



D. PHARMA EXIT EXAM

**As per PCI
Regulation**

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS MCQS

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1. Which statement is INCORRECT concerning TB?

- (a) Infection with TB is via inhalation
- (b) Susceptibility to TB is greater in the elderly
- (c) Infection results in formation of a granuloma

(d) Infection is caused by virus

2. Which one of the following is a first line drug for TB TREATMENT?

(a) Pyrazinamide

- (b) PASA
- (c) Kanamycin
- (d) Cycloserine

3. The causative agent of tuberculosis is

- (a) Virus
- (b) Bacterium**
- (c) Malnutrition
- (d) Protozoan

4. Which of the following is true about primary TB

- (a) Symptomatic
- (b) Localized
- (c) Occurs in people who infected before

(d) Has the ability to spread

5. Pneumonia refers to inflammation of

- (a) Lungs**
- (b) Bronchi
- (c) Trachea
- (d) All of these

6. The possible route of entry of microorganisms in lungs includes all except

- (a) Inhalation
- (b) Blood
- (c) Aspiration

(d) Cyst ingestion

7. Nosocomial Pneumonia refers to pneumonia occurs in

- (a) Hospitalized person**
- (b) Non-hospitalized person
- (c) Normal person
- (d) None of these

8. For Tuberculosis, the drugs used to combat it are

- (a) Streptomycin, Pyrazinamide
- (b) Isoniazid, Rifampicin

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

9. Urinary tract infection may also result due to the infection in the kidneys; the infection is also called

- (a) Urethritis
- (b) Cystitis
- (c) Acute pyelonephritis**
- (d) Sinusitis

10. The first person who discovered Mycobacterium tuberculosis was

- (a) Louis Pasteur

(b) Robert Koch

- (c) Edward Jenner
- (d) None of these

11. Hepatitis C virus belongs to which one of the following virus groups

- (a) Picorna viruses
- (b) Herpes viruses
- (c) Hepadna viruses

(d) Flavi viruses

12. The causative microorganism of Syphilis is

(a) Treponema pallidum

- (b) Neisseria gonorrhoea
- (c) Haemophilus ducreyi
- (d) Chlamydia trachomatis

13. The causative microorganism of gonorrhoea is

- (a) Treponema pallidum

(b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae

- (c) Haemophilus ducreyi
- (d) Chlamydia trachomatis

14. Malaria is a parasitic infection caused by

(a) Plasmodium falciparum

- (b) Plasmodium ovale

(c) Both (a) and (b)

- (d) None of these

15. Which of the following causes most severe malaria

- (a) Plasmodium Vivax

- (b) Plasmodium Malariae

(c) Plasmodium Falciparum

- (d) None of these

16. Perinatal transmission is said to occur when a pathogen is transmitted from

- (a) Non-human to human
- (b) Infected to uninfected

(c) Mother to infant

- (d) All of these

17. The confirmation of HIV infection is made by

- (a) ELISA

(b) Western Blotting

- (c) RT-PCR
- (d) All of these

18. HIV viral RNA is converted to proviral DNA using enzyme

(a) Reverse transcriptase

- (b) Integrase

- (c) Helicases

- (d) Proteinase

19. The causative microorganism of tuberculosis

- (a) Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare

(b) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

- (c) Mycobacterium bovis

- (d) None of these

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20. The sexual cycle of Plasmodium is completed in

- (a) Liver
- (b) RBCs
- (c) Gut of mosquito**
- (d) Salivary glands of mosquito

21. Which of the following is not a musculoskeletal disorder

- (a) Rheumatoid arthritis
- (b) Osteoarthritis
- (c) Conjunctivitis**
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

22. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is different from some other forms of arthritis because

- (a) Is more painful than other forms
- (b) Occurs below the waist
- (c) Is symmetrical, affecting the right and left sides of the body**
- (d) Generally, occurs above the waist

23. The term arthritis refers to

- (a) Stiffness in joint
- (b) Inflammation of the joints**
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

24. Which of the following drug is not used in rheumatoid arthritis

- (a) Methotrexate
- (b) Ibuprofen
- (c) Sulfasalazine
- (d) Chloramphenicol**

25. Which joints are affected in case of osteoarthritis?

- (a) Hands
- (b) Hips
- (c) Knees
- (d) All of these**

26. What are the risk factors for developing osteoarthritis?

- (a) Alcohol
- (b) Weight loss
- (c) Age over 55**
- (d) Joint injury

27. What are the symptoms of osteoarthritis?

- (a) Joint pain**
- (b) Joint stiffness**
- (c) Joint swelling**
- (d) All of these

28. Which of the following is the nonpharmacological management of osteoarthritis

- (a) Weight gain
- (b) Aerobics and Cycling**
- (c) Avoiding glucosamine
- (d) Arthroscopy

29. What medications are management of osteoarthritis used in?

- (a) Ibuprofen
- (b) Doxycycline

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(c) Methotrexate

(d) All of these

30. Which of the following test is used for confirming rheumatoid arthritis

(a) Rf factor

(b) ESR

(c) Anti-CCP

(d) C-reactive protein

31. Which of the following drug doesn't belong to DMARDS

(a) Etanercept

(b) Sulfasalazine

(c) Hydroxychloroquine

(d) Methotrexate

32. Which of the following joints are rarely affected during RA

(a) Wrist joints

(b) Metacarpophalangeal joint

(c) Cricoarytenoid joint

(d) Lumbar spine joints

33. Hyaluronic acid injection is used in the management of

(a) Osteoarthritis

(b) Rheumatoid arthritis

(c) Osteoporosis

(d) Glaucoma

34. Which cells are involved in the pathogenesis of OA?

(a) Chondrocytes

(b) Lysosomes

(c) Nucleus

(d) Mitochondria

35. Ideal dose of methotrexate for RA management

(a) 40 mg

(b) 25 mg

(c) 7.5-15 mg

(d) 50 mg

36. Which of the following drug is TNF- α inhibitors

(a) Methotrexate

(b) Allopurinol

(c) Leflunomide

(d) Infliximab

37. Surgical treatment of osteoarthritis is termed as

(a) Arthroplasty

(b) Angioplasty

(c) Tubectomy

(d) Arthroscopy

38. Which of the following antireumatic drug is Dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor

(a) Methotrexate

(b) Piroxicam

(c) Sulfasalazine

(d) Leflunomide

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39. Articular cartilages are affected in

- (a) Osteoporosis
- (b) Osteoarthritis**
- (c) Osteopenia
- (d) Rheumatoid arthritis

40. Which of the following drug is given in combination with methotrexate

- (a) Hydroxychloroquine**
- (b) Glucosamine
- (c) Calcitriol
- (d) Cyanocobalamin

41. What happens to skin cells in a person with psoriasis?

- (a) Skin cells pile up on the surface of the skin before they are mature**
- (b) Mature skin cells can't make their way to the surface of the skin
- (c) Skin cells die before becoming mature
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

42. Which body parts are often affected by psoriasis?

- (a) Elbows
- (b) Scalp, Knees
- (c) Chest, back, and abdomen
- (d) All of these**

43. What is a health problem that also may occur with psoriasis?

- (a) Hives
- (b) Gingivitis
- (c) Conjunctivitis
- (d) Arthritis**

44. Psoriasis falls into which category of disease

- (a) Infectious
- (b) Metabolic
- (c) Autoimmune
- (d) Genetic**

45. The first line of treatment for psoriasis is

- (a) Methotrexate
- (b) Cyclosporine
- (c) Coal tar preparations
- (d) Topical steroids**

46. What is the primary cause of acne

- (a) Bacteria
- (b) Excessive sunlight
- (c) Clogged pores**
- (d) Allergies

47. Which of the following is not a common symptom of acne

- (a) Pimples
- (b) Blackheads
- (c) Whiteheads
- (d) Scabies**

48. The most effective treatment for moderate acne is

- (a) Antibiotics
- (b) Benzoyl peroxide**

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- (c) Moisturizers
- (d) Antihistamines

49. Which vitamin is beneficial for acne treatment?

- (a) Vitamin A**
- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) Vitamin E
- (d) Vitamin B12

50. What is a common side effect of oral acne medications?

- (a) Liver damage
- (b) Kidney stones

(c) Dry skin

- (d) Headaches

51. The causative microorganism of Chickenpox

(a) Varicella-zoster virus

- (b) Herpes Simplex virus
- (c) Epstein-Barr virus
- (d) Cytomegalovirus

52. The common symptom of Chickenpox

- (a) High fever

(b) Itchy rash

- (c) Cough
- (d) Abdominal pain

53. The first-line antiviral drug for Chickenpox treatment is

- (a) Acyclovir
- (b) Valacyclovir
- (c) Both (a) and (b)**
- (d) None of these

54. For severe cases of Chickenpox, which antiviral drug is used?

(a) Acyclovir

- (b) Amoxicillin
- (c) Doxycycline
- (d) Penicillin

55. The vaccination for Chickenpox is known as

(a) Varicella vaccine

- (b) MMR vaccine
- (c) Hepatitis B vaccine
- (d) Influenza vaccine

56. The vaccine for Chickenpox is recommended for children under

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 2 years**
- (c) 1 year
- (d) 10 years

57. The primary causative agent of measles is

- (a) Human Papillomavirus
- (b) Measles virus**
- (c) Influenza virus
- (d) Cytomegalovirus

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58. Which of the following is not a symptom of measles?

- (a) High fever
- (b) Red rash
- (c) Dry cough**
- (d) Koplik spots

59. The measles vaccine is given at what age?

- (a) 4 months
- (b) 12-15 months**
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 2 years

60. The causative organism of Mumps is

- (a) Influenza virus
- (b) Epstein-Barr virus
- (c) Mumps virus**
- (d) Varicella-zoster virus

61. Mumps virus mainly affects which gland?

- (a) Thyroid gland
- (b) Salivary gland**
- (c) Adrenal gland
- (d) Pancreas

62. Complications of mumps include

- (a) Deafness
- (b) Orchitis**
- (c) Meningitis
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

63. The primary treatment for mumps is

- (a) Antibiotics
- (b) Supportive care**
- (c) Antiviral medication
- (d) Surgery

64. The causative organism of Rubella is

- (a) Cytomegalovirus
- (b) Epstein-Barr virus
- (c) Rubella virus**
- (d) Human Papillomavirus

65. Rubella is most dangerous for

- (a) Adults
- (b) Pregnant women**
- (c) Elderly
- (d) Children

66. Rubella vaccine is given as part of

- (a) MMR vaccine
- (b) MMRV vaccine
- (c) None of these**
- (d) Hepatitis B vaccine

67. What is the causative agent of Whooping Cough?

- (a) Bordetella pertussis**
- (b) Haemophilus influenzae

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(c) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

(d) Streptococcus pneumoniae

68. The primary symptom of Whooping Cough is

(a) Fever

(b) Rash

(c) Severe cough

(d) Runny nose

69. The treatment for Whooping Cough involves

(a) Antiviral medication

(b) Antibiotics

(c) Steroids

(d) Vaccination

70. The vaccine for Whooping Cough is given in combination with

(a) Measles vaccine

(b) Mumps vaccine

(c) Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccines

(d) Influenza vaccine

71. The common cold is caused by

(a) Rhinoviruses

(b) Coronaviruses

(c) Influenza viruses

(d) Adenoviruses

72. Which of the following is not a symptom of the common cold?

(a) Sore throat

(b) Runny nose

(c) High fever

(d) Cough

73. Treatment for the common cold usually includes

(a) Antibiotics

(b) Antiviral medication

(c) Rest and hydration

(d) Surgery

74. Influenza virus primarily affects

(a) Skin

(b) Digestive system

(c) Respiratory system

(d) Nervous system

75. The seasonal flu vaccine is recommended for

(a) All age groups

(b) High-risk groups

(c) Only children

(d) Only elderly

76. The common symptoms of influenza include

(a) Headache

(b) Muscle aches

(c) Fever

(d) All of these

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77. Which of the following is a complication of influenza?

- (a) Heart disease
- (b) Pneumonia**
- (c) Diabetes
- (d) Asthma

78. The recommended treatment for influenza includes

- (a) Antibiotics
- (b) Antiviral drugs**
- (c) Surgery
- (d) Home remedies

79. The typical treatment for seasonal flu usually involves

- (a) Antibiotics
- (b) Antiviral medications**
- (c) Corticosteroids
- (d) Immunosuppressants

80. For preventing seasonal flu, the best approach is

- (a) Vaccination**
- (b) Avoiding crowds
- (c) Using antiseptics
- (d) All of these

81. The most common symptom of tonsillitis is

- (a) Headache
- (b) Sore throat**
- (c) Cough
- (d) Fever

82. Which microorganism is most commonly associated with tonsillitis?

- (a) Staphylococcus aureus
- (b) Streptococcus pyogenes**
- (c) Escherichia coli
- (d) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

83. Tonsillitis treatment usually includes

- (a) Surgery
- (b) Antibiotics**
- (c) Antivirals
- (d) Immunosuppressants

84. Chronic tonsillitis may require

- (a) Tonsillectomy**
- (b) Antibiotic therapy
- (c) Antiviral treatment
- (d) All of these

85. Which one of the following is not a complication of tonsillitis?

- (a) Kidney disease**
- (b) Abscess formation
- (c) Ear infection
- (d) Laryngitis

86. The common cause of epiglottitis is

- (a) Allergies
- (b) Fungal infection**

(c) Bacterial infection

(d) Viral infection

87. The most common symptom of epiglottitis is

(a) Cough

(b) Difficulty breathing

(c) Runny nose

(d) Headache

88. The treatment for epiglottitis usually includes

(a) Antifungal medication

(b) Antivirals

(c) Antibiotics and airway management

(d) Surgery

89. A serious complication of untreated epiglottitis is

(a) Diabetes

(b) Airway obstruction

(c) Heart failure

(d) Liver disease

90. The common cause of laryngitis is

(a) Bacterial infection

(b) Viral infection

(c) Fungal infection

(d) Allergies

91. The main symptom of laryngitis is

(a) Hoarseness of voice

(b) Headache

(c) Abdominal pain

(d) Muscle aches

92. The treatment for laryngitis usually includes

(a) Antibiotics

(b) Rest and hydration

(c) Surgery

(d) Immunosuppressants

93. The cause of bacterial pharyngitis is

(a) Virus

(b) Streptococcus bacteria

(c) Fungus

(d) Protozoa

94. The common treatment for bacterial pharyngitis is

(a) Antibiotics

(b) Antiviral drugs

(c) Corticosteroids

(d) Antifungal drugs

95. Which condition is known for severe throat pain and difficulty swallowing?

(a) Pharyngitis

(b) Laryngitis

(c) Epiglottitis

(d) Tonsillitis

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96. The common cause of sinusitis is

- (a) Bacteria
- (b) Virus**
- (c) Fungus
- (d) Allergies

97. The treatment for sinusitis usually includes

- (a) Antiviral medications
- (b) Surgery
- (c) Decongestants and nasal sprays**
- (d) Antifungal drugs

98. The primary symptom of sinusitis is

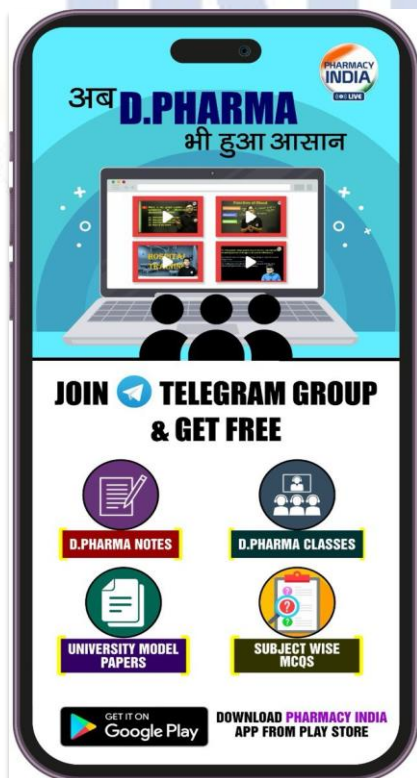
- (a) Fever
- (b) Sore throat
- (c) Nasal congestion**
- (d) Headache

99. The most common complication of untreated sinusitis is

- (a) Sinus infection spreading to other parts**
- (b) Asthma
- (c) Diabetes
- (d) Liver disease

100. Chronic sinusitis requires

- (a) Antivirals
- (b) Surgery
- (c) Corticosteroids
- (d) Long-term antibiotic therapy**



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अट्राम्भ



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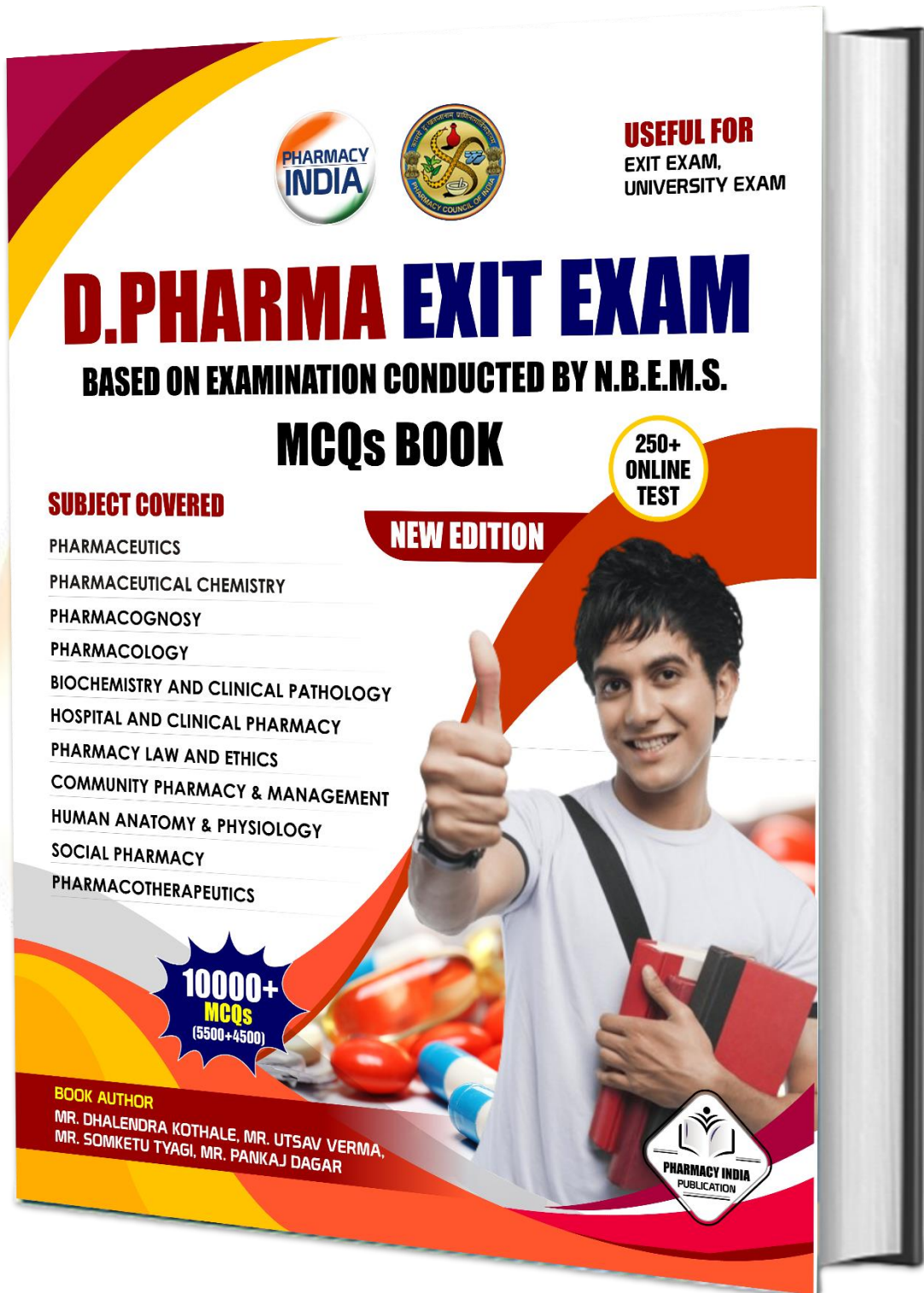
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