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ARAMBHI SERIES

SUBJECT

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS

**TIME-
08:00 P.M**



40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

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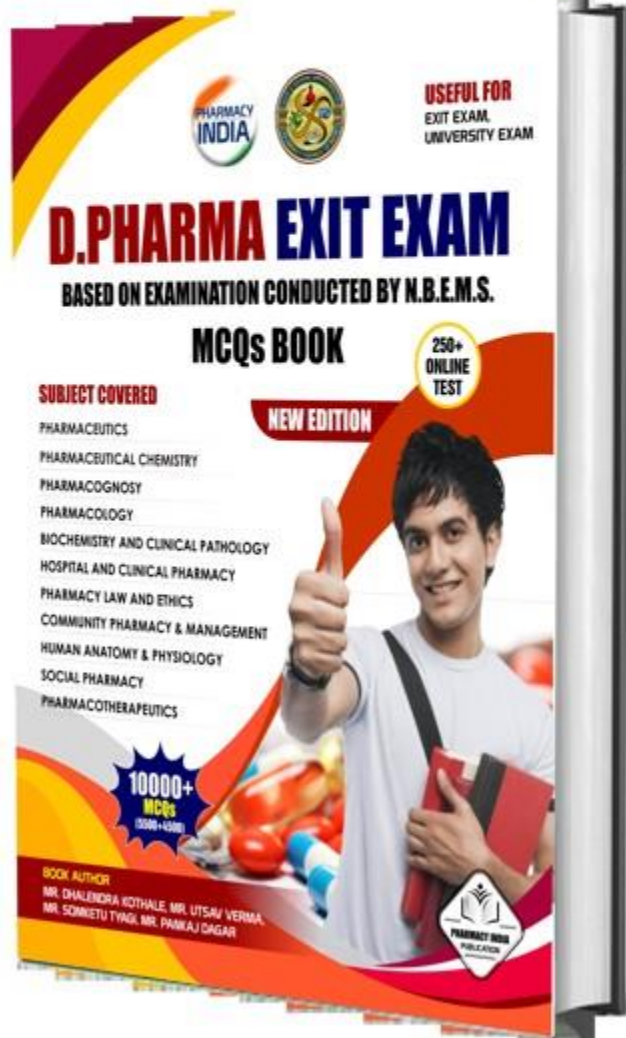
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1. Scabies is caused by

- (a) Ticks
- (b) Cyclops
- (c) Itch mite
- (d) Cockroaches



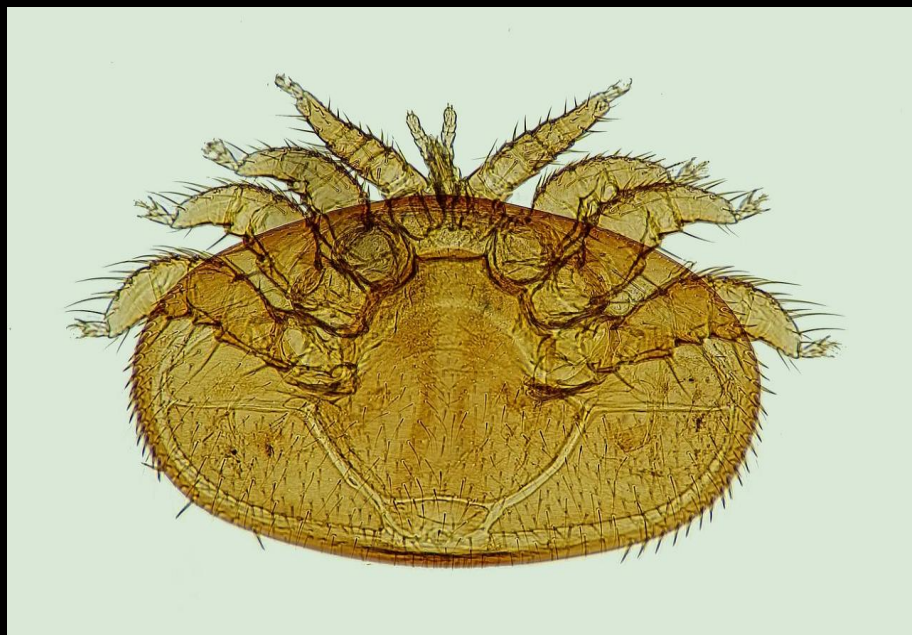


1. Scabies is caused by

- (a) Ticks
- (b) Cyclops
- (c) Itch mite
- (d) Cockroaches



Scabies is caused by the *Sarcoptes scabiei*, commonly known as the itch mite. These microscopic mites burrow into the skin, leading to intense itching and a rash. Ticks are different parasites that can transmit diseases, Cyclops refers to a genus of small crustaceans, and cockroaches are insects that can trigger allergies but are not related to scabies.



2. Which of the following characteristics describe the burrows caused by a human scabies infestation

infestation

- (a) They are pink-white, but not elevated
- (b) A vesicle or mite may be visible at one end of the burrow
- (c) Burrows are typically L-shaped and are less than 2 mm long
- (d) Both (a) and (b)



2. Which of the following characteristics describe the burrows caused by a human scabies infestation

infestation

(a) They are pink-white, but not elevated

(b) A vesicle or mite may be visible at one end of the burrow

(c) Burrows are typically L-shaped and are less than 2 mm long

(d) Both (a) and (b)





In human scabies infestations, the burrows created by the itch mites are often pink-white and may not be elevated. Additionally, at one end of the burrow, you might see a vesicle or even the mite itself. While burrows can sometimes be described as L-shaped, they can vary in appearance and are generally less than 10 mm long. Thus, options (a) and (b) are accurate descriptors of scabies burrows.



3. Which of the following is the causative mite causing scabies

- (a) *Sarcoptes scabiei*
- (b) *Parasites scabies*
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these



3. Which of the following is the causative mite causing scabies

- (a) *Sarcoptes scabiei*
- (b) *Parasites scabies*
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these





Sarcoptes scabiei is the scientific name of the mite responsible for causing scabies. "Parasites scabies" is not a recognized name for the causative agent.



4. The size of a scabies mite can best be described as

- (a) Microscopic
- (b) The same size as a tick.
- (c) Dime-sized
- (d) None of these



4. The size of a scabies mite can best be described as

- (a) Microscopic
- (b) The same size as a tick.
- (c) Dime-sized
- (d) None of these





Scabies mites are very small, typically measuring about 0.3 to 0.4 mm in length, making them microscopic and not visible to the naked eye. They are much smaller than ticks and certainly not dime-sized.



5. Which skin condition often mimics atopic dermatitis and must be ruled out in the differential diagnosis

- (a) Erythema annulare centrifuge
- (b) Fixed drug eruptions
- (c) Psoriasis
- (d) Rosacea



5. Which skin condition often mimics atopic dermatitis and must be ruled out in the differential diagnosis

- (a) Erythema annulare centrifuge
- (b) Fixed drug eruptions
- (c) Psoriasis**
- (d) Rosacea





Psoriasis can often mimic atopic dermatitis due to its inflammatory nature and the presence of red, scaly patches on the skin. It's important to differentiate between the two conditions, as their treatments may differ significantly. Erythema annulare centrifuge, fixed drug eruptions, and rosacea have distinct characteristics that typically set them apart from atopic dermatitis.



6. Which of the drug is not used in the treatment of eczema

- (a) Crisaborole
- (b) Cetirizine
- (c) Tacrolimus
- (d) Imipramine



6. Which of the drug is not used in the treatment of eczema

- (a) Crisaborole
- (b) Cetirizine
- (c) Tacrolimus
- (d) Imipramine





Imipramine is a tricyclic antidepressant and is not used in the treatment of eczema.

In contrast, crisaborole is a topical medication specifically for eczema, cetirizine is an antihistamine that can help with itching, and tacrolimus is an immunosuppressant used to treat moderate to severe eczema.



7. Which group of people is more likely to develop atopic dermatitis?

- (a) Infants and young children
- (b) Teenagers
- (c) Adults 20 to 49
- (d) Older adults



7. Which group of people is more likely to develop atopic dermatitis?

- (a) Infants and young children
- (b) Teenagers
- (c) Adults 20 to 49
- (d) Older adults





Atopic dermatitis commonly begins in infancy or early childhood, affecting a significant number of infants. While it can persist into later life, it is most prevalent among younger individuals. Teenagers and adults can develop or experience flares of eczema, but infants and young children are the most affected group.



8. Atopic dermatitis is also often called

- (a) Acne
- (b) Eczema
- (c) Psoriasis
- (d) Pimples





8. Atopic dermatitis is also often called

- (a) Acne
- (b) Eczema
- (c) Psoriasis
- (d) Pimples





Atopic dermatitis is commonly referred to as eczema. While "eczema" is a general term that can refer to various types of skin inflammation, atopic dermatitis is one specific type of eczema characterized by itchy, inflamed skin. Acne, psoriasis, and pimples refer to different skin conditions.



9. Triggers that may make atopic dermatitis condition worse include which of these

- (a) Stress
- (b) Hot or cold temperature
- (c) Dry conditions
- (d) All of these





9. Triggers that may make atopic dermatitis condition worse include which of these

- (a) Stress
- (b) Hot or cold temperature
- (c) Dry conditions
- (d) All of these





All of the listed factors—stress, hot or cold temperatures, and dry conditions—can trigger or worsen atopic dermatitis. Stress can lead to flare-ups, extreme temperatures can irritate the skin, and dry conditions can compromise the skin barrier, making it more susceptible to irritation and inflammation.



10. Which is a symptom of atopic dermatitis

- (a) Blisters on the palms of hands and soles of feet
- (b) Itchy, inflamed skin
- (c) Scaly patches of skin on the scalp
- (d) Coin-shaped patches of irritated skin on the arms and lower legs



10. Which is a symptom of atopic dermatitis

- (a) Blisters on the palms of hands and soles of feet
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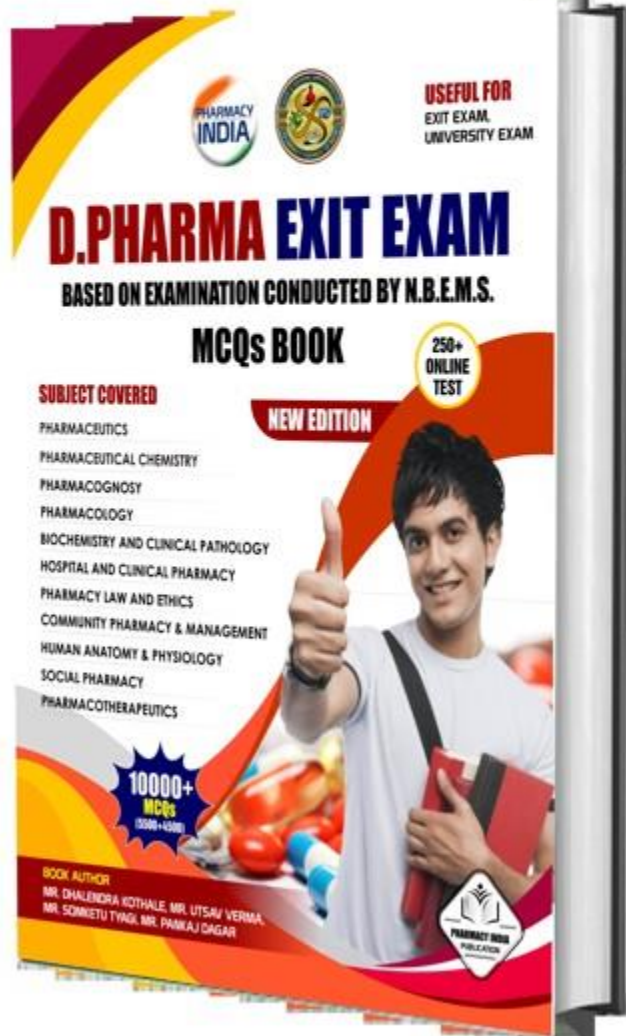


Itchy, inflamed skin is a hallmark symptom of atopic dermatitis. While blisters, scaly patches, and coin-shaped patches can be associated with other skin conditions (like dyshidrotic eczema, seborrheic dermatitis, or nummular eczema), they are not characteristic of atopic dermatitis itself.



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11. Which of the following is not a symptom of depression

- (a) Depressed mood and suicidal thoughts
- (b) Loss of interest/concentration
- (c) Tremors
- (d) Insomnia



11. Which of the following is not a symptom of depression

- (a) Depressed mood and suicidal thoughts
- (b) Loss of interest/concentration
- (c) Tremors
- (d) Insomnia





While depressed mood, suicidal thoughts, loss of interest or concentration, and insomnia are common symptoms of depression, tremors are not typically considered a symptom of depression.

Tremors can be associated with other conditions, such as anxiety disorders, certain neurological conditions, or as side effects of medications.





12. Dysthymia is characterized by persistent depression for at least

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Three months
- (d) Six months



12. Dysthymia is characterized by persistent depression for at least

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years**
- (c) Three months
- (d) Six months





Dysthymia, now referred to as persistent depressive disorder, is characterized by a chronic form of depression lasting for at least two years in adults (and one year in children and adolescents). This condition involves a depressed mood that occurs most of the day, more days than not, for the specified duration.



13. The bipolar disorder is also called

- (a) Seasonal depression
- (b) Psychotic depression
- (c) Manic depression
- (d) All of these



13. The bipolar disorder is also called

- (a) Seasonal depression
- (b) Psychotic depression
- (c) Manic depression
- (d) All of these





Bipolar disorder is often referred to as manic depression due to the alternating episodes of mania (or hypomania) and depression that characterize the condition. Seasonal depression refers to seasonal affective disorder, while psychotic depression involves severe depression with psychotic symptoms, which is a different condition.



14. Which of the following occur during depression

- (a) Decrease 5-HT and NE
- (b) Increase 5-HT and NE
- (c) Decrease glutamate
- (d) None of these



14. Which of the following occur during depression

- (a) Decrease 5-HT and NE
- (b) Increase 5-HT and NE
- (c) Decrease glutamate
- (d) None of these





During depression, there is often a decrease in serotonin (5-HT) and norepinephrine (NE) levels in the brain. These neurotransmitters play key roles in mood regulation, and their deficiency is commonly associated with depressive symptoms. Glutamate is generally thought to be increased in certain contexts of depression.



15. Which of following is sign of depression

- (a) Insomnia
- (b) Hypersomnia
- (c) Decrease in appetite
- (d) All of these



15. Which of following is sign of depression

- (a) Insomnia
- (b) Hypersomnia
- (c) Decrease in appetite
- (d) All of these





All of the listed options—insomnia, hypersomnia, and decrease in appetite—can be signs of depression. Individuals with depression may experience sleep disturbances, either sleeping too little (insomnia) or too much (hypersomnia), and appetite changes can lead to either decreased or increased eating habits.





16. The peak age of depression is

- (a) Childhood
- (b) Adulthood
- (c) Elderly
- (d) No influence of age





16. The peak age of depression is

- (a) Childhood
- (b) Adulthood**
- (c) Elderly
- (d) No influence of age





The peak age of onset for major depression typically occurs in late adolescence to early adulthood, often between the ages of 18 and 25. While depression can occur at any age, it is most commonly diagnosed in adults.



17. Which of the following is not a type of anxiety

- (a) GAD
- (b) CAD
- (c) PTSD
- (d) OCD



17. Which of the following is not a type of anxiety

- (a) GAD
- (b) CAD
- (c) PTSD
- (d) OCD





Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) are all recognized types of anxiety disorders. "CAD" typically refers to Coronary Artery Disease, not a type of anxiety.



18. First generation antipsychotic drugs are

- (a) Haloperidol
- (b) Cariprazine
- (c) Clozapine
- (d) None of these



18. First generation antipsychotic drugs are

- (a) Haloperidol
- (b) Cariprazine
- (c) Clozapine
- (d) None of these





Haloperidol is a first-generation antipsychotic (also known as a typical antipsychotic).

Cariprazine and Clozapine are considered second-generation antipsychotics (atypical antipsychotics).



19. Second generation antipsychotic drugs are

- (a) Haloperidol
- (b) Perphenazine
- (c) Fluphenazine
- (d) Iloperdone



19. Second generation antipsychotic drugs are

- (a) Haloperidol
- (b) Perphenazine
- (c) Fluphenazine
- (d) Iloperdone





Iloperidone is a second-generation antipsychotic (atypical antipsychotic).

Haloperidol, perphenazine, and fluphenazine are all first-generation antipsychotics (typical antipsychotics).





20. Non-pharmacological management of depression is

- (a) Talk Therapy
- (b) Electroconvulsive therapy
- (c) Acupuncture
- (d) All of these



20. Non-pharmacological management of depression is

- (a) Talk Therapy
- (b) Electroconvulsive therapy
- (c) Acupuncture
- (d) All of these



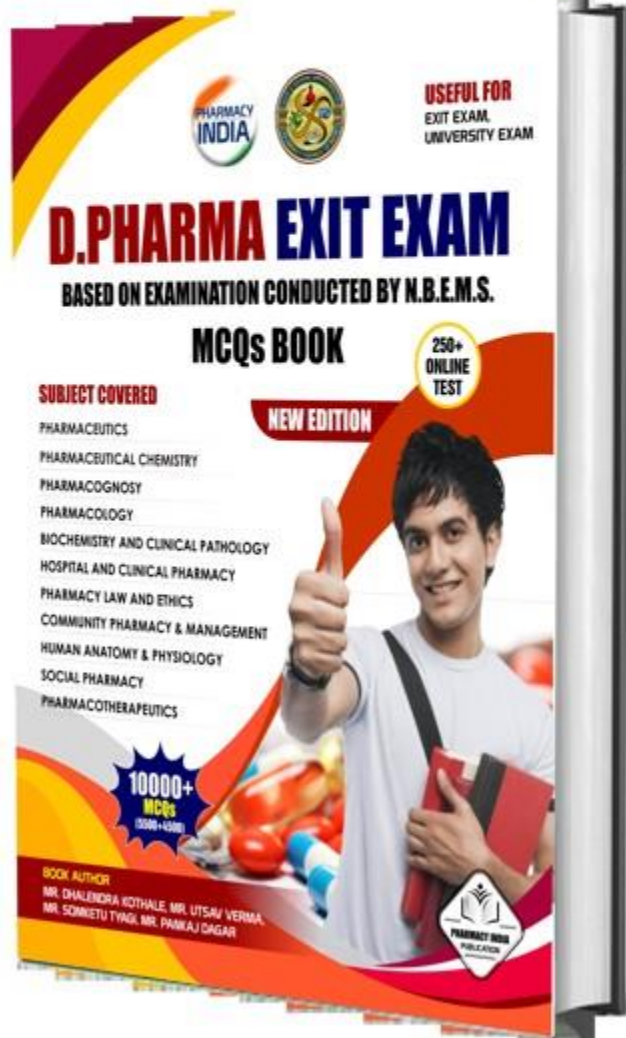


Talk therapy (psychotherapy) is a primary non-pharmacological management approach for depression. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is a medical procedure often used when other treatments fail, and while acupuncture may be considered a complementary therapy, it is not a mainstream non-pharmacological treatment specifically for depression.



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21. Which of the following medication are used in the treatment of glaucoma

- (a) Pilocarpine
- (b) Epinephrine
- (c) Timolol
- (d) All of these



21. Which of the following medication are used in the treatment of glaucoma

- (a) Pilocarpine
- (b) Epinephrine
- (c) Timolol
- (d) All of these





Pilocarpine, Epinephrine, and Timolol—are used in the treatment of glaucoma. Pilocarpine is a miotic agent that helps to lower intraocular pressure, epinephrine can decrease aqueous humor production and increase outflow, and Timolol is a beta-blocker that reduces aqueous humor production.



22. Organisms causing conjunctivitis are bacterial

- (a) Adenovirus
- (b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (c) Herpes simplex virus
- (d) None of these



22. Organisms causing conjunctivitis are bacterial

- (a) Adenovirus
- (b) Streptococcus pneumoniae**
- (c) Herpes simplex virus
- (d) None of these





Streptococcus pneumoniae is a bacterium that can cause bacterial conjunctivitis. Adenovirus and Herpes simplex virus are viral pathogens that can also cause conjunctivitis, but they are not bacterial. Therefore, the only bacterial organism listed is Streptococcus pneumoniae.



23. Conjunctivitis is caused when

- (a) The Iris becomes infected
- (b) The surface of the cornea is too flat
- (c) The Conjunctiva becomes infected and inflamed
- (d) The Pupil becomes damaged



23. Conjunctivitis is caused when

- (a) The Iris becomes infected
- (b) The surface of the cornea is too flat
- (c) The Conjunctiva becomes infected and inflamed
- (d) The Pupil becomes damaged





Conjunctivitis, commonly known as pink eye, occurs when the conjunctiva (the thin, transparent membrane covering the white part of the eye and the inside of the eyelids) becomes infected and inflamed. This can be caused by bacteria, viruses, allergens, or irritants. The other options do not accurately describe the condition.



24. What is the Conjunctiva?

- (a) The membrane that covers the sclera
- (b) A nerve in the eye
- (c) The colored part of the eye
- (d) The eyelid



24. What is the Conjunctiva?

- (a) The membrane that covers the sclera
- (b) A nerve in the eye
- (c) The colored part of the eye
- (d) The eyelid





The conjunctiva is a thin, transparent membrane that covers the sclera (the white part of the eye) and lines the inside of the eyelids. It helps to lubricate the eye and protect it from pathogens and foreign particles.



25. Causing microorganism of Viral Conjunctivitis is

- (a) Adeno virus
- (b) Herpes simplex virus
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these



25. Causing microorganism of Viral Conjunctivitis is

- (a) Adeno virus
- (b) Herpes simplex virus
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these





Both Adenovirus and Herpes simplex virus are known to cause viral conjunctivitis. Adenovirus is the most common cause, while Herpes simplex virus can also lead to conjunctivitis, particularly in cases associated with herpes infections.





26. Glaucoma is disease of

- (a) Eye
- (b) Ear
- (c) Nose
- (d) Glands





26. Glaucoma is disease of

- (a) Eye
- (b) Ear
- (c) Nose
- (d) Glands





Glaucoma is a group of eye conditions that can damage the optic nerve, often due to increased intraocular pressure, and can lead to vision loss or blindness if not treated.



27. Photophobia is the symptoms of

- (a) Open-angle glaucoma
- (b) Acute angle-closure glaucoma
- (c) Chronic angle-closure glaucoma
- (d) Viral conjunctivitis



27. Photophobia is the symptoms of

- (a) Open-angle glaucoma
- (b) Acute angle-closure glaucoma**
- (c) Chronic angle-closure glaucoma
- (d) Viral conjunctivitis





Photophobia, or sensitivity to light, is a common symptom associated with acute angle-closure glaucoma, along with severe eye pain, headache, and blurred vision. While it can occur in other conditions, it is particularly notable in acute angle-closure glaucoma.



28. Severe headache, eye pain, blurred vision and halos, are the symptoms of

- (a) Primary open-angle glaucoma
- (b) Acute angle-closure glaucoma
- (c) Chronic angle-closure glaucoma
- (d) All of these



28. Severe headache, eye pain, blurred vision and halos, are the symptoms of

- (a) Primary open-angle glaucoma
- (b) Acute angle-closure glaucoma**
- (c) Chronic angle-closure glaucoma
- (d) All of these





Severe headache, eye pain, blurred vision, and seeing halos around lights are classic symptoms of acute angle-closure glaucoma. This condition occurs suddenly and requires immediate medical attention. Primary open-angle glaucoma and chronic angle-closure glaucoma usually have less dramatic presentations and may not include these acute symptoms.



29. Glaucoma is the result of

- (a) Damage to the optic nerve
- (b) Damage to the eye lids
- (c) Damage to the eye lashes
- (d) All of these





29. Glaucoma is the result of

- (a) Damage to the optic nerve
- (b) Damage to the eye lids
- (c) Damage to the eye lashes
- (d) All of these





Glaucoma primarily results from damage to the optic nerve, often due to increased intraocular pressure. This damage can lead to vision loss. The other options—damage to the eyelids or eyelashes—are not associated with glaucoma.



30. Sticky yellow discharge from eye is sign of

- (a) Bacterial conjunctivitis
- (b) Viral conjunctivitis
- (c) Glaucoma
- (d) Cataract



30. Sticky yellow discharge from eye is sign of

(a) Bacterial conjunctivitis

(b) Viral conjunctivitis

(c) Glaucoma

(d) Cataract



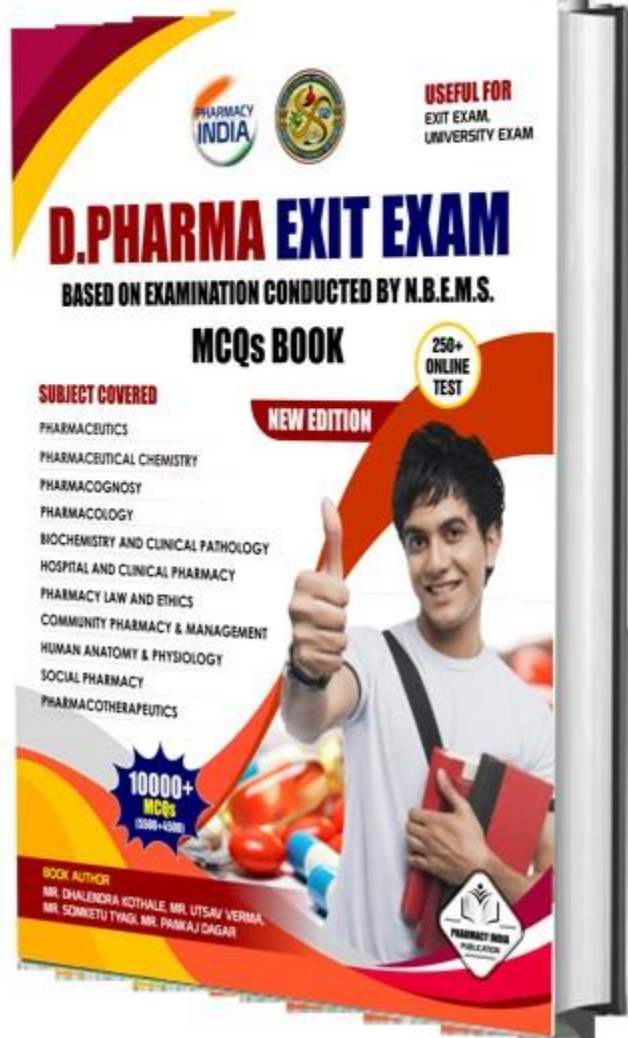


Sticky yellow discharge from the eye is a common sign of bacterial conjunctivitis. This type of conjunctivitis often leads to the production of pus, resulting in the yellow discharge. Viral conjunctivitis typically produces a watery discharge, while glaucoma and cataracts do not present with discharge.



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31. Conjunctivitis is commonly known as

- (a) Pink eye
- (b) Yellow eye
- (c) Red eye
- (d) Blue eye



31. Conjunctivitis is commonly known as

- (a) Pink eye
- (b) Yellow eye
- (c) Red eye
- (d) Blue eye





Conjunctivitis is commonly referred to as "pink eye" due to the characteristic redness and inflammation of the conjunctiva that occurs with the condition.



32. Impaired drainage of aqueous fluid occurs in

- (a) Glaucoma
- (b) Retinopathy
- (c) Conjunctivitis
- (d) Cataract



32. Impaired drainage of aqueous fluid occurs in

- (a) Glaucoma
- (b) Retinopathy
- (c) Conjunctivitis
- (d) Cataract





In glaucoma, there is impaired drainage of aqueous humor, which can lead to increased intraocular pressure and damage to the optic nerve. This is a key factor in the development of the condition. The other options do not involve the drainage of aqueous fluid.



33. Part of eye mainly affected in case of glaucoma

- (a) Sclera
- (b) Pupil
- (c) Cornea
- (d) Retina



33. Part of eye mainly affected in case of glaucoma

- (a) Sclera
- (b) Pupil
- (c) Cornea
- (d) Retina





In glaucoma, the optic nerve, which is connected to the retina, is primarily affected due to increased intraocular pressure. This damage can lead to vision loss, making the retina (and the optic nerve) the critical areas impacted by the disease. The other structures listed are not primarily affected in the context of glaucoma.



34. Normal intra ocular pressure of our eye in mm of Hg is

- (a) 10-21
- (b) 35
- (c) 70
- (d) 150



34. Normal intra ocular pressure of our eye in mm of Hg is

- (a) 10-21
- (b) 35
- (c) 70
- (d) 150





Normal intraocular pressure (IOP) ranges from approximately 10 to 21 mm Hg. Pressures outside this range can indicate potential problems, such as glaucoma when the pressure is elevated.



35. Following are clinical manifestation of conjunctivitis except

- (a) Acute redness of eye
- (b) Grittiness of eyes
- (c) Purulent discharge
- (d) Halos and blurred vision



35. Following are clinical manifestation of conjunctivitis except

- (a) Acute redness of eye
- (b) Grittiness of eyes
- (c) Purulent discharge
- (d) Halos and blurred vision





Halos and blurred vision are not typical manifestations of conjunctivitis. Instead, they are more commonly associated with conditions like glaucoma or cataracts. The other options—acute redness, grittiness, and purulent discharge—are common symptoms of conjunctivitis.



36. Trabeculoplasty a type of non- pharmacological management is associated with

- (a) Glaucoma
- (b) Hepatitis
- (c) Osteomalacia
- (d) Conjunctivitis



36. Trabeculoplasty a type of non- pharmacological management is associated with

- (a) Glaucoma
- (b) Hepatitis
- (c) Osteomalacia
- (d) Conjunctivitis





Trabeculoplasty is a type of non-pharmacological management used to treat glaucoma. It involves a surgical procedure that aims to improve the drainage of aqueous humor from the eye, thereby lowering intraocular pressure. The other options are not related to trabeculoplasty.



37. Timolol a glaucoma drugs acts by which mechanism

- (a) β blocker
- (b) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- (c) α blocker
- (d) Muscarinic receptor stimulation



37. Timolol a glaucoma drugs acts by which mechanism

- (a) β blocker
- (b) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- (c) α blocker
- (d) Muscarinic receptor stimulation





Timolol is a non-selective beta-adrenergic antagonist (beta blocker) that reduces intraocular pressure in glaucoma by decreasing the production of aqueous humor in the eye. The other mechanisms listed are not how Timolol functions.



38. Which of the following drug is not used in case of glaucoma

- (a) Lignocaine
- (b) Timolol
- (c) Dorzolamide
- (d) Pilocarpine



38. Which of the following drug is not used in case of glaucoma

- (a) Lignocaine
- (b) Timolol
- (c) Dorzolamide
- (d) Pilocarpine





Lignocaine (also known as lidocaine) is an anesthetic and is not used to treat glaucoma. Timolol, Dorzolamide, and Pilocarpine are all medications specifically used to manage glaucoma by lowering intraocular pressure.





39. Which of the drug can be used in case of conjunctivitis

- (a) Gentamicin
- (b) Tobramycin
- (c) Neomycin
- (d) All of these





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- (a) Gentamicin
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Gentamicin, Tobramycin, and Neomycin are all antibiotics that can be used to treat bacterial conjunctivitis. Each of these medications is effective against certain types of bacterial infections affecting the conjunctiva.



40. Following are risk factors of glaucoma except

- (a) Race
- (b) Age
- (c) Diabetes
- (d) Low fluid ocular pressure



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- (b) Age
- (c) Diabetes
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Low intraocular pressure is not a risk factor for glaucoma; rather, it is high intraocular pressure that is associated with the condition. Race, age, and diabetes are recognized risk factors for developing glaucoma.





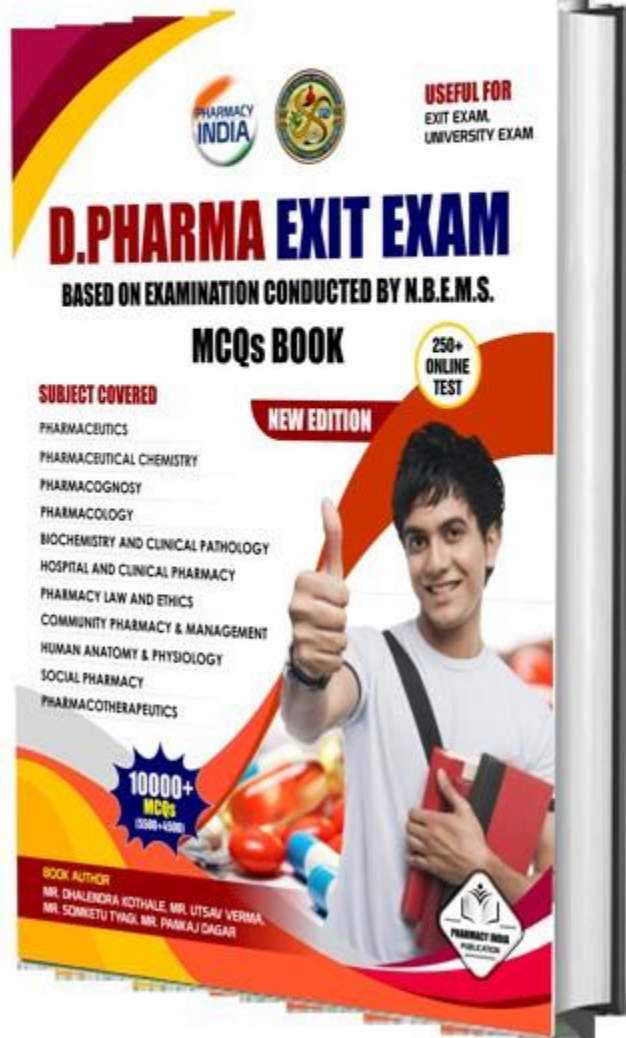
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