial agonist at the receptors
- E. Slope of effect of or Y can be calculated by Hill's coefficient

62. Drug tolerance: One of the following is false?

- A. It is associated with receptor down-regulation following many days of drug use
- B. It may develop within hours after continued IV infusion of direct receptor agonist
- C. Enhanced liver drug metabolism contributes to development of rapid tolerance
- D. Physiological regulation can contribute to drug tolerance
- E. Rapid tolerance can occur with frequent use of some indirect sympathomimetics

63. The following can be obtained from individual dose-response curve of agonist drugs EXCEPT:

- A. Maximal efficacy
- B. Type of pharmacological antagonism
- C. Drug selectivity
- D. Potency of agonist

E. TD_{50} of agonist drug

64. In first-order drug kinetics: Which of the following is false?

- A. The amount of drug eliminated per unit time is variable
- B. Drug plasma half-life is unchanged with large frequent doses
- C. The time needed to reach about 90% of steady state is about 3.2 half-lives
- D. Drug plasma fluctuations can be increased by shortening the dose interval
- E. Drug accumulation factor in repeated dosing will predict the ratio of maximal drug level at steady state to that after first dose

65. Drug follows first order kinetics. Its V_d is 0.5 L/Kg and its total CL is 5 L/h. It was given IM to a 70 Kg patient in a dose of 600 mg every 12 h. The time (in h) needed to reach the steady state would be about :

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 25
- E. 35

66. Measurement of drug plasma level is indicated to guide therapeutic effect and safety of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Lithium in treatment of mania
- B. Digoxin in treatment of heart failure
- C. Warfarin as oral anticoagulant
- D. Cyclosporine as immunosuppressant after kidney transplant
- E. Gentamicin in treatment of serious infections

67. Angiotensin II: Which one of the following is false?

- A. It can mediate remodeling of heart and blood vessels in hypertension
- B. Its production is increased with reduction in renal perfusion in hypovolemia
- C. It constricts the efferent glomerular arterioles
- D. It increases release of noradrenaline from peripheral sympathetic nerves
- E. It acts on CNS to inhibit thirst and drinking

68. One of the following is false about brain natriuretic peptide:

- A. It increases release of nitric oxide from vascular endothelium
- B. It decreases aldosterone secretion and inhibits its action on kidney
- C. Its effects are produced by nesiritide
- D. It is quickly inactivated by neutral endopeptidases
- E. Its blood level is correlated with severity of acute heart failure

69. The following are true of nitric oxide EXCEPT:

- A. It has anti-mitogenic action in atherosclerosis
- B. It is released spontaneously from organic nitrates used in treating angina
- C. It can damage tissues by forming free radicals
- D. Its synthesis is enhanced by bacterial lipopolysaccharide in septic shock
- E. It increases cGMP in vascular smooth muscle

70. Albendazole: Which one of the following is false?

- A. interferes with transport of nutrients by microtubules of nematodes
- B. It has long acting hepatic metabolite
- C. It is effective in visceral larva migrans
- D. It may be effective in hydatid cysts caused by *Echinococcus granulosus*
- E. It is better absorbed from intestine than mebendazole and thiabendazole

71. One of the following is true of Primaquine in treating malaria :

- A. It is effective in suppressive prophylaxis in endemic areas of malaria
- B. It is effective in terminal prophylaxis of malaria
- C. It is hepato-toxic, and may cause jaundice at therapeutic doses
- D. It is not effective against hypnozoites in liver in *P. vivax* malaria
- E. It does not stop transmission of malaria by *Anopheles* mosquitoes

72. Chloroquine in malaria: Which one of the following is false?

- A. In malaria, it is concentrated in liver and RBC
- B. It can quickly within 12 h stop acute attack of malaria
- C. Resistance to it can result from its expulsion by membrane active transport
- D. It depletes the parasite from heme, and increases its hemozoin pigment
- E. Artesunate is effective orally for acute attacks of chloroquine-resistant malaria

73. The following match EXCEPT:

- A. Niclosamide: Eradication of cysts of *Entamoeba histolytica* in colon
- B. Sodium antimony gluconate: Visceral or cutaneous leishmaniasis
- C. Praziquantel: Spastic paralysis of Schistosomes
- D. Tinidazole: Eradication of trophozoites and cysts of *Giardia lamblia*
- E. Diethylcarbamazine: paralyzes and kills microfilariae of *Wuchereria bancrofti*