

2nd internal exam

B.Pharm Second Internal Examination(2020-2021)

Date : (17/08/20)

Semester : 5

Subject: Pharmacology II

Instructions:

1. All Questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carry 1 mark.

* Required

Email address *

Your email

Enrollment No *

Your answer

1. Nitrates dilate following blood vessels

- Arterioles
- Veins
- Collateral vessels of heart
- All of the above



2. Nitrates are used in treatment of _____ ion poisoning.

- Cyanide
- Iron
- Copper
- None of above

3. Calcium channel blockers include one of the following

- Isosorbide mononitrate
- Nifedipine
- Nicorandil
- Propranolol

4. The types of angina treated with nitrates are

- Stable angina
- Unstable angina
- Vasospastic angina
- All of above

5. CCB selectivity for vasodilator action

- Verapamil > Diltiazem > Nifedipine
- Nifedipine > Diltiazem > Verapamil
- Diltiazem > Nifedipine > Verapamil
- None of above



6. Beta receptor blockers are used in angina pectoris because

- They increase oxygen supply
- They reduce oxygen demand by heart
- Both of above
- None of the above

7. Therapeutic uses of calcium channel blockers include

- Angina pectoris
- Hypertension
- Cardiac arrhythmias
- All of the above

8. Trimetazidine acts by

- Preventing fatty acid oxidation
- Acting on adrenergic receptors
- Both of above
- None of the above

9. Following are the examples of antiplatelet agents

- Aspirin
- Clopidogrel
- Both of above
- None of above



10. Abciximab is acting by

- Blocking ADP receptors
- Blocking GP IIb/IIIa receptors
- Blocking activity of COX enzyme
- Blocking sodium ion channel

11. Identify novel antiplatelet agent from the category of ADP receptor antagonist

- Cangrelor
- Elinogrel
- Both of above
- None of above

12. Following is the example of parenteral anticoagulant agent

- Warfarin
- Heparin
- Dabigatran etexilate
- Phenindione



13. Heparin inhibit the clotting factors of following blood clotting pathway

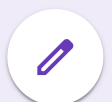
- Intrinsic pathway
- Extrinsic pathway
- Both of above
- None of above

14. Select the oral direct thrombin inhibitor anticoagulant agent

- Lepirudin
- Heparin
- Dabigatran etexilate
- Warfarin

15. Heparin binds to _____ for the inhibition of the activity of clotting factors IIa and Xa

- Prostaglandins
- Leukotrienes
- AT-III
- None of above



16. Fibrinolytics are the activator for

- Fibrinogen to fibrin
- Plasminogen to plasmin
- Prothombin to thrombin
- All of above

17. Following is the example of antifibrinolytic agents

- Aminocaproic acid
- Trenexemic acid
- Both of above
- None of above

18. Aspirin reduce production of _____ to produce antiplatelet action.

- TXA₂
- Serotonin
- ADP
- All of above

19. Thyrotropin exerts the following actions on the thyroid gland except:

- Increases vascularity
- Inhibits proteolysis of thyroglobulin
- Induces hyperplasia and hypertrophy
- Promotes iodide trapping



20. Triiodothyronine differs from thyroxine in that:

- A. It is more avidly bound to plasma proteins
- B. It has a shorter plasma half life
- C. It is less potent
- D. It has a longer latency of action

21. Insulin release from pancreatic β cells is augmented by the following except:

- A. Ketone bodies
- B. Glucagon
- C. Vagal stimulation
- D. Alfa adrenergic agonists

22. Action of Insulin does not include the following:

- A. Facilitation of glucose transport into cells
- B. Facilitation of glycogen synthesis by liver
- C. Facilitation of neoglucogenesis by liver
- D. Inhibition of lipolysis in adipose tissue



23. Glucose entry into the cells of the following organ/tissue is highly dependent on the presence of insulin:

- A. Brain
- B. Liver
- C. Adipose tissue
- D. Kidney tubules

24. Choose the correct statement(s) about actions of insulin:

- A. It favours translocation of glucose transporters from intracellular site to the plasma membrane
- B. It enhances transcription of lipoprotein lipase in vascular endothelium
- C. It increases production of the enzyme glucokinase
- D. All of the above

25. The insulin receptor is a:

- A. Ion channel regulating receptor
- B. Tyrosine protein kinase receptor
- C. G-protein coupled receptor
- D. None of the above



26. The primary route of administration of insulin is:

- A. Intradermal
- B. Subcutaneous
- C. Intramuscular
- D. Intravenous

27. The most common adverse reaction to insulin is:

- A. Hypoglycaemia
- B. Lipodystrophy
- C. Urticaria
- D. Angioedema

28. Which of the following is a neuroglucopenic symptom of hypoglycaemia:

- A. Sweating
- B. Palpitation
- C. Tremor
- D. Abnormal behaviour

29. There is no alternative to insulin therapy for:

- A. All type 1 diabetes mellitus patients
- B. All type 2 diabetes mellitus patients
- C. Type 2 diabetes patients not controlled by a sulfonylurea drug
- D. Type 2 diabetes patients not controlled by a biguanide drug



30. Insulin therapy is required for the following category/categories of type 2 diabetes mellitus patients:

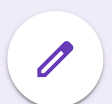
- A. Patients with ketoacidosis
- B. Patients undergoing surgery
- C. Pregnant diabetic
- D. All of the above

31. Human insulins are obtained by the following sources/methods except:

- A. Cadaver pancreas
- B. Proinsulin recombinant bacterial
- C. Precursor yeast recombinant
- D. Enzyme modification of pork insulin

32. The second generation sulfonylurea hypoglycaemics differ from the first generation ones in that they:

- A. Are more potent
- B. Are longer acting
- C. Do not lower blood sugar in nondiabetic
- D. Are less prone to cause hypoglycaemic reaction



33. Metformin is preferred over phenformin because:

- A. It is more potent
- B. It is less liable to cause lactic acidosis
- C. It does not interfere with vitamin B12 absorption
- D. It is not contraindicated in patients with kidney disease

34. The following antidiabetic drug inhibits intestinal brush border α -glucosidase enzymes:

- A. Acarbose
- B. Pioglitazone
- C. Metformin
- D. Guargum

35. Choose the correct statement(s) about pioglitazone:

- A. It acts as an agonist on nuclear peroxisome proliferator receptor γ
- B. It enhances transcription of insulin responsive genes
- C. It lowers blood sugar in type 2 diabetes mellitus without causing hyperinsulinemia
- D. All of the above

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