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08:00 P.M

40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

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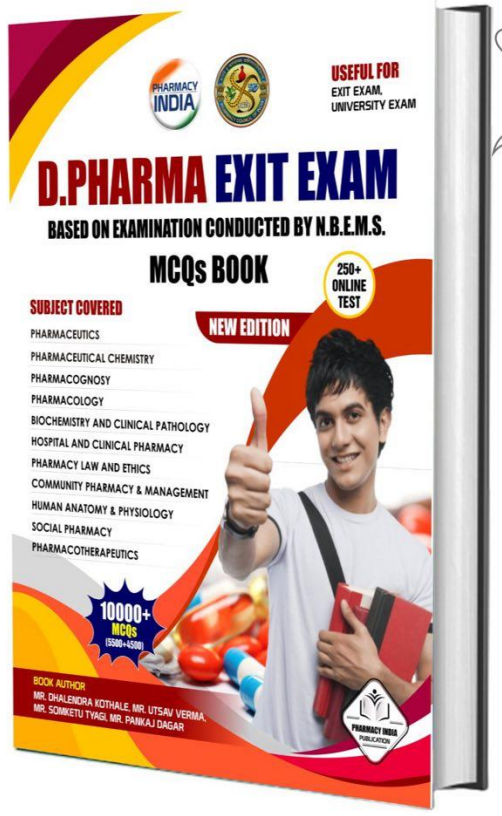

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1. Which class of drugs inhibits the enzyme that converts angiotensin I to angiotensin II, thus lowering blood pressure?

A) ACE Inhibitors
B) ARBs
C) Calcium Channel Blockers
D) Diuretics

1. Which class of drugs inhibits the enzyme that converts angiotensin I to angiotensin II, thus lowering blood pressure?

A) ACE Inhibitors
B) ARBs
C) Calcium Channel Blockers
D) Diuretics
Answer: A) ACE Inhibitors
Memory Trick: "ACE cuts the ACE (angiotensin-converting enzyme) = lowers blood pressure."

2. Which class of drugs is most effective in lowering LDL cholesterol levels by inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase?

A) Diuretics
B) Beta Blockers
C) Statins
D) ARBs

2. Which class of drugs is most effective in lowering LDL cholesterol levels by inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase?

A) Diuretics
B) Beta Blockers
C) Statins
D) ARBs
Answer: C) Statins
Memory Trick: "Statins help you 'stay' slim by reducing cholesterol."

3. Which type of diuretic works in the loop of Henle to increase urine output and decrease blood pressure?

A) Thiazide Diuretics
B) Loop Diuretics
C) Potassium-sparing Diuretics
D) Calcium Channel Blockers

3. Which type of diuretic works in the loop of Henle to increase urine output and decrease blood pressure?

A) Thiazide Diuretics
B) Loop Diuretics
C) Potassium-sparing Diuretics
D) Calcium Channel Blockers
Answer: B) Loop Diuretics
Memory Trick: "Loop diuretics make you 'loop' around to the bathroom."

4. Which type of vaccine uses a weakened form of the germ to trigger an immune response?

A) Inactivated Vaccine
B) Live-Attenuated Vaccine
C) Toxoid Vaccine
D) mRNA Vaccine

4. Which type of vaccine uses a weakened form of the germ to trigger an immune response?

A) Inactivated Vaccine
B) Live-Attenuated Vaccine
C) Toxoid Vaccine
D) mRNA Vaccine
Answer: B) Live-Attenuated Vaccine

Memory Trick: "Live" means it's still alive but weak. "Attenuated" sounds like "tamed" = weak but alive germ.

5. Which route of administration involves injecting a drug directly into a vein for immediate effect?

A) Intramuscular (IM)
B) Subcutaneous (SC)
C) Intravenous (IV)
D) Oral

5. Which route of administration involves injecting a drug directly into a vein for immediate effect?

A) Intramuscular (IM)
B) Subcutaneous (SC)
C) Intravenous (IV)
D) Oral
Answer: C) Intravenous (IV)

Explanation: The intravenous (IV) route delivers the drug directly into the bloodstream, providing immediate effects because the drug bypasses absorption processes. This is the fastest method for delivering medication.

Explanation: The intravenous (IV) route delivers the drug directly into the bloodstream, providing immediate effects because the drug bypasses absorption processes. This is the fastest method for delivering medication.

6. Which route of administration is most commonly used for vaccines and involves injecting the drug into the muscle?

A) Intradermal
B) Subcutaneous
C) Intravenous
D) Intramuscular (IM)

6. Which route of administration is most commonly used for vaccines and involves injecting the drug into the muscle?

A) Intradermal
B) Subcutaneous
C) Intravenous
D) Intramuscular (IM)
Answer: D) Intramuscular (IM)

Explanation: The intramuscular (IM) route is widely used for administering vaccines because the muscle tissue allows for better absorption and can handle larger volumes compared to other tissues. Vaccines like the flu shot are given this way.

7. Which hormone is primarily responsible for regulating the menstrual cycle and is produced by the ovaries?

A) Testosterone
B) Progesterone
C) Luteinizing Hormone (LH)
D) Insulin

7. Which hormone is primarily responsible for regulating the menstrual cycle and is produced by the ovaries?

A) Testosterone
B) Progesterone
C) Luteinizing Hormone (LH)
D) Insulin
Answer: B) Progesterone

Explanation: Progesterone is a hormone produced by the ovaries after ovulation and plays a key role in regulating the menstrual cycle and maintaining the uterine lining for pregnancy. Testosterone is primarily a male hormone, while LH stimulates ovulation but doesn't regulate the cycle directly.

8. Where does fertilization of the egg by the sperm typically occur in the female reproductive system?

A) Uterus
B) Ovaries
C) Fallopian Tubes
D) Cervix

8. Where does fertilization of the egg by the sperm typically occur in the female reproductive system?

A) Uterus
B) Ovaries
C) Fallopian Tubes
D) Cervix
Answer: C) Fallopian Tubes

Explanation: Fertilization usually occurs in the fallopian tubes, where the egg and sperm meet. After fertilization, the fertilized egg (zygote) travels to the uterus for implantation.

9. Which structure in the male reproductive system is responsible for producing sperm?

A) Vas Deferens
B) Seminal Vesicles
C) Testes
D) Prostate Gland

9. Which structure in the male reproductive system is responsible for producing sperm?

A) Vas Deferens
B) Seminal Vesicles
C) Testes
D) Prostate Gland
Answer: C) Testes

Explanation: The testes are the primary male reproductive organs responsible for producing sperm and testosterone. The vas deferens transports sperm, and the prostate gland and seminal vesicles contribute fluids to semen but don't produce sperm.

10. Which of the following is an example of an exocrine gland that secretes digestive enzymes into the small intestine?

A) Thyroid Gland
B) Pancreas
C) Pituitary Gland
D) Adrenal Gland

10. Which of the following is an example of an exocrine gland that secretes digestive enzymes into the small intestine?

A) Thyroid Gland
B) Pancreas
C) Pituitary Gland
D) Adrenal Gland
Answer: B) Pancreas

Explanation: The pancreas has both endocrine and exocrine functions. As an exocrine gland, it secretes digestive enzymes (like amylase and lipase) through ducts into the small intestine to aid digestion. The thyroid, pituitary, and adrenal glands are all endocrine glands, releasing hormones directly into the bloodstream.

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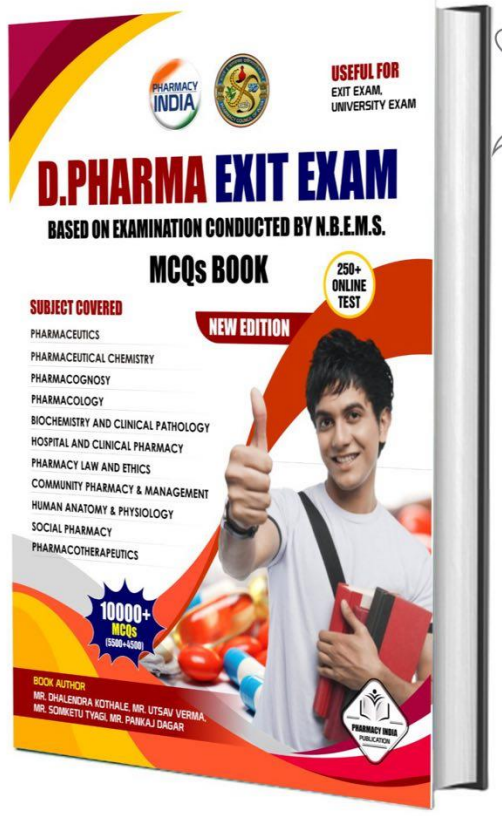

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11. Which type of exocrine gland is responsible for producing sweat?

A) Sebaceous Gland
B) Sudoriferous Gland
C) Salivary Gland
D) Mammary Gland

11. Which type of exocrine gland is responsible for producing sweat?

A) Sebaceous Gland
B) Sudoriferous Gland
C) Salivary Gland
D) Mammary Gland
Answer: B) Sudoriferous Gland

Explanation: Sudoriferous glands are sweat glands responsible for regulating body temperature by secreting sweat through ducts to the surface of the skin. Sebaceous glands secrete oil (sebum), salivary glands produce saliva, and mammary glands produce milk.

12. Which endocrine gland is known as the "master gland" because it regulates the function of other glands?

A) Thyroid Gland
B) Adrenal Gland
C) Pituitary Gland
D) Pineal Gland

12. Which endocrine gland is known as the "master gland" because it regulates the function of other glands?

A) Thyroid Gland
B) Adrenal Gland
C) Pituitary Gland
D) Pineal Gland
Answer: C) Pituitary Gland

Explanation: The pituitary gland is called the "master gland" because it releases hormones that control several other endocrine glands, such as the thyroid, adrenal glands, and reproductive glands. It plays a crucial role in growth, metabolism, and reproduction

13. Which endocrine gland produces the hormone insulin to regulate blood sugar levels?

A) Thyroid Gland
B) Pancreas
C) Adrenal Gland
D) Parathyroid Gland

13. Which endocrine gland produces the hormone insulin to regulate blood sugar levels?

A) Thyroid Gland
B) Pancreas
C) Adrenal Gland
D) Parathyroid Gland
Answer: B) Pancreas

Explanation: The pancreas is both an endocrine and exocrine gland. Its endocrine function involves the secretion of insulin and glucagon, which regulate blood sugar levels. Insulin helps lower blood glucose levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose into cells.

14. Which organ is primarily responsible for nutrient absorption in the digestive system?

A) Stomach
B) Small Intestine
C) Large Intestine
D) Esophagus

14. Which organ is primarily responsible for nutrient absorption in the digestive system?

A) Stomach
B) Small Intestine
C) Large Intestine
D) Esophagus
Answer: B) Small Intestine

Explanation: The small intestine is the primary site for nutrient absorption in the digestive system. It has specialized structures, like villi and microvilli, that increase surface area to absorb nutrients from digested food into the bloodstream. The stomach mainly focuses on digestion, while the large intestine absorbs water and electrolytes.

15. Which enzyme, produced by the salivary glands, begins the digestion of carbohydrates in the mouth?

A) Lipase
B) Amylase
C) Pepsin
D) Trypsin

15. Which enzyme, produced by the salivary glands, begins the digestion of carbohydrates in the mouth?

A) Lipase
B) Amylase
C) Pepsin
D) Trypsin
Answer: B) Amylase

Explanation: Amylase is an enzyme secreted by the salivary glands that starts breaking down starches (complex carbohydrates) into simpler sugars in the mouth. Lipase digests fats, pepsin breaks down proteins in the stomach, and trypsin further digests proteins in the small intestine.

16. Which class of diuretics works in the loop of Henle to inhibit sodium, potassium, and chloride reabsorption?

A) Thiazide Diuretics
B) Potassium-Sparing Diuretics
C) Loop Diuretics
D) Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors

16. Which class of diuretics works in the loop of Henle to inhibit sodium, potassium, and chloride reabsorption?

A) Thiazide Diuretics
B) Potassium-Sparing Diuretics
C) Loop Diuretics
D) Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors
Answer: C) Loop Diuretics

Explanation: Loop diuretics, such as furosemide (Lasix), act on the ascending loop of Henle in the kidney to block the reabsorption of sodium, potassium, and chloride. This increases urine output and helps reduce fluid buildup in conditions like heart failure and edema.

17. Which class of diuretics is primarily used to treat hypertension and works by inhibiting sodium reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule?

A) Loop Diuretics
B) Thiazide Diuretics
C) Potassium-Sparing Diuretics
D) Osmotic Diuretics

17. Which class of diuretics is primarily used to treat hypertension and works by inhibiting sodium reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule?

A) Loop Diuretics
B) Thiazide Diuretics
C) Potassium-Sparing Diuretics
D) Osmotic Diuretics
Answer: B) Thiazide Diuretics

Explanation: Thiazide diuretics, such as hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), act on the distal convoluted tubule to decrease sodium and water reabsorption, making them effective for managing high blood pressure. They are commonly used in long-term management of hypertension.

18. Which class of diuretics conserves potassium while promoting sodium excretion in the kidneys?

A) Thiazide Diuretics
B) Loop Diuretics
C) Potassium-Sparing Diuretics
D) Osmotic Diuretics

18. Which class of diuretics conserves potassium while promoting sodium excretion in the kidneys?

A) Thiazide Diuretics
B) Loop Diuretics
C) Potassium-Sparing Diuretics
D) Osmotic Diuretics
Answer: C) Potassium-Sparing Diuretics

Explanation: Potassium-sparing diuretics, such as spironolactone, reduce sodium reabsorption while preventing the loss of potassium. This makes them useful in patients who are at risk of developing low potassium levels, a common side effect of other diuretic classes.

19. Which of the following is a selective COX-2 inhibitor, designed to reduce inflammation while minimizing gastrointestinal side effects?

A) Ibuprofen
B) Aspirin
C) Celecoxib
D) Naproxen

19. Which of the following is a selective COX-2 inhibitor, designed to reduce inflammation while minimizing gastrointestinal side effects?

A) Ibuprofen
B) Aspirin
C) Celecoxib
D) Naproxen
Answer: C) Celecoxib

Explanation: Celecoxib (Celebrex) is a selective COX-2 inhibitor. COX-2 inhibitors target the enzyme responsible for inflammation and pain without affecting COX-1, which protects the stomach lining. This class is used to minimize gastrointestinal side effects like ulcers and bleeding that are more common with non-selective NSAIDs like ibuprofen and aspirin.

20. Which NSAID is both an analgesic and an antiplatelet agent, commonly used for cardiovascular protection?

A) Aspirin
B) Ibuprofen
C) Diclofenac
D) Indomethacin

20. Which NSAID is both an analgesic and an antiplatelet agent, commonly used for cardiovascular protection?

A) Aspirin
B) Ibuprofen
C) Diclofenac
D) Indomethacin
Answer: A) Aspirin

Explanation: Aspirin (Acetylsalicylic Acid) is a non-selective NSAID that irreversibly inhibits COX-1 and COX-2. Its inhibition of COX-1 in platelets reduces clot formation, which is why low-dose aspirin is often used for cardiovascular protection. It also has anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving properties.

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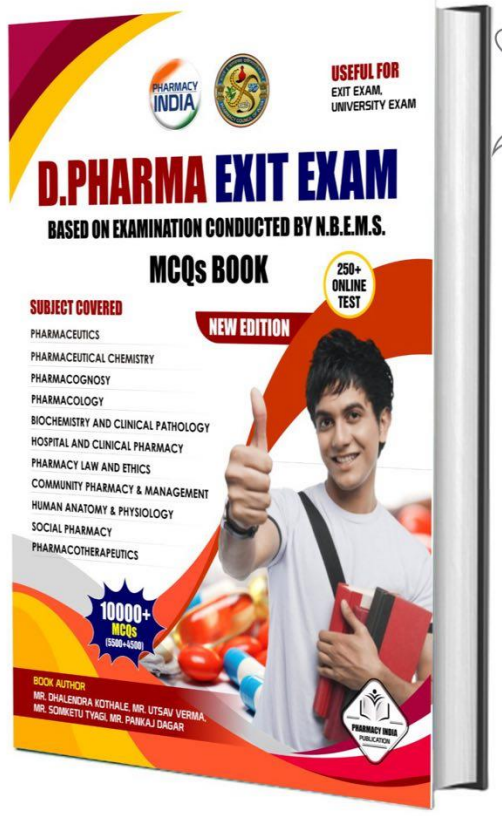

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21. Which class of NSAIDs, like ibuprofen and naproxen, inhibits both COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes and is commonly used to treat mild to moderate pain, inflammation, and fever?

A) Selective COX-2 Inhibitors
B) Non-Selective COX Inhibitors
C) Salicylates
D) Acetaminophen

21. Which class of NSAIDs, like ibuprofen and naproxen, inhibits both COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes and is commonly used to treat mild to moderate pain, inflammation, and fever?

A) Selective COX-2 Inhibitors
B) Non-Selective COX Inhibitors
C) Salicylates
D) Acetaminophen
Answer: B) Non-Selective COX Inhibitors

Explanation: Non-selective COX inhibitors, such as ibuprofen (Advil) and naproxen (Aleve), inhibit both COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes, reducing pain, fever, and inflammation. Since COX-1 inhibition can affect the stomach lining, these drugs may cause gastrointestinal side effects with long-term use.

22. Which class of drugs is primarily used as a first-line treatment for asthma by relaxing bronchial smooth muscle?

A) Antihistamines
B) Corticosteroids
C) Beta-2 Agonists
D) Leukotriene Modifiers

22. Which class of drugs is primarily used as a first-line treatment for asthma by relaxing bronchial smooth muscle?

A) Antihistamines
B) Corticosteroids
C) Beta-2 Agonists
D) Leukotriene Modifiers
Answer: C) Beta-2 Agonists

Explanation: Beta-2 agonists, such as albuterol, are bronchodilators that relax the smooth muscles of the airways, leading to increased airflow. They are commonly used as rescue inhalers for acute asthma attacks and for maintenance therapy. Antihistamines are more useful for allergic reactions, while corticosteroids reduce inflammation, and leukotriene modifiers help with long-term control.

23. Which type of drug is used to reduce inflammation in the airways and is often prescribed for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma?

A) Mucolytics
B) Corticosteroids
C) Antitussives
D) Bronchodilators

23. Which type of drug is used to reduce inflammation in the airways and is often prescribed for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma?

A) Mucolytics
B) Corticosteroids
C) Antitussives
D) Bronchodilators
Answer: B) Corticosteroids

Explanation: Corticosteroids, such as prednisone or fluticasone, are anti-inflammatory medications used to manage chronic inflammation in conditions like asthma and COPD. They help decrease swelling and mucus production in the airways. Mucolytics help thin mucus, antitussives suppress cough, and bronchodilators relax airway muscles, but corticosteroids specifically target inflammation.

24. Which class of drugs is commonly used to treat osteoporosis by inhibiting bone resorption?

A) NSAIDs
B) Bisphosphonates
C) Muscle Relaxants
D) Corticosteroids

24. Which class of drugs is commonly used to treat osteoporosis by inhibiting bone resorption?

A) NSAIDs
B) Bisphosphonates
C) Muscle Relaxants
D) Corticosteroids
Answer: B) Bisphosphonates

Explanation: Bisphosphonates, such as alendronate (Fosamax) and risedronate (Actonel), are a class of drugs used to treat osteoporosis. They work by inhibiting the activity of osteoclasts, the cells responsible for bone resorption, leading to increased bone density. NSAIDs reduce pain and inflammation, muscle relaxants relieve muscle spasms, and corticosteroids can affect bone health negatively if used long-term.

25. Which type of drug is used to alleviate pain and inflammation in conditions such as arthritis affecting the skeletal system?

A) Calcium Supplements
B) NSAIDs
C) Disease-Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs (DMARDs)
D) Hormonal Replacement Therapy

25. Which type of drug is used to alleviate pain and inflammation in conditions such as arthritis affecting the skeletal system?

A) Calcium Supplements
B) NSAIDs
C) Disease-Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs (DMARDs)
D) Hormonal Replacement Therapy
Answer: B) NSAIDs

Explanation: NSAIDs (Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs), such as ibuprofen and naproxen, are commonly used to relieve pain and reduce inflammation in conditions like osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, which affect the skeletal system. Calcium supplements support bone health, DMARDs modify the disease progression in autoimmune conditions, and hormonal replacement therapy is primarily used in menopause-related bone loss.

26. Which class of drugs is primarily used to increase dopamine levels in the brain for treating Parkinson's disease?

A) Anticholinergics
B) MAO-B Inhibitors
C) Dopamine Agonists
D) COMT Inhibitors

26. Which class of drugs is primarily used to increase dopamine levels in the brain for treating Parkinson's disease?

A) Anticholinergics
B) MAO-B Inhibitors
C) Dopamine Agonists
D) COMT Inhibitors
Answer: C) Dopamine Agonists

Explanation: Dopamine agonists, such as pramipexole (Mirapex) and ropinirole (Requip), stimulate dopamine receptors in the brain to mimic the effects of dopamine. This is crucial in treating Parkinson's disease, where dopamine levels are reduced. Anticholinergics are used to control tremors, MAO-B inhibitors (like selegiline) help to prevent dopamine breakdown, and COMT inhibitors (like entacapone) prolong the effect of levodopa.

27. Which medication is a standard treatment for Parkinson's disease that converts to dopamine in the brain?

A) Carbidopa/Levodopa
B) Rasagiline
C) Benztropine
D) Amantadine

27. Which medication is a standard treatment for Parkinson's disease that converts to dopamine in the brain?

A) Carbidopa/Levodopa
B) Rasagiline
C) Benztropine
D) Amantadine
Answer: A) Carbidopa/Levodopa

Explanation: Carbidopa/Levodopa (Sinemet) is the most commonly prescribed medication for Parkinson's disease. Levodopa converts to dopamine in the brain, alleviating symptoms like rigidity and bradykinesia, while carbidopa prevents levodopa from converting to dopamine before it reaches the brain, enhancing its effectiveness and reducing side effects.

28. Which of the following drugs is used as an antiviral agent but also has properties that may help in treating early Parkinson's disease symptoms?

A) Amantadine
B) Entacapone
C) Selegiline
D) Ropinirole

28. Which of the following drugs is used as an antiviral agent but also has properties that may help in treating early Parkinson's disease symptoms?

A) Amantadine
B) Entacapone
C) Selegiline
D) Ropinirole
Answer: A) Amantadine

Explanation: Amantadine is an antiviral drug that has been found to have mild antiparkinsonian effects. It can help reduce symptoms of Parkinson's disease, particularly in the early stages. It is believed to work by increasing dopamine release and blocking NMDA receptors. The other options are primarily focused on increasing dopamine levels or inhibiting its breakdown.

29. Ritonavir inhibits metabolism of the following drugs except:

A) Amiodarone
B) Phenobarbitone
C) Cisapride
D) Midazolam

29. Ritonavir inhibits metabolism of the following drugs except:

A) Amiodarone
B) Phenobarbitone
C) Cisapride
D) Midazolam
Answer – B)

Explanation –Ritonavir is a powerful inhibitor of CYP3A4, thus the metabolism of substrates of this enzyme will be inhibited by ritonavir. Important substrates of CYP3A4 are:

- ✓ Amiodarone
- ✓ Terfenadine, Astemizole, Cisapride
- ✓ Cyclosporine, Tacrolimus
- ✓ Lovastatin and other statins
- ✓ Calcium channel blockers
- ✓ Midazolam
- ✓ Protease inhibitors

30. Alkaline diuresis is done for treatment of poisoning due to:

A) Morphine
B) Amphetamine
C) Phenobarbitone
D) Atropine

30. Alkaline diuresis is done for treatment of poisoning due to:

A) Morphine
B) Amphetamine
C) Phenobarbitone
D) Atropine
Answer – C)

Explanation – Phenobarbitone is a barbiturate which is a derivative of barbituric acid (weakly acidic drug) and its excretion can be enhanced by making the urine alkaline. Morphine, atropine and amphetamines are basic drugs.

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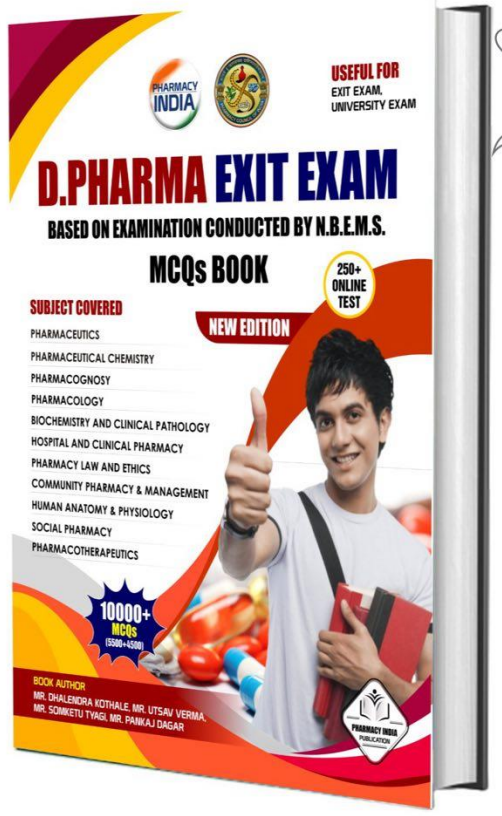

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31. The mitochondrial enzyme involved in the metabolism of clopidorgel and proton pump inhibitors is:

A) CYP 2A
B) CYP 2B
C) CYP 2C10
D) CYP 2C20
Answer – C)

Explanation –Clopidogrel and proton pump inhibitors are metabolized mainly by CYP2C19 and by CYP3A4.
Due to this reason there is potential of interaction between these two drugs but none of these enzymes were given in the options.
Anyways, some of these drugs are also metabolized by CYP2C9. On searching a lot, we came to know that this enzyme (CYP2C9) was previously known as CYP2C10. So, the answer among the given options should be CYP2C10. But again, we will suggest to remember about 2C19 which is clinically more relevant.

32. Which of the following is wrongly matched regarding drug elimination?

A) Calcium channel blockers: CYP3A4
B) Carvedilol: CYP2D6
C) Digoxin: P-glycoprotein
D) Simvastatin: Glucuronide conjugation

32. Which of the following is wrongly matched regarding drug elimination?

A) Calcium channel blockers: CYP3A4
B) Carvedilol: CYP2D6
C) Digoxin: P-glycoprotein
D) Simvastatin: Glucuronide conjugation
Answer – D)

Explanation – CYP2D6 is involved in metabolism of beta blockers and CYP3A4 in calcium channel blockers' metabolism. P-glycoprotein polymorphism decreases AUC of digoxin. Pg 1976 of Goodman and Gilman writes those irreversible oxidative metabolites of simvastatin are produced by CYP3A enzymes.' Another important thing that a student may get confused with is that simvastatin metabolites can be glucuronide conjugated. This is true but the drug no longer remains simvastatin. Clinical importance of this is that if another drug or substance induces UGT glucuronyl transferase, it will not affect the activity of simvastatin. On the other hand, if a drug is directly conjugated with glucuronide molecules, the inducers of UGT enzyme will affect the plasma concentration of the drug.

33. Which of the following is a prodrug?

A) Enalapril
B) Clonidine
C) Salmeterol
D) Acetazolamide

33. Which of the following is a prodrug?

A) Enalapril
B) Clonidine
C) Salmeterol
D) Acetazolamide
Answer – A)
Explanation – All ACE inhibitors are prodrugs except captopril and lisinopril.

34. Which of the following drugs is an inhibitor of cytochrome p450 enzymes?

A) Ketoconazole
B) Rifampicin
C) Phenytoin
D) Phenobarbitone

34. Which of the following drugs is an inhibitor of cytochrome p450 enzymes?

A) Ketoconazole
B) Rifampicin
C) Phenytoin
D) Phenobarbitone

Answer – A)

Explanation – Ketoconazole is a powerful microsomal enzyme inhibitor whereas rifampicin, phenobarbitone and phenytoin are enzyme inducers.

35. In metabolism of xenobiotics, all of the following reactions occur in phase one except?

A) Oxidation
B) Reduction
C) Conjugation
D) Hydrolysis

35. In metabolism of xenobiotics, all of the following reactions occur in phase one except?

A) Oxidation
B) Reduction
C) Conjugation
D) Hydrolysis
Answer – C)

Explanation – Metabolic reactions may be classified into phase I (non-synthetic) and phase II (synthetic) reactions. Phase I reactions include oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis, cyclization and decyclization etc. whereas phase II reactions include glucuronidation, acetylation, methylation, sulfation and glycine conjugation etc.

36. Identify the wrong statement:

A) Acidic drugs bind to albumin in plasma
B) Basic drugs bind to alpha-1 acid glycoprotein in plasma
C) Drugs having higher affinity for a plasma protein can displace the other drug from the same protein
D) Sex steroid hormones do not bind to any protein in plasma

36. Identify the wrong statement:

A) Acidic drugs bind to albumin in plasma
B) Basic drugs bind to alpha-1 acid glycoprotein in plasma
C) Drugs having higher affinity for a plasma protein can displace the other drug from the same protein
D) Sex steroid hormones do not bind to any protein in plasma
Answer – D)

Explanation –

Acidic drugs mainly bind to albumin and basic drugs to alpha-1 acid glycoprotein. Drugs having high PPB like sulfonamides can displace other drugs bound to same site and may result in toxicity. **Sex steroids bind to steroid hormone binding globulin as well as albumin.**

37. Alkalinization of urine is required for decreasing the poisoning due to:

A) Barbiturates
B) Amphetamine
C) Alcohol
D) Morphine

37. Alkalinization of urine is required for decreasing the poisoning due to:

A) Barbiturates
B) Amphetamine
C) Alcohol
D) Morphine
Answer – A)

Explanation – For acidic drug poisonings (like barbiturates, salicylates and methotrexate), urinary alkalinizing agents are prescribed whereas for basic drug poisonings, (morphine, amphetamine, atropine etc.) urinary acidifying agents are administered.

38. All of the following results in detoxification of drugs EXCEPT:

A) NADPH cytochrome P450 reductase
B) Cytochrome P450
C) Cytochrome oxidase
D) Monooxygenase

38. All of the following results in detoxification of drugs EXCEPT:

A) NADPH cytochrome P450 reductase
B) Cytochrome P450
C) Cytochrome oxidase
D) Monooxygenase
Answer – C)

Explanation –

- Drugs can be metabolized by cytochrome P450 dependent oxidations and cytochrome P450 independent oxidations (i.e., by monooxygenases).
- NADPH cytochrome P450 reductase is same as flavin monooxygenase.
- Cytochrome oxidase is involved in respiratory chain and not in drug metabolism.
- CYP3A4 is responsible for the metabolism of 50% prescription drugs metabolised by the liver.

39. A highly ionized drug:

A) Is excreted mainly by the kidney
B) Can cross the placental barrier easily
C) Is well absorbed from the intestine
D) Accumulates in the cellular lipids

39. A highly ionized drug:

A) Is excreted mainly by the kidney
B) Can cross the placental barrier easily
C) Is well absorbed from the intestine
D) Accumulates in the cellular lipids
Answer – A)

Explanation –

Ionized molecules cannot cross the biological membranes. Therefore, these are less likely to be absorbed. Entry of these molecules through blood brain barrier and blood placental barrier is also restricted. These drugs cannot be reabsorbed in the nephron, thus are excreted by the kidneys.

40. In a patient with nephrotic syndrome and hypoalbuminemia, protein binding of which drug will not be affected:

A) Tolbutamide
B) Morphine
C) Diazepam
D) Valproate

40. In a patient with nephrotic syndrome and hypoalbuminemia, protein binding of which drug will not be affected:

A) Tolbutamide
B) Morphine
C) Diazepam
D) Valproate
Answer – B)

Explanation –

All drugs listed in the options are highly plasma protein bound (>90%) whereas morphine has only 35% binding to plasma proteins.

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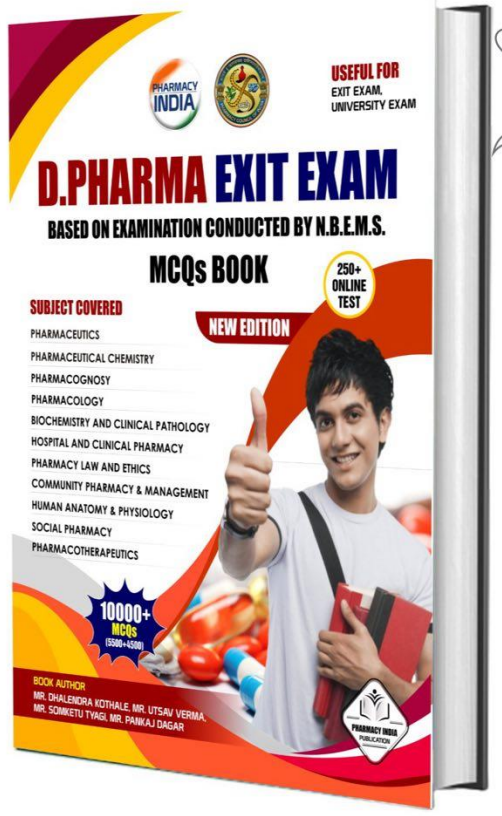

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