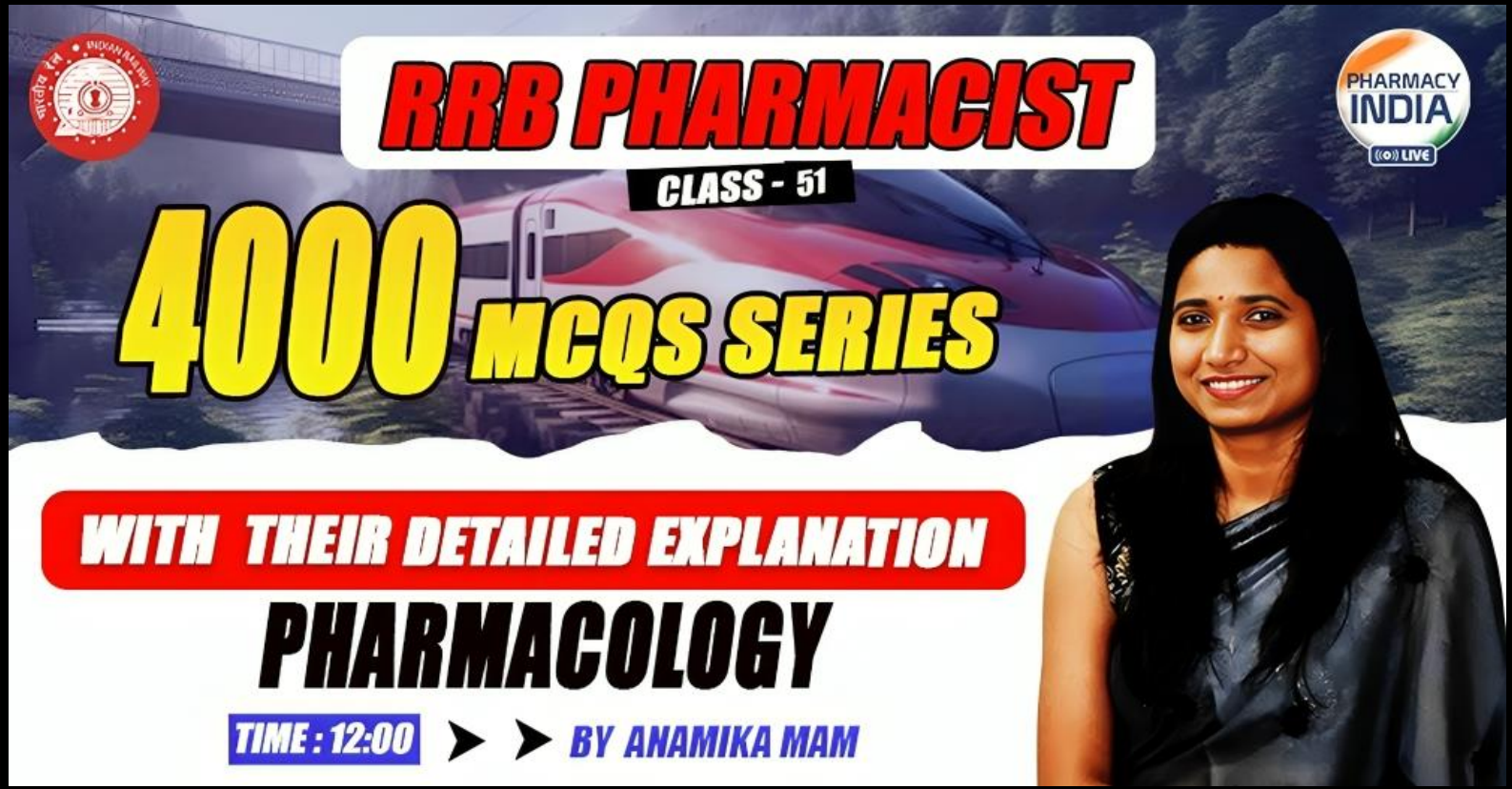

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WhatsApp

1. Which of the following is NOT a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

(a) Aceclofenac
(b) Ibuprofen
(c) Ethambutol
(d) Acetyl salicylic acid

1. Which of the following is NOT a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

(a) Aceclofenac
(b) Ibuprofen
(c) Ethambutol
(d) Acetyl salicylic acid

Ethambutol is an antibiotic used primarily to treat tuberculosis, whereas the other options (Aceclofenac, Ibuprofen, and Acetylsalicylic acid) are all non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

2. A nonsteroidal anti inflammatory agent derived from Anthranilic acid is

(a) Mefenamic acid
(b) Ibuprofen
(c) Indomethacin
(d) Diclofenac Sodium

2. A nonsteroidal anti inflammatory agent derived from Anthranilic acid is

(a) Mefenamic acid
(b) Ibuprofen
(c) Indomethacin
(d) Diclofenac Sodium

Mefenamic acid is derived from anthranilic acid and is classified as a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

3. Which of the following is nonapeptide

(a) kallidin
(b) Bradykinin
(c) Substance P
(d) Gastrin

3. Which of the following is nonapeptide

(a) kallidin
(b) Bradykinin
(c) Substance P
(d) Gastrin

Bradykinin

A nonapeptide that is a vasoactive agent that increases venular permeability and stimulates pain receptors

Kallidin

A decapeptide that is converted into bradykinin by an aminopeptidase

4. Which of the following enzyme is inhibited by aspirin

(a) Phospholipase
(b) Lipoprotein lipase
(c) Lipoxygenase
(d) Cyclooxygenase

4. Which of the following enzyme is inhibited by aspirin

(a) Phospholipase
(b) Lipoprotein lipase
(c) Lipoxygenase
(d) Cyclooxygenase

Aspirin inhibits the cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes, which play a crucial role in the conversion of arachidonic acid to prostaglandins and thromboxanes, mediating inflammation and pain.

5. Which of the following statement is Not True about Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)

(a) Aspirin has analgesic, anti pyretic and anti inflammatory properties
(b) Aspirin can cause gastric ulceration and GIT bleeding
(c) Aspirin increases platelet aggregation and help in blood coagulation
(d) Aspirin provide a symptomatic relief in Rheumatoid arthritis

5. Which of the following statement is Not True about Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)

(a) Aspirin has analgesic, anti pyretic and anti inflammatory properties
(b) Aspirin can cause gastric ulceration and GIT bleeding
(c) Aspirin increases platelet aggregation and help in blood coagulation
(d) Aspirin provide a symptomatic relief in Rheumatoid arthritis

(c) is false because aspirin actually inhibits platelet aggregation and is used to reduce the risk of blood clotting.

6. Which of the following is a plasma protein derived chemical mediator of inflammation

(a) Serotonin
(b) Cytokine
(c) Globulin
(d) Bradykinin

6. Which of the following is a plasma protein derived chemical mediator of inflammation

(a) Serotonin
(b) Cytokine
(c) Globulin
(d) Bradykinin

Globulins are a group of plasma proteins that include immunoglobulins (antibodies) and other proteins that can act as mediators in the inflammatory response.

Serotonin and cytokines are not derived from plasma proteins in the same way, and bradykinin is a peptide derived from kininogen, not a plasma protein itself.

7. NSAIDs produce ulcerogenic action because

(a) They decrease acid secretion in stomach
(b) They increase mucus secretion in stomach
(c) They increase mucosal blood flow in stomach
(d) None of these

7. NSAIDs produce ulcerogenic action because

(a) They decrease acid secretion in stomach
(b) They increase mucus secretion in stomach
(c) They increase mucosal blood flow in stomach
(d) None of these

NSAIDs produce ulcerogenic action primarily because they inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes, which leads to a decrease in the production of protective gastric mucosal prostaglandins. These prostaglandins help maintain the mucosal barrier and stimulate mucus and bicarbonate secretion, as well as enhance mucosal blood flow. When their production is inhibited, it can result in increased gastric acidity and reduced mucosal protection, leading to ulcers.

8. Meloxicam belongs to which class of Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

(a) Preferential COX-2 inhibitor
(b) Selective COX 1 Inhibitor
(c) Preferential COX-1 inhibitor
(d) Selective COX-2 inhibitor

8. Meloxicam belongs to which class of Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

(a) Preferential COX-2 inhibitor
(b) Selective COX 1 Inhibitor
(c) Preferential COX-1 inhibitor
(d) Selective COX-2 inhibitor

Meloxicam preferentially inhibits COX-2 over COX-1, which is thought to provide anti-inflammatory effects while minimizing gastrointestinal side effects compared to non-selective NSAIDs.

9. The drug which is indicated for patients at risk of Reye's syndrome is

(a) Ibuprofen
(b) Indomethacin
(c) Acetaminophen
(d) Aspirin

9. The drug which is indicated for patients at risk of Reye's syndrome is

(a) Ibuprofen
(b) Indomethacin
(c) Acetaminophen
(d) Aspirin

Acetaminophen (also known as paracetamol) is typically recommended for pain and fever in children, especially to avoid the risk of Reye's syndrome, which is associated with the use of aspirin in children and adolescents.

10. Effects of taking Warfarin along with Aspirin may cause

(a) Congestive heart failure
(b) Anti inflammatory
(c) Kidney damage
(d) Liver damage

10. Effects of taking Warfarin along with Aspirin may cause

(a) Congestive heart failure
(b) Anti inflammatory
(c) Kidney damage
(d) Liver damage

Taking Warfarin with Aspirin can lead to increased bleeding because both drugs affect blood clotting—Warfarin as an anticoagulant and Aspirin as an antiplatelet. This combination can result in gastrointestinal or renal bleeding, potentially damaging the kidneys.

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11. For which of the following action lowest dose of Aspirin required

(a) Anti platelet aggregation
(b) Increased bleeding
(c) Analgesic
(d) Antipyretic

11. For which of the following action lowest dose of Aspirin required

(a) Anti platelet aggregation
(b) Increased bleeding
(c) Analgesic
(d) Antipyretic

The lowest dose of aspirin required for anti-platelet aggregation is typically much lower than the doses used for analgesic or antipyretic effects. A dose as low as 75-100 mg daily is commonly used for this purpose.

12. Which is NOT an adverse effect seen with non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

(a) Fluid retention
(b) Sedation
(c) Gastric irritation
(d) Rashes

12. Which is NOT an adverse effect seen with non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

(a) Fluid retention
(b) Sedation
(c) Gastric irritation
(d) Rashes

Sedation is not typically considered an adverse effect of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). The other options—fluid retention, gastric irritation, and rashes—are common adverse effects associated with NSAID use.

13. For which of the following conditions could Aspirin is used prophylactically

(a) Non cardiogenic pulmonary edema
(b) Peptic ulcers
(c) Thromboembolism
(d) Metabolic acidosis

13. For which of the following conditions could Aspirin is used prophylactically

(a) Non cardiogenic pulmonary edema
(b) Peptic ulcers
(c) Thromboembolism
(d) Metabolic acidosis

Aspirin is commonly used prophylactically to reduce the risk of thromboembolism, such as in patients with a history of heart attacks or strokes.

Thromboembolism refers to the formation of a blood clot (thrombus) that can travel through the bloodstream and lodge in a blood vessel, causing an obstruction (embolism).

14. Safest non opioid analgesic for ulcer is

(a) Celecoxib
(b) Diclofenac sodium
(c) Ibuprofen
(d) Paracetamol

14. Safest non opioid analgesic for ulcer is

(a) Celecoxib
(b) Diclofenac sodium
(c) Ibuprofen
(d) Paracetamol

Paracetamol (acetaminophen) is considered the safest non-opioid analgesic for patients with a history of ulcers, as it does not cause gastric irritation or increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding, which can occur with NSAIDs like celecoxib, diclofenac, and ibuprofen.

15. Aspirin should be used with caution in

(a) Asthma
(b) Headache
(c) Tachycardia
(d) Fever

15. Aspirin should be used with caution in

(a) Asthma
(b) Headache
(c) Tachycardia
(d) Fever

Aspirin should be used with caution in individuals with asthma, as it can trigger bronchospasm in some patients, particularly those who are sensitive to aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

16. Which of the following is a NSAID drug

(a) Morphine
(b) Heroin
(c) codeine
(d) Diclofenac

16. Which of the following is a NSAID drug

(a) Morphine
(b) Heroin
(c) codeine
(d) Diclofenac

Diclofenac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to reduce inflammation and relieve pain. The other options—morphine, heroin, and codeine—are opioids and are not classified as NSAIDs.

17. Which of the following side effect of Paracetamol

(a) Candidiasis
(b) Hepatotoxic
(c) Bronchospasm
(d) Diarrhea

17. Which of the following side effect of Paracetamol

(a) Candidiasis
(b) Hepatotoxic
(c) Bronchospasm
(d) Diarrhea

Paracetamol (acetaminophen) can cause hepatotoxicity, especially in cases of overdose or prolonged use at high doses.

18. Following are NSAIDs EXCEPT

(a) Ibuprofen
(b) Diclofenac sodium
(c) Ketotifen
(d) Piroxicam

18. Following are NSAIDs EXCEPT

(a) Ibuprofen
(b) Diclofenac sodium
(c) Ketotifen
(d) Piroxicam

Ketotifen is an antihistamine used primarily for allergies and asthma, not a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

19. Cardiotoxicity is caused by which of the following

(a) Rofecoxib
(b) Nicorandil
(c) Metoprolol
(d) Losartan

19. Cardiotoxicity is caused by which of the following

(a) Rofecoxib
(b) Nicorandil
(c) Metoprolol
(d) Losartan

Rofecoxib, a COX-2 inhibitor, has been associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular events, which can be considered a form of cardiotoxicity.

20 Which of the following statement is WRONG regarding NSAIDS

(a) NSAIDS cause delay in labour
(b) NSAIDS cause closure of ductus arteriosus
(c) NSAIDS cause peptic ukeration
(d) NSAIDS cause brain haemorrhage

20 Which of the following statement is WRONG regarding NSAIDS

(a) NSAIDS cause delay in labour
(b) NSAIDS cause closure of ductus arteriosus
(c) NSAIDS cause peptic ukeration
(d) NSAIDS cause brain haemorrhage

While NSAIDs can increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding and ulcers, the statement that they specifically cause brain hemorrhage is misleading. They may increase the risk of bleeding in general, but they are not directly associated with causing brain hemorrhages.

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21. Aspirin is useful

(a) Analgesic
(b) Antipyretic and analgesic
(c) Analgesic, antipyretic and anti inflammatory drug
(d) Analgesic antipyretic, anti-inflammator and platelet aggregation inhibitor

21. Aspirin is useful

(a) Analgesic
(b) Antipyretic and analgesic
(c) Analgesic, antipyretic and anti inflammatory drug
(d) Analgesic antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and platelet aggregation inhibitor

Aspirin has multiple uses, including pain relief (analgesic), reducing fever (antipyretic), alleviating inflammation (anti-inflammatory), and inhibiting platelet aggregation, making it useful in preventing thromboembolic events.

22. NSAIDs are

(a) Dicloran
(b) Diazepam
(c) Chloroquine
(d) Morphine

22. NSAIDs are

(a) Dicloran
(b) Diazepam
(c) Chloroquine
(d) Morphine

Dicloran is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). The other options—diazepam (a benzodiazepine), chloroquine (an antimalarial), and morphine (an opioid analgesic)—are not NSAIDs. Dicloran Tablet is used to relieve pain and inflammation associated with migraine, muscle pain, dental pain, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis,

23. Common side effect of Non-Steroidal Anti Inflammatory (NSAIDs) drug is

(a) Sedation
(b) Kidney damage
(c) Headache
(d) Ulceration

23. Common side effect of Non-Steroidal Anti Inflammatory (NSAIDs) drug is

(a) Sedation
(b) Kidney damage
(c) Headache
(d) Ulceration

A common side effect of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is gastrointestinal ulceration, as they can irritate the stomach lining and lead to ulcers. While kidney damage can occur with prolonged use, ulceration is more directly associated with NSAID use. Sedation and headache are not typical common side effects of NSAIDs.

24. The drug whose side effect has been exploited in the prophylactic treatment of thromboembolic disorders is

(a) Indomethacin
(b) Rofecoxib
(c) Aspirin
(d) Nimesulide

24. The drug whose side effect has been exploited in the prophylactic treatment of thromboembolic disorders is

(a) Indomethacin
(b) Rofecoxib
(c) Aspirin
(d) Nimesulide

Aspirin's side effect of inhibiting platelet aggregation is exploited in its use for the prophylactic treatment of thromboembolic disorders, helping to prevent conditions such as heart attacks and strokes.

25. Aspirin cause

(a) Decreased bleeding time
(b) Increased factor X
(c) Inhibition of platelet homeostasis
(d) Increased prothrombin synthesis

25. Aspirin cause

(a) Decreased bleeding time
(b) Increased factor X
(c) Inhibition of platelet homeostasis
(d) Increased prothrombin synthesis

Aspirin inhibits platelet aggregation by irreversibly blocking the enzyme cyclooxygenase (COX), which reduces the formation of thromboxane A2, a substance that promotes platelet aggregation. This action leads to increased bleeding time rather than decreased bleeding time.

26. Which of the following is the side effect of Paracetamol

(a) Bronchospasm
(b) Candidiasis
(c) Diarrhea
(d) Liver necrosis

26. Which of the following is the side effect of Paracetamol

(a) Bronchospasm
(b) Candidiasis
(c) Diarrhea
(d) Liver necrosis

Liver necrosis can occur with paracetamol (acetaminophen) overdose, leading to hepatotoxicity. The other options—bronchospasm, candidiasis, and diarrhea—are not typical side effects associated with paracetamol.

27. Mechanism of action of Zileuton

(a) Inhibits production of ige
(b) Inhibits Lipoxygenase
(c) Inhibits Cyclooxygenase
(d) Inhibits the activity of mast cells

27. Mechanism of action of Zileuton

(a) Inhibits production of ige
(b) Inhibits Lipoxygenase
(c) Inhibits Cyclooxygenase
(d) Inhibits the activity of mast cells

Zileuton is a leukotriene synthesis inhibitor that specifically inhibits lipoxygenase, an enzyme involved in the production of leukotrienes, which are mediators of inflammation and bronchoconstriction in asthma.

28. Aspirin is contraindicated in children because of increased risk of

(a) Gastric bleeding
(b) Reye's syndrome
(c) Fanconi syndrome
(d) Ototoxicity

28. Aspirin is contraindicated in children because of increased risk of

(a) Gastric bleeding
(b) Reye's syndrome
(c) Fanconi syndrome
(d) Ototoxicity

Aspirin is contraindicated in children due to the increased risk of Reye's syndrome, a serious condition that can cause swelling in the liver and brain, particularly when given during viral infections.

Reye's syndrome is a serious condition that causes swelling in the liver and brain.

29. Co administration of NSAIDs with Warfarin may often lead to

(a) Antagonistic interaction
(b) Interaction to change in drug transport
(c) Interaction due to disturbances in electrolyte balance
(d) Additive or synergistic interaction

29. Co administration of NSAIDs with Warfarin may often lead to

(a) Antagonistic interaction
(b) Interaction to change in drug transport
(c) Interaction due to disturbances in electrolyte balance
(d) Additive or synergistic interaction

Co-administration of NSAIDs with Warfarin can lead to an additive or synergistic interaction that increases the risk of bleeding. Both classes of drugs can affect hemostasis, which heightens the potential for adverse effects.

30. Most common adverse effect of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent

(a) CNS toxicity
(b) Gastro intestinal toxicity
(c) Cardiac toxicity
(d) Skin rashes

30. Most common adverse effect of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent

(a) CNS toxicity
(b) Gastro intestinal toxicity
(c) Cardiac toxicity
(d) Skin rashes

The most common adverse effect of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is gastrointestinal toxicity, which can include gastric irritation, ulcers, and bleeding.

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31. A highly selective COX 2 inhibitor is

(a) Tenoxicam
(b) Ketoprofen
(c) Celecoxib
(d) Ketorolac

31. A highly selective COX 2 inhibitor is

(a) Tenoxicam
(b) Ketoprofen
(c) Celecoxib
(d) Ketorolac

Celecoxib is a highly selective COX-2 inhibitor, designed to provide anti-inflammatory effects while minimizing gastrointestinal side effects associated with non-selective NSAIDs. The other options are not as selective for COX-2.

32. Mechanism of action of aspirin is

(a) Inhibits COX 2 preferentially
(b) Inhibits COX I preferentially
(c) Inhibits COX-4 and COX-2 reversibly
(d) Inhibit COX 1 and COX-2 irreversibly

32. Mechanism of action of aspirin is

(a) Inhibits COX 2 preferentially
(b) Inhibits COX I preferentially
(c) Inhibits COX-4 and COX-2 reversibly
(d) Inhibit COX 1 and COX-2 irreversibly

Aspirin irreversibly inhibits both cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) enzymes, which leads to decreased production of prostaglandins and thromboxanes, resulting in its analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antiplatelet effects.

33. Which among the following drug is absorbed from the stomach

(a) Aspirin
(b) Metoprolol
(c) Aminopyrine
(d) Quinine

33. Which among the following drug is absorbed from the stomach

(a) Aspirin
(b) Metoprolol
(c) Aminopyrine
(d) Quinine

Aspirin is well absorbed from the stomach due to its acidic nature, which allows it to pass through the gastric mucosa effectively. The other options—metoprolol, aminopyrine, and quinine—are primarily absorbed in the intestines rather than the stomach.

34. Acetaminophen is also called

(a) Aspirin
(b) Indomethacin
(c) Paracetamol
(d) Ibuprofen

34. Acetaminophen is also called

(a) Aspirin
(b) Indomethacin
(c) Paracetamol
(d) Ibuprofen

Acetaminophen is commonly known as paracetamol in many countries.

35. Aspirin administered with Heparin

(a) Increases bleeding tendency
(b) Decreases bleeding tendency
(c) Increases excretion of Aspirin
(d) Increases excretion of Heparin

35. Aspirin administered with Heparin

(a) Increases bleeding tendency
(b) Decreases bleeding tendency
(c) Increases excretion of Aspirin
(d) Increases excretion of Heparin

Administering aspirin with heparin can increase the risk of bleeding, as both drugs affect blood clotting—aspirin by inhibiting platelet aggregation and heparin as an anticoagulant.

36. The effects of Aspirin do NOT include

(a) Reduction of fever
(b) Reduction of prostaglandin synthesis in inflamed tissues
(c) Impaired autoregulation of kidney function
(d) Reduction of bleeding tendency

36. The effects of Aspirin do NOT include

(a) Reduction of fever
(b) Reduction of prostaglandin synthesis in inflamed tissues
(c) Impaired autoregulation of kidney function
(d) Reduction of bleeding tendency

Aspirin does not reduce bleeding tendency; in fact, it increases it by inhibiting platelet aggregation. The other options—reduction of fever, reduction of prostaglandin synthesis in inflamed tissues, and impaired autoregulation of kidney function—are effects associated with aspirin use.

37. The chemical name of Aspirin is

(a) Methyl salicylate
(b) Sodium salicylate
(c) Acetyl salicylic acid
(d) Salicylic acid

37. The chemical name of Aspirin is

(a) Methyl salicylate
(b) Sodium salicylate
(c) Acetyl salicylic acid
(d) Salicylic acid

Aspirin is chemically known as acetyl salicylic acid.

38. Which of the following non narcotic agent is salicylic acid derivative

(a) Phenylbutazone
(b) Ketamine
(c) Aspirin
(d) Tramadol

38. Which of the following non narcotic agent is salicylic acid derivative

(a) Phenylbutazone
(b) Ketamine
(c) Aspirin
(d) Tramadol

Aspirin is chemically known as acetyl salicylic acid.

39. Indicate the non narcotic analgesic, which lacks an anti-inflammatory effect

(a) Naloxone
(b) Paracetamol
(c) Metamizole
(d) Ecosprin

39. Indicate the non narcotic analgesic, which lacks an anti-inflammatory effect

(a) Naloxone
(b) Paracetamol
(c) Metamizole
(d) Ecosprin

Paracetamol (acetaminophen) is primarily an analgesic and antipyretic but lacks significant anti-inflammatory effects compared to non-narcotic analgesics like aspirin or metamizole.

40. Most common adverse effect of NSAID EXCEPT

(a) Liver toxicity
(b) Addiction
(c) Hematological disorder
(d) Gastric ulcer

40. Most common adverse effect of NSAID EXCEPT

(a) Liver toxicity
(b) Addiction
(c) Hematological disorder
(d) Gastric ulcer

Addiction is not a common adverse effect of NSAIDs. The most common adverse effects include gastric ulcers, liver toxicity (though less common), and hematological disorders.

41. A patient asks for Ibuprofen get the pharmacist may dispense

(a) oruvail
(b) Voltarol
(c) Dubam
(d) Ibutop

41. A patient asks for Ibuprofen get the pharmacist may dispense

(a) oruvail
(b) Voltarol
(c) Dubam
(d) Ibutop

Ibutop is a brand of ibuprofen, while Oruvail and Voltarol are associated with other NSAIDs (naproxen and diclofenac, respectively), and Dubam is not specifically related to ibuprofen.

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42. Which condition commonly causes severe pain, redness and swelling of the first metatarsal joint

(a) Rheumatoid arthritis
(b) Gout
(c) SLE
(d) Osteoarthritis

42. Which condition commonly causes severe pain, redness and swelling of the first metatarsal joint

(a) Rheumatoid arthritis
(b) Gout
(c) SLE
(d) Osteoarthritis

Gout commonly causes severe pain, redness, and swelling of the first metatarsal joint, often referred to as "gouty arthritis." This condition results from the accumulation of uric acid crystals in the joint.

43. Antigout agent with uricosuric action is

(a) Allopurinol
(b) Colchicine
(c) Acetaminophen
(d) Probenecid

43. Antigout agent with uricosuric action is

(a) Allopurinol
(b) Colchicine
(c) Acetaminophen
(d) Probenecid

Probenecid is an antigout agent that works by increasing the excretion of uric acid in the urine (uricosuric action), thereby helping to lower uric acid levels in the body. Allopurinol, on the other hand, reduces uric acid production, while colchicine is used to treat acute gout attacks. Acetaminophen is not an antigout agent.

44. Allopurinol act by inhibiting the enzyme

(a) Monoamine oxidase
(b) Aldehyde dehydrogenase
(c) Xanthine oxidase
(d) Superoxide dismutase of

44. Allopurinol act by inhibiting the enzyme

(a) Monoamine oxidase
(b) Aldehyde dehydrogenase
(c) Xanthine oxidase
(d) Superoxide dismutase of

Allopurinol acts by inhibiting the enzyme xanthine oxidase, which is involved in the production of uric acid from purines. This helps reduce uric acid levels in the body, making it useful in the treatment of gout.

45. Allopurinol lowers the plasma concentration

(a) Uric acid
(b) Hypoxanthine
(C) Xanthine
(d) All of these

45. Allopurinol lowers the plasma concentration

(a) Uric acid
(b) Hypoxanthine
(C) Xanthine
(d) All of these

Allopurinol lowers the plasma concentration of uric acid, hypoxanthine, and xanthine by inhibiting the enzyme xanthine oxidase, which is involved in their production and metabolism.

46. Colchicine is used to treat

(a) Gout
(b) High blood pressure
(c) Diabetes
(d) Arthritis

46. Colchicine is used to treat

(a) Gout
(b) High blood pressure
(c) Diabetes
(d) Arthritis

Colchicine is primarily used to treat acute gout attacks by reducing inflammation and pain associated with gout flares.

47. Which of the following drug is used in acute attacks of gout

(a) Colchicine
(b) Probenecid
(c) Sulfinpyrazone
(d) Allopurinol

47. Which of the following drug is used in acute attacks of gout

(a) Colchicine
(b) Probenecid
(c) Sulfinpyrazone
(d) Allopurinol

Colchicine is used to treat acute attacks of gout by reducing inflammation and pain during flare-ups. Probenecid and sulfinpyrazone are uricosuric agents used for chronic management, while allopurinol is used to lower uric acid levels and prevent future attacks.

48. Auranofin is used in

(a) Rheumatoid arthritis.
(b) Gout
(c) Hyperglycemia
(d) Epilepsy

48. Auranofin is used in

(a) Rheumatoid arthritis.
(b) Gout
(c) Hyperglycemia
(d) Epilepsy

Auranofin is a gold compound used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, particularly in patients who have not responded well to other treatments.

Auranofin is a gold-containing compound used primarily in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. It is classified as a disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD). It works by modulating the immune system and reducing inflammation.

49. Rheumatoid arthritis is caused by

(a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
(b) Deficiency of calcium
(c) Uric and crystals
(d) Autoimmune disorder

49. Rheumatoid arthritis is caused by

(a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
(b) Deficiency of calcium
(c) Uric and crystals
(d) Autoimmune disorder

Rheumatoid arthritis is primarily classified as an autoimmune disorder, where the immune system mistakenly attacks the joints, leading to inflammation, pain, and eventual joint damage. The other options do not cause rheumatoid arthritis.

50. Gout is a disorder associated with

(a) Increase in lactic acid
(b) Increase in uric acid
(c) Increase in hippuric acid
(d) Increase in glutamic acid

50. Gout is a disorder associated with

(a) Increase in lactic acid
(b) Increase in uric acid
(c) Increase in hippuric acid
(d) Increase in glutamic acid

Gout is associated with elevated levels of uric acid in the blood, leading to the formation of urate crystals that can accumulate in joints and tissues, causing inflammation and pain.

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