

Question	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4	CorrectAns
The science of drug is known as _____	Pharmacology	Pharmacokinetics	Pharmacodynamics	Toxicology	1
An example of topical route is _____	Rectal	Oral	Parenteral	Arterial supply	4
The transport that carries a solute across the membrane against its concentration gradient is _____	Primary active transport	Filtration	Facilitated Diffusion	Simple diffusion	1
A macromolecule or binding site located on the surface or inside the effector cell that serves to recognize the signal molecule/drug and initiate the response to it, but itself has no other function is known as _____	Plasma protein	Receptor	Cell	Plasma membrane	2
An agent which activates a receptor to produce an effect in the opposite direction to that of the agonist is known as _____	Antagonist	Agonist	Inverse agonist	Partial agonist	3
_____ is the gap between the therapeutic effect DRC and the adverse effect DRC.	Therapeutic index	Selectivity	Sensitivity	Potency	1
A DRC positioned rightward indicates _____	Lower efficacy	Selectivity	Lower potency	High potency	3
Furosemide is _____	Na ⁺ -Cl ⁻ Symport Inhibitor	Na ⁺ -K ⁺ -2Cl ⁻ cotransport Inhibitor	Na ⁺ -Cl ⁻ Antiport Inhibitor	Na ⁺ -K ⁺ -Cl ⁻ cotransport Inhibitor	2
An example of α + β blocker is _____	Atenolol	Acebutolol	Timolol	Carvedilol	4
Enzyme involved in the breakdown of ACh is _____	N-acetyl transferase	Choline acetyl transferase	Cholinesterase	Amylase	3
An example of direct renin inhibitor is _____	Telmisartan	Enalapril	Aliskiren	Verapamil	3
_____ is an example of K ⁺ channel opener	Nicorandil	Nifedipine	Atenolol	Glyceryl trinitrate	1

Lovastatin belongs to class:	Bile Acid Sequestrants	Sterol Absorption Inhibitor	HMG - CoA Reductase Inhibitors	Lipoprotein Lipase Activators	3
Which of the following formula is correct?	Net renal excretion = (glomerular filtration - tubular secretion) + (tubular reabsorption)	Net renal excretion = (glomerular filtration + tubular secretion) - (tubular reabsorption)	Net renal excretion = glomerular filtration + tubular secretion + tubular reabsorption	Net renal excretion = (glomerular filtration + tubular reabsorption) - (tubular secretion)	2
Glucagon and insulin on blood sugar level is an example of _____	Physical antagonism	Physiological antagonism	Chemical antagonism	Receptor antagonism	2
Transporter for vesicular uptake is _____	NET	ENT	OCT	VMAT-2	4
ACh exerts the action on heart through _____ receptors	M ₂	M ₃	M ₄	M ₅	1
Which of the following statement is true for plasma protein binding?	The bound fraction is not available for action	The bound fraction is available for metabolism or excretion	Generally expressed plasma concentrations of the drug refer to only free drug	The bound fraction is available for action	1
Vasodilators act by _____	Increase in preload	Increase in afterload	Increase in preload and afterload	Decrease in preload	4
Mechanism of action of Amiodarone is _____	Widening of APD	Shortening of APD	Inhibition of Cl ⁻ channel	Blockade of β receptor	1
Features of cardioselective β blocker include _____	High incidence of cold hands and feet	Lower propensity to cause bronchodilatation	More interference with carbohydrate metabolism	Less liable to impair exercise capacity	4
Which of the statement is correct for Hyoscine?	Obtained from <i>Hyoscymys niger</i>	Obtained from <i>Atropa belladona</i>	Obtained from <i>Hyoscymys piper</i>	Obtained from <i>Datura stramonium</i>	1

Dantrolene acts on the _____	RyR (Ryanodine receptor) calcium channels in sarcoplasmic reticulum of skeletal muscles and prevents their depolarization triggered opening.	RyR (Ryanodine receptor) potassium channels in sarcoplasmic reticulum of skeletal muscles and prevents their depolarization triggered opening.	RyR (Ryanodine receptor) calcium channels in sarcoplasmic reticulum of skeletal muscles and prevents their depolarization triggered closing.	RyR (Ryanodine receptor) potassium channels in sarcoplasmic reticulum of skeletal muscles and prevents their depolarization triggered closing.	1
Which of the following is correct for Digitalis?	Cannot be used for the treatment of CHF	Contraindicated in hyperkalemia	Not effective by oral route	Acts by inhibiting Na ⁺ K ⁺ ATPase	4
Which of the following is correct for Spironolactone?	Decreases Ca ⁺² excretion	increases plasma digoxin concentration	Most serious adverse effect is hypokalaemia	Acts as aldosterone agonists	2