

1. **First aid resuscitation of poisoning with drugs or chemicals does not include :**
- A. Stopping exposure
 - B. Ensuring clear patent airway and adequate ventilation
 - C. Ensuring adequate circulation and blood pressure
 - D. Controlling convulsions and treatment of hyperthermia or hypothermia
 - E. Ensuring adequate renal function XX
11. **Which of the following regarding the elderly is false?**
- A. They have reduced lean body mass but increased body fat
 - B. They have reduced Vd for water soluble drugs
 - C. They have reduced drug plasma half-life XX
 - D. They have reduced creatinine production and glomerular filtration rate
 - E. They have reduced responses to beta-adrenoceptor agonists or blockers
13. **At the steady state of drugs in the body: Which of the following is true?**
- A. The time to reach the steady state is related to the dose interval
 - B. Fluctuations in plasma concentration are always evident
 - C. Drug half-life does not increase for most drugs XX
 - D. Maintenance doses of most drugs at steady state are usually related to their Vd
 - E. The elimination capacity for drugs usually become saturated
14. **Which of the following regarding use of drugs during pregnancy is true?**
- A. Class D drugs produce very high incidence of congenital abnormality in many women
 - B. Renal clearance and Vd of drugs during pregnancy are decreased
 - C. Class X drugs should be avoided in pregnancy unless their use is indicated in absence of alternatives
 - D. Class B drugs are usually teratogenic in animals
 - E. Class C and D drugs can be used if indicated and no alternatives available XX
15. **All the following statements about antimicrobial agents are true, EXCEPT**
- A. Tetracycline should be avoided in renal disease
 - B. Erythromycin should be avoided in renal disease XXX
 - C. Chloramphenicol should be avoided in early neonatal life
 - D. Sulpha compounds should be avoided in early neonatal life
 - E. Metronidazole is indicated in antibiotic-associated colitis
16. **All the following are adverse effects of the correspondent drugs, EXCEPT**
- A. Tetracycline: yellow discolouration of teeth in children
 - B. Co-trimoxazole: Tendon rupture XXX
 - C. Penicillin: Anaphylactic shock
 - D. Chloramphenicol: bone marrow depression
 - E. Ampicillin: antibiotic-associated colitis
17. **Probenecid blocks tubular secretion of one of the following antibiotics:**
- A. Tetracycline
 - B. Erythromycin
 - C. Cephalexin XXX
 - D. Chloramphenicol

E. Clindamycin

18. All the followings are useful drug combinations, EXCEPT

- A. Penicillin, gentamicin & metronidazole
- B. Ampicillin & probenecid
- C. Ampicillin & gentamicin
- D. Gentamicin & loop diuretics **XXX**
- E. Sulphadiazine & Penicillin G

19. All the followings about penicillins are true, EXCEPT

- A. Are safe during pregnancy
- B. Are bactericidal agents
- C. Cross well blood brain barrier when the meninges are inflamed
- D. Are contraindicated in liver disease **XXX**
- E. Are indicated prophylactically in patients with rheumatic fever

20. All the followings are indications of benzylpenicillin, EXCEPT

- A. Gas gangrene
- B. Tetanus
- C. Anthrax
- D. Meningococcal meningitis
- E. Urinary tract infections **XXX**

21. All the followings about penicillin indications are true, EXCEPT

- A. Penicillin V is indicated in minor respiratory tract infections in children
- B. Procaine penicillin is indicated in acute tonsillitis
- C. Benzathine penicillin is indicated in pneumococcal pneumonia **XXX**
- D. Cloxacillin is indicated in penicillinase-producing staphylococcal abscesses
- E. Ampicillin is indicated in chronic respiratory tract infections

22. All the followings are effective in Pseudomonas aeruginosa infections EXCEPT

- A. Ticarcillin
- B. Tobramycin
- C. Gentamicin
- D. Piperacillin
- E. Amoxicillin **XXX**

23. All the followings are therapeutic uses of tetracycline, EXCEPT

- A. Acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis
- B. Acne
- C. Mycoplasma pneumonia
- D. Whooping cough in children **XXX**
- E. Cholera

24. All the following about co-trimoxazole are true, EXCEPT

- A. Is indicated in bacillary dysentery
- B. Is indicated in enteric fever
- C. Is indicated in Pneumocystis carini pneumonia in patients with AIDS
- D. Can safely be used during pregnancy **XXX**

E. Produces Stevens Johnson syndrome

25. All the followings about cefotaxime are true, EXCEPT

- A. Is indicated in meningitis
- B. Is indicated in septicaemia
- C. Is indicated in gonorrhoea
- D. Is indicated in patients with urinary tract infections
- E. Is given orally **XXX**

26. All the followings about cephalosporins are true, EXCEPT

- A. Cefepime has good activity against pseudomonas infections
- B. Cefoxitin has good activity against anaerobic infections
- C. Cefexime is useful orally in brain infections
- D. Cephalexin is useful in meningococcal meningitis carrier **XXX**
- E. Cephalosporins are safe in renal disease & during pregnancy

27. All the followings about sulpha compounds are true, EXCEPT

- A. Produces haemolysis in patients with G-6-PD deficiency
- B. Produces crystalluria that can be prevented by urine alkalinization
- C. Sulphacetamide is indicated in bacterial eye infections
- D. Sulphasalazine is indicated in ulcerative colitis
- E. Sulphamethoxazole is indicated in pneumococcal meningitis **XXX**

28. All the followings about the aminoglycosides are true, EXCEPT

- A. Can safely be used during pregnancy **XXX**
- B. Are useful for bowel sterilization
- C. Are avoided in myasthenia gravis patients
- D. Produce nephrotoxicity
- E. Produce ototoxicity

29. All the followings about erythromycins are true, EXCEPT

- A. Are indicated in whooping cough
- B. Are indicated in Legionnaire's disease
- C. Are indicated in mycoplasma pneumonia
- D. Are indicated in peptic ulcer
- E. Produces cross allergy with penicillins in 10% of patients **XXX**

30. All the followings about clindamycin are true, EXCEPT

- A. Is useful in tooth infections
- B. Is useful in penicillinase-producing staphylococcal bone infections
- C. Is useful in antibiotic-associated colitis **XXX**
- D. Is useful in mixed anaerobic infections of the abdomen
- E. Is a bacteriostatic agent

31. All the followings about ciprofloxacin are true, EXCEPT

- A. Is indicated in serious bone infections
- B. Is indicated in acute staphylococcal infections in children **XXX**
- C. Is indicated in enteric fever
- D. Is indicated in Legionnaire's disease
- E. Produces convulsions

32. All the following statements about antibiotics are true, EXCEPT

- A. Erythromycin is contraindicated in liver disease
- B. Aminoglycoside dose should be reduced in renal impairment
- C. Tetracycline is contraindicated in nephrogenic diabetes insipidus **XXX**
- D. Chloramphenicol produces kernicterus in neonates
- E. Vancomycin is useful in antibiotic associated colitis

33. One of the followings is indicated in Haemophyllus influenzae meningitis?

- A. Benzylpenicillin
- B. Phenoxymethylpenicillin
- C. Cefotaxime **XXX**
- D. Co-trimoxazole
- E. Cephalexin

34. The following are differences between ampicillin & amoxicillin, EXCEPT

- A. Ampicillin produces lower blood levels
- B. Ampicillin produces more diarrhoea
- C. Ampicillin absorption in the GIT is better **XXX**
- D. Ampicillin absorption in the GIT is impaired by food
- E. Amoxicillin is an analogue of ampicillin

35. Chloroquine: Which of the following is false?

- A. Kills erythrocyte schizonts of all species of plasmodium in malaria
- B. Kills blood gametocytes of all plasmodium species **XX**
- C. Can cure sensitive plasmodium falciparum malaria
- D. Changes pH of food vacuole of malarial schizonts to alkaline
- E. Decreases hemozoin synthesis in erythrocytes of malarial schizonts

37. Mebendazole: Which statement is false?

- A. Is well absorbed from intestine **XX**
- B. Is toxic to microtubules of intestinal nematodes
- C. Is useful for mixed infestation with intestinal nematodes
- D. Is contraindicated during pregnancy
- E. decreases glucose and calcium uptake by susceptible nematodes

38. One of the followings is not useful in suppressive prophylaxis of malaria:

- A. Mefloquine
- B. Doxycycline
- C. Primaquine **XX**
- D. Proguanil
- E. All the above are correct

39. In drug development and evaluation: Which statement is true?

- A. LD₅₀ is not always estimated during acute toxicity tests in animals
- B. Most leading compounds are presently of natural origin

- C. Mutagenicity is not predictable of carcinogenic potential of drugs
- D. Subacute toxicity tests are always necessary with new drugs before clinical trials **XX**
- E. Surveillance studies for rare side effects last for about 1-2 years after drug marketing

40. The following is not a therapeutic use of praziquantel:

- A. Cerebral cysticercosis
- B. Enterobiasis (Enterobius vermicularis infestation) **XX**
- C. Schistosoma haematobium or mansoni infestation
- D. Hymenolepus nana infestation
- E. Taenia saginata or taenia solium infestation of small intestine

42. In infants : Which of the following is false ?

- A. Liver metabolism is immature in neonates
- B. Sensitivity to CNS depressants is increased
- C. Dose calculations based on body weight tend to under-dose the infant
- D. The Vd for water-soluble drugs is reduced **XX**
- E. The blood-brain-barrier is absent in the first 1-2 weeks in neonate

44. The following imply unequal distribution of a drug except :

- A. High plasma albumin binding of a drug
- B. High water solubility of a drug
- C. A drug that can cross tissue barriers e.g. blood-brain-barrier **XX**
- D. Vd of 100 L for a drug
- E. All above are correct

46. The daily dose of drug X for 80 Kg man (surface area of 1.76 M²) is 3 mg/kg. The calculated dose (in mg/Kg) of this drug for a 15 Kg child (surface areas 0.66 M²) would be :

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 6 **XX**

47. Which statement of the following about drug clearance is false ?

- A. is decreased by high plasma albumin binding of drugs
- B. is decreased in elderly due to reduction in GFR and rate of hepatic metabolism
- C. is increased by mannitol for drugs eliminated mainly by renal excretion
- D. is increased for drugs that have high very high lipid solubility **XX**
- E. is usually inversely related to plasma half-life of drug

49. In management of drug or chemical poisoning , therapeutic emesis is indicated in :

- A. Poisoning with CNS stimulants
- B. Unconscious patients
- C. Kerosine or gasoline poisoning
- D. If less than 6 hours has passed since ingestion for most drugs **XX**
- E. All the above are correct

50. Which of the following results usually in reduced rate of intestinal drug absorption ?

- A. Small particle size of drug **XX**
- B. Slow-release tablets
- C. Exercise
- D. Pregnancy
- E. Food

52. Side effects of zidovudine include the following except :

- A. Nausea and vomiting
- B. Neutrophilia **XX**
- C. Myopathy
- D. Hepatomegally with cholestasis
- E. All above are correct

53. In anti-retroviral therapy for HIV infection : Which one is false ?

- A. Zalcitabine causes peripheral neuropathy
- B. Nevirapine directly inhibits reverse transcriptase
- C. The combination of zidovudine and stavudine is synergistic against HIV viral growth **XX**
- D. The protease inhibitors are more effective than other anti-retroviral drugs in lowering RNA copies of HIV in plasma
- E. Lamivudine is longer acting than didanosine or zidovudine

54. Acyclovir : Which of the following is false ?

- A. inhibits DNA synthesis of herpes viruses
- B. is indicated by i.v. administration in herpetic encephalitis
- C. its blood level is high if valacyclovir is given orally
- D. Should be avoided if possible during pregnancy
- E. is ineffective in chickenpox in immunosuppressed patients **XX**

55. Which of the following is false about itraconazole ?

- A. is effective in dermatophyte infection of glabrous skin and of nails
- B. is effective against dimorphic fungi esp. aspergillosis
- C. has high oral systemic bioavailability **XX**
- D. is eliminated by liver, but is much less hepatotoxic than ketoconazole
- E. is a hepatic microsomal enzyme inhibitor

56. The following match except :

- A. Nystatin : Oral or intestinal candidiasis
- B. Cidofovir : CMV retinitis
- C. Fanciclovir : Herpetic keratitis **XX**
- D. Amphotericin B : Nephrotoxicity
- E. Fluconazole : antagonism of anti-candidial action action by amphotericin B

57. Drug X has a half-life of 7 hours, and is partly eliminated by liver metabolism(60%) and partly excreted unchanged by kidney (40%). The renal clearance of this drug is 2 L / hour in 84 Kg man , and its daily dose is 500 mg IM .

The hepatic clearance (in L / hour) of this drug in this man is :

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5 **XX**
- E. 6

58. To follow on question 37, the distribution of this drug is :

- A. Largely in plasma
- B. In total extracellular fluid
- C. uniform throughout body fluids **XX**
- D. In intracellular fluids
- E. In tissue fluid

59. If this drug was given to a patient with renal impairment who has creatinine clearance of 24 ml/min , what should the daily dose (in mg) be IM to avoid drug cumulation?

(Suppose that normal creatinine clearance in a healthy adult is 120 ml/min)

- A. 200
- B. 240
- C. 300
- D. 340 **XX**
- E. 400

60. Which of the following is false about a placebo ?

- A. is an inert substance without pharmacological action
- B. resembles the test or active drug in size, color, shape, weight, and texture
- C. is used in clinical trials to reduce assessment bias due to psychological

suggestion from the act of medication

- D. About 70-80% of patients and healthy volunteers show a positive placebo reaction **XX**
- E. All the above are correct

62. All the followings about cholinomimetics are true, EXCEPT

- A. Produce hypotension
- B. Edrophonium injection improves muscle weakness in myasthenic crisis
- C. Donepezil is indicated in Alzheimer's disease
- D. Pilocarpine is useful orally in glaucoma **XXX**
- E. Pyridostigmine is a reversible cholinesterase inhibitor useful in myasthenia gravis

63. All the followings are adverse effects of cholinomimetics, EXCEPT

- F. Abdominal pain
- G. Dry hot skin **XXX**
- H. Miosis
- I. Diarrhoea
- J. Bradycardia

64. All the followings are therapeutic uses of anti-muscarinic agents, EXCEPT

- A. Atropine injection: Bradycardia after acute myocardial infarction
- B. Ipratropium inhalation: Bronchial asthma
- C. Hyoscine injection: Abdominal colic
- D. Benztropine orally: Parkinson's disease
- E. Benztropine topically: Glaucoma **XXX**

65. All the followings are adverse effects of anti-muscarinic agents, EXCEPT

- A. Blurred vision
- B. Dry mouth
- C. Urinary retention
- D. Nausea & vomiting **XXX**
- E. Constipation

66. All the following drugs reduce intraocular pressure, EXCEPT

- A. Timolol
- B. Hyoscine
- C. Carbachol
- D. Adrenaline
- E. Pilocarpine

67. All the following statements about catecholamines are true, EXCEPT

- A. Tyrosine is converted enzymatically into dopa
- B. Dopa is converted enzymatically into dopamine
- C. Adrenaline is synthesized from noradrenaline in the adrenal medulla
- D. Metyrosine blocks catecholamine release from adrenergic neurons **XXX**
- E. Main mechanism of termination of action is reuptake into adrenergic neurons

68. All the following statements about adrenaline are true, EXCEPT

- A. Improves renal blood flow in shock states XXX
- B. Is useful in anaphylactic shock
- C. Inhibits platelet aggregation
- D. Is useful in bronchial asthma
- E. Is useful with local anaesthetics

69. All the followings about stimulation of adrenergic receptors are true, EXCEPT

- A. α_1 stimulation produces mydriasis
- B. α_2 stimulation enhances platelet aggregation
- C. β_2 stimulation produces dilatation of skeletal blood vessels
- D. β_2 stimulation produces bronchodilatation
- E. β_2 stimulation inhibits gluconeogenesis XXX

70. All the followings may be uses of α -blockers, EXCEPT

- A. Pheochromocytoma
- B. Hypertensive crisis due to cheese-MAO inhibitors interaction
- C. Heart failure
- D. Heart block XXX
- E. Peripheral vascular disease

71. All the followings are adverse effects of α -blockers, EXCEPT

- A. Headache
- B. Postural hypotension
- C. Tachycardia
- D. Failure of ejaculation
- E. Tremor XXX

72. All the followings may be therapeutic indications of β -blockers, EXCEPT

- A. Treatment of essential tremor
- B. Treatment of essential hypertension
- C. Prevention of premature labour XXX
- D. Prevention of migraine
- E. Treatment of chronic anxiety

73. All the following statements are true, EXCEPT

- A. Dobutamine is useful as a pressor agent during halothane anaesthesia XXX
- B. Ephedrine is useful as a pressor agent in chronic orthostatic hypotension
- C. Adrenaline is useful in angioedema
- D. Amphetamine is useful to sedate hyperkinetic children
- E. Chronic use of amphetamine may lead to schizophrenia-like psychosis

74. All the following statements about amphetamine are true, EXCEPT

- A. Has anorectic effects
- B. Is useful in the treatment of narcolepsy.
- C. Urine acidification increases its renal excretion
- D. Acts as an indirect sympathomimetics
- E. Produces commonly physical dependence XXX

75. All the following statements about salbutamol are true, EXCEPT

- A. Commonly used by inhalation in bronchial asthma
- B. Produces vasodilatation of skeletal blood vessels
- C. Produces hyperkalemia **XXX**
- D. Is useful in the prevention of premature labour
- E. Is useful in treatment of heart failure

76. All the following statements about drugs & the eye are true, EXCEPT

- A. Noradrenaline reduces IOP by stimulation of alpha receptors in the ciliary body vessels
- B. Pilocarpine impairs accommodation to darkness
- C. Phenylephrine impairs accommodation to near vision **XXX**
- D. Adrenaline is useful in glaucoma
- E. Alpha-blockers produce paralysis of the radial muscles of the eye

77. All the following about organophosphorous insecticide poisoning are true, EXCEPT

- A. Presents with pinpoint pupil
- B. Presents with hypotension
- C. Presents with bradycardia
- D. Early high doses atropine is essential in treatment
- E. Early pralidoxime is useful to counteract the respiratory muscle paralysis **XXX**