

## Dental technology 4th

Course Title: General pharmacology II

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### 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
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### 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
- To be enhanced
  - To be reduced
  - No effect
  - Depend on inflammation
6. Mechanistically, Which of the following drug/s primarily interfere with specific enzymes
- Amprenavir
  - Oseltamivir
  - Foscarnet
  - All of the above
7. A person infected with tuberculosis bacilli as per your knowledge what should be first choice of drug for him
- Tetracycline
  - Erythromycin
  - Isoniazid
  - None of the above
8. Which drug use targeting mechanism
- Vincristine
  - Rituximab
  - Ifosfamide
  - Thioguanine
9. Abnormal protein synthesis are involved with
- Sulbactam
  - Oxacillin
  - Gentamycin
  - None of the above
10. Cancer can be cured with
- Positive lifestyle changes
  - Chemotherapy
  - 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. Tazobactam
  - 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<sup>+</sup> 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)