

FACEM PART In PRACTICE MCQ EXAM PHARMACOLOGY

45 questions allow 60 minutes

1. An example of an ADH antagonist is
 - a) ethanol
 - b) amiloride
 - c) lithium
 - d) aldosterone
 - e) triamterene

2. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
 - a) were developed from early antibiotics
 - b) are closely related to thiazide diuretics
 - c) cause metabolic acidosis
 - d) decrease the pH of the cerebrospinal fluid
 - e) all of the above

3. The calcium channel blocker with the most rapid onset of action when given orally is
 - a) diltiazem
 - b) nifedipine
 - c) verapamil
 - d) felodipine
 - e) nifedipine

4. Sodium nitroprusside
 - a) increases cGMP by release of nitric oxide
 - b) decreases vascular resistance but increases blood pressure
 - c) is a complex of calcium and cyanide groups
 - d) is predominantly an arteriodilator
 - e) has its onset in 10-15 minutes

5. The most lipid soluble beta-blocker is
 - a) propranolol
 - b) metoprolol
 - c) atenolol
 - d) pindolol
 - e) sotalol

6. The cholinesterase inhibitor with the shortest duration of action is
 - a) physostigmine
 - b) edrophonium
 - c) neostigmine
 - d) parathion
 - e) malathion

7. The volume of distribution
 - a) is calculated by dividing amount of drug by its clearance
 - b) if high suggests homogeneous distribution through tissues
 - c) if low suggests homogeneous distribution through tissues
 - d) of aspirin is greater than that of pethidine
 - e) of midazolam is greater than that of warfarin

8. The half life of lignocaine is
 - a) 1 minute
 - b) 5 minutes
 - c) 10 minutes
 - d) 30 minutes
 - e) 120 minutes

9. Which of the following is a direct serotonergic agonist
- a) fluoxetine
 - b) amitriptyline
 - c) moclobemide
 - d) ondansetron
 - e) sumatriptan
10. The opiate associated with seizures when given in high doses to patients with renal failure is
- a) morphine
 - b) pethidine
 - c) methadone
 - d) fentanyl
 - e) codeine
11. Ketamine is closely chemically related to
- a) phenylcyclidine
 - b) LSD
 - c) propofol
 - d) thiopentone
 - e) enflurane
12. All of the following are amide local anaesthetics EXCEPT
- a) lignocaine
 - b) bupivacaine
 - c) benzocaine
 - d) prilocaine
 - e) etidocaine
13. The local anaesthetic associated with methaemoglobinaemia is
- a) cocaine
 - b) prilocaine
 - c) procaine
 - d) bupivacaine
 - e) benzocaine
14. The muscle relaxant most commonly associated with tachycardia is low dose
- a) succinylcholine
 - b) atracurium
 - c) vecuronium
 - d) pancuronium
 - e) tubocurarine
15. The most potent mineralocorticoid is
- a) hydrocortisone
 - b) prednisolone
 - c) methylprednisolone
 - d) dexamethasone
 - e) betamethasone
16. All of the following inhibit nucleic acid synthesis EXCEPT
- a) norfloxacin
 - b) trimethoprim
 - c) rifampicin
 - d) sulfasalazine
 - e) chloramphenicol
17. Which of the following is a second generation cephalosporin
- a) cefaclor
 - b) ceftazidime
 - c) cephalixin
 - d) cefotaxime
 - e) cephalothin

18. Which of the following is a live virus vaccine
- a) typhoid
 - b) tetanus
 - c) hepatitis B
 - d) rabies
 - e) measles
19. All of the following may increase the effect of digoxin EXCEPT
- a) amiodarone
 - b) frusemide
 - c) carbamazepine
 - d) verapamil
 - e) quinidine
20. Streptokinase
- a) is a complex lipopolysaccharide
 - b) is synthesised by the human kidney
 - c) binds to the proactivator plasminogen
 - d) activates plasminogen that is bound to fibrin
 - e) is more dangerous than t-PA in the over 75's
21. The effects of methylxanthines include:
- a) weak antidiuresis
 - b) increased strength of skeletal muscle contraction
 - c) negative inotropic effects
 - d) medullary depression
 - e) stimulation of cell surface adenosine receptors
22. Regarding neurotransmitter pharmacology in the CNS:
- a) strychnine stimulates glycine receptors
 - b) atropine antagonises GABA receptors
 - c) butyrophenones stimulate dopamine receptors
 - d) ondansetron antagonises serotonin receptors
 - e) atenolol stimulates noradrenaline receptors
23. Buspirone relieves anxiety without sedation by:
- a) direct GABA ergic stimulation
 - b) indirect GABA ergic stimulation
 - c) direct noradrenaline receptor stimulation
 - d) indirect noradrenaline receptor stimulation
 - e) none of the above
24. The most potent sedative is:
- a) diazepam
 - b) midazolam
 - c) temazepam
 - d) phenobarbitone
 - e) chloral hydrate

25. Methanol intoxication:
- a) is partly due to inhibition of aldehyde dehydrogenase
 - b) is due to formation of oxalic acid
 - c) is treated in part with activated charcoal
 - d) produces renal damage due to crystal formation
 - e) can be treated with 4 methylpyrazole
26. Carbamazepine is closely related to:
- a) vigabatrin
 - b) quinidine
 - c) sodium valproate
 - d) metoprolol
 - e) imipramine
27. The MAC (minimum alveolar concentration) is greatest for:
- a) nitrous oxide
 - b) halothane
 - c) isoflurane
 - d) methoxyflurane
 - e) ketamine
28. All of the following are anaesthetic agents EXCEPT:
- a) midazolam
 - b) glycopyrolate
 - c) propofol
 - d) fentanyl
 - e) etomidate
29. The muscle relaxant with the longest duration of action is:
- a) atracurium
 - b) mivacurium
 - c) pancuronium
 - d) vecuronium
 - e) rocuronium
30. A patient complains of muscle pain post operatively. This is most likely to be due to:
- a) propofol
 - b) isoflurane
 - c) suxamethonium
 - d) atracurium
 - e) ketamine

31. Amantadine:
- a) is an antiviral drug
 - b) produces insomnia not sedation
 - c) causes acute psychosis
 - d) potentiates dopaminergic function
 - e) all of the above
32. The drug used as an antipsychotic most likely to cause extrapyramidal effects is:
- a) chlorpromazine
 - b) lorazepam
 - c) risperidone
 - d) haloperidol
 - e) clozapine
33. The drug that acts by MAO inhibition is:
- a) clomipramine
 - b) sertraline
 - c) trazodone
 - d) moclobemide
 - e) paroxetine
34. The most dangerous drug in overdose is:
- a) imipramine
 - b) moclobemide
 - c) sertraline
 - d) trazodone
 - e) paroxetine
35. A high degree of tolerance can be expected to all of these effects of morphine in long term use EXCEPT:
- a) miosis
 - b) nausea
 - c) cough suppression
 - d) analgesia
 - e) respiratory depression
36. Methadone is used in the treatment of narcotic addiction because:
- a) it is a less efficacious analgesic than morphine
 - b) it produces predictable effects when given orally
 - c) it produces a short withdrawal when ceased
 - d) it is a phenylpiperidine class narcotic agonist
 - e) it does not produce constipation

37. Cannabinoids:
- a) produce tachycardias
 - b) have an antipsychotic action
 - c) act at a number of non specific receptors
 - d) constrict the pupils
 - e) all of the above
38. Vitamin B12:
- a) produces anaphylactoid reactions in bolus IV dosing
 - b) is a treatment for cyanide poisoning
 - c) is typically given in a dose of 500 - 1000 mg
 - d) deficiency is caused by renal dialysis
 - e) is absorbed in the stomach by the parietal cells
39. All of the following are known to potentiate oral anticoagulants EXCEPT:
- a) cimetidine
 - b) ceftriaxone
 - c) rifampicin
 - d) metronidazole
 - e) trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole
40. All of the following are NSAIDs EXCEPT:
- a) sulindac
 - b) piroxicam
 - c) gemfibrozil
 - d) ketorolac
 - e) diflunisal
41. With regard to oral hypoglycaemic agents:
- a) tolbutamide and glipizide are sulphonylureas
 - b) chlorpropamide has a half life of 4 - 6 hours
 - c) metformin is more effective once weight is controlled
 - d) lactic acidosis is more common with metformin than phenformin
 - e) glipizide has one of the longest half lives
42. A patient with impetigo would be most likely to respond to:
- a) phenoxymethylpenicillin
 - b) streptomycin
 - c) cephalexin
 - d) kanamycin
 - e) metronidazole

43. The antiviral drug that acts on reverse transcriptase is:
- acyclovir
 - zidovudine
 - ganciclovir
 - vidarabine
 - all of the above
44. The volume of distribution:
- is less than 70L for fluoxetine
 - calculated by dividing rate of elimination by concentration
 - is inversely proportional to half life
 - is about 5L/kg for pethidine
 - is effected by the route of drug administration.
45. By limiting liver blood flow cardiac disease might inhibit the metabolism of all of the following EXCEPT:
- verapamil
 - labetalol
 - propoxyphene
 - lignocaine
 - trimethoprim

**PART 1 PHARMACOLOGY MCQ
ANSWER SHEET**

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