

key(A)

## लोकसेवा आयोग

नेपाल स्वास्थ्य सेवा, हेल्थ ईन्सपेक्सन समुह सहायके पाचौ तह, HA/SN पदको  
लिखित प्रतियोगितात्मक परिक्षा

पुर्णाङ्क : १००

बिषय : सेवा सम्बन्धी

समय : ४५ मिनेट

उत्तरपुस्तिका मा प्रश्नपत्रको KEY अनिवार्य रूपले उल्लेख गर्नुपर्नेछ । उल्लेख नगरेमा उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ

### PHARMACOKINETICS

- Pharmacokinetics deals with:**
  - Drug action on body
  - Drug toxicity
  - What the body does to the drug
  - Drug interactions
- Absorption of drug refers to:**
  - Distribution in tissues
  - Entry of drug into bloodstream
  - Metabolism of drug
  - Excretion of drug
- The primary site of drug absorption is:**
  - Stomach
  - Large intestine
  - Small intestine
  - Rectum
- Bioavailability of a drug is defined as:**
  - Rate of absorption
  - Fraction of administered dose reaching systemic circulation
  - Drug potency
  - Drug safety
- First-pass metabolism occurs mainly in the:**
  - Kidney
  - Heart
  - Liver
  - Lung
- Distribution of drug depends on all EXCEPT:**
  - Blood flow
  - Plasma protein binding
  - Body fat
  - Route of excretion
- Drug metabolism mainly occurs in the:**
  - Kidney
  - Liver
  - Lung
  - Intestine
- Half-life of a drug is the time required to:**
  - Eliminate all drug
  - Double the drug dose
  - Reduce plasma concentration by half
  - Achieve steady state
- Which factor increases drug absorption?**
  - Reduced blood flow
  - High lipid solubility
  - Large molecular size
  - Poor membrane permeability
- Renal excretion of drugs occurs mainly by:**
  - Filtration
  - Secretion

- C. Reabsorption
- D. All of the above

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## DRUGS ACTING ON SYSTEMS

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11. **Beta blockers primarily act on the:**
  - A. Respiratory system
  - B. Cardiovascular system
  - C. Digestive system
  - D. Nervous system
12. **Salbutamol is used in the treatment of:**
  - A. Hypertension
  - B. Diabetes
  - C. Bronchial asthma
  - D. Epilepsy
13. **Diuretics mainly act on the:**
  - A. Liver
  - B. Heart
  - C. Kidney
  - D. Brain
14. **Which drug is used to treat hypertension?**
  - A. Furosemide
  - B. Diazepam
  - C. Insulin
  - D. Paracetamol
15. **Digoxin is commonly used in:**
  - A. Asthma
  - B. Heart failure
  - C. Peptic ulcer
  - D. Epilepsy
16. **Which drug reduces gastric acid secretion?**
  - A. Antacid
  - B. H<sub>2</sub> blocker
  - C. Laxative
  - D. Antiemetic
17. **Morphine acts mainly on the:**
  - A. Respiratory system
  - B. Central nervous system
  - C. Digestive system
  - D. Endocrine system
18. **Antipyretic drugs are used to:**
  - A. Reduce pain
  - B. Reduce inflammation
  - C. Reduce fever
  - D. Prevent infection
19. **Insulin is used in the management of:**
  - A. Hypertension
  - B. Diabetes mellitus
  - C. Hypothyroidism
  - D. Asthma
20. **Which drug is a bronchodilator?**
  - A. Atenolol
  - B. Salbutamol
  - C. Digoxin
  - D. Propranolol

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## ANTIBIOTICS

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21. **Antibiotics are drugs used to treat:**
  - A. Viral infections
  - B. Fungal infections
  - C. Bacterial infections
  - D. Parasitic infections
22. **Penicillin belongs to which group?**
  - A. Macrolides
  - B. Aminoglycosides
  - C. Beta-lactam antibiotics
  - D. Tetracyclines
23. **Which antibiotic is commonly used for tuberculosis?**
  - A. Amoxicillin
  - B. Ciprofloxacin
  - C. Rifampicin
  - D. Gentamicin
24. **Broad spectrum antibiotics act against:**
  - A. Only gram-positive bacteria
  - B. Only gram-negative bacteria
  - C. Both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria
  - D. Viruses

25. **Which antibiotic inhibits protein synthesis?**  
A. Penicillin  
B. Tetracycline  
C. Cephalosporin  
D. Vancomycin
26. **The most common side effect of antibiotics is:**  
A. Hypertension  
B. Allergy  
C. Diabetes  
D. Anemia
27. **Which antibiotic should not be given in pregnancy?**  
A. Penicillin  
B. Cephalosporin  
C. Tetracycline  
D. Amoxicillin
28. **Which antibiotic is effective against gram-negative bacteria?**  
A. Penicillin G  
B. Gentamicin  
C. Erythromycin  
D. Vancomycin
29. **Irrational use of antibiotics leads to:**  
A. Drug tolerance  
B. Drug dependence  
C. Antibiotic resistance  
D. Drug synergy
30. **Which route is commonly used for severe infection?**  
A. Oral  
B. Topical  
C. Intravenous  
D. Inhalation

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## MIXED (PHARMACOLOGY INTEGRATION)

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31. **A drug that stimulates receptors is called:**  
A. Antagonist

- B. Agonist  
C. Partial agonist  
D. Inhibitor
32. **A drug that blocks receptor action is known as:**  
A. Agonist  
B. Antagonist  
C. Enzyme  
D. Carrier
33. **Loading dose is given to:**  
A. Reduce toxicity  
B. Increase excretion  
C. Achieve therapeutic level quickly  
D. Prolong drug action
34. **Steady state concentration is achieved after:**  
A. One half-life  
B. Two half-lives  
C. Four to five half-lives  
D. Ten half-lives
35. **Which antibiotic causes ototoxicity?**  
A. Amoxicillin  
B. Gentamicin  
C. Ceftriaxone  
D. Doxycycline
36. **Which drug is used as analgesic and antipyretic?**  
A. Aspirin  
B. Digoxin  
C. Furosemide  
D. Diazepam
37. **Cephalosporins are effective mainly against:**  
A. Viruses  
B. Parasites  
C. Bacteria  
D. Fungi
38. **Which drug increases urine output?**  
A. Antacid  
B. Diuretic  
C. Sedative  
D. Laxative
39. **Drug interaction means:**  
A. Drug toxicity  
B. Alteration of drug effect by another drug

- C. Drug allergy  
D. Drug dependence
40. **Which antibiotic is safe in pregnancy?**  
A. Tetracycline  
B. Chloramphenicol  
C. Penicillin  
D. Streptomycin

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## CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

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41. **Therapeutic index indicates:**  
A. Drug efficacy  
B. Drug safety margin  
C. Drug potency  
D. Drug duration
42. **Which drug is used in epilepsy?**  
A. Phenytoin  
B. Paracetamol  
C. Atenolol  
D. Insulin
43. **Which antibiotic causes grey baby syndrome?**  
A. Penicillin  
B. Gentamicin  
C. Chloramphenicol  
D. Tetracycline
44. **Which route avoids first-pass metabolism?**  
A. Oral  
B. Rectal  
C. Sublingual  
D. Enteral

45. **Which drug is used to treat peptic ulcer?**  
A. Antacid  
B. Analgesic  
C. Antipyretic  
D. Antibiotic
46. **The onset of action is fastest in:**  
A. Oral route  
B. Intramuscular route  
C. Subcutaneous route  
D. Intravenous route
47. **Which antibiotic is bactericidal?**  
A. Tetracycline  
B. Chloramphenicol  
C. Penicillin  
D. Erythromycin
48. **Which drug is a sedative?**  
A. Diazepam  
B. Aspirin  
C. Digoxin  
D. Furosemide
49. **Which factor prolongs drug action?**  
A. Rapid excretion  
B. Slow metabolism  
C. Low lipid solubility  
D. Poor absorption
50. **Which antibiotic should be taken on empty stomach?**  
A. Erythromycin  
B. Tetracycline  
C. Amoxicillin  
D. Cefixime

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## ANSWER KEY

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Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
1	C	11	B	21	C	31	B	41	B
2	B	12	C	22	C	32	B	42	A
3	C	13	C	23	C	33	C	43	C
4	B	14	A	24	C	34	C	44	C
5	C	15	B	25	B	35	B	45	A
6	D	16	B	26	B	36	A	46	D
7	B	17	B	27	C	37	C	47	C

8	C	18	C	28	B	38	B	48	A
9	B	19	B	29	C	39	B	49	B
10	D	20	B	30	C	40	C	50	B

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