**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**

 **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

1. **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)