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
    a. Cellular toxicity
    b. Energy suppression
    c. Interfering with nuclear matter
    d. None of the above
2. Addition of adrenaline with LAs has advantage of
    a. Prolong duration
    b. Reduced systemic toxicity
    c. Decreased bleeding
    d. All of the above
    e. Both a. and c.
3. Which class of chemotherapeutic drugs accumulate itself as false DNA/RNA while its synthesis
    a. Antimetabolites
    b. Plant alkaloids
    c. Hormones
    d. Both a. and b.
4. As antineoplastic drugs, antibiotics show its effects by
    a. Making highly reactive free radical
    b. Interfering with DNA/RNA
    c. Both a. and b.
    d. None of the above

5. At inflamed and infected tissues the pH is lower which causes the absorption of surface anesthetics
    a. To be enhanced
    b. To be reduced
    c. No effect
    d. Depend on inflammation
6. Mechanistically, Which of the following drug/s primarily interfere with specific enzymes
    a. Amprenavir
    b. Oseltamivir
    c. Foscarnet
    d. All of the above
7. A person infected with *tuberculosis bacilli* as per your knowledge what should be first choice of drug for him
    a. Tetracycline
    b. Erythromycin
    c. Isoniazid
    d. None of the above
8. Which drug use targeting mechanism
    a. Vincristine
    b. Rituximab
    c. Ifosfamide
    d. Thioguanine
9. Abnormal protein synthesis are involved with
    a. Sulbactam
    b. Oxacillin
    c. Gentamycin
    d. None of the above
10. Cancer can be cured with
    a. Positive lifestyle changes
    b. Chemotherapy
    c. Surgery

d. Both b. and c.

11. Ribosomal interactions are involved with
    a. Sulbactam
    b. Oxacillin
    c. Gentamycin
    d. Both a. and b.

12. As antibacterial agent, Super coiling of DNA is inhibited by
    a. Minocycline
    b. Tazobactum
    c. Neomycin
    d. None of the above

13. If this stage is inadvertently reached during anesthesia, respiratory and circulatory support must be provided or the patient will die
    a. Stage I
    b. Stage II
    c. Stage III
    d. Stage IV

14. Folic acid metabolism is often hampers by
    a. Tetracyclines
    b. Sulfonamide
    c. Ciprofloxacin
    d. Both B. and c.

15. Which drug can adversely increase the weight of patient
    a. Enfuvirtide
    b. Amprenavir
    c. Zanamivir
    d. 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)