

5. Mark Paper Code and Roll No. as given in the Hall Ticket with HB pencil by darkening appropriate circles in Part A of side 2 of the Answer Sheet. Incorrect/not encoding will lead to **invalidation** of your Answer Sheet.

Example : If the Paper Code is **027**, and Roll No. is **95640376** fill as shown below :

Paper Code

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6. Please get the signature of the Invigilator affixed in the space provided in the Answer Sheet. An Answer Sheet without the signature of the Invigilator is liable for **invalidation**.
7. To change an answer, erase completely the already darkened circle and use HB pencil to make fresh mark.
8. The candidate should **not** do rough work or write any irrelevant matter in the Answer Sheet. Doing so will lead to **invalidation**.
9. Do **not** mark answer choices on the Test Booklet. Violation of this will be viewed seriously.
10. Before leaving the examination hall, return the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator, failing which, disciplinary action will be taken.

1. Drug that often causes tachycardia when given in low dose is :
 - (1) Propranolol
 - (2) Verapamil
 - (3) Nitroglycerin
 - (4) Chloroquine
2. Calcium channel blocker with predominant peripheral action is :
 - (1) Nicardepine
 - (2) Lidoflazine
 - (3) Nifedepine
 - (4) Diltiazem
3. The following antihypertensive drugs that tend to elevate plasma triglycerides are :
 - (1) ACE inhibitors
 - (2) Calcium channel blockers
 - (3) α -Adrenolytic receptor blocker
 - (4) Thiazide diuretics
4. Angiotensin II blocker is :
 - (1) Histamine
 - (2) Saralasin
 - (3) Diltiazem
 - (4) Trimethaphan
5. Which one of the following is *not* a pharmacological effect of morphine ?
 - (1) Constriction of the pupil
 - (2) C.N.S. depression
 - (3) Diarrhoea
 - (4) Respiratory failure
6. The antiarrhythmic drug quinidine is :
 - (1) (+) stereoisomer of quinine
 - (2) (-) stereoisomer of quinine
 - (3) (+) Racemic mixture of quinine
 - (4) None of the above

7. The xenobiotic that *does not* cause nephrotoxicity is :

- (1) Streptozocin
- (2) Cisplatin
- (3) Gentamycin
- (4) Isoniazid

8. Ibuprofen is a :

- (1) acetic acid derivative
- (2) propionic acid derivative
- (3) butanoic acid derivative
- (4) none of the above

9. Which is the alkylating agent in the following ?

- (1) Cyclophosphamide
- (2) Methotrexate
- (3) Allopurinol
- (4) Rifampicin

10. The best synthesis for chloramphenicol starts with :

- (1) *p*-Nitroaniline
- (2) *p*-Nitrophenol
- (3) *p*-Nitroacetophenone
- (4) *p*-Nitrobenzoic acid

11. Gray baby syndrome is due to the indiscriminate use of :

- (1) Streptomycin
- (2) Chloramphenicol
- (3) Penicillin
- (4) Tetracycline

12. Vincristine is a :

- (1) Antineoplastic
- (2) Antiviral
- (3) Antifungal
- (4) Antibiotic

13. Penicillanase resistant penicillin is :
- (1) Amoxycillin
 - (2) Ampicillin
 - (3) Penicillin V
 - (4) Methicillin
14. Which of the following antineoplastic agent is metabolised by xanthine oxidase ?
- (1) 6-Mercaptopurine
 - (2) Vincristine
 - (3) Chlorambucil
 - (4) 6-Thioguanine
15. The drug used in hypertensive patients for the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma is :
- (1) Methyl DOPA
 - (2) Guanethidine
 - (3) Clonidine
 - (4) Quinidine
16. Which of the hypnotic is used in the treatment of abstinence phenomena ?
- (1) Chloral hydrate
 - (2) Methypylon
 - (3) Paraldehyde
 - (4) Glutethimide
17. Hypnotic used in genatic patients is :
- (1) Methypylon
 - (2) Meprobamate
 - (3) Chloral hydrate
 - (4) Ethinamate
18. Sedative drug exhibiting anticholinergic activity is :
- (1) Chloral hydrate
 - (2) Glutethimide
 - (3) Meprobamate
 - (4) Paraldehyde

19. H_2 receptor antagonists have therapeutic value for patients with :
- (1) Hepatitis
 - (2) Rhinitis
 - (3) Gastric hypersecretion
 - (4) Dermatitis
20. The barbiturate that can cause choleresis is :
- (1) Thiopental
 - (2) Cyclobarbitol
 - (3) Phenobarbital
 - (4) Amobarbital
21. Pyrental pamoate is used in the treatment of :
- (1) Typhoid
 - (2) Amoebiasis
 - (3) Pinworm infection
 - (4) Schistosomiasis
22. Phenytoin metabolism is inhibited by :
- (1) Chloramphenicol
 - (2) Disulfiram
 - (3) Dicumarol
 - (4) All of the above
23. In chloramphenicol resistant typhoid, the drug prescribed is :
- (1) Streptomycin
 - (2) Penicillin
 - (3) Ciprofloxacin
 - (4) Rimantadine
24. The metal used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis is :
- (1) Ag
 - (2) Au
 - (3) Cu
 - (4) Sb

25. For the patient with hepatic coma, the choice of antibiotic is :
- (1) Meperidine
 - (2) Penicillin G
 - (3) Neomycin
 - (4) Erythromycin
26. One of the drug is excreted primarily by renal tubular secretion :
- (1) Gentamycin
 - (2) Kanamycin
 - (3) Tetracycline
 - (4) Carbenicillin
27. Most commonly used antimicrobial agent for intraperitoneal dialysis fluid is :
- (1) Chlorocresol
 - (2) Benzalkonium chloride
 - (3) Isopropyl alcohol
 - (4) None of the above
28. Shigella are very similar to salmonella but non-motile and are responsible for :
- (1) Gonorrhoea
 - (2) Bacillary dysentery
 - (3) Scarlet fever
 - (4) Diphtheria
29. Penicillinase is produced by :
- (1) *Treponema pallidum*
 - (2) *Clostridium titani*
 - (3) *Bacillus megaterum*
 - (4) *Streptococcus pyrogenes*
30. Which of the following radiations is used in sterilization ?
- (1) Gamma
 - (2) X-ray
 - (3) Alpha
 - (4) Positron

31. All of the following are psychotropic substances, *except* :
- (1) Amobarbital
 - (2) Meproamate
 - (3) Barbitol
 - (4) Doxapram
32. As per schedule P of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the Diphtheria toxoid has expiry period of :
- (1) 6 months
 - (2) 12 months
 - (3) 2 years
 - (4) 5 years
33. Chloramphenicol comes under schedule :
- (1) G
 - (2) H
 - (3) W
 - (4) P
34. Example of Narcotic drug is :
- (1) Coca
 - (2) Opium
 - (3) Charas
 - (4) All of the above
35. Ergot and its preparation belongs to schedule :
- (1) P
 - (2) Q
 - (3) C₁
 - (4) L
36. Schedule X drug is :
- (1) Amphetamine
 - (2) Cyclobarbitol
 - (3) Glutethimide
 - (4) All of the above

37. Drug Inspector is appointed under section :

- (1) 19
- (2) 42
- (3) 21
- (4) 30

38. Schedule M and Y were introduced in Drugs and Cosmetics Act in :

- (1) 1976
- (2) 1982
- (3) 1988
- (4) 1980

39. Example of Schedule G drug is :

- (1) Tetracycline
- (2) Ampicillin
- (3) Ibuprofen
- (4) Tolbutamide

40. Example of Schedule X drug is :

- (1) Diazepam
- (2) Emetine
- (3) Quinidine
- (4) Ciprofloxacin

41. Opium has been under legislative control since :

- (1) 1820
- (2) 1857
- (3) 1925
- (4) 1949

42. Standards for mechanical contraceptives are given in schedule :

- (1) S
- (2) R
- (3) Q
- (4) T

43. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been divided into parts.
- (1) 15
 - (2) 16
 - (3) 18
 - (4) 24
44. The Central Drugs Laboratory is established in :
- (1) Calcutta
 - (2) Lucknow
 - (3) Mumbai
 - (4) Kasauli
45. The members of the D.T.A.B. hold the office for :
- (1) 1 year
 - (2) 3 years
 - (3) 5 years
 - (4) 7 years
46. The dose of a drug is 5 mg per kg body weight. How much of the drug is required for a boy of 12 years weighing 21 kg ?
- (1) 0.5 mg
 - (2) 1 mg
 - (3) 1.5 mg
 - (4) 2 mg
47. Morphine is the drug of choice in :
- (1) Urinary tract infection
 - (2) Colic pain
 - (3) Bronchial asthma
 - (4) Cardiac asthma
48. Hypotensive effect of clonidine is due to its action on :
- (1) β -adrenergic receptor
 - (2) α -adrenergic receptor
 - (3) H_2 -receptor
 - (4) H_1 -receptor

49. Tetracyclines are avoided during pregnancy because :

- (1) it is teratogenic
- (2) affects bone growth
- (3) causes discoloration of teeth
- (4) may cause abortion

50. Powerful cardiac stimulant is :

- (1) Digitoxin
- (2) Dopamine
- (3) Epinephrine
- (4) Dobutamine

51. One of the following is used in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis :

- (1) Carbenicillin
- (2) Cephalosporin
- (3) Pethidine
- (4) Pyrazinamide

52. β -blockers are contraindicated in patients with :

- (1) Supraventricular tachycardia
- (2) Hyperthyroidism
- (3) Coronary artery disease
- (4) Jacksonian seizure

53. Which of the following is directly acting sympathomimetic agent ?

- (1) Ephedrine
- (2) Amphetamine
- (3) Dopamine
- (4) Thiopental sodium

54. Streptomycin is more effective at :

- (1) Acidic pH
- (2) Alkaline pH
- (3) Neutral pH
- (4) any pH

55. The most common drug causing anaphylaxis is :

- (1) Streptomycin
- (2) Indomethacin
- (3) Penicillin
- (4) Doxycycline

56. The most common side effect of verapamil is :

- (1) Bradycardia
- (2) Psoriasis
- (3) Cardiac arrhythmia
- (4) Constipation

57. The anthelmintic drug acting by producing flaccid paralysis of the worm is :

- (1) Stilbophen
- (2) Diethyl carbamazine
- (3) Piperazine
- (4) Mebendazole

58. Drug resistance is commonly produced by :

- (1) Ethambutol
- (2) Rifampicin
- (3) Pyrazinamide
- (4) INH

59. Propranolol is contraindicated in patients with :

- (1) Angina pectoris
- (2) Supraventricular arrhythmia
- (3) Hypertension
- (4) Glaucoma

60. The most serious side effect of phenyl butazone is :

- (1) Headache
- (2) Epigastric distress
- (3) Agranulocytosis
- (4) Blurred vision

61. Sterilization temperature for aqueous solution in autoclave is :
- (1) 72°C
 - (2) 121°C
 - (3) 147°C
 - (4) 160°C
62. Infected blood products may produce serum hepatitis due to the presence of :
- (1) Hepatitis A virus
 - (2) Hepatitis B virus
 - (3) Hepatitis C virus
 - (4) None of the above
63. In the official bioassay of Erythromycin the strain used is :
- (1) *Bacillus subtilis*
 - (2) *Micrococcus luteus*
 - (3) *Salmonella typhi*
 - (4) *Escherichia coli*
64. In the microbiological assay of Bacitracin IP the test organism used is :
- (1) *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - (2) *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
 - (3) *Micrococcus luteus*
 - (4) *Bacillus pumilus*
65. The time required for division of *Escherichia coli* is :
- (1) 10 minutes
 - (2) 20 minutes
 - (3) 5 hours
 - (4) 20 hours
66. *Rickettsia rickettsi* are responsible for spreading a disease known as :
- (1) Epidemic typhus
 - (2) Scrub typhus
 - (3) Trench fever
 - (4) Rocky mountain spotted fever

67. *Escherichia coli* belongs to the family :

- (1) Pseudomonadaceae
- (2) Spirillaceae
- (3) Enterobacteriaceae
- (4) Micrococcaceae

68. Glycerol may be used as a preservative upto percentage of :

- (1) 15
- (2) 50
- (3) 1
- (4) 0.1

69. Originally oxytetracycline is known as :

- (1) Aureomycin
- (2) Erythromycin
- (3) Terramycin
- (4) Viomycin

70. The bacteria that can remain alive for long period in dried condition is :

- (1) *Vibrio cholerae*
- (2) *Bordetella pertussis*
- (3) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- (4) *Clostridium tetani*

71. The causative organism for gas gangrene is :

- (1) *Yersinia*
- (2) *Bordetella pertussis*
- (3) *Treponema pallidum*
- (4) *Clostridium perfringens*

72. *Staphylococcus aureus* produces a pigment during their growth having :

- (1) Red color
- (2) Green color
- (3) Yellow color
- (4) Black color

73. In the Rideal Walker test the strain used is :

- (1) *Bacillus subtilis*
- (2) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- (3) *Pasteurel spetis*
- (4) *Salmonella typhi*

74. An organic acid widely used in the treatment of skin condition is :

- (1) Propionic acid
- (2) Sorbic acid
- (3) Undecanoic acid
- (4) Benzoic acid

75. A substance that holds the number of bacteria at a constant level is known as :

- (1) Antagoniser
- (2) Inhibitor
- (3) Antiseptic
- (4) Bacteriostatic

76. Identify the molecule which controls the biosynthesis of proteins in living organisms :

- (1) DNA
- (2) RNA
- (3) Purines
- (4) Pyrimidines

77. All amino acids are optically active, except :

- (1) Tryptophan
- (2) Phenylalanine
- (3) Valine
- (4) Glycine

78. D-mannose is present in some plant products like :

- (1) Resins
- (2) Pectins
- (3) Mucilage
- (4) Gums

79. Galactose is a main constituent of :

- (1) Milk sugar
- (2) Honey
- (3) Cane sugar
- (4) Chitin

80. Glycogen is present in all body tissues, *except* :

- (1) Liver
- (2) Brain
- (3) Kidney
- (4) Stomach

81. The following ions help in enzymatic transfer of phosphate from ATP to pyruvic acid :

- (1) Sodium
- (2) Calcium
- (3) Magnesium
- (4) Potassium

82. During glycolysis of glucose the energy liberated in the absence of oxygen is known as :

- (1) Oxygenesis
- (2) Glyconeogenesis
- (3) Glycogenolysis
- (4) Anaerobic fermentation

83. Treatment of pentoses with a concentrated mineral acid yields a cyclic aldehyde known as :

- (1) Pentaldehyde
- (2) Cyclopental
- (3) Hexaldehyde
- (4) Furfural

84. Hypoglycemia depresses insulin secretion and thus increases the rate of :

- (1) Hydrolysis
- (2) Reduction
- (3) Gluconeogenesis
- (4) Respiratory acidosis

85. Milk sugar is known as :

- (1) Fructose
- (2) Glucose
- (3) Sucrose
- (4) Lactose

86. An essential agent for converting glucose to glycogen in liver is :

- (1) Lactic acid
- (2) GTP
- (3) UTP
- (4) Pyruvic acid

87. Which of the following hormones is *not* involved in carbohydrate metabolism :

- (1) ACTH
- (2) Glucagon
- (3) Vasopressin
- (4) Growth Hormone

88. The distinguishing test between monosaccharides and disaccharides is :

- (1) Bials test
- (2) Seliwanoff's test
- (3) Barfoed's test
- (4) Hydrolysis test

89. The intermediate in hexose monophosphate shunt is :

- (1) D-Ribulose
- (2) D-Ribose
- (3) D-Xylose
- (4) D-Lyxose

90. On boiling, Benedict's solution is *not* reduced by :

- (1) Sucrose
- (2) Lactose
- (3) Maltose
- (4) Fructose

- 91.** The sweetening agent commonly used in the chewable tablets is :
- (1) sucrose
 - (2) cyclamate sodium
 - (3) saccharin sodium
 - (4) mannitol
- 92.** Water attack test is used to identify the alkalinity in :
- (1) Type I Glass
 - (2) Type II Glass
 - (3) Type III Glass
 - (4) All the above types
- 93.** A type of flow in which viscosity increases when the substance is agitated is :
- (1) Plastic
 - (2) Pseudoplastic
 - (3) Dilatant
 - (4) Thixotropic
- 94.** The ingredients mentioned below are commonly used as the coating agents for film coating, *except* :
- (1) Cellulose acetate phthalate
 - (2) Carnauba wax
 - (3) Hydroxyethyl cellulose
 - (4) Sodium CMC
- 95.** The Pharmacy Council of India is constituted by :
- (1) Central Government
 - (2) State Government
 - (3) Parliament
 - (4) Legislative Assembly
- 96.** Poorly manufactured tablets may have small pinholes on the surface. This phenomenon is called :
- (1) Picking
 - (2) Mottling
 - (3) Leaching
 - (4) Cracking
- 97.** One thousand nanogram equals to one :
- (1) Milligram
 - (2) Microgram
 - (3) Picogram
 - (4) Gram
- 98.** One of the following ingredients which improves the flow property of granules is :
- (1) Glidant
 - (2) Emollient
 - (3) Lubricant
 - (4) Surfactant

99. Gamma-Globulin is separated from serum by :
- (1) Agglutination
 - (2) Dialysis
 - (3) Centrifugation
 - (4) Salting out
100. The *correct* equivalent for -10°C is :
- (1) -10°F
 - (2) $+22^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - (3) -18°F
 - (4) $+14^{\circ}\text{F}$
101. Ingredients used for capsulation in soft gelatin capsules should flow by gravity at a temperature *not* exceeding :
- (1) 35°C
 - (2) 30°C
 - (3) 25°C
 - (4) 20°C
102. Sterility test for the materials meant for surgical sutures requires incubation for :
- (1) 7 days
 - (2) 14 days
 - (3) 21 days
 - (4) 28 days
103. As per G.M.P. permitted limit of solid contents in water for injection is :
- (1) 100 ppm
 - (2) 1 ppm
 - (3) 0.1 ppm
 - (4) 10 ppm
104. License for wholesale of drugs specified in schedule C and C_1 is issued in form :
- (1) 20A
 - (2) 20B
 - (3) 21B
 - (4) 22A

105. In Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules

thereunder, list of substances that should be sold on retail only on prescription of Registered Medical Practitioner is given in :

- (1) Schedule H
- (2) Schedule V
- (3) Schedule X
- (4) Schedule Q

106. Standards for ophthalmic solutions are

included in the schedule :

- (1) W
- (2) C
- (3) FF
- (4) U

107. The stick test is used to determine susceptibility of :

- (1) Diphtheria
- (2) Syphilis
- (3) Tuberculosis
- (4) Typhoid

108. Mantoux test is used for the detection of :

- (1) Serum albumin
- (2) Tuberculosis
- (3) Antigen
- (4) Vaccine

109. Amplum means :

- (1) Tablespoonful
- (2) Wine glass
- (3) Dessert spoonful
- (4) Teaspoonful

110. The incompatibility of quinine sulfate with potassium iodide and sulfuric acid is known as :

- (1) Hyposensitive reaction
- (2) Hypersensitive reaction
- (3) Herapathite reaction
- (4) Allergic reaction

111. Due to incompatibility reasons ferric salts should *not* be prescribed in the formulations containing :

- (1) Alkaloids
- (2) Phenols
- (3) Salicylate
- (4) Volatile oils

112. Due to incompatibility reasons parabens should *not* be added as preservative in :

- (1) Haematinic syrups
- (2) Cough syrups
- (3) Antibiotic syrups
- (4) Digestive syrups

113. The part of the prescription containing a list of ingredients with quantities is known as :

- (1) Enemas
- (2) Douches
- (3) Subscription
- (4) Inscription

114. The adult dose of a drug is 60 mg, then the dose of a 6-year child would be :

- (1) 30 mg
- (2) 20 mg
- (3) 15 mg
- (4) 10 mg

115. In-vivo incompatibility is known as :

- (1) Dose related incompatibility
- (2) Therapeutic incompatibility
- (3) Adjusted incompatibility
- (4) Tolerated incompatibility

116. The Clark's formula for calculation of dose of a drug is based on :

- (1) Age
- (2) Body weight
- (3) Surface area
- (4) Drug activity

117. The main source of liquid paraffin is :

- (1) Animal
- (2) Mineral
- (3) Synthetic
- (4) Semisynthetic

118. As per Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the life period of drugs is given in :

- (1) Schedule P
- (2) Schedule Q
- (3) Schedule S
- (4) Schedule FF

119. The dose of B.C.G. vaccine is :

- (1) 1 ml
- (2) 0.01 ml
- (3) 0.1 ml
- (4) 0.001 ml

120. Provisions applicable to blood banks in Drugs and Cosmetics Act is :

- (1) Schedule F
- (2) Schedule X
- (3) Schedule G
- (4) Schedule H

121. The drug of choice for streptococcal infection is :

- (1) Tetracycline
- (2) Erythromycin
- (3) Penicillin
- (4) Ciprofloxacin

122. Methotrexate is an antagonist of :

- (1) Cobalamine
- (2) Folic acid
- (3) Riboflavin
- (4) Tocopherol

123. Antiviral activity of zidovudine is antagonised by :

- (1) Thymidine and ribavirin
- (2) Cephalosporins
- (3) Dapsone and Rifampicin
- (4) Streptomycin and Penicillin G

124. Drug of choice in the treatment of cardiogenic shock is :

- (1) Diosgenin
- (2) Epinephrine
- (3) Dopamine
- (4) Ouabain

125. Candidiasis is treated with :

- (1) Griseofulvin
- (2) Ampicillin
- (3) Rifampicin
- (4) Nystatin

126. Which of the following adverse effect is characteristic of ampicillin ?

- (1) Maculopapular rash
- (2) Spondylitis
- (3) Nephritis
- (4) Stomatitis

127. Optic neuritis is chief adverse effect of :

- (1) Sulpha drugs
- (2) Pyrazinamide
- (3) Rifampicin
- (4) Ethambutol

128. Ciprofloxacin inhibits the metabolism of :

- (1) Xanthine
- (2) Theophylline
- (3) Caffeine
- (4) Thyroxine

129. Which of the following drug is *not* a macrolide antibiotic ?

- (1) Erythromycin
- (2) Spiramycin
- (3) Oleandomycin
- (4) Vancomycin

130. A steroidal antibiotic is :

- (1) Fucidin
- (2) Bacitracin
- (3) Aminophylline
- (4) Clindamycin

131. The use of morphine is contraindicated in :

- (1) Migraine
- (2) Corpulmonale
- (3) Myocardial infarction
- (4) Convulsions

132. Which of the following agent is used in the treatment of partial seizures and tonic-clonic seizures ?

- (1) Sodium valproate
- (2) Carbamazepine
- (3) Methosuximide
- (4) Diazepam

133. The preferred treatment of status epilepticus is Intravenous administration of :

- (1) Ethosuxime
- (2) Sodium valproate
- (3) Diazepam
- (4) Chloramphenicol

134. The drug used in the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia is :

- (1) Phenytoin
- (2) Carbamazepine
- (3) Amantadine
- (4) Ethosuximide

135. Death from overdose of narcotic-analgesic is resulted from :

- (1) Shock
- (2) Convulsions
- (3) Respiratory depression
- (4) Cardiac arrhythmias

136. The development of an abstinence syndrome in a heroin user is prevented by :

- (1) Nalbuphine
- (2) Naloxone
- (3) Methadone
- (4) Dextropropoxyphen

137. Heroin differs from morphine in respects *except* :

- (1) Synthetic congener of morphine
- (2) More constipation
- (3) Slowly metabolized to morphine
- (4) Contains acetyl group

138. The antiepileptic which inhibits the seizures induced by administration of picrotoxin is :

- (1) Phenytoin
- (2) Carbamazepine
- (3) Ethosuximide
- (4) Sodium valproate

139. Phenytoin metabolism is inhibited by :

- (1) Chloramphenicol
- (2) Disulfiram
- (3) Dicumarol
- (4) All of the above

140. Mechanism of action of cephalosporins involves the inhibition of :

- (1) N-lactamates
- (2) Peptide synthesis
- (3) Transpeptidase enzymes
- (4) Synthesis of cytoplasmic membrane

141. The antineoplastic agent that is classified as an alkylating agent is :

- (1) Bleomycin
- (2) Chlorambucil
- (3) Methotrexate
- (4) Busulfan

142. *Salmonella typhi* is sensitive to :

- (1) Cephalixin
- (2) Cephalothin
- (3) Cephaloridine
- (4) Cephrodine

143. Drug of choice in epilepsy with pregnancy :

- (1) Carbamazepine
- (2) Ethosuximide
- (3) Sodium valproate
- (4) Carbidopa

144. Which of the following is a laxative antacid ?

- (1) Mg salts
- (2) Al salts
- (3) Ca salts
- (4) Fe salts

145. Which of the following is a constipating antacid ?

- (1) Aluminium hydroxide
- (2) Magnesium hydroxide
- (3) Sodium carbonate
- (4) Sodium bicarbonate

146. Which of the following blocks α -1 adrenergic receptors ?

- (1) Minoxidil
- (2) Methyldopa
- (3) Prazocine
- (4) Oxyprenol

47. Digitalis overdose can be reversed by administration of :

- (1) Phenytoin
- (2) Calcium
- (3) Sodium
- (4) Fab fragments of digoxin specific antibody

148. Drug of choice in ringworm infection is :

- (1) Clotrimazole
- (2) Dapsone
- (3) Nystatin
- (4) Griseofulvin

149. Reserpine is contraindicated in patients with a history of :

- (1) Epilepsy
- (2) Hypertension
- (3) Mental depression
- (4) Schizophrenia

150. Drug of first choice in supraventricular arrhythmia is :

- (1) Cinchonidine
- (2) Procainamide
- (3) Verapamil
- (4) Amiodarone