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 Conjuctival 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 µg/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 $5\text{-}HT_2$ receptor
d Glycine receptor

Q. No. 13 Example of Ig E mediated allergic reactions is

a Anaphylais
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: Trimethophan
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_1 and ED_{99} i.e., LD_1/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 A^0
b 30-60 A^0
c 300-600 A^0
d 3000-6000 A^0

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 (NK_1) recptor antagonists except:

a Talnetant
b Vestipitant
c Morapitant
d Aprepitant

Q. No. 65 Which of the following cholinomimetics activates both muscarinic and nicotinic receptors?

a Lobeline
b Pilocarpine
c Nicotine
d Bethanechol

Q. No. 66 Penicillins inhibit the cross linkage between ----------amino acids of two adjacent glycopeptides to inhibit bacterial cell wall synthesis.

a Glycine and D-Alanine
b Glutamate and D-Alanine
c Glycine and Proline
d Glycine and L-Lysine

Q. No. 67 Identify the correct order of duration of action of local anaesthetics:

a Bupivacaine > Lidocaine > Chlorprocaine > Benoxinate
b Bupivacaine > Chlorprocaine > Lidocaine > Benoxinate
c Bupivacaine > Benoxinate > Lidocaine > Chlorprocaine
d Benoxinate > Chlorprocaine > Lidocaine > Bupivacaine

Q. No. 68 Ionizable group of local anesthetics is responsible for:

a The potency of local anesthetics
b The duration of action local anesthetics
c The ability of local anesthetics to diffuse to the site of action
d The toxicity of local anesthetics

Q. No. 69 The δ-opioid receptors have greatest affinity for :

a Endorphins
b Enkephalins
c Etorphine
d Morphine

Q. No. 70 Identify the wrong statement on SAR of barbiturates:

a Both H-atoms at C-5 be replaced with alkyl or aryl group for CNS depressant activity
b Addition of more than 9 carbon chain at C-5 leads to more depressant activity
c Unsaturable carbon chain results in short duration
d 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:

a Chloroform<Halothane< Methoxyflurane< Isoflurane
b Chloroform<Halothane < Isoflurane < Methoxyflurane
c Methoxyflurane < Chloroform < Halothane < Isoflurane
d 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 $PGF_{2\alpha}$ mediates is 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 Montelucast

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 belladona*
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 Ca^{2+} 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 Ergotoxin
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 belladona 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 Belladona
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^o) 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	a	Fluoxetine
Q. No. 3	a	Conjuctival 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	*Strophanthus gratus*	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	Anaphylais	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: Trimethophan	Q. No. 77	a	PLC-IP3/DAG pathway
Q. No. 18	a	Glucuronidation	Q. No. 78	a	Steroidal hormone
Q. No. 19	d	Certain safety factor	Q. No. 79	d	D2 receptors in gastric mucosa and D2 and D3 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	*Pteridium aquilinum*
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	Antiepiletic	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