**Dental technology 4th**

**Course Title: General pharmacology II**

**Student Name:**

**Student ID:**

**Note:**

* **Paper is divided into two questions, Q1 includes 15 MCQs and Q2 includes 15 True/False statements**
* **Each MCQ or T/F carry one mark with grand total of 30 marks**
* **Highlight or underline the appropriate option**
* **Before marking, read every statement carefully to understand the actual sense of question**

 **Q1. Select the most appropriate option for the following questions**

1. Alkylating agents shows its mechanism via
2. Cellular toxicity
3. Energy suppression
4. Interfering with nuclear matter
5. None of the above
6. Addition of adrenaline with LAs has advantage of
7. Prolong duration
8. Reduced systemic toxicity
9. Decreased bleeding
10. All of the above
11. Both a. and c.
12. Which class of chemotherapeutic drugs accumulate itself as false DNA/RNA while its synthesis
13. Antimetabolites
14. Plant alkaloids
15. Hormones
16. Both a. and b.
17. As antineoplastic drugs, antibiotics show its effects by
18. Making highly reactive free radical
19. Interfering with DNA/RNA
20. Both a. and b.
21. None of the above
22. At inflamed and infected tissues the pH is lower which causes the absorption of surface anesthetics
23. To be enhanced
24. To be reduced
25. No effect
26. Depend on inflammation
27. Mechanistically, Which of the following drug/s primarily interfere with specific enzymes
	1. Amprenavir
	2. Oseltamivir
	3. Foscarnet
	4. All of the above
28. A person infected with *tuberculosis bacilli* as per your knowledge what should be first choice of drug for him
29. Tetracycline
30. Erythromycin
31. Isoniazid
32. None of the above
33. Which drug use targeting mechanism
34. Vincristine
35. Rituximab
36. Ifosfamide
37. Thioguanine
38. Abnormal protein synthesis are involved with
39. Sulbactam
40. Oxacillin
41. Gentamycin
42. None of the above
43. Cancer can be cured with
44. Positive lifestyle changes
45. Chemotherapy
46. Surgery
47. Both b. and c.
48. Ribosomal interactions are involved with
49. Sulbactam
50. Oxacillin
51. Gentamycin
52. Both a. and b.
53. As antibacterial agent, Super coiling of DNA is inhibited by
54. Minocycline
55. Tazobactum
56. Neomycin
57. None of the above
58. If this stage is inadvertently reached during anesthesia, respiratory and circulatory support must be provided or the patient will die
59. Stage I
60. Stage II
61. Stage III
62. Stage IV
63. Folic acid metabolism is often hampers by
64. Tetracyclines
65. Sulfonamide
66. Ciprofloxacin
67. Both B. and c.
68. Which drug can adversely increase the weight of patient
69. Enfuvirtide
70. Amprenavir
71. Zanamivir
72. None of the above

**Q2. For the following questions, encircle “T” for True or “F” for False**

1. Tetracycline disrupt the architecture and integrity of membrane by reducing peptidoglycan production (T/F)
2. After absorption, procaine is poorly bound to plasma proteins, hence showing prolong duration of action (T/F)
3. Vincristine and griseofulvin interfere with the process of mitosis (T/F)
4. Gastrointestinal distress is most common adverse effect associated with orally administered drug (T/F)
5. Majority of the antifungal agents are administered systemically (T/F)
6. Mainly, local anesthetics increase the duration on inactivated state of receptor by blocking voltage gated K+ channel at neuronal membrane (T/F)
7. First generation cephalosporins have lower effect on Gram negative as compared with fourth generation cephalosporins (T/F)
8. Ultimate effect of penicillins is to retard the growth of bacteria (T/F)
9. In any case of infection ceftriaxone always comes as primary agent as compared to amoxicillin (T/F)
10. Amantadine prevents the release of viral nuclear matter at preliminary steps such as uncoating (T/F)
11. Sciatic nerve is anesthetized by injecting drug into lumbar spine at location of 3-4 (T/F)
12. Levofloxacin impair normal DNA structure by inhibiting specific enzymes i.e. DNA gyrase etc. (T/F)
13. Terbinafine inhibits the squalene epoxidase in the cell membrane of bacteria (T/F)
14. Vestibular or cochlea toxicity is mainly associated with streptomycin and gentamycin (T/F)
15. Caspofungin, amphotericin B and terbinafine incorporate itself into ergosterol and change cell membrane structure (T/F)