

**THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY****[MBBS 0224]****FEBRUARY 2024****Sub. Code :6062****M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION****(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)****SECOND PROFESSIONAL YEAR – (CBME)****PAPER II – PHARMACOLOGY*****Q.P. Code: 526062*****Time: 30 Minutes****Maximum : 20 Marks****Answer All Questions**

**Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.  
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.**

**III. Multiple Choice Questions:****(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. Somatostatin inhibits the release of:  
A) Growth hormone      B) Insulin      C) Thyrotropin      D) All of the above
2. Gynaecomastia can be treated with:  
A) Chlorpromazine      B) Cimetidine      C) Bromocriptine      D) Metoclopramide
3. Prolonged testosterone therapy can cause:  
A) Hypertrophy of seminiferous tubules of testes  
B) Hypertrophy of interstitial cells of testes  
C) Atrophy of interstitial cells of testes  
D) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct
4. Carbimazole differs from propylthiouracil in that:  
A) It is dose to dose less potent  
B) It has a shorter plasma half life  
C) It does not produce an active metabolite  
D) It does not inhibit peripheral conversion of thyroxine to Triiodothyronine
5. The following androgen does not produce cholestatic jaundice as an adverse effect:  
A) Testosterone propionate      B) Methyl testosterone  
C) Fluoxymesterone      D) Stanozolol
6. The primary mechanism of action of the combined estrogen-progestin oral contraceptive pill is:  
A) Production of cervical mucus hostile to sperm penetration  
B) Suppression of FSH and LH release  
C) Making endometrium unsuitable for implantation  
D) Enhancing uterine contractions to dislodge the fertilized ovum
7. Choose the antimicrobial which acts by interfering with DNA function in the bacteria:  
A) Chloramphenicol      B) Ciprofloxacin      C) Streptomycin      D) Vancomycin
8. Which antibiotic is primarily bacteriostatic but becomes bactericidal at higher concentrations:  
A) Erythromycin      B) Tetracycline      C) Chloramphenicol      D) Ampicillin

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9. Which antimicrobial should be avoided in patients of liver disease:  
A) Tetracycline    B) Cotrimoxazole    C) Cephalexin    D) Ethambutol
10. The following antibiotics exerts a long postantibiotic effect:  
A) Fluoroquinolones    B) Beta lactams  
C) Aminoglycosides    D) All of the above
11. Methicillin resistant staphylococci do not respond to Beta lactam antibiotics because:  
A) They produce a  $\beta$ -lactamase which destroys methicillin and related drugs  
B) They elaborate an amidase which destroys methicillin and related drugs  
C) They have acquired penicillin binding protein which has low affinity for  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics  
D) They are less permeable to  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics
12. The most frequent side effect of oral ampicillin is:  
A) Nausea and vomiting    B) Diarrhoea    C) Constipation    D) Urticaria
13. Immunosuppressant most commonly associated with nephrotoxicity  
A) Mycophenolate Mofetil    B) Sirolimus    C) Tacrolimus    D) Prednisone
14. Which anti-amoebic drug is associated with the potential side effects of peripheral neuropathy and bone marrow suppression?  
A) Metronidazole    B) Diloxanide furoate    C) Paromomycin    D) Tinidazole
15. Whitfield ointment is used in  
A) Scabies    B) Pediculosis    C) Impetigo    D) Fungal infections
16. Albendazole is commonly used for the treatment of infections caused by  
A) *Ascaris lumbricoides*    B) *Schistosoma haematobium*  
C) *Taenia solium*    D) *Strongyloides Stercoralis*
17. What is the main advantage of using primaquine compared to other antimalarial drugs  
A) It is more effective against resistant strains of parasites  
B) It has fewer side effects  
C) It can eradicate the dormant liver stages of *Plasmodium* parasites, preventing relapses  
D) It can be administered as a single dose
18. Voriconazole is often used as a first-line treatment for which type of fungal infection  
A) Candidiasis    B) Aspergillosis    C) Cryptococcosis    D) Dermatophytosis
19. Which antiviral drug interferes with the release of new virions from infected cells and is used for the treatment of influenza.  
A) Amantadine    B) Oseltamivir    C) Acyclovir    D) Remdesvir
20. Which drug out of the following is a nutraceutical?  
A) Polyphenols    B) Penicillamine  
C) Paromomycin    D) Para-Amino Salicylic acid (PAS)

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