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FINAL YEAR B. PHARMACY SEM VIII

BPH_E_807_T – Clinical Pharmacy

Questions

1. Type I ADR reactions is_____
   a) Caused when T-cells bind to a specific antigen
   b) Caused by tissue injury
   c) IgE mediated
   d) Caused by cytotoxic antibodies C
2. Average time period for phase II clinical trials study is _____
   a) Upto 4 year
   b) Upto few month
   c) Upto Two year
   d) Upto several year C
3. _____ drug can cause lactic acidosis.
   a) Metformin
   b) Pioglitazone
   c) Repaglinide
   d) Glibenclamide A
4. The incidence ADR is highest in _____.
   a) Children
   b) Elderly
   c) Women
   d) Men B
5. Ototoxicity is a unique side effect of _____ group of diuretics.
   a) Loop
   b) Thiazide
   c) Potassium sparing
   d) Osmotic A
6. _____ antihypertensivetherapy should be avoided in type-1 diabetes mellitus
   a) ACE inhibitors
   b) High dose diuretics
   c) Centrally acting
   d) calcium channel blockers C
7. _____ is indicated in agitation and restlessness in the elderly, despite the high incidence of extrapyramidal side-effects.

a) Prochlorperazine
b) Clozapine
c) Haloperidol
d) Flupentixol C

8. _____ commonly reported ADR of diureticclass of drugs.
   a) Hypokalemia
   b) Alopecia
   c) Skin disorder
   d) Rhinitis A
9. Pharmacodynamic drug interactions includes _____
   a) Changes in gastro-intestinal Ph
   b) Induction or inhibition of drug transport proteins
   c) Additive or synergistic interactions
   d) Adsorption, chelation and other complexing mechanisms C
10. Which of the following responsibility of the clinical pharmacist is in direct patient care area?
   a) Supervision of drug administration techniques.
   b) Providing drug information to physicians and nurses.
   c) Identify drugs brought into the hospital by patients.
   d) Reviewing of each patient's drug administration forms periodically to ensure all doses have been administered. D

11. _____ is the organization to manage the procurement, storage, preservation, packaging, sterilization, compounding, preparation, dispensing or distribution of medicine.

   a) Clinical Pharmacy.
   b) Hospital Pharmacy.
   c) Community Pharmacy.
   d) Ambulatory Pharmacy.A

12.Which of the following responsibility of community pharmacist is in dispensing area?

   a) Reviews all doses missed, reschedule the doses as necessary & signs all drugs not given notices.
   b) Supervision of drug administration.
   c) Ensures that establishes policies & procedures are followed.
   d) Reviewing of each patient's drug administration forms periodically to ensure all doses have been administered.B

13. Which of the following is verbal communication skill for effective patient counselling?

a) Language.
b) Proximity.
c) Facial expression.
d) Eye contact. A

14. The most specific & sensitive method for assessment of compliance can be used to detect potent therapeutic agent in body fluids is

a) Drug analysis.
b) Interrogation.
c) Urine marker.
d) Residual Tablet counting. A

15. Which of the following reaction is called Augmented adverse drug reactions?

a) Genetically determined effects.
b) Idiosyncracy.
c) Rebound effect on discontinuation
d) Allergic reactions & anaphylaxis. C

16. Which one of these is a genetically determined adverse drug reactions?

a) Addication.
b) Teratogenecity.
c) Carcinogenicity.
d) Idiosyncracy. B

17. _____ is an example of Pharmacokinetic drug interaction.

a) Gastric motility changes.
b) Alteration of electrolyte levels.
c) Drugs having antagonist's effects.
d) Interactions at receptor site. A

18._____ causes pharmacodynamic drug interaction.

a) Gastric motility changes.
b) Stimulation of metabolism.
c) Alteration of pH of GIT.
d)Interactions at receptor site. D

19.Which of the following drug does not require therapeutic drug monitoring?

a) Digitoxin.
b) Gentamycin.
c) Phenytoin.
d) Paracetamol D

20.The studies are to determine a pharmacological profile, safe dose and assess potential toxicity of the product on laboratory animal is known as

a) Observation study.
b) Clinical study.
c) Preclinical study.
d) Statistical study. C

21.Autonomy in clinical studied is defined as

a) Freedom, dignity and confidentiality of the subject; right to choose
    i. whether or not to participate in the trial or to continue with it.
b) Motive to do good to the subject and/or the society at large.
c) Not to do harm or put the participant at undue risk/disadvantage.
d) Observance of fairness, honesty and impartiality in obtaining, analyzing

& communicating the data. A

22._____ is an example of latent adverse drug reactions.

a) Antibiotic-associated diarrhea
b) Tardive dyskinesia
c) Serum sickness
d) Severe bronchoconstriction B

23.Mechanism by which adrenaline can prolong the duration of local anesthesia

a) Decreased permeability of the vascular endothelium
b) Precipitation of lidocaine
c) Changing the pH of the solution
d) Local Vasoconstriction D

24.Side effects of Valproic acid is _____

a) Rhinitis
b) Thrombocytopenia
c) Hypothyroidism
d) Confusion B

25._____ side effect is seen during the treatment with Levodopa

a) Dyskinesias
b) Bone marrow depression
c) Thombocytopenia
d) Impotence A

26._____ is a major role of clinical pharmacist.

a) Premarketing surveillance
b) Postmarketing surveillance
c) Preclinical study
d) Patient Counseling D

27._____ is not required in TDM

a) Dosing regimen
b) Preclinical research data
c) Time of the sample
d) Indication for therapy B

28.The sponsor in clinical study is

a) Country.
b) Organisation.
c) Society.
d) Cohort. B

29. The written details for conduct trails to ensure quality control of trail is known as

a) GCP.
b) SOP.
c) IEC.
d) ADR. B

30.Science of collecting, monitoring, researching, assessing and evaluating information from healthcare providers and patients on the adverse effects of medications is known as

a) Pharmacovigilance.
b) Clinical Trails.
c) Observational study.
d) Qualitative study. A

31.. Which of the following statements is true concerning epidemic diseases?

a) They are usually not very contagious.
b) At the end of an epidemic, a disease spreads at an increasing rate and then
    i. abruptly disappears.
c) They usually appear and disappear seasonally.
d) It can be spread globally. B

32.An epidemic that becomes unusually widespread and even global in its reach is referred to as

a) Pandemic.
b) Hyperendemic.
c) Spanish flu.
d) Endodermic.A

33._____ is the common and dose related side effect of salbutamol.

a) Decrease in blood pressure
b) Muscle tremor
c) Central nervous system stimulation
d) Hyperglycaemia C

34.According to Rawlins–Thompson classification Type D ADR includes_____

a) Carcinogenesis
b) Bradycardia associated with beta blockers
c) Anaphylaxis associated with penicillin
d) Opiate withdrawal syndrome A

35. Which of the following drug causes Phocomelia?

A) Thalidomide
B) Paracetamol
C) Amoxicillin
D) Heparin A

36. According to ICH GCP the investigator "should be qualified by.....

A. Training and experience
B. Education, training and experience
C. Education and experience
D. Education and training B

37. An epidemic that becomes unusually widespread and even global in its reach is referred to as a _____.

A. pandemic
B. hyper endemic
C. Spanish flu
D. Zoonotic A

38. The _____ is the heart of the patient counselling session

A) Preparing for the session.

B) Opening the session.

C) Counselling content.

D) Closing the session. C

39. According to the principles of ICH GCP what should be recorded, handled, and stored in a way that allows its accurate reporting, interpretation and verification?

A. Data entered into the case report form
B. Source information
C. All clinical trial information
D. Essential documents C

40. According to the principles of ICH GCP, what is the most important consideration when conducting a clinical trial?

A. data accuracy
B. protection of trial subjects
C. Process adherence
D. Statistical quality checks B

41. What is informed consent in a clinical trial?

a) The subjects do not know which study treatment they receive
b) Patients injected with placebo and active doses
c) Fake treatment
d) Signed document of the recruited patient for the clinical trial procedures D

42. How many people will be selected for phase II trial?
a) The whole market will be under surveillance
b) 500-3000 people
c) 100-300 people
d) 20-50 people C

43. Prevention of absorption due to Complexation and chelation of drugs in gastrointestinal tract is an example of…….
A. Pharmacokinetic Interaction
B. Pharmacodynamics Interaction
C. Pharmaceutical Interaction
D. Metabolic Interaction A

44. Case control studies is called as

A. Drug-oriented systems.
B. Dose-oriented systems.
C. Disease-oriented systems.
D. Complication-oriented systems. B

45. _____ of clinical trial involves first time human trial in a small number of patients.
a Phase I
b Phase II
c Phase III
d Phase IV A

46. The purpose of preclinical testing is:
a. To verify that a drug is sufficiently safe and effective to be tested in humans.
b. To undergo preliminary testing in healthy humans to monitor the effects of the drug.
c. To create a basic outline for the larger scale future tests on a widespread population.
d. To develop method of drug analysis A

47. What are Good Clinical Practices?
a. Regulations set in place by Government that how clinical trials are supposed to be managed.
b. Clinical practices that adhere to the best standards of care.

c. Widely accepted standards of practice during clinical trials
d. The FDA's requirements for how trials are conducted and documented D

48. Which is person responsible for the conduct of the clinical trial at a trial site?
a) Clinical Research Coordinator
b) Monitor
c) Investigator
d) Sponsor C

49. What does IRB Stand for?
a) Investigational Review Board
b) International Review Board
c) Institutional Review Board
d) Inter institute review board C

50. GCP provides public assurance that
a) Rights and safety of participants are protected
b) The rights, safety and wellbeing of research participants are protected and that research data are reliable.
c) Results are reliable
d) Safety of participant is observed and results are reliable B

51. Which of the following terms does not describe an Adverse Drug Reaction?
a) Idiosyncrasy
b) Anaphylaxis
c) Teratogenic effect
d) Placebo effect D

52 A 75-year-old man had been receiving gentamicin (an aminoglycoside antibiotic) to treat an urinary tract infection. After three months of therapy patient's serum creatinine levels were 10 mg/dL (normal 0.5-1.2) and serum gentamicin concentrations obtained just before the last dose were 9 mg/dL (normal < 2). Which of the following is the most likely adverse drug reaction the patient was suffering from?
a) Type II allergic reaction
b)Type III allergic reaction
c) Pseudo allergic reaction
d) Overdose toxicity D

53. Idiosyncrasy is_____.
a) Type A ADRs
b) Type B ADRs
c) Type C ADRs
d) Type D ADRs B

54. Which of the following drug is not needed to be TDM?
a) Carbamazepine.
b) Penicillin.
c) Digoxin.
d) Gentamicin. B

55. Patient counselling helps to
a) Know chemical structure of drug
b) Develop business relations with pharmacist
c) Motivate the patient to take medicine for improvement of his/her health status.
d) Pass time at old age C

56. Gary baby syndrome occur in new born with
a) Tetracycline
b) Chloramphenicol
c) Penicillin
d) Erythromycin B

57. Which of the following would you classify as a pharmacodynamics interaction?
a) ACE inhibitors with potassium-sparing diuretics cause life-threatening hyperkalaemia
b) Antacids reduce the absorption of fluoroquinolones
c) Increased bleeding due to cimetidine and warfarin
d) Probenecid increases half-life of penicillin A

58. Which of the following is Type B ADRS?
a) Hypoglycaemia caused by Insulin
b) Dryness of mouth caused by Atropine
c) Anaemia in patient with G6PD deficiency caused by Primaquine
d) Hyperglycaemia caused by thiazide diuretics C

59. GCP are seen in all of the following except
a) Phase I trial
b) Phase II trial
c) Preclinical trials
d) Phase IV trial C

60.Which of the following statements best describes a lead compound?
a) A compound that contains the element lead
b) A compound from the research laboratory that is chosen to go forward for preclinical and clinical trials.
c) A molecule that shows some activity or property of interest and serves as the starting point for the development of a drug.
d) The first compound of a structural class of compounds to reach the market. C