

CHN 703(O) Unit 1 Chemotherapeutic agents

1. Which type of malaria is usually fatal?
 - A. severe malaria
 - B. cerebral malaria
 - C. all of them can be fatal
 - D. placental malaria
2. What part of the body do these malaria parasites feed on?
 - A. brain tissue
 - B. muscles
 - C. red blood cells
 - D. intestinal lining
3. How long must a malaria parasite grow in its host before infection can be spread to a human being?
 - A. two weeks
 - B. one month
 - C. a week or more
 - D. twenty-four hours
4. What are the different means of the classification of viruses? Select all the correct options below A) Structure of the viruses B) Transmission of diseases by viruses C) Biochemical properties of the viruses D) Host range of the viruses
 - a) All the above
 - b) A, B and C
 - c) B, C and D
 - d) A and B
5. All of the following are the characteristics of the structure of the virus, EXCEPT?
 - A. The capsid of the viruses is made up of protein
 - B. The size of viruses may range from 18 nm to 300 nm
 - C. The outer layer of all viruses consists of a lipid membrane
 - D. Virus consists of either DNA or RNA genome
6. Which of the following is the largest virus?
 - A. Flu virus
 - B. Smallpox virus
 - C. Dengue virus
 - D. Polio virus
7. Which of the following does not contain chlorophyll

- A. Algae
- B. Pteridophyta
- C. Fungi
- D. Bryophyta

8. What are the symptoms of active TB?

- A. Loss of appetite
- B. All of the above
- C. Weight loss
- D. Night sweats

9. How is TB treated?

- A. Chemotherapy
- B. Surgery
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Antiviral medicines

10. How is TB diagnosed?

- A. Chest X-ray
- B. Skin test
- C. All of the above
- D. Sample of sputum

11. Which of the following drug inhibits the early stage of viral replication??

- A. Methisazone
- B. Idoxuridine
- C. Amantadinum
- D. Acyclovir

12. There are four kinds of malaria that can infect humans. They are all spread by what?

- A. a mosquito bite
- B. a tick bite
- C. a worm in the intestine
- D. a tsetse fly bite

13. How soon, after infection, will a person feel usually begin to feel ill?

- A. 4 days
- B. none of these
- C. 6 days
- D. 2 days

14. Which of the following drug is used to treat parasitic disease??

- A. 8-Hydroxyquinoline

- B. Streptomycin
 - C. Amphotericin B
 - D. Hydroxychloroquine
15. Who is at risk of developing tuberculosis in this country?
- A. All of the above
 - B. People taking certain medicines
 - C. Migrant farm workers
 - D. People with HIV
16. Which of the following drugs inhibit herpes viruses?
- A. Amantadine
 - B. Oseltamivir
 - C. Azidothymidine
 - D. Acyclovir
17. How do you get TB?
- A. Through sexual contact
 - B. Through blood
 - C. Through contaminated food
 - D. Through the air
18. Which of the following drug inhibits the creation of glucan in fungal cell??
- A. Butanafine
 - B. Abafulgin
 - C. Micafulgin
 - D. Fluconazole
19. Which of the following drug is used in leprosy??
- A. Ethionamide
 - B. Abafulgin
 - C. Methisazone
 - D. Amantadinum
20. What makes TB hard to diagnose?
- A. Symptoms come and go
 - B. Symptoms aren't always obvious
 - C. The disease may take years to become
 - D. active A and B
21. Which of the following drug is not used in Tuberculosis??
- A. Streptomycin
 - B. Abafulgin

- C. Ethionamide
- D. Ethanbutol hydrochloride

22. Once malaria parasites enter a person's blood they then travel to which organ?

- A. stomach
- B. heart
- C. kidneys
- D. liver

23. Why are drug combinations essential for HIV?

- A. Single drugs are not completely inhibitory
- B. Mutations negate the effect of one drug
- C. Combinations of antibiotics are effective versus TB
- D. The virus cannot mutate vs a combination

24. Which season is best for the growth of the fungus?

- A. Winter
- B. Rainy
- C. All the above
- D. Summer

25. which one following is category of leprosy?

- A. Tuberculoid
- B. Intermediate
- C. Borderline
- D. All of above

CHN 703(O) Unit 2 CNS Drugs

1. Which of the following drug is anticonvulsant drug??
 - A. Methisazone
 - B. Phenobarbital
 - C. Maprobamate
 - D. Streptomycin
2. Which of the following is neuroleptic drug
 - A. Chlorpromazine
 - B. Isocarboxazid
 - C. Propranolol
 - D. Metoprelol
3. Which of the following drug is found effective and potent in case of seizure??
 - A. Cycrimine
 - B. Methsuximide
 - C. Ethoin
 - D. Ethopropazine
4. Which of the following drug is not anti anxiety drug but used to combact symptoms of anxiety??
 - A. Diazepam
 - B. Metoprelol
 - C. Chlorpromazine
 - D. Maprobamate
5. Which of the following drug is not used for Addiction??
 - A. Dacarbazine
 - B. Chlorpromazine
 - C. Isocarboxazid
 - D. Bifemelane
6. An anxiety disorder is:
 - A. An emotional state identified by panic attacks.
 - B. An emotional condition classified by excessive checking.
 - C. An excessive or aroused state characterized by feelings of apprehension, uncertainty and fear
 - D. Disordered thinking.
7. Antidepressant drugs inhibits the activity of –
 - A. KGP enzyme

- B. Noradreniline
- C. CCQ enzymes
- D. Enzymes MAO A & B

8. Anxiolytics are also used for...

- A. All of the above
- B. insomnia
- C. Muscle relaxation in specific neuromuscular disorder
- D. Treatment of epilepsy

9. A long-term user of cocaine may well develop symptoms of other psychological disorders, such as:

- A. Eating disorders
- B. All of three
- C. Social phobia
- D. Major depression

10. Which of the following is not class of anti convulsant?

- A. Succinimides
- B. Pheneyclidine hydro chloride
- C. Barbiturates
- D. Hydantoin derivative

11. What mixture of gases are used in anesthesia?

- A. O2 and N2O
- B. CO2 and N2O
- C. O2 and CO2
- D. O2, CO2 and N2O

12. Which of the drug produce rapid, intense emotional swings??

- A. Barbiturates
- B. Ethotoin
- C. Dimethyltryptamide
- D. Chloropromazine

13. Hallucinogenic are known as....

- A. Antiolytics
- B. Neurolaptic
- C. Psychomimetic
- D. Anti-seizur drugs

14. Which of the following is antiolytics?

- A. Iodoquinol

- B. Reserpine
- C. Diazepam
- D. Pipradol

15. Tranquilizers are used for...

- A. Bipolar disease
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Anxiety
- D. Heart attack

16. Drugs called Benzodiazepines are used to treat:

- A. Depression.
- B. Schizophrenia.
- C. Mood disorders
- D. Anxiety disorders.

17. Antipsychotics are also known as... A) Neuroleptics. B) Tranquilizers C) Antileptics D) Antidepressants

- a) A and C
- b) All the above
- c) A and B
- d) A,B and C

18. Antidepressant therapeutic effects may not be seen for two or four weeks:

- A. Serotonin specific reuptake inhibitor
- B. Tricyclic antidepressant
- C. Both
- D. None

19. Primary agent used in chronic management of bipolar disorder :

- A. Sufentanil
- B. Lithium
- C. Imipramine
- D. Paroxetine

20. Shortest acting benzodiazepine:

- A. Diazepam
- B. Chlordiazepoxide
- C. Clonazepam
- D. Triazolam

21. Which of the following neurotransmitter is involved in Parkinson's disease?

- A. Acetylcholine

- B. Glutamate
- C. Dopamine
- D. All of above

22. Indicate the drug that induces parkinsonian syndromes:

- A. Chlorpromazine
- B. Diazepam
- C. Triazolam
- D. Carbamazepine

23. which of the following agents is precursor of dopamine?

- A. Bromocriptine
- B. Levodopa
- C. Selegiline
- D. Amantadine

24. Which of the following antipsychotic drug is typical?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Quetiapine
- C. Haloperidol
- D. Olanzapine

25. Indicate the atypical antipsychotic drug:

- A. Haloperidol
- B. Clozapine
- C. Thioridazine
- D. Thiothixene

CHN 703(O) Unit 3 Cardiac Drugs & Diuretics

1. Adverse effects associated with thiazide diuretic use:
 - A. Gout
 - B. Potassium depletion
 - C. Both
 - D. None of above

 2. Adverse effects associated with loop diuretics:
 - A. Potassium depletion
 - B. Ototoxicity
 - C. Gout
 - D. All of above

 3. Clinical use of clonidine:
 - A. Analgesic
 - B. Antihypertensive
 - C. Both
 - D. Neither

 4. Antihypertensive drug effect inhibited by imipramine or cocaine:
 - A. Metoprolol
 - B. Propranolol
 - C. Guanethidine
 - D. Triamterene

 5. Aspirin
 - A. Reduces mortality after a myocardial infarction
 - B. Must be discontinued if the patient complains of dyspepsia
 - C. Is effective in primary prevention of myocardial infarction
 - D. Prevents Stroke
 - E. Gives additive benefit when combined with warfarin after pulmonary embolism

 6. Beta blockers
 - A. Reduce angina by reducing myocardial oxygen demand
 - B. Are contraindicated in heart failure
 - C. Are contraindicated in chronic obstructive airway disease
 - D. Reduce left ventricular hypertrophy
 - E. Reduce the incidence of sudden cardiac death after myocardial infarction

 7. Antihypertensive drugs _____
 - A. Reduced evaluated blood pressure
-

- B. Induces evaluated blood pressure
- C. A & B both
- D. None of above

8. Symptoms of hypertension _____

- A. High blood pressure
- B. Chest pain
- C. Severe headache
- D. All of above

9. which of the following is not Antihypertensive Drugs?

- A. Captopril
- B. Ethacrynic acid
- C. Captopril
- D. Lidocaine

10. Antiarrhythmic drugs _____

- A. Used to treat abnormal heart rhythms
- B. Used to reduce blood pressure
- C. All of above
- D. None of above

11. Symptoms of Arrhythmia

- A. Chest pain
- B. Dizziness
- C. Shortness of breath
- D. All of above

12. Example of Antiarrhythmic drugs are

- A. Lidocaine
- B. Procainamide
- C. Amiodarone
- D. All of above

13. Antihyperlipidemic drugs _____

- A. Used in the treatment of high levels of fats
- B. Used in the treatment of high cholesterol
- C. A & B
- D. None of above

14. symptoms of hyperlipidemia

- A. Chest pain
- B. Cramps

- C. Sores on the toes
- D. All of above

15. which of the following is not examples of Antihyperlipedemic drugs?

- A. Nicotinic Acid
- B. Clofibrate
- C. Evilocumab
- D. Captopril

16. Antianginals are _____

- A. Used in the treatment of angina pectoris
- B. Used in the treatment of hypertension
- C. Used in the treatment of hyperlipidemia
- D. Used in the treatment of leprosy

17. Symptoms of angina pectoris

- A. Chest pain
- B. Heaviness
- C. Squeezing
- D. All of above

18. which of the following is example of antianginals agents?

- A. Ranolazine
- B. Nicotinic acid
- C. Captopril
- D. Ethacrynic Acid

19. Diuretics are _____

- A. Increase the amount of urine
- B. Promote the removal from the body of excess water and salt
- C. A & B
- D. None of above

20. Symptoms of diuresis

- A. Low sodium levels
- B. Muscle cramps
- C. Thirst
- D. All of above

21. which of the following is not class of diuretics?

- A. Mercurial
- B. Non mercurial
- C. A & B

D. None of above

22. Example of Osmotic Diuretics

- A. Urea
- B. Aspirin
- C. Thiazide
- D. Chlorthiazide

23. Example of Acidic Diuretics

- A. Ammonium Chloride
- B. Ammonium Acetate
- C. Aluminum Chloride
- D. Calcium Chloride

24. Furosemide is example of _____

- A. Sulphonyl benzoic acid derivative
- B. Phenoxyacetic acid derivative
- C. Thiazide derivative
- D. Hydroxythiazide derivative

25. Disulphamide is example of _____

- A. CAse Inhibitor
- B. Phenoxyacetic acid derivative
- C. Thiazide derivative
- D. Hydroxythiazide derivative

CHN 703(O) Unit 4 Antidiabetic, Hypertensive and Anticancer Drugs

1. High blood pressure is the main cause of which of these?
 - A. Cancer
 - B. Strokes
 - C. Congestive heart failure
 - D. Diabetes
2. Which of these can increase your risk of high blood pressure?
 - A. Obesity
 - B. Smoking
 - C. A family history of high blood pressure
 - D. All of the three
3. What is the most common symptom of high blood pressure?
 - A. Fatigue
 - B. Racing heartbeat
 - C. High body temperature
 - D. It has no symptoms that you notice
4. At what age should you have your first screening for high blood pressure?
 - A. 18
 - B. 30
 - C. 50
 - D. 16
5. In which age group of men does the risk for high blood pressure go up?
 - A. 60 to 69
 - B. 70 to 79
 - C. 50 to 59
 - D. 40 to 49
6. At what point is blood pressure considered "high"?
 - A. 210 over 120
 - B. 120 over 80
 - C. 130 over 80
 - D. 140 over 90
7. What can you do to control high blood pressure?
 - A. All of the above
 - B. Take the blood pressure medicine prescribed by your doctor
 - C. Get to and stay at a healthy weight E

- D. exercise regularly
8. Why does reducing how much salt you eat help prevent high blood pressure?
- A. It helps keep your heartbeat steady
 - B. It allows vessels to relax
 - C. It raises levels of HDL ("good") cholesterol
 - D. It reduces fluid buildup in the body
9. Which of these contribute to high blood pressure?
- A. Getting a lot of vitamin C
 - B. All of the above
 - C. Getting a lot of calcium
 - D. Drinking a lot of alcohol
10. The numbers in blood pressure reading:
- A. Vary, depending on the time of day your blood pressure is checked
 - B. Get lower with high levels of stress
 - C. Are the same for people of the same age and weight
 - D. Stay the same throughout the day
11. Excessive use of tolbutamide will lead to
- A. Diarrhea
 - B. Prolonged hypoglycemia
 - C. Tolerance to alcohol
 - D. Acidosis
12. Preferred route of insulin is
- A. Oral
 - B. Subcutaneous
 - C. Sublingual
 - D. Enteric coated tabs
13. Longest acting insulin is
- A. Insulin zinc suspension
 - B. Isophane insulin
 - C. Globin zinc insulin
 - D. protamine zinc insulin
14. Normal blood glucose level for non-diabetic should be
- A. Between 3.9 and 7.1 mmole/L
 - B. Between 1.0 and 3.8 mole/L
 - C. Between 7.5 and 10.0 mmole/L
 - D. None of above

15. Diabetes is also known as
- A. Hypoglycemia
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Hyperglycemia
 - D. None of above
16. which of the following is not type of diabetes?
- A. Diabetic Insipidus
 - B. Diabetic mellitus
 - C. None of above
 - D. All of above
17. Insulin is
- A. Polypeptide
 - B. Polysaccharide
 - C. Polyamide
 - D. Polyester
18. Insulin contains
- A. 0.3 to 0.6 % zinc
 - B. 0.7 to 0.9 % zinc
 - C. 0.1 to 0.2 % zinc
 - D. 1.0 to 1.5 % zinc
19. which of the following is not type oral hypoglycaemic agents?
- A. Sulphonyl ureas
 - B. Non sulphonyl ureas
 - C. Bisguanidine
 - D. insulin
20. Anticancer drugs also known as
- A. Anti-neoplastic agent
 - B. Anti-tumour drugs
 - C. A & B
 - D. None of above
21. Which of the following is cancer causing agents?
- A. Tobacco
 - B. Ionizing radiation
 - C. Viral and bacterial infection
 - D. All of above

22. Methotrexate prevents synthesis of DNA and RNA by inhibiting the production of nucleic acids. Drugs such as methotrexate that interfere with vital cellular functions by mimicking compounds in cells are called

- A. Genotoxic drugs
- B. Antimetabolites
- C. Spindle inhibitor
- D. Angiogenesis inhibitors

23. Radiation is used to

- A. Destroy healthy tissues surrounding a tumour, preventing the conversion of those cells
- B. Kill cancer cells directly via the induction of DNA damage and cell death
- C. Prevent cancer growth by destroying nearby blood vessels
- D. Force normal cells to kill nearby cancer cells

24. Side effects of chemotherapy

- A. Nausea
- B. Hair loss
- C. Increased susceptibility to infection
- D. All of above

25. Different cell types may be identified by receptors located on their surface. _____ therapies take advantage of this to deliver radiation to cancer cells.

- A. Local radiations
- B. Radiation induced gene
- C. Receptor targeted radiation
- D. Auger emitting radiolabelled molecular