**DPT 6th**

**Course Title: 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**

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

1. Which drug can adversely increase the weight of patient
2. Enfuvirtide
3. Amprenavir
4. Zanamivir
5. None of the above
6. Select drug/s that prevent the absorption and passage of viruses
7. Foscarnet
8. Sulphonamides
9. Palivizumab
10. Both b. and c.
11. Constriction of bronchioles is sometimes negatively associated with this drug
12. Amantadine
13. Foscarnet
14. Saquinavir
15. Oseltamivir
16. Which agents show its affect by altering the respective enzymatic function
17. Protease inhibitors
18. Amantadine
19. Neuraminidase inhibitors
20. Both a. and c.
21. Following drugs can change the integrity of outer membrane in fungi
22. Azoles
23. Echinocandins
24. Polyenes
25. All of the above
26. Both a. and c.
27. A person infected with *tuberculosis bacilli* as per your knowledge what should be first choice of drug for him
28. Tetracycline
29. Erythromycin
30. Isoniazid
31. None of the above
32. Abnormal protein synthesis are involved with
33. Sulbactam
34. Oxacillin
35. Gentamycin
36. None of the above
37. As antibacterial agent, Super coiling of DNA is inhibited by
38. Minocycline
39. Tazobactum
40. Neomycin
41. None of the above
42. Ciprofloxacin and sulfonamide sometimes hamper the
43. Ribosomal function
44. Membrane permeability
45. Folic acid synthesis
46. Both a. and c.
47. Toxicity of nervous system associated with Artemisinin derivative is yet not confirmed in man, because of
48. Chemical nature
49. Its novelty
50. Both a. and b.
51. None of the above
52. Toxic effects on liver may arise if patient take this drug
53. Atovaquone
54. Mebendazole
55. Praziquantel
56. Chloroquine
57. Nutrients uptake is deprived in roundworms by the use of following agent/s
    1. Mebendazole
    2. Piperazine citrate
    3. Albendazole
    4. Both a. and c.
58. Most effective drug/s in condition of severe chest infection is
59. Acetylcysteine
60. Potassium iodide
61. Dimenhydramine
62. Both a. and b.
63. Which drug/s show its effect by dealing with inflammatory processes either by blocking or preventing inflammatory mediators from release
64. Zafirlucast
65. Sodium chromoglycate
66. Beclomethasone
67. All of the above
68. Which of the following class of drug/s is equally effective in cough and diarrhea
69. Symapatholytics
70. Opioids
71. Both a. and c.
72. None of the above

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

1. Antifungal agents may alter the membrane integrity of host cell (humans) (F)
2. Clarithromycin inhibits the protein synthesis by preventing the formation peptide linkage between in line amino acids (T)
3. Caspofungin, amphotericin B and terbinafine incorporate itself into ergosterol and change cell membrane structure (F)
4. Rimantadine prevents the release of viral nuclear matter at very early steps such as penetration (T)
5. In any case of infection cephalosporin always comes as primary agent as compared to others (F)
6. Gastrointestinal distress is most common adverse effect associated with orally administered drug (T)
7. Artemisinin has the ability to destroy essential protozoal proteins, in the form which it is administered (T)
8. Mefloquine is very effective drug in case intestinal protozoans infestations (F)
9. To avoid the gastrointestinal intestinal related adverse effects magnesium and aluminum compounds are administered in combination form. (T)
10. Patient with non-productive cough or having asthma can effectively use salbutamol (T)
11. Omeprazole is concurrently administered with Nsaids, because of its reducing effects on acidity (T)
12. In case of dry cough, licorice is one of the best organic demulcent that sooth irritation (T)
13. Toxic effects on vestibular system or cochlea is sometimes related to streptomycin (T)
14. First generation cephalosporins have elevated effect on Gram negative as compared to fourth generation cephalosporins (F)
15. As primary mechanism, paromomycin utilize the ability of cytotoxicity and destroy the parasites in blood vessels (F)

**THE END**