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Practice MCQ

First Year M. Pharm (Semester- I)

Subject: - Advanced Pharmacology I

Note: Each question is of two marks

1. Pick out the appropriate alimentary route of administration when passage of drugs through liver is minimized:
a) Oral
b) Transdermal
c) Rectal
d) Intraduodenal

2. Tolerance and drug resistance can be a consequence of:
a) Change in receptors, loss of them or exhaustion of mediators
b) Increased receptor sensitivity
c) Decreased metabolic degradation
d) Decreased renal tubular secretion

3. Conjugation is:
a) Process of drug reduction by special enzymes
b) Process of drug oxidation by special oxidases
c) Coupling of a drug with an endogenous substrate
d) Solubilization in lipids

4. If an agonist can produce submaximal effects and has moderate efficacy it's called:
a) Partial agonist
b) Antagonist
c) Agonist-antagonist
d) Full agonist

5. M3 receptor subtype is located:
a) In the myocardium
b) In sympathetic postganglionic neurons
c) On effector cell membranes of glandular and smooth muscle cells
d) On the motor end plates

6. Isoproterenol is:
a) Both an alfa- and beta-receptor agonist
b) beta1-selective agonist
c) beta2-selective agonist
d) Nonselective beta receptor agonist

7. Nondepolarisation neuromuscular blocking agents:
a) Block acetylcholine reuptake
b) Prevent access of the transmitter to its receptor and depolarization
c) Block transmission by an excess of a depolarizing agonist
d) All of the above

8. Indicate the sympathomimetic drug, which is used in a hypotensive emergency:
a) Xylometazoline
b) Ephedrine
c) Terbutaline
d) Phenylephrine

9. Which stage of sleep is responsible for the incidence of dreams?
a) REM sleep
b) Slow wave sleep
c) Stage 2NREM sleep
d) All of the above

10. Select the appropriate consideration for phenytoin:
a) It blocks sodium channels
b) It binds to an allosteric regulatory site on the GABA-BZ receptor and prolongs the openings of the Cl-channels
c) It effects on Ca2+ currents, reducing the low-threshold (T-type) current
d) It inhibits GABA-transaminase, which catalyzes the breakdown of GABA

11. The principal mechanism of action of antidepressant agents is:
a) Stabilization of dopamine and beta-adrenergic receptors
b) Inhibition of the storage of serotonin and epinephrine in the vesicles of presynaptic nerve endings
c) Blocking epinephrine or serotonin reuptake pumps
d) Stimulation of alfa2-norepinephrine receptors

12. Which of the following opioid receptor types is responsible for euphoria and respiratory depression?
a) Kappa-receptors
b) Delta-receptors

c) Mu-receptors
d) All of the above

13. All of the following statements regarding cardiac glycosides are true EXCEPT:
a) They inhibit the Na+/K+-ATPase and thereby increase intracellular Ca++ in myocardial cells
b) They cause a decrease in vagal tone
c) Children tolerate higher doses of digitalis than do adults
d) The most frequent cause of digitalis intoxication is concurrent administration of diuretics that deplete K+

14. The following agents are cardioselective beta1-adrenoceptor-blocking drugs labeled for use in angina, EXCEPT:
a) Metoprolol
b) Talinolol
c) Atenolol
d) Propranolol

15. An endogenous vasoconstrictor that can stimulate aldosterone release from suprarenal glands:
a) Angiotensinogen
b) Angiotensin I
c) Angiotensin II
d) Angiotensin-converting enzyme

16. Which of the following drugs belongs to coumarin derivatives?
a) Heparin
b) Enoxaparin
c) Dalteparin
d) Warfarin

17. The following statement about histamine is not correct:
a) It is the sole mediator of immediate hypersensitivity reaction
b) It plays no role in delayed hypersensitivity reaction
c) It serves as a neurotransmitter in the brain
d) All types of histamine receptors are G protein coupled receptors

18. Histamine exerts the following actions except:
A. Dilatation of large blood vessels
B. Dilatation of small blood vessels
C. Stimulation of isolated guineapig heart
D. Itching

19. The following H1 antihistaminic has additional anti 5-HT, anticholinergic, sedative and appetite stimu-lating properties:
A. Promethazine
B. Terfenadine
C. Cyproheptadine
D. Hydroxyzine

20. Fexofenadine differs from terfenadine in that:
A. It undergoes high first pass metabolism in liver
B. It is a prodrug
C. It does not block cardiac delayed rectifier K+ channels
D. It has high affinity for central H1 receptors

Answers:

1 (c)	2 (a)	3 (c)	4 (a)
5 (c)	6 (d)	7 (b)	8 (d)
9 (a)	10 (a)	11 (c)	12 (c)
13 (b)	14 (d)	15 (c)	16 (d)
17 (d)	18 (a)	19 (c)	20 (c)