

Unit - I

General Pharmacology

Part-01

1. Pharmacology is a branch which include the study of
 - (A) Pharmacodynamic
 - (B) Pharmacokinetic
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
2. Pharmacokinetic is all about study of
 - (A) “What does body do to the drugs”
 - (B) What does drug do to the body
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) What does body produce new action inside drugs?
3. Greek word “Dynamics” means
 - (A) Power
 - (B) Movement
 - (C) Both power and movement
 - (D) Inside the body
4. Pharmacodynamic means
 - (A) What does body do the drug
 - (B) What does drug do the body
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
5. ADME are examples of
 - (A) Pharmacokinetic
 - (B) Pharmacodynamic
 - (C) Pharmacotherapeutics
 - (D) Biopharmaceutics
6. Which of the following is/are function of drug?
 - (A) Diagnosis
 - (B) Treatment
 - (C) Prevention
 - (D) All of the above
7. Application of pharmacological information together with knowledge of the disease is called
 - (A) Pharmacology
 - (B) Pharmacokinetic
 - (C) Pharmacodynamic
 - (D) Pharmacotherapeutic

8. The scientific study of drugs in human is called
- (A) Clinical pharmacology (B) Pharmacotherapeutic
(C) Pharmacokinetics (D) Pharmacodynamic
9. Chemotherapy is the treatment of
- (A) Malignancy
(B) Infection
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Brain related chemical to treat it
10. Toxicology includes
- (A) Identification of poison
(B) Prevention of absorption of poison
(C) Treatment of poison
(D) All of the above
11. Which of the following is/are example of drugs obtained from natural source?
- (A) Opium (B) Belladonna
(C) Ephedra (D) All of the above
12. Which of the following is an example of alkaloid?
- (A) Morphine (B) Atropine
(C) Nicotine (D) All of the above
13. A drug which is obtained from the animal sources is
- (A) Adrenaline (B) Thyroxine
(C) Insulin (D) All of the above
14. Which of the following drug is NOT an example of a mineral source?
- (A) Atropine (B) Calcium salt
(C) Lithium carbonate (D) Magnesium hydroxide
15. Drugs that satisfy the priority health care need of the population is termed as
- (A) Essential drug (B) Orphan drugs
(C) Toxic drugs (D) All of the above
16. Drugs that are used in the treatment of rare disease/disorder is called
- (A) Essential drugs (B) Orphan drugs
(C) Scheduled drugs (D) Amended drugs

17. Which of the following is NOT an example of orphan drugs (Updated list)
- (A) Azacytidine (B) Busulfan
(C) Thiotepa (D) Amphotericin B
18. A drug that should be dispensed only on the prescription is included under
- (A) Orphan drug list (B) Scheduled drugs
(C) OTC products (D) None of the above
19. Which of the following dosage form is intended to be absorbed in the intestine?
- (A) Chewable tablets (B) Dispersible tablet
(C) Enteric Coated tablet (D) All of the above
20. Suppositories are used by which of the following route of administration
- (A) Oral Route (B) Sublingual Route
(C) Vaginal Route (D) Transdermal Route
21. Hydro-alcoholic solutions of drugs are called (Most specific answer is expected)
- (A) Emulsion (B) Suspension
(C) Elixirs (D) Syrup
22. Which of the following route of drug administration shows the faster effect?
- (A) Oral (B) Sublingual
(C) Buccal (D) Intravenous
23. Disadvantages of oral route is/are
- (A) Slower onset of action (B) Slower duration of action
(C) First pass metabolism (D) All of the above except B
24. Which of the following route will bypass the first-pass metabolism?
- (A) IM (B) Buccal
(C) IV (D) All of the above
25. Which of the following drug agents are given by inhalational routes?
- (A) General Anaesthesia
(B) Local Anaesthetics
(C) Antiasthmatic agents (All drug under this class)
(D) Local analgesic

26. In “parenteral” the word enteral stands for
(A) Intestine (B) Entry of drug
(C) Entry of drug into the brain (D) All are correct
27. Which of the following is correct regarding Dermojet?
(A) The needle is Highly required
(B) The needle is often required
(C) The needle is not required
(D) It is optional to use or not to use a needle
28. An example of drugs given by intradermal route is
(A) BCG
(B) Polio
(C) Titanus
(D) Rabies vaccine (Traditional)
29. The thickness of biological membrane is around
(A) 50 A (B) 60 A
(C) 100 A (D) 1000 A
30. Find the correct statement regarding passive diffusion
(A) Energy-dependent (B) Non energy dependent
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Based on endocytosis
31. Example of specialized transport is
(A) Endocytosis (B) Exocytosis
(C) Osmosis (D) Both (A) and (B)
32. Entry of glucose into muscle and fat cell is done by which of the following process
(A) Osmosis (B) Facilitated Diffusion
(C) Direct absorption (D) All of the above
33. Which of the following is/are factors affecting absorption?
(A) Aqueous solubility (B) Concentration
(C) Area of absorption surface (D) All of the above
34. The rate and extent of absorption of drug from its dosages from is called
(A) Bioequivalence (B) Bioavailability
(C) Biotransformation (D) Metabolism

35. Which of the following term is not associated with bioavailability?
(A) AUC (B) Duration of action
(C) T max (D) Interaction
36. The distribution of drug depends on
(A) Lipid solubility
(B) Ionization at physiology pH
(C) The extent of plasma and tissue protein binding
(D) All of the above
37. Which of the following barrier is not found in men?
(A) BBB (B) BTB
(C) BPB (D) None of the above
38. Which of the following barrier is not found in female?
(A) BBB (B) BTB
(C) BPB (D) All of the above
39. Which of the following drug has the highest plasma protein binding capacity?
(A) Flurazepam (B) Alprazolam
(C) Lorazepam (D) Diazepam
40. Which of the following drug is having 99% plasm protein binding affinity?
(A) Flurazepam (B) Minoxidil
(C) Albendazole (D) Diazepam
41. Which of the following is a metabolite of morphine?
(A) Morphine 6 glucuronide (B) Morphine 10 glucuronide
(C) Morphine 12 glucuronide (D) Morphine 03 glucuronide
42. A drug that is inactive at initial but converted to active metabolite after metabolism. This is called as
(A) Active drug (B) Prodrug
(C) Active prodrug (D) Pro-pro drug
43. Phase I reaction is also known as
(A) Nonsynthetic reaction (B) Functionalization reaction
(C) Conjugation (D) Both (A) and (B)
44. Oxidation is
(A) Addition of oxygen
(B) Addition of negatively charged radicles
(C) Removal of hydrogen
(D) All of the above

45. Which of the following drug get eliminates from saliva?
(A) Lithium (B) Potassium iodide
(C) Rifampin (D) All of the above
46. The formula for net renal excretion is
(A) (Glomerular Filtration + Tubular Secretion) - reabsorption
(B) (Glomerular Filtration ---- Tubular Secretion) - reabsorption
(C) (Glomerular Filtration + Tubular Secretion) + reabsorption
(D) (Glomerular Filtration - Tubular Secretion) + reabsorption
47. Find the correct option for a first-order reaction
(A) The rate of elimination is dependent on drug concentration
(B) The rate of elimination is not dependent on drug concentration
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
48. The single or quickly repeated dose given in the beginning to attain target concentration rapidly is called
(A) Target dose (B) Loading dose
(C) Maintenance (D) Tachyphylaxis
49. Which of the following is the principle of drug
(A) Stimulation (B) Depression
(C) Irritation (D) All of the above
50. Insulin therapy belongs to which of the following principle of drug action
(A) Stimulation (B) Depression
(C) Replacement (D) All of the above

Answer Key

General Pharmacology (Part-01)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
01	C = Both A and B	26	A = Intestine
02	A = What Does Body do to the Drug	27	C = The Needle is Not Required
03	A = Power	28	A = BCG
04	B = What Does Drug do to the Body	29	C = 100A
05	A = Pharmacokinetic	30	B = Non-Energy Dependent
06	D = All of the Above	31	D = Both A and B
07	D = Pharmacotherapeutic	32	B = Facilitated Diffusion
08	A = Clinical Pharmacology	33	D = All of the Above
09	C = Both A and B	34	B = Bioavailability
10	D = All of the Above	35	D = Interaction
11	D = All of the Above	36	D = All of the Above
12	D = All of the Above	37	C = BPB
13	D = All of the Above	38	B = BTB
14	A = Atropine	39	D = Diazepam
15	A = Essential Drug	40	D = Diazepam
16	B = Orphan Drug	41	A = Morphine 6 Glucuronide
17	D = Amphotericin B	42	B = Prodrug
18	B = Scheduled Drug	43	D = Both A and B
19	C = Enteric Coated Tablet	44	D = All of the Above
20	C = Vaginal Route	45	D = All of the Above
21	C = Elixir	46	A = (Glomerular Filtration + Tubular Secretion)- Reabsorption
22	D = Intravenous	47	A = The Rate of Elimination is Dependent on Drug Concentration
23	D = All of the Above Except B	48	B = All of the Above
24	D = All of the Above	49	D = All of the Above
25	A = General Anaesthetics	50	C = Replacement

Part-02

1. Which of the following is the mechanism of action of bulk laxative?
 - (A) By increasing physical mass
 - (B) By decreasing physical mass
 - (C) By stimulate bowel movement
 - (D) All of the above
2. The principle of “Activated Charcoal” is
 - (A) Absorption
 - (B) Adsorption
 - (C) Both absorption and adsorption
 - (D) Increasing the movement of poison
3. Which of the following is/are non – competitive inhibitors of the enzyme
 - (A) Acetazolamide
 - (B) Disulfiram
 - (C) Digoxin
 - (D) All of the above
4. Disulfiram produces its action by affecting
 - (A) Carbonic anhydrase
 - (B) Aldehyde dehydrogenase
 - (C) Phosphodiesterase
 - (D) All of the above
5. HMG CoA Reductase is inhibited by
 - (A) Lovastatin
 - (B) Sildenafil
 - (C) Disulfiram
 - (D) Acetazolamide
6. Which of the following is NOT correct statement regarding receptors?
 - (A) Micro molecule
 - (B) Macro molecule
 - (C) Located on either surface or inside the cells
 - (D) Serves to recognize signal molecule
7. An agent which activates a receptor to produce an effect similar to that of the physiological signal molecule is called as
 - (A) Agonist
 - (B) Antagonist
 - (C) Partial Agonist
 - (D) Ligand

8. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about partial agonist?
- (A) Produce submaximal response
 - (B) Produce maximal response
 - (C) Antagonize the action of full agonist
 - (D) All are correct
9. Receptor occupation theory was given by
- (A) Clark 1937
 - (B) Clark 1947
 - (C) Clark 1957
 - (D) Clark 1967
10. What is the nature of receptor
- (A) Carbohydrate
 - (B) Protein
 - (C) Fat
 - (D) Minerals
11. Receptor for which no endogenous mediator or ligand is present, is known as
- (A) Unoccupied receptors
 - (B) Orphan receptor
 - (C) Intracellular receptors
 - (D) Extracellular receptors
12. Classification of histamine receptors as H_1 and H_2 is based on which type of classification
- (A) Tissue distribution
 - (B) Pharmacological criteria
 - (C) Ligand binding
 - (D) Transducer pathway
13. Beta₁ receptor is located in
- (A) Cardiac
 - (B) Bronchial
 - (C) Intestinal
 - (D) All of the above
14. The site which binds specific drugs but no pharmacological response is elicited is called
- (A) Orphan receptor
 - (B) Silence receptor
 - (C) G protein receptor
 - (D) None of the above
15. How many extracellular loops are present in G-Protein coupled receptor?
- (A) 01
 - (B) 02
 - (C) 03
 - (D) 04
16. How many intracellular loops are present in G-Protein coupled receptor?
- (A) 01
 - (B) 02
 - (C) 03
 - (D) 04

17. How many Alfa helical membranes are present in G-Protein coupled receptor
- (A) 01 (B) 03
(C) 06 (D) 07
18. Which of the following type of G-protein action is seen as calcium channel inhibition?
- (A) G_s (B) G_i
(C) G_o (D) G_q
19. Phospholipase C activation action is given by which of the following type of G-protein
- (A) G_s (B) G_i
(C) G_o (D) G_q
20. Ion channel receptors are
- (A) Cell surface receptor
(B) Called Ligand-gated receptor
(C) Intracellular receptor
(D) Both (A) and (B)
21. Entry of positive ion inside cell is termed as
- (A) Polarization (B) Depolarization
(C) Hyperpolarization (D) Resting potential
22. Entry of negative ions inside cell is termed as
- (A) Polarization (B) Depolarization
(C) Hyperpolarization (D) Resting potential
23. The entry of many more negative ions inside the cell is termed as
- (A) Polarization (B) Depolarization
(C) Hyperpolarization (D) Resting potential
24. Which of the following are examples of intracellular receptor-mediated process?
- (A) Glucocorticoids (B) Androgens
(C) Estrogens (D) All of the above
25. The term "Downregulation" is related to
- (A) Receptors
(B) Enzymes
(C) Protein synthesis
(D) Cellular Regulation including translations

26. "Upregulation" and "Downregulation" terms are used to denote
- (A) Increase or decrease in a type of receptors
 - (B) Increase or decrease in the number of enzymes
 - (C) Increase or decrease in the number of receptors
 - (D) Increase or decrease in a type of enzyme
27. Which of the following is NOT a function of receptors?
- (A) To amplifying the signals
 - (B) To initiate the apoptosis automatically
 - (C) To produces new biological action
 - (D) Both B and C
28. Median lethal dose divided by median effective dose is a formula of
- (A) Therapeutic window
 - (B) Therapeutic Index
 - (C) Refractive index
 - (D) Teratogenic index
29. The meaning of "Syn" in the term synergism is
- (A) Apart
 - (B) Separately
 - (C) Together
 - (D) Differently
30. Effect of drug A+B = Effect of drug A+ Effect of drug B is called as
- (A) Additive
 - (B) Super additive
 - (C) Potentiation
 - (D) Both A and B
31. Which of the following is an example of Superaadditive?
- (A) Acetylcholine + physostigmine
 - (B) Levodopa + carbidopa
 - (C) Tyramine + MAO Inhibitor
 - (D) All of the above are correct
32. Which of the following is an example of physical antagonism?
- (A) Charcoal adsorb alkaloid
 - (B) KMnO_4 absorb poison
 - (C) Charcoal absorb poison
 - (D) All of the correct
33. Tannins + Alkaloid = insoluble alkaloidal tannate is an example of
- (A) Physical antagonism
 - (B) Chemical antagonism
 - (C) Physiological antagonism
 - (D) None of the above because it is a chemical reaction

34. Which of the following combination may react when mixed in the same syringe
- (A) Thiopentone sodium+ Succinylcholine chloride
 - (B) Penicillin G Sodium + Succinylcholine chloride
 - (C) Heparin + penicillin
 - (D) All of the above
35. Find the suitable antagonism type for- “Histamine and Adrenaline on bronchial muscle and on BP”
- (A) Physical
 - (B) Chemical
 - (C) Physiological
 - (D) Receptor
36. Which of the following is/are examples of physiological antagonism?
- (A) Hydrochlorothiazide and amiloride on urinary potassium excretion
 - (B) Glucagon and Insulin on blood sugar level
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
37. Which of the following is/are examples of non-competitive antagonism?
- (A) Diazepam-Bicuculline
 - (B) Ach-Atropine
 - (C) Morphine-Naloxone
 - (D) Charcoal-poison
38. The positive effect of agent (Not a Drug) on the basis of positive thought is called as-
- (A) Nocebo
 - (B) Adlibidum
 - (C) Placebo
 - (D) Libido effect
39. The negative effect of agent (Not a Drug) on the basis of negative thought is called as-
- (A) Nocebo
 - (B) Adlibidum
 - (C) Placebo
 - (D) Libido effect
40. “Head injury patient is prone to go into respiratory failure with a normal dose of morphine”
- (A) Correct
 - (B) False
41. Requirement of a higher dose of a drug to produce a given response, the situation is termed
- (A) Dependence
 - (B) Addiction Tolerance
 - (C) Tolerance
 - (D) Drug abuse

42. "Alcohols are generally tolerant to barbiturate" this is an example of
(A) Dependence (B) Tolerance
(C) Cross-tolerance (D) Addiction
43. Phase 01 clinical trial is done for assessment of
(A) Safety (B) Efficacy
(C) Both Safety and efficacy (D) None of the above
44. Phase 04 clinical trial is also known as
(A) Post marketed trial (B) Micro phase
(C) Safety assessment trial (D) All of the above
45. Phase 03 clinical trial is done for (Most accurate answer is expected)
(A) Micro dosing (B) Therapeutic confirmation
(C) Human pharmacology and safety (D) Data gathering study
46. Type B drug reaction is also known as
(A) Predictable ADR (B) Augmented ADR
(C) Bizarre ADR (D) All of the above
47. Type 01 allergic reaction is also called as
(A) Cytotoxic (B) Arthurs
(C) Anaphylactic (D) Cell mediated
48. Unwanted effect of drug on developing fetus is called
(A) Mutagenicity (B) Anaphylaxis
(C) Teratogenicity (D) Genotoxicity
49. The process of a sudden change in the sequence of genes is called (Most specific answer)
(A) Teratogenicity (B) Mutation
(C) Mutagens (D) Mutagenicity
50. Which of the following is an example of drug-induced disease?
(A) Peptic ulcer by NSAID
(B) Parkinson by phenothiazine
(C) Hepatitis by isoniazid
(D) All of the above

Answer Key

General Pharmacology (Part-02)

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
01	A = By Increasing Physical Mass	26	C = Increase or Decrease in Number of Receptor
02	B = Adsorption	27	D = Both B and C
03	D = All of the Above	28	B = Therapeutic Index
04	B = Aldehyde Dehydrogenase	29	C = Together
05	A = Lovastatin	30	D = Both A and B
06	A = Micro Molecule	31	D = All of the Above are Correct
07	A = Agonist	32	A = Charcoal Adsorb Alkaloid
08	B = Produce Maximal Response	33	B = Chemical Antagonism
09	A = Clark 1937	34	D = All of the Above
10	B = Protein	35	D = Receptor
11	B = Orphan Receptor	36	C = Both A and B
12	B = Pharmacological Criteria	37	A = Diazepam-Bicuculline
13	A = Cardiac	38	C = Placebo
14	B = Silence Receptor	39	A = Nocebo
15	C = 03	40	A = Correct
16	C = 03	41	C = Tolerance
17	D = 07	42	A = Dependence
18	C = G _o	43	A = Safety
19	A = G _s	44	A = Post Market Trial
20	D = Both A and B	45	B = Therapeutic Conformation
21	B = Depolarization	46	C = Bizarre ADR
22	A = Polarization	47	C = Anaphylactic
23	C = Hyperpolarization	48	C = Teratogenicity
24	D = All of the Above	49	B = Mutation
25	A = Receptors	50	D = All of the Above