Model Questions for

Pharmacology

FSHM 3103 (2+1)

**COURSE TEACHER**

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# Multiple Choice Questions

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| **S. NO** | **FSHM 3103** | **Pharmacology** | **Answer** |
| 1 |  | Branch of medicine dealing with doses |  |
| A | Phamacognosy |  |
| B | Posology | Yes |
| C | Pharmacometrics |  |
| D | None |  |
| 2 |  | Drug may be prescribed to |  |
| A | Promote healing |  |
| B | Cure disease |  |
| C | Prevent disease |  |
| D | All of the above | Yes |
| 3 |  | Drugs that can purchase without prescription |  |
| A | Essential drug |  |
| B | Over the counter drug | Yes |
| C | Pro drug |  |
| D | Hard drug |  |
| 4 |  | Inactive or low order of activity drug |  |
| A | Essential drug |  |
| B | Over the counter drug |  |
| C | Pro drug | Yes |
| D | Hard drug |  |
| 5 |  | Most effective route of drug administration in fish |  |
| A | Intramascular |  |
| B | Intravenous |  |
| C | Intraperitoneal | Yes |
| D | None |  |
| 6 |  | Administration of drug through mucous membrane |  |
| A | Intramascular |  |
| B | Topical | Yes |
| C | Oral |  |
| D | None |  |
| 7 |  | Safest route of drug administration |  |
| A | Oral | Yes |
| B | Injection |  |
| C | Immersion |  |
| D | None |  |
| 8 |  | Combination of drug increases the effect |  |
| A | Antogonism |  |
| B | Synergism | Yes |
| C | Angonism |  |
| D | None |  |
| 9 |  | Half life of drug is more, then it is |  |
| A | Toxic | Yes |
| B | Non toxic |  |
| C | All |  |
| D | None |  |
| 10 |  | Regulates the production, labeling, distribution of drugs |  |
| A | FDA | Yes |
| B | FSSAI |  |
| C | WHO |  |
| D | All |  |
| 11 |  | Trade name of drug is the |  |
| A | Proprietary name | Yes |
| B | Non-Proprietary name |  |
| C | Chemical name |  |
| D | None |  |
| 12 |  | Plant sources of drug |  |
| A | Alkaloid |  |
| B | Saponin |  |
| C | Oils |  |
| D | All of the above | Yes |
| 13 |  | Which one is not mineral source of drug? |  |
| A | NaCl |  |
| B | KMnO4 |  |
| C | CuSO4 |  |
| D | None | Yes |
| 14 |  | Alteration of drug by the body |  |
| A | Pharmacotherapeutic |  |
| B | Pharmacodynamics |  |
| C | Pharmacokinetic | Yes |
| D | Pharmacology |  |
| 15 |  | Study of qualitative and quantitative aspects of drug effects |  |
| A | Pharmacognosy |  |
| B | Pharmacometrics | Yes |
| C | Pharmacogenetics |  |
| D | Pharmacology |  |
| 16 |  | Principle of pharmacokinetics |  |
| A | Adsorption |  |
| B | Metabolism | Yes |
| C | All of the above |  |
| D | None |  |
| 17 |  | Which route of drug administration gives 100% bioavailability of drugs? |  |
| A | Intravenous | Yes |
| B | Oral |  |
| C | Intramuscular |  |
| D | None |  |
| 18 |  | Absorption of drug do not depends on |  |
| A | pH of drugs |  |
| B | Size of drugs |  |
| C | Colour of drugs | Yes |
| D | None |  |
| 19 |  | Cell membrane consist of |  |
| A | Lipid |  |
| B | Protein |  |
| C | Carbohydrate |  |
| D | All of the above | Yes |
| 20 |  | Less molecular weight drugs are |  |
| A | Easy to absorbed | Yes |
| B | Difficult to absorbed |  |
| C | All of the above |  |
| D | None |  |
| 21 |  | Most important drug circulating protein |  |
| A | Albumin | Yes |
| B | Globulin |  |
| C | Actin |  |
| D | Tubulin |  |
| 22 |  | Major site of drug metabolism |  |
| A | Kidney |  |
| B | Liver | Yes |
| C | Lung |  |
| D | None |  |
| 23 |  | Significant enzyme responsible for drug mtabolism |  |
| A | Cytochrome P450 | Yes |
| B | Trypsin |  |
| C | Lypase |  |
| D | All of the above |  |
| C | Medium |  |
| D | None |  |

**Fill in the blanks**

a) Digoxin is derived from the source of **Plant**.

b) **Placebo** is a dummy medicine having no pharmacological activity i.e. used as control in experiments.

c) **Albumin** is the most important drug circulating protein

d) **Intravenous** route of drug administration gives 100% bioavailability of drugs

e) Streptomycin is derived from the organism ***Streptomyces griseus***

f) Regulation of production, labeling, distribution of drugs is done by **FDA**.

g) Half life of drug is more, then the drug is **toxic**.

h) Rotinone, a toxic substance present in **derris**.

i) **MS-222** is used in fish transportation.

j) FDA has approved **10** number of drugs for use in aquaculture.

**State True or False:**

a) There is no micro-encapsulated drug of commercial purpose in fishery. (True/False)

b) Heroine is obtained from morphine. (**True**/False)

c) Aspirins involved in a non-competitive drug action. (**True**/False)

d) The liver is the important organ for excreting drugs & their metabolites. (**True**/False)

e) BKC is used as pond disinfectants. (**True**/False)

f) Ovatide is manufactured by M/s Syndel Lab, Canada. (True/**False**)

g) Saponin, a toxic substance present in mahua oil cake. (True/**False**)

h) Diaquat is used as insecticide. (True/**False**)

i) Quinaldine is used as anesthetic. (**True**/False)

**Short Questions**

a) Bioassay

b) Drugs from animal source

c) Types of prescription

d) Pharmacology

e) Therapeutic dose

f) Anesthetics

g) Lethal dose

h) Antibiotics

I) Aquadrugs

j) Disinfectants

**Long Questions**

1. What is the method of development of a new drug? What are the aspects to be considered before it
2. released into the market?
3. What are the factors affecting the drug effect & its doses?
4. What is withdrawal period? Write about the different aspects of determination of withdrawal period for fish.
5. Explain briefly threshold dose, therapeutic dose, maximum dose, toxic dose & lethal dose.
6. What is pharmacokinetics? Discuss about the different aspects of pharmacokinetics in terms of bioavailability absorption, distribution & elimination of oxytetracycline in fish.
7. Give a note on scope of pharmacology in fisheries.
8. Give a brief note on aqua-medicines used & methods of application in fish.
9. Write short notes on any one: -

a) Environmental safety procedure in drug administration.

b) Common antibiotics used in aquaculture sector.