



Topic: GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY

By:

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1. General Pharmacology

1. Pharmacokinetics means:

- a) Science of therapeutic effects of drugs
- b) Science of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs**
- c) Science of mechanisms of drug effect
- d) Science of new drug development

2. Pharmacokinetics is

- a) Study of complications of drug treatment
- b) Study of drug metabolism in the organism**
- c) Study of Influence of drugs on metabolism processes
- d) Study of Influence of drugs on genes

3. What is important feature of the oral route?

- a) Fast onset of action
- b) Absorption of drug depends on GI tract secretion and its motor function**
- c) A drug reaches the systemic circulation passing the liver
- d) The sterilization of medicinal forms is essential

4. Mark the characteristic of the sublingual route:

- a) Drug is rapidly absorbed**
- b) Drug is exposed to gastric content
- c) Drug is exposed to liver metabolism
- d) Drug can be administered in a multiple of doses

5. Parenteral route of administration:

- a) Cannot be used in unconsciousness patients
- b) Normally results in a less correct dosage than oral administration
- c) Produces a more rapid action than oral administration**
- d) Usually slow for emergency use

6. Biological barriers comprise all except:

- a) Placenta
- b) Capillary walls
- c) Renal tubules**
- d) Cell membranes

7. The term “biotransformation” include :

- a) Deposition of substances in a adipose tissue
- b) Binding of metabolites with plasma proteins
- c) Accumulation of drug in a tissue
- d) Process of biochemical and physicochemical modification of a drug in the body**

8. Metabolism of the drugs is to make:

- a) Less ionized
- b) Extra pharmacologically active
- c) More lipid soluble
- d) Less lipid soluble**

9. Phase 1 metabolism is:

- a) Acetylation and methylation of metabolites
- b) Transformation of drug due to oxidation, reduction or hydrolysis**
- c) Glucuronide conjugation
- d) Plasma proteins bindings

10. **Drug** half life ($t_{1/2}$) is the time required to:

- a) Change the amount of a drug in plasma by half during elimination**
- b) Metabolize a half of an administered drug into the active metabolite
- c) Absorption a half of an administered drug
- d) Binding of half of an introduced drug to plasma proteins