

**MCQ - Negatively marked – True/false**

- a) Hemicholinium blocks ACh / H<sup>+</sup> cotransport
- b) Botulinum toxins act to inhibit release of ACh vesicles
- c) Carbachol is a nicotinic antagonist
- d) Pilocarpine is a muscarinic agonist
- e) Pirenzepine is a non selective muscarinic antagonist
- f) Hexamethonium is a competitive antagonist
- g) Neostigmine is a short acting anticholinesterase
- h) Clonidine is an alpha 1 antagonist
- i) Salbutamol is beta 2 agonist
- j) Propranolol is beta 2 specific antagonist
- k) Carbidopa inhibits tyrosine hydroxylase
- l) Clorgyline is non selective MAO inhibitor
- m) Guanethidine is COMT inhibitor
- n) Cocaine inhibits uptake 1
- o) Amphetamine leads to reduced NA release
- p) Ephedrine competes with NA for uptake into cytosolic vesicles
- q) Lignocaine is an esteric local anaesthetic
- r) Forskolin activates adenylate cyclase

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**MCQ - Negatively marked – True/false**

- a) Nifedipine is a phenylalkylamine calcium channel blocker
- b) Lignocaine can be used as an antidysrhythmic drug
- c) Calcium channel block is contraindicated in dysrhythmias
- d) Cardiac glycosides inhibit the Na/K ATPase
- e) Amrinone is used for heart failure treatment
- f) Bosentan is an antagonist at endothelin receptors
- g) Isosorbide dinitrate is a nitrovasodilator used in angina
- h) Dipyridamole causes coronary steal
- i) Beta agonism is utilised in angina treatment
- j) Streptokinase activates plasminogen activator
- k) Aspirin is a cyclooxygenase activator
- l) The statins inhibit HMG CoA reductase
- m) Cholestyramine promotes bile acid reuptake
- n) Frusemide is a thiazide diuretic
- o) Triamterine is a K sparing diuretics
- p) Acetazolamide is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- q) Captopril is an ACE inhibitor
- r) Propranolol is used as an antihypertensive
- s) Verapamil can be used as an antihypertensive
- t) Sodium nitroprusside acts as a vasodilator

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