

FINAL YEAR B. PHARMACY SEM VIII
BPH_E_807_T – Clinical Pharmacy
Questions SET 1

1. 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
2. _____ drug can cause lactic acidosis.
 - a) Metformin
 - b) Pioglitazone
 - c) Repaglinide
 - d) Glibenclamide
3. The incidence ADR is highest in _____.
 - a) Children
 - b) Elderly
 - c) Women
 - d) Men
4. Ototoxicity is a unique side effect of _____ group of diuretics.
 - a) Loop
 - b) Thiazide
 - c) Potassium sparing
 - d) Osmotic
5. _____ 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
6. _____ is contraindicated during pregnancy due to its Teratogenicity.
 - a) Folic acid
 - b) Calcium
 - c) Retinol
 - d) Iron
7. _____ commonly reported ADR of diuretic class of drugs.
 - a) Hypokalemia
 - b) Alopecia
 - c) Skin disorder
 - d) Rhinitis
8. Young's Rule is applicable for calculating dose of children's _____.
 - a) Upto 1 year
 - b) Upto 1 to 2 year
 - c) Upto 1 to 5 year

- d) Upto 1 to 12 years
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
10. _____ 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.
11. Which of the following is verbal communication skill for effective patient counselling?
- a) Language.
 - b) Proximity.
 - c) Facial expression.
 - d) Eye contact.
12. 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.
13. Which of the following reaction is called Augmented adverse drug reactions?
- a) Genetically determined effects.
 - b) Idiosyncrasy.
 - c) Rebound effect on discontinuation
 - d) Allergic reactions & anaphylaxis.
14. Which one of these is a genetically determined adverse drug reactions?
- a) Addication.
 - b) Teratogenicity.
 - c) Carcinogenicity.
 - d) Idiosyncrasy.
15. _____ 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.
16. _____ causes pharmacodynamic drug interaction.
- a) Gastric motility changes.
 - b) Stimulation of metabolism.
 - c) Alteration of pH of GIT.

- d) Interactions at receptor site.
17. The age related physiological change in geriatric patient which may affect drug distribution is
- Increased body mass.
 - Increased total body water.
 - Increased total body fat.
 - Increased serum albumin level.
18. Organogenesis occurs during _____ stage.
- Pre-embryonic.
 - Embryonic.
 - Pre-Fetal.
 - Fetal.
19. _____ absorption in infants and children is noticeably faster than in neonatal period.
- Oral.
 - Topical
 - Intravenous.
 - Intramuscular.
20. Which of the following drug does not require therapeutic drug monitoring?
- Digitoxin.
 - Gentamycin.
 - Phenytoin.
 - Paracetamol
21. The studies are to determine a pharmacological profile, safe dose and assess potential toxicity of the product on laboratory animal is known as
- Observation study.
 - Clinical study.
 - Preclinical study.
 - Statistical study.
22. _____ is an example of latent adverse drug reactions.
- Antibiotic-associated diarrhea
 - Tardive dyskinesia
 - Serum sickness
 - Severe bronchoconstriction
23. Drug increased risk of Reye's syndrome in children
- Valproate
 - Mebendazole
 - Salicylate
 - sulfonamide
24. Mechanism by which adrenaline can prolong the duration of local anesthesia
- Decreased permeability of the vascular endothelium
 - Precipitation of lidocaine
 - Changing the pH of the solution
 - Local Vasoconstriction

25. Side effects of Valproic acid is _____
- a) Rhinitis
 - b) Thrombocytopenia
 - c) Hypothyroidism
 - d) Confusion
26. _____ side effect is seen during the treatment with Levodopa
- a) Dyskinesias
 - b) Bone marrow depression
 - c) Thombocytopenia
 - d) Impotence
27. _____ is a major role of clinical pharmacist.
- a) Premarketing surveillance
 - b) Postmarketing surveillance
 - c) Preclinical study
 - d) Patient Counseling
28. _____ is not required in TDM
- a) Dosing regimen
 - b) Preclinical research data
 - c) Time of the sample
 - d) Indication for therapy
29. _____ drug is usually avoided with breastfeeding.
- a) Ibuprofen
 - b) propranolol
 - c) Methotrexate
 - d) Naproxen
30. The sponsor in clinical study is
- a) Country.
 - b) Organisation.
 - c) Society.
 - d) Cohort.
31. The written details for conduct trails to ensure quality control of trail is known as
- a) GCP.
 - b) SOP.
 - c) IEC.
 - d) ADR
32. 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.

33. Which of the following statements is true concerning epidemic diseases?
- They are usually not very contagious.
 - At the end of an epidemic, a disease spreads at an increasing rate and then abruptly disappears.
 - They usually appear and disappear seasonally.
 - It can be spread globally.
34. An epidemic that becomes unusually widespread and even global in its reach is referred to as
- Pandemic.
 - Hyperendemic.
 - Spanish flu.
 - Endodermic.
35. OECD stands for
- Outcome economy committee development.
 - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
 - Out entry contact dossier.
 - Organization for Evasive Co-operation and Development.
36. Total cost associated with a programme where both costs and consequences are measured in monetary terms is called as
- Cost-effectiveness analysis.
 - Cost-benefit analysis.
 - Cost-utility analysis.
 - Discounting.
37. _____ drug is avoided in children's under 4 years with diarrhea.
- bisacodyl
 - loperamide
 - Bismuth subsalicylate
 - Ciprofloxacin
38. All are Selected Cytochrome P3A4 Inducer EXCEPT _____
- Efavirenz
 - Erythromycin
 - Dexamethasone
 - Nevirapine
39. _____ is the common and dose related side effect of salbutamol.
- Decrease in blood pressure
 - Muscle tremor
 - Central nervous system stimulation
 - Hyperglycaemia

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SET 2

1. The comparison of bioavailability between two dosage forms is referred as _____
 - A. Bioavailability
 - B. Biopharmaceutics
 - C. Biological
 - D. Bioequivalence
2. The highest serum drug concentration following a single dose or at a steady state within a dosing interval is called
 - A. Lead
 - B. Peak
 - C. Poison
 - D. Mechanisms
3. Which of the following drug causes Phocomelia?
 - A) Thalidomide
 - B) Paracetamol
 - C) Amoxicillin
 - D) Heparin
4. The substantial degradation of an orally administered drug caused by enzyme metabolism in the liver before the drug reaches the systemic circulation.
 - A. First-pass metabolism
 - B. Disposition
 - C. Antagonist
 - D. Hydrophilic
5. 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
- 6.. Pharmaceutical equivalent that produce the same effects in patients
 - A. Therapeutic equivalent
 - B. Therapeutic window
 - C. Minimum effective concentration (MEC)
 - D. Minimum toxic concentration (MTC)

7. How are prescription medicines different from OTC ones?
- A. They contain much smaller amounts of active ingredients
 - B. They don't contain dyes or preservatives
 - C. They're unsafe for use without medical supervision
 - D. They can be toxic
8. Which of the following drug is implicated in the causation of osteomalacia of the bone?
- A. Steroid
 - B. Estrogen
 - C. Heparin
 - D. Phenytoin
9. Which of the following drug can result in result in cyanide poisoning?
- A. Amyl nitrite
 - B. Hydroxycobalamine
 - C. Sodium nitroprusside
 - D. Sodium thiosulphate
10. 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
11. 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
12. Pharmacoeconomics studies include.....
- A. the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other medicine-related problem
 - B. Evaluates the cost (expressed in monetary terms) and effects (expressed in terms of monetary value, efficacy or enhanced quality of life) of a pharmaceutical product.
 - C. the study and analysis of the distribution (who, when, and where), patterns and determinants of health and disease conditions in defined populations.
 - D. the cost of branded medication, analysis of branded medication and its effect on manufacturer.
13. 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
14. Which of the following is a valid therapeutic use of interaction?
- A. Use of Probenecid with Penicillin
 - B. Giving Aspirin with warfarin
 - C. Instructing patient to take levofloxacin with milk or antacid
 - D. Treatment of depression of MAO Inhibitor and Citalopram
15. 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
16. Which of the following antihypertensive agents should be avoided in the elderly patients?
- A. Amlodipine
 - B. Atenolol
 - C. Benazepril
 - D. Methyldopa
17. Case control studies is called as
- A. Drug-oriented systems.
 - B. Dose-oriented systems.
 - C. Disease-oriented systems.
 - D. Complication-oriented systems.
18. _____ 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
19. 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
20. Cimetidine interacts with more drugs than ranitidine because;
- A. It is subjected to greater first pass metabolism
 - B. It is a more potent enzyme inducer
 - C. It is a more potent enzyme inhibitor
 - D. It has better oral absorption

21. 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
22. 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
23. What does IRB Stand for?
- a) Investigational Review Board
 - b) International Review Board
 - c) Institutional Review Board
 - d) Inter institute review board
24. 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
25. Which of the following is a technique pharmacists can use to humanize themselves to their patients?
- a) Using the patient's preferred name in conversation
 - b) Delegating as many tasks as possible to an assistant
 - c) Reading the text of a medication bottle verbatim to a patient
 - d) Providing business cards at the desk
26. Which of the following terms does not describe an Adverse Drug Reaction?
- a) Idiosyncrasy
 - b) Anaphylaxis
 - c) Teratogenic effect
 - d) Placebo effect
27. Idiosyncrasy is_____.
- a) Type A ADRs
 - b) Type B ADRs
 - c) Type C ADRs

- d) Type D ADRs
28. Which of the following drug is not needed to be TDM?
- a) Carbamazepine.
 - b) Penicillin.
 - c) Digoxin.
 - d) Gentamicin.
29. 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
30. Gary baby syndrome occur in new born with
- a) Tetracycline
 - b) Chloramphenicol
 - c) Penicillin
 - d) Erythromycin
31. Absorption of Griseofulvin increases with -----diet.
- a) Carbohydrate
 - b) Fatty
 - c) protein
 - d) vitamin
32. When tetracycline is given with antacids the absorption of tetracycline -----.
- a) Increases
 - b) Decreases
 - c) Minimally altered
 - d) Not altered at all
33. 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
34. 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
35. Pharmacovigilance is done for monitoring of
- Drug price
 - Unethical practises
 - Drug safety
 - Pharmacy students
36. GCP are seen in all of the following except
- Phase I trial
 - Phase II trial
 - Preclinical trials
 - Phase IV trial
37. Which of the following adverse drug reactions would you report to the Medicines and Healthcare Products regulatory Agency (MHRA) via the yellow card system for reporting?
- A patient reports a skin rash after starting a course on amoxicillin capsules.
 - A patient reports experiencing dyspepsia when they take their indomethacin capsules.
 - A patient complains of a dry irritating cough since they have started taking ramipril.
 - A patient complains they have experienced diarrhoea since taking azilsartan.
38. What is a semi-synthetic drug?
- A drug isolated from nature and used without any further modification
 - A drug made entirely in a lab from scratch
 - The structure of a drug half-way through its preparation
 - A drug which has been -made by nature and partly-modified in a lab
39. Which of the following statements best describes a lead compound?
- A compound that contains the element lead
 - A compound from the research laboratory that is chosen to go forward for preclinical and clinical trials.
 - A molecule that shows some activity or property of interest and serves as the starting point for the development of a drug.
 - The first compound of a structural class of compounds to reach the market.

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