

Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology

- Q. No. 1** The ratio of total concentration (unionized+ionized) of a weak acidic drug ($pK_a=4.4$) between plasma ($pH=7.4$) and gastric juice ($pH=1.4$) at equilibrium will be :
- a 10 :1
 - b 100:1
 - c 1000:1
 - d 10000:1
- Q. No. 2** If the elimination rate constant (β) of a drug is 0.173, its half- life will be :
- a 12 hour
 - b 8 hour
 - c 1 hour
 - d 4 hour
- Q. No. 3** Ocuserts are the drug delivery devices placed in
- a Conjunctival sac
 - b Vaginal cavity
 - c Uterus
 - d Nasal cavity
- Q. No. 4** Majority of drugs cross biological membranes primarily by:
- a Passive diffusion
 - b Facilitated diffusion
 - c Pinocytosis
 - d Active transport
- Q. No. 5** A drug having half-life of 4h will be eliminated more than 99% in ----- hrs if it follows first order kinetics.
- a 07
 - b 14
 - c 21
 - d 28
- Q. No. 6** If the total amount of a drug present in the body at a given moment is 2.0 g and its plasma concentration is 25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, then its volume of distribution will be:
- a 100 L
 - b 80 L
 - c 60 L
 - d 50 L
- Q. No. 7** Cardiac glycoside ouabain is mainly obtained from the leaves of
- a *Digitalis purpurea*
 - b *Digitalis lanata*
 - c *Strophanthus kombe*
 - d *Strophanthus gratus*

- Q. No. 8** Constant or fixed amount of drug is eliminated per unit of time in
- a Mixed order kinetics
 - b First order kinetics
 - c Zero order kinetics
 - d Dose dependent kinetics
- Q. No. 9** In the resting state, G protein in a GPCR exists as an
- a α - β - γ trimer with GTP occupying the site on α -subunit
 - b α - β - γ trimer with GDP occupying the site on α -subunit
 - c α - β dimer with GDP occupying the site on α -subunit
 - d β - γ dimer with GDP occupying the site on β -subunit
- Q. No. 10** In an anaesthetized dog, repeated intravenous injection of ephedrine at same dose and interval shows the phenomenon of:
- a Anaphylaxis
 - b Tachyphylaxis
 - c Idiosyncrasy
 - d Drug resistance
- Q. No.11** Drugs producing allergic reactions generally act as:
- a Complete antigens
 - b Haptens
 - c Antibodies
 - d Mediators
- Q. No. 12** Following are ionotropic receptors except:
- a GABA_A receptor
 - b NMDA-receptor
 - c 5-HT₂ receptor
 - d Glycine receptor
- Q. No. 13** Example of Ig E mediated allergic reactions is
- a Anaphylaxis
 - b Contact dermatitis
 - c Acute rheumatic fever
 - d Serum sickness
- Q. No. 14** A drug usually attains steady state concentration after its repeated administration for
- a 4.3 half lives
 - b 2.3 half lives
 - c 6.3 half lives
 - d 8.3 half lives

- Q. No. 15** Stimulation of M_1 type of muscarinic receptors results in formation of
- a cGMP
 - b cAMP
 - c DAG
 - d IP_3 and DAG
- Q. No. 16** Therapeutically undesired but unavoidable pharmacodynamics effect of a drug is called
- a Idiosyncrasy
 - b Toxic effect
 - c Side effect
 - d Intolerance
- Q. No. 17** Identify the incorrect pair of agonist-antagonist acting on the same receptor :
- a Detomidine: Yohimbine
 - b Dobutamine: Atenolol
 - c Oxotrimorine: Trimethopphan
 - d Hexamethonium: Epibatidine
- Q. No. 18** The most commonly occurring conjugation reaction for drugs or their metabolites is:
- a Glucuronidation
 - b Acetylation
 - c Methylation
 - d Glutathione conjugation
- Q. No. 19** The ratio between LD_{10} and ED_{99} i.e., LD_{10}/ED_{99} is called:
- a Therapeutic ratio
 - b Therapeutic index
 - c Protective index
 - d Certain safety factor
- Q. No. 20** Which of the following Phase I enzymes has major share in drugs metabolism ?
- a CYP2A6
 - b CYP2D6
 - c CYP3A4
 - d CYP2D6
- Q. No. 21** The elimination of alcohol follows the
- a Zero order kinetic
 - b First order kinetic
 - c Second order kinetic
 - d Third order kinetic

- Q. No. 22 Drug of choice for treatment of anaphylactic shock is:**
- a Salbutamol
 - b Noradrenaline
 - c Adrenaline
 - d Phenylephrine
- Q. No. 23 Drugs producing allergic reactions generally act as:**
- a Complete antigens
 - b Haptens
 - c Antibodies
 - d Mediators
- Q. No. 24 Proton pump inhibitors inactivates Na^+ - K^+ ATPase by binding with its amino acid:**
- a Methionine
 - b Cysteine
 - c Proline
 - d Glycine
- Q. No. 25 Metoclopramide produces its action on GIT by following mechanisms except.**
- a D_2 - receptor antagonist
 - b 5-HT_4 - receptor antagonist
 - c 5-HT_3 - receptor antagonist
 - d Cholinomimetic effect
- Q. No. 26 cAMP is the second messenger in following receptor types except:**
- a β_1 - adrenergic receptor
 - b β_2 -adrenergic receptor
 - c α_1 - adrenergic receptor
 - d α_2 - adrenergic receptor
- Q. No. 27 Nitric oxide mediates its action by activation of**
- a Adenylyl cyclase
 - b Phospholipase A
 - c Phospholipase C
 - d Guanylyl cyclase
- Q. No. 28 Glutathion is comprised of the following amino acids except:**
- a Glycine
 - b Glutamate
 - c Cysteine
 - d Methionine

- Q. No. 29** Monitoring plasma drug concentration is useful while using:
- a Antihypertensive drugs
 - b Levodopa
 - c Lithium carbonate
 - d MAO inhibitors
- Q. No. 30** Ketamine exerts majority of its CNS action by
- a Inhibiting NMDA receptor
 - b Activating NMDA receptor
 - c Inhibition of μ -opioid receptor
 - d Inhibition of δ -opioid receptor
- Q. No. 31** The receptor transduction mechanism with the fastest time-course of response effectuation is:
- a Adenylyl cyclase-cyclic AMP pathway
 - b Phospholipase C-IP₃/ DAG pathway
 - c Intrinsic ion channel operation
 - d Protein synthesis modulation
- Q. No. 32** Which of the following drugs suppress the level of aldosterone ?
- a Captopril
 - b Furosemide
 - c Diazepam
 - d Imipramine
- Q. No. 33** After I.V. drug administration, elimination of a drug depends on
- a Lipid solubility
 - b Volume of distribution
 - c Clearance
 - d Drug concentration
- Q. No. 34** When two different chemicals act on two different receptors and their response is opposite to each other on the same cell, this is called as:
- a Non-competitive antagonism
 - b Competitive antagonism
 - c Chemical antagonism
 - d Physiological antagonism
- Q. No. 35** Acetyl Co A required for biosynthesis of acetylcholine is derived mainly from
- a Choline
 - b Pyruvate
 - c α -Lipoic acid
 - d Glutathione

- Q. No. 36** Acetylcholine storage vesicle in cholinergic nerve terminal has diameter of about
- a 3-6 \AA
 - b 30-60 \AA
 - c 300-600 \AA
 - d 3000-6000 \AA
- Q. No. 37** An increase in insulin secretion from pancreatic β cells occurs by
- a α_2 - adrenergic receptor stimulation
 - b α_1 - adrenergic receptor stimulation
 - c β_1 - adrenergic receptor stimulation
 - d β_2 - adrenergic receptor stimulation
- Q. No. 38** Precursor for synthesis of endogenous catecholamines is
- a Proline
 - b Serine
 - c Alanine
 - d Tyrosine
- Q. No. 39** Identify the wrong pair
- a Ethacrynic acid : Na^+ -Cl symport inhibitor
 - b Dichlorphenamide : Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
 - c Amiloride : Na^+ channel inhibitor
 - d Canrenone : Mineralocorticoid Receptor antagonist
- Q. No. 40** Cholinomimetics are not used in
- a Glaucoma
 - b Myasthenia gravis
 - c Post operative atony
 - d Partial heart block
- Q. No. 41** The following is a competitive antagonist of GABA but a noncompetitive antagonist of diazepam:
- a Picrotoxin
 - b Muscimol
 - c Flumazenil
 - d Bicuculline
- Q. No. 42** Botulin toxin acts by
- a Increasing secretion of Ach
 - b Increasing synthesis of Ach
 - c Inhibiting Ach release
 - d Decreasing uptake of Ach

- Q. No. 43 Bromocriptine is**
- a An α - adrenergic receptor agonist
 - b A dopaminergic receptor agonist
 - c A β_1 - adrenergic receptor agonist
 - d A β_2 - adrenergic receptor agonist
- Q. No. 44 Identify correct order of potency against β -adrenergic receptor:**
- a Epinephrine > Norepinephrine> Isoprenaline
 - b Norepinephrine>Epinephrine > Isoprenaline
 - c Epinephrine > Isoprenaline >Norepinephrine
 - d Isoprenaline >Epinephrine > Norepinephrine
- Q. No. 45 Which of the following inhibits the uptake and storage of norepinephrine by the storage vesicle?**
- a Thioridazine
 - b α - methyl p-tyrosine
 - c Ondansetron
 - d Desipramine
- Q. No. 46 Trientine has a potent chelating action against**
- a Iron
 - b Copper
 - c Lead
 - d Arsenic
- Q. No. 47 A centrally acting antihypertensive drug is**
- a Atenolol
 - b Prazosin
 - c Clonidine
 - d Propranolol
- Q. No. 48 Which of the following drugs is useful to dissolve gall bladder stone**
- a Clofibrate
 - b Chenodeoxycholic acid
 - c Lactulose
 - d Lithocholic acid
- Q. No. 49 Topiramate is used clinically as**
- a Antiepiletic
 - b Antiemtic
 - c Tocolytic
 - d Diuretic

- Q. No. 50 Chemically, kaolin is**
- a Hydrated calcium carbonate
 - b Purified carbohydrate
 - c Activated wood charcoal
 - d Hydrated aluminium silicate
- Q. No. 51 Epinephrine produces all of the following effects except:**
- a Bronchodilation
 - b Hyperglycemia
 - c Mydriasis
 - d Decrease in oxygen consumption
- Q. No. 52 Indicate the sympathomimetic drug, which is used in a hypotensive emergency:**
- a Xylometazoline
 - b Ephedrine
 - c Terbutaline
 - d Phenylephrine
- Q. No. 53 Which of the following drugs is a reversible nonselective α , β antagonist?**
- a Phentolamine
 - b Labetalol
 - c Metoprolol
 - d Propranolol
- Q. No. 54 Carbon monoxide is used as euthanizing agent at concentration of ----%.**
- a 0.5-1
 - b 2-3
 - c 4-6
 - d 8-10
- Q. No. 55 Which of the following cholinomimetics is indirect-acting**
- a Lobeline
 - b Carbachol
 - c Edrophonium
 - d Pilocarpine
- Q. No. 56 Which of the following drugs is both a muscarinic and nicotinic blocker?**
- a Atropine
 - b Hexamethonium
 - c Benztropine
 - d Succinylcholine
- Q. No. 57 Montelukast produce its anti-allergic and bronchodilatory action by**
- a Inhibiting H_1 receptor
 - b Inhibiting HT_1 receptor
 - c Inhibiting TXA_2 receptor
 - d Inhibiting $CysLT_1$ receptor

- Q. No. 58 Atropine poisoning can be best antagonized by**
- a Gallamine
 - b Physostigmine
 - c d-Tubocurarine
 - d Pralidoxime
- Q. No. 59 CNS stimulation action of Nikethamide has target cells mainly in**
- a Pons
 - b Medulla
 - c Mid brain
 - d Cerebral cortex
- Q. No. 60 Antiarrhythmic drug is**
- a Rosiglitazone
 - b Misoprostol
 - c Acetyl cysteine
 - d Lidocaine
- Q. No. 61 Acetylcholine is not used therapeutically because**
- a Orally ineffective
 - b Rapidly excreted
 - c High plasma bound
 - d Rapidly degraded
- Q. No. 62 Drug that acts as selective 5-HT uptake inhibitor is**
- a Fluoxetine
 - b Reserpine
 - c Methysergide
 - d Cimetidine
- Q. No. 63 Chemical mediators in the nociceptive pathway are all of the following except:**
- a Kinins
 - b Enkephalins
 - c Prostaglandins
 - d Substance P
- Q. No. 64 Following are neurokinin1 (NK₁) receptor antagonists except:**
- a Talnetant
 - b Vestipitant
 - c Morapitant
 - d Aprepitant

- Q. No. 65** Which of the following cholinomimetics activates both muscarinic and nicotinic receptors?
- Lobeline
 - Pilocarpine
 - Nicotine
 - Bethanechol
- Q. No. 66** Penicillins inhibit the cross linkage between -----amino acids of two adjacent glycopeptides to inhibit bacterial cell wall synthesis.
- Glycine and D-Alanine
 - Glutamate and D-Alanine
 - Glycine and Proline
 - Glycine and L-Lysine
- Q. No. 67** Identify the correct order of duration of action of local anaesthetics:
- Bupivacaine > Lidocaine > Chlorprocaine > Benoxinate
 - Bupivacaine > Chlorprocaine > Lidocaine > Benoxinate
 - Bupivacaine > Benoxinate > Lidocaine > Chlorprocaine
 - Benoxinate > Chlorprocaine > Lidocaine > Bupivacaine
- Q. No. 68** Ionizable group of local anesthetics is responsible for:
- The potency of local anesthetics
 - The duration of action local anesthetics
 - The ability of local anesthetics to diffuse to the site of action
 - The toxicity of local anesthetics
- Q. No. 69** The δ -opioid receptors have greatest affinity for :
- Endorphins
 - Enkephalins
 - Etorphine
 - Morphine
- Q. No. 70** Identify the wrong statement on SAR of barbiturates:
- Both H-atoms at C-5 be replaced with alkyl or aryl group for CNS depressant activity
 - Addition of more than 9 carbon chain at C-5 leads to more depressant activity
 - Unsaturable carbon chain results in short duration
 - Replacement of O-atom at C-2 by sulphur results high potency but short duration
- Q. No. 71** Identify the correct order of MAC values of inhalant anaesthetics:
- Chloroform < Halothane < Methoxyflurane < Isoflurane
 - Chloroform < Halothane < Isoflurane < Methoxyflurane
 - Methoxyflurane < Chloroform < Halothane < Isoflurane
 - Methoxyflurane < Halothane < Chloroform < Isoflurane

- Q. No. 72** Indicate the drug belonging to M1-cholinoreceptor blockers
- a Cimetidine
 - b Omeprazole
 - c Pirenzepine
 - d Ranitidine
- Q. No. 73** The drug used as aquaretic is
- a Triamterene
 - b Bendroflumethiazide
 - c Spironolactone
 - d Conivaptan
- Q. No. 74** One Grey (Gy) unit of radiation is equivalent to
- a 1 Rad
 - b 10 Rads
 - c 100 Rads
 - d 1000 Rads
- Q. No. 75** Which of the following cholinomimetics is most widely used for paralytic ileus and atony of the urinary bladder?
- a Lobeline
 - b Neostigmine
 - c Pilocarpine
 - d Echothiophate
- Q. No. 76** Indicate the agent, which interferes with GABA binding
- a Flurazepam
 - b Bicuculline
 - c Thiopental
 - d Zolpidem
- Q. No. 77** $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$ mediates its action by activation of :
- a PLC-IP3/DAG pathway
 - b DNA-mRNA-Protein pathway
 - c AC-cAMP pathway
 - d GC-cGMP pathway
- Q. No. 78** Aglycon of cardiac glycosides is chemically resembles with the structure of
- a Steroidal hormone
 - b Pyridine
 - c Pyrimidine
 - d B-lactam ring

- Q. No. 79 Domperidone produces antiemetic and prokinetic action by stimulating :**
- a D1 Receptors in small intestine
 - b D2 receptors in gastric mucosa
 - c D2 and D3 receptors in CTZ
 - d D2 receptors in gastric mucosa and D2 and D3 receptors in CTZ
- Q. No. 80 Which of the following antibiotics is not readily destroyed by penicillinase enzymes?**
- a Phenoxymethylpenicillin
 - b Ticarcillin
 - c Flucloxacillin
 - d Ampicillin
- Q. No. 81 Which of the following drugs is a COX inhibitor belonging to pyrazolone?**
- a Celecoxib
 - b Rofecoxib
 - c Nimesulide
 - d Phenylbutazone
- Q. No. 82 The long term administration of a thiazide diuretic may also require the administration of**
- a Potassium
 - b Sodium
 - c Calcium
 - d Bicarbonate
- Q. No. 83 Tranquilizer chlorpromazine produce violent incoordination and excitement in :**
- a Camel
 - b Horse
 - c Cat
 - d Dog
- Q. No. 84 Following antidepressants are selective 5-HT reuptake inhibitor except:**
- a Doxepine
 - b Trazodon
 - c Fluoxetine
 - d Amoxapine
- Q. No. 85 Identify the incorrect pair:**
- a Arsenite : Aquaglyceroporin channels
 - b Lead : Voltage gated Ca^{2+} channels
 - c Thallous ions : Na^+ & K^+ channels
 - d α - Amantin : Na-dependent bile acid transport

- Q. No. 86**is a membrane stabilizing agents:
- a Zileutin
 - b Zafirlucast
 - c Sodium cromoglycate
 - d Montelukast
- Q. No. 87** Which of the following drugs is used for systemic and deep mycotic infections treatment:
- a Co-trimoxazol
 - b Griseofulvin
 - c Amphotericin B
 - d Nitrofungin
- Q. No. 88** 5-HT causes platelet aggregation by activating -----receptors.
- a 5HT_{2A}
 - b 5HT_{2B}
 - c 5HT_{1A}
 - d 5HT_{1B}
- Q. No. 89** Identify the antimycobacterial drug belonging to class of antibiotics:
- a Isoniazid
 - b PAS
 - c Ethambutol
 - d Rifampin
- Q. No. 90** Fluoroquinolones are derived by addition of F-atom at-----position of structure of quinolone.
- a 3rd
 - b 5th
 - c 6th
 - d 7th
- Q. No. 91** Identify the incorrect pair:
- a Eukaryote : Topoisomerase IV
 - b Cephalosporins : Thrombocytopenia
 - c Fialuridine : Synthesis of mitochondrial DNA
 - d Fluoroacetate : TCA cycle.
- Q. No. 92** Which of the following is a thiamine antagonist anticoccidial agent::
- a Monensin
 - b Halofuginone
 - c Clopidol
 - d Amprolium

- Q. No. 93 Identify the antiviral drug inhibiting viral reverse transcriptase for its action:**
- a Zidovudine
 - b Vidarabine
 - c Rimantadine
 - d Gancyclovir
- Q. No. 94 Drug used for toxoplasmosis treatment is:**
- a Chloroquine
 - b Tetracycline
 - c Suramin
 - d Pyrimethamine
- Q. No. 95 Colchicine is used to treat**
- a Hyperlipidemia
 - b Jaundice
 - c Goitre
 - d Gouty arthritis
- Q. No. 96 Following antimicrobials bind with bacterial 50 S ribosome for their action except:**
- a Thiamphenicol
 - b Tetracycline
 - c Erythromycin
 - d Lincomycin
- Q. No. 97 The amino acid not required for synthesis of Park neucleotide:**
- a Alanine
 - b Glutamate
 - c Serine
 - d Lysine
- Q. No. 98 Nucleated RBCs in very large numbers are found in the toxicity of**
- a Iron
 - b Lead
 - c copper
 - d Cadmium
- Q. No. 99 Ideal copper and molybdenum ration in the diet of animals**
- a 6: 1
 - b 4:1
 - c 3.1
 - d 2:1

- Q. No. 100** Following are anti-androgens except :
- a Cyproterone
 - b Flutamide
 - c Finasteride
 - d Clomiphene
- Q. No. 101** Following anthelmintics are the uncouplers of electron transport except:
- a Rafoxanide
 - b Albendazole
 - c Niclosamide
 - d Hexachlorophene
- Q. No. 102** A blood lead concentration reported as 1g / dl is the same as:
- a 1ppm
 - b 10 ppm
 - c 100 ppm
 - d 10000 ppm
- Q. No. 103** Toxicity of -----resembles with thiamine deficiency in equines.
- a *Lantana camara*
 - b *Strychnus nuxvomica*
 - c *Atropa belladonna*
 - d *Pteridium aquilinum*
- Q. No. 104** Identify the wrong pair :
- a Arsenic - Dimercaprol
 - b Cyanide - Sod. thiosulphate
 - c Lead - Ca EDTA
 - d Carbaryl - 2-PAM-
- Q. No. 105** Saxitoxin causes blockade of inward current of :
- a Na⁺ channels
 - b Ca²⁺ channels
 - c K⁺ channels
 - d Cl⁻ channels
- Q. No. 106** Identify wrong statement regarding nitrate toxicity .
- a Ferric form of Hb is converted ferrous form of Hb
 - b MetHb is not able to transport oxygen
 - c Methylene blue is antidote for nitrate toxicity
 - d Methylene blue is a potent oxidizing agent
- Q. No. 107** Which of the following is not an ingredient of universal antidote
- a Activated vegetable charcoal
 - b Magnesium oxide
 - c Tannic acid
 - d Acetyl cysteine

- Q. No. 108** “*Turkey X Disease*” occurred due intoxication of
- a Aflatoxin
 - b Ochratoxin
 - c Ergotoin
 - d T-2 toxin
- Q. No. 109** Chemical mediators in the nociceptive pathway are all of the following except
- a Enkephalins
 - b Kinins
 - c Prostaglandins
 - d Substance P
- Q. No. 110** Identify the incorrect pair:
- a Selenium : Blind stagger
 - b Molybdenum : Spectacle disease
 - c Copper : Wilson disease
 - d Mercury : Peat scours
- Q. No. 111** Mechanism of toxicity and treatment of chlorate poisoning resembles with
- a Cyanide toxicity
 - b Nitrate toxicity
 - c Urea toxicity
 - d Fluoride toxicity
- Q. No. 112** The correct order of toxicity potential of selenium is
- a Elemental Selenium > Natural organic Selenium > Selenite > Selenide
 - b Natural organic Selenium > elemental Selenium > Selenite > Selenide
 - c Natural organic Selenium > Selenide > Selenite > elemental Selenium
 - d Natural organic Selenium > Selenite > Selenide > elemental Selenium
- Q. No. 113** Oonopsis is an example of
- a Obligate selenium accumulator plant
 - b Facultative selenium accumulator plant
 - c Non accumulator plant
 - d Non accumulator weed
- Q. No. 114** If CS- syndrome is evident then it indicates the poisoning of
- a Type I synthetic pyrethroid insecticides
 - b Type II synthetic pyrethroid insecticides
 - c Organophosphate insecticides
 - d Organochlorine insecticides
- Q. No. 115** Species most resistant to belladonna toxicity is
- a Cow
 - b Horse
 - c Pig
 - d Rabbit

- Q. No. 116** Porcine vaginitis is evident following mycotoxicosis due to
- a Citrinin
 - b AFG1
 - c T-2 Toxin
 - d F-2 Toxin
- Q. No. 117** Knuckling of fetlock joint and roaring sound is characteristic feature of
- a Lead
 - b Arsenic
 - c Cobalt
 - d Molybdenum
- Q. No. 118** The condition called as “Animal drowns in its own fluid” occurs in poisoning of:
- a Belladonna
 - b HCN
 - c ANTU
 - d Mercury
- Q. No. 119** Rational therapy for acute organophosphate poisoning is:
- a AChE reactivator alone
 - b Atropine alone
 - c Atropine plus AChE reactivator with supportive therapy
 - d Atropine plus AChE reactivator plus Nicotinic antagonist with supportive therapy
- Q. No. 120** Level of sulfan sulphur (S^0) is enhanced to neutralize $-CN$ radicals by the action of the enzyme :
- a Rhodanese
 - b Aminotransferases
 - c Acetyl transferases
 - d Plasma eserases

Key: Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
Q. No. 1	c 1000:1	Q. No. 61	d Rapidly degraded
Q. No. 2	d 4 hour	Q. No. 62	c Methysergide
Q. No. 3	a Conjunctival sac	Q. No. 63	b Enkephalins
Q. No. 4	a Passive diffusion	Q. No. 64	a Talnetant
Q. No. 5	d 28	Q. No. 65	d Bethanechol
Q. No. 6	b 80 L	Q. No. 66	a Glycine and D-Alanine
Q. No. 7	d <i>Strophanthus gratus</i>	Q. No. 67	a Bupivacaine > Lidocaine > Chlorprocaine > Benoxinate
Q. No. 8	c Zero order kinetics	Q. No. 68	c The ability of local anesthetics to diffuse to the site of action
Q. No. 9	b α - β - γ trimer with GDP occupying the site on α -subunit	Q. No. 69	b Enkephalins
Q. No. 10	b Tachyphylaxis	Q. No. 70	b Addition of more than 9 carbon chain at C-5 leads to more depressant activity
Q. No.11	b Haptens	Q. No. 71	c Methoxyflurane < Chloroform < Halothane < Isoflurane
Q. No. 12	c 5-HT ₂ receptor	Q. No. 72	c Pirenzepine
Q. No. 13	a Anaphylaxis	Q. No. 73	d Conivaptan
Q. No. 14	a 4.3 half lives	Q. No. 74	c 100 Rads
Q. No. 15	d IP ₃ and DAG	Q. No. 75	b Neostigmine
Q. No. 16	c Side effect	Q. No. 76	b Bicuculline
Q. No. 17	c Oxotrimorine: Trimethopran	Q. No. 77	a PLC-IP ₃ /DAG pathway
Q. No. 18	a Glucuronidation	Q. No. 78	a Steroidal hormone
Q. No. 19	d Certain safety factor	Q. No. 79	d D ₂ receptors in gastric mucosa and D ₂ and D ₃ receptors in CTZ
Q. No. 20	c CYP3A4	Q. No. 80	c Flucloxacillin
Q. No. 21	a Zero order kinetic	Q. No. 81	d Phenylbutazone
Q. No. 22	c Adrenaline	Q. No. 82	a Potassium
Q. No. 23	b Haptens	Q. No. 83	b Horse
Q. No. 24	b Cysteine	Q. No. 84	d Amoxapine
Q. No. 25	b 5-HT ₄ - receptor antagonist	Q. No. 85	c Thallous ions: Na ⁺ & K ⁺ channels
Q. No. 26	c α_1 . adrenergic receptor	Q. No. 86	c Sodium cromoglycate
Q. No. 27	d Guanylyl cyclase	Q. No. 87	c Amphotericin B
Q. No. 28	d Methionine	Q. No. 88	a 5HT _{2A}
Q. No. 29	c Lithium carbonate	Q. No. 89	d Rifampin
Q. No. 30	a Inhibiting NMDA receptor	Q. No. 90	c 6th
Q. No. 31	c Intrinsic ion channel operation	Q. No. 91	a Eukaryote: Topoisomerase IV
Q. No. 32	a Captopril	Q. No. 92	d Amprolium
Q. No. 33	a Lipid solubility	Q. No. 93	a Zidovudine

Q. No. 34	d	Physiological antagonism	Q. No. 94	d	Pyrimethamine
Q. No. 35	b	Pyruvate	Q. No. 95	d	Gouty arthritis
Q. No. 36	c	300-600 A ⁰	Q. No. 96	b	Tetracycline
Q. No. 37	c	β ₁ - adrenergic receptor stimulation	Q. No. 97	c	Serine
Q. No. 38	d	Tyrosine	Q. No. 98	b	Lead
Q. No. 39	a	Ethacrynic acid : Na ⁺ -Cl symport inhibitor	Q. No. 99	a	6: 1
Q. No. 40	d	Partial heart block	Q. No. 100	d	Clomiphene
Q. No. 41	d	Bicuculline	Q. No. 101	c	Niclosamide
Q. No. 42	c	Inhibiting Ach release	Q. No. 102	d	10000 ppm
Q. No. 43	b	A dopaminergic receptor agonist	Q. No. 103	d	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Q. No. 44	d	Isoprenaline >Epinephrine > Norepinephrine	Q. No. 104	d	Carbaryl - 2-PAM-
Q. No. 45	d	Desipramine	Q. No. 105	a	Na ⁺ channels
Q. No. 46	b	Copper	Q. No. 106	a	Ferric form of Hb is converted ferrous form of Hb
Q. No. 47	c	Clonidine	Q. No. 107	d	Acetyl cysteine
Q. No. 48	b	Chenodeoxycholic acid	Q. No. 108	a	Aflatoxin
Q. No. 49	a	Antiepileptic	Q. No. 109	a	Enkephalins
Q. No. 50	d	Hydrated aluminium silicate	Q. No. 110	d	Mercury : Peat scours
Q. No. 51	d	Decrease in oxygen consumption	Q. No. 111	b	Nitrate toxicity
Q. No. 52	d	Phenylephrine	Q. No. 112	d	Natural organic Selenium> Selenite>Selenide> elemental Selenium
Q. No. 53	b	Labetalol	Q. No. 113	a	Obligate selenium accumulator plant
Q. No. 54	c	4-6	Q. No. 114	b	Type II synthetic pyrethroid insecticides
Q. No. 55	c	Edrophonium	Q. No. 115	d	Rabbit
Q. No. 56	c	Benztropine	Q. No. 116	d	F-2 Toxin
Q. No. 57	d	Inhibiting CysLT ₁ receptor	Q. No. 117	a	Lead
Q. No. 58	b	Physostigmine	Q. No. 118	c	ANTU
Q. No. 59	b	Medulla	Q. No. 119	c	Atropine plus AChE reactivator with supportive therapy
Q. No. 60	d	Lidocaine	Q. No. 120	a	Rhodanese