

CBCS/CBGS Pharmaceutical Chemistry Semester VI Question Bank

1. Following is a first generation cephalosporin antibiotic?

- a) Cefixime
- b) Cefuroxime
- c) Cefmetazoline
- d) Cephalexin

2. Following is acid stable antibiotic?

- a) Ticarcillin
- b) Methicillin
- c) Penicillin G
- d) Oxacillin

3. Cephalosporins inhibits following enzymes?

- a) Transpeptidase
- b) Oxidase
- c) Beta lactamase
- d) Reductase

4. Following antibiotics isolated from streptomyces bacteria?

- a) Penicillin G
- b) Penicillin V
- c) Cephalosporins
- d) Tetracyclin

5. Example of second messenger effect

- a) increases in cAMP Intracellular concentration
- b) Changes in intracellular calcium concentration
- c) Phosphoinositide effects
- d) Changes in intracellular magnesium concentration

6. EC50 mainly reflexes a drug's

- a) Maximal effect
- b) Potency
- c) Lethality
- d) Safety

7. Physiological process mediated by the cyclic AMP

- a) A carbohydrate breakdown by the liver
- b) Decreased heart rate
- c) Increased contractility
- d) Smooth muscle relaxation

8. Nitric oxide mediates this effect on vascular smooth muscles

- a) Smooth muscle relaxation
- b) Smooth muscle contraction
- c) Decreased Heart Rate
- d) Increased Heart Rate

9. Most common drug used in leprosy is

- a) Dapson
- b) Clofazimine

- c) Ethionamide
- d) Ofloxacin

10. Pigmentation and Ichthyosis side effects of

- a) Clofazimine
- b) Rifampicin
- c) Dapsone
- d) Ethionamide

11. The common side effect of Dapsone is

- a) Haemolytic anaemia
- b) Thrombocytopenia
- c) Cyanosis
- d) Bone marrow depression

12. Which of the following anti-leprosy drug causes skin ichthyosis

- a) Rifampicin
- b) Dapsone
- c) Ethionamide
- d) Clofazimine

13. Which drug is used as an antimalarial as well as anti leprotic drug?

- a) Dapsone
- b) Chloroquine
- c) Clofazimine
- d) Amodiaquin

14. Which antimalarial drug is safe in pregnancy

- a) Tetracycline
- b) Quinine
- c) Chloroquine
- d) Both b & c

15. Prolonged administration of which antimalarial drug causes myopathy, ototoxicity, retinopathy?

- a) Chloroquine
- b) Artesunate
- c) Quinine
- d) Mefloquine

16. Adverse effect of quinine is

- a) Depression
- b) Cinchonism
- c) Diarrhoea
- d) Optic nerve damage

17. Which of the following drug prolong half-life of INH ?

- a) PAS
- B) Cycloserine
- c) Rifampin
- d) kanamycine

18. Which of the following is not true for rifabutin when compared to rifampicin?

- a) Rifabutin has a longer half life than rifampin

- b) Rifabutine is more effective against newly diagnosed TB
- c) Rifabutine has lesser incidence of drug interactions
- d) Rifampicin is more effective against MAC as compared to rifabutin

19. Anti TB drug associated with maximum ocular side effects is

- a) Rifampicin
- b) Isoniazid
- c) Ethambutol
- d) Pyrazinamide

20. Which anti-tubercular drug causes hyperuricemia

- a) Isoniazid
- b) Rifampicin
- c) Pyrazinamide
- d) Ethambutol

21. Round worm infection is best treated with

- a) Metronidazole
- b) Mebendazole
- c) Albendazole
- d) Pyrantel pamoate

22. Mebendazole cannot be used for

- a) Ascariasis
- b) Enterobius vermicularis
- c) Onchocercosis
- d) Hydatid cyst disease

23. Which of the following is benzimidazole derivative

- a) Praziquantel
- b) Mebendazole
- c) Suramin
- d) Pyrantel

24. Which is the broad spectrum drug for cestodosis, trematodosis and cyclosporiasis treatment

- a) Piperazine
- b) Ivermectine
- c) Praziquantel
- d) Pyramtel

25. Which of the drug is used for strongiloidosis treatment

- a) Niclosamide
- b) Praziquantel
- c) Bithionol
- d) Ivermectin

26. Following antibiotics isolated from actinomycetes?

- a) Macrolide
- b) Penicillin
- c) Tetracycline
- d) Cephalosporin

27. Mechanism of action of macrolide antibiotics is

- a) Beta lactamase inhibitor
- b) Cell wall synthesis inhibitor

- c) DNA synthesis inhibitor
- d) Protein synthesis inhibitor

28. Streptomycin belongs to the following group of antibiotics

- a) Cephalosporin
- b) Penicillin
- c) Macrolide
- d) Aminoglycoside

29. Following is orally active Penicillin

- a) Penicillin G
- b) Methicillin
- c) Nafcillin
- d) Oxacillin

30. Receptors are usually

- a) Lipids
- b) Proteins
- c) DNA
- d) Vessels

31. Longer lasting physiological response to drug

- a) Increase in heart rate following epinephrine infusion
- b) Changes in gene product production following corticosteroid injection
- c) Smooth muscle relaxation

d) Smooth muscle contraction

32. True statement concerning competitive inhibition is

- a) Competitive in addition is based on reversible drug binding are receptor sites
- b) With competitive inhibition, the dose effect curve shifted to the left
- c) With competitive inhibition, maximal drug effect cannot be obtained
- d) With competitive inhibition, maximal K_D is achieved

33. Example of receptors which is enzyme

- a) Dihydrofolate reductase
- b) Acetylcholinestrane
- c) Monoamine oxidase
- d) Topoisomerase

34. Which fluouoroquinolone is highly active anti-leprotic drug

- a) Norfloxacin
- b) Ofloxacin
- c) Ciprofloxacin
- d) Lomifloxacin

35. The first sensation to be lost in leprosy is

- a) Temperature
- b) Pain
- c) Both at the same time

d) None of the above

36. Single lesion in skin is seen in which type of leprosy

a) TT

b) BT

c) BL

d) LL

37. The most effective drug against *M.leprae* is

a) Dapsone

b) Rifampicin

c) Clofazimine

d) Prothionamide

38. Quinine should not be used with Mefloquine because

a) Serious cardiac toxicity

b) liver damage

c) sleeplessness

d) increased blood pressure

39. Which drug is used for prophylaxis of chloroquine resistance *P.falciparum* and *P. vivax* malaria

a) Mefloquine

b) Artesunate

c) Atovaquone

d) Proguanil

40. Which antimalarial drug is contraindicated in patients with epilepsy

- a) Chloroquine
- b) Mefloquine
- c) Amodiaquine
- d) Primaquine

41. Which drug is preferred over quinine for treatment of severe malaria?

- a) Proguanil
- b) Chloroquine
- c) Artesunate
- d) Pyrimethamine

42. Pyridoxine should be given when treating with

- a) Isoniazid
- b) Rifampicin
- c) Pyrazinamide
- d) Streptomycin

43. Which anti-tubercular drug is implicated in the causation of transient memory loss

- a) Ethionamide
- b) Isoniazid
- c) Ethambutol
- d) Pyrazinamide

44. Rifampicin acts by

- a) inhibiting DNA dependent RNA polymerase
- b) Inhibiting RNA dependent DNA polymerase
- c) Mycolic acid inhibition
- d) Mycolic acid incorporation defects

45. Which side effect seen in Rifampicin warrants that it should be stopped immediately and never used again

- a) Thrombocytopenia
- b) Hepatotoxicity
- c) Peripheral Neuropathy
- d) Flu like symptoms

46. As an anthelmintic Mebendazole has the following advantages except

- a) It is active against most intestinal helminths
- b) well tolerated
- c) Single dose cures roundworm and hookworm infestation
- d) It does not require pre drug fasting or post drug purging

47. Albendazole is less effective than Mebendazole in the following helminthic infestation

- a) Hydatid disease
- b) Trichuriasis
- c) Strongyloidosis
- d) Ascariasis

48. The following helminthic disease can be treated by Albendazole but not by Mebendazole

- a) Hookworm infestation
- b) Threadworm infestation
- c) Trichuriasis
- d) Neurocysticercosis

49. The drug of choice for Schistosomiasis

- a) Triclabendazole
- b) Praziquantel
- c) Albendazole
- d) Metronidazole

50. Piperazine antagonizes the anthelmintic action of the following drug

- a) Albendazole
- b) Pyrantel Pamoate
- c) Mebendazole
- d) Niclosamide