

- [Expectorants](#)
- [Emetics](#)
- [Haematinics](#)
- [Poison and Antidotes](#)
- [Astringents](#)

1. Which of the following is a common expectorant that helps in thinning mucus?

- A) Diphenhydramine
- B) Codeine
- C) Guaifenesin
- D) Loratadine

2. Expectorants primarily act on which part of the body?

- A) Brain
- B) Lungs
- C) Stomach
- D) Liver

3. Guaifenesin is commonly used for which type of cough?

- A) Dry cough
- B) Wet cough
- C) Allergic cough
- D) Chronic cough

4. Which of the following is NOT a mechanism of action of expectorants?

- A) Reducing mucus viscosity
- B) Increasing ciliary movement
- C) Stimulating the cough reflex
- D) Suppressing the cough reflex

5. Which of the following is an adverse effect of expectorants?

- A) Dry mouth

- B) Diarrhea
- C) Drowsiness
- D) Increased heart rate

6. Which expectorant is derived from the bark of a tree?

- A) Ammonium chloride
- B) Guaifenesin
- C) Terpin hydrate
- D) Eucalyptus oil

7. What is the primary use of expectorants in clinical practice?

- A) Pain relief
- B) Reducing fever
- C) Cough relief
- D) Nausea control

8. Which expectorant has a dual role as both an expectorant and a muscle relaxant?

- A) Guaifenesin
- B) Dextromethorphan
- C) Codeine
- D) Loratadine

9. How do expectorants affect the consistency of mucus?

- A) They thicken it
- B) They dissolve it
- C) They make it more viscous
- D) They thin it

10. Which of the following is NOT an expectorant?

- A) Guaifenesin
- B) Ammonium chloride
- C) Codeine
- D) Potassium iodide

11. Which of the following is a common emetic?

- A) Loperamide
- B) Ipecac syrup

- C) Omeprazole
- D) Ranitidine

12. Emetics are used to induce vomiting for the purpose of?

- A) Treating constipation
- B) Managing heartburn
- C) Emptying the stomach in case of poisoning
- D) Reducing fever

13. Which of the following conditions is a contraindication for the use of emetics?

- A) Poisoning by corrosive substances
- B) Overdose of non-corrosive substances
- C) Acute gastritis
- D) Both A and C

14. Emetics should be administered within how many hours of ingestion of a poison for optimal effectiveness?

- A) 1 hour
- B) 2 hours
- C) 3 hours
- D) 4 hours

15. Which neurotransmitter is primarily involved in the vomiting reflex induced by emetics?

- A) Dopamine
- B) Serotonin
- C) Acetylcholine
- D) Histamine

16. What is the main action of ipecac syrup as an emetic?

- A) Stimulates the stomach lining
- B) Decreases gastric motility
- C) Acts as a strong base
- D) Relieves heartburn

17. Which of the following is an emetic used in veterinary medicine?

- A) Xylazine
- B) Acepromazine

- C) Apomorphine
- D) Diazepam

18. Emetics are contraindicated in which of the following scenarios?

- A) Ingestion of hydrocarbons
- B) Alcohol overdose
- C) Overdose of aspirin
- D) Overdose of iron supplements

19. Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for the vomiting reflex?

- A) Cerebrum
- B) Hypothalamus
- C) Medulla oblongata
- D) Cerebellum

20. What is the primary benefit of using emetics in acute poisoning cases?

- A) Slows down toxin absorption
- B) Increases toxin absorption
- C) Promotes toxin elimination through vomiting
- D) Neutralizes the toxin

21. Which of the following is a common haematinic?

- A) Ferrous sulfate
- B) Paracetamol
- C) Warfarin
- D) Metformin

22. Haematinics are used primarily for treating?

- A) Hypertension
- B) Anemia
- C) Diabetes
- D) Hyperlipidemia

23. Which vitamin is often combined with iron supplements to enhance absorption?

- A) Vitamin A
- B) Vitamin B12
- C) Vitamin C

- D) Vitamin D

24. A common side effect of oral iron supplements is?

- A) Constipation
- B) Diarrhea
- C) Drowsiness
- D) Hypertension

25. Which of the following is NOT a source of haematinics?

- A) Red meat
- B) Leafy green vegetables
- C) Dairy products
- D) Legumes

26. What is the primary role of haematinics in the body?

- A) Regulate blood pressure
- B) Enhance blood oxygen-carrying capacity
- C) Control blood sugar levels
- D) Reduce cholesterol levels

27. Which of the following minerals is essential for the production of hemoglobin?

- A) Calcium
- B) Iron
- C) Potassium
- D) Magnesium

28. Folic acid is important for which process in the body?

- A) Bone formation
- B) Muscle contraction
- C) DNA synthesis
- D) Neural transmission

29. Which condition is commonly treated with haematinics?

- A) Hypertension
- B) Anemia
- C) Hyperglycemia
- D) Hypotension

30. Which of the following is a common cause of iron-deficiency anemia?

- A) Excessive alcohol consumption
- B) Chronic kidney disease
- C) Blood loss
- D) High cholesterol

31. Which of the following is an antidote for acetaminophen (paracetamol) poisoning?

- A) Atropine
- B) N-acetylcysteine
- C) Naloxone
- D) Activated charcoal

32. Which substance is commonly used to induce vomiting in cases of poisoning?

- A) Charcoal
- B) Emetics
- C) Saline
- D) Benzodiazepines

33. Activated charcoal is most effective when given within how many hours after ingestion of a poison?

- A) 1 hour
- B) 2 hours
- C) 4 hours
- D) 6 hours

34. The antidote for opioid overdose is?

- A) Flumazenil
- B) Atropine
- C) Naloxone
- D) Ethanol

35. Which of the following is used as an antidote for cyanide poisoning?

- A) Sodium thiosulfate
- B) Atropine
- C) Warfarin
- D) Vitamin K



36. Which of the following substances is used to treat methanol poisoning?

- A) Ethylene glycol
- B) Fomepizole
- C) Acetylcysteine
- D) Aspirin

37. What is the antidote for digoxin toxicity?

- A) Protamine sulfate
- B) Vitamin K
- C) Digoxin-specific antibody fragments
- D) Sodium bicarbonate

38. Which antidote is used for organophosphate poisoning?

- A) Atropine
- B) Protamine
- C) Fomepizole
- D) N-acetylcysteine

39. What is the primary action of naloxone in opioid overdose?

- A) Increases opioid absorption
- B) Blocks opioid receptors
- C) Enhances opioid metabolism
- D) Induces vomiting

40. Which of the following is NOT a common symptom of poisoning?

- A) Nausea
- B) Confusion
- C) Hyperactivity
- D) Abdominal pain

41. Astringents are substances that cause?

- A) Vasodilation
- B) Tissue contraction
- C) Increased secretion
- D) Muscle relaxation

42. Which of the following is a common astringent used in skincare?

- A) Salicylic acid
- B) Witch hazel
- C) Retinol
- D) Benzoyl peroxide

43. Astringents are often used for which of the following purposes?

- A) Increasing appetite
- B) Reducing inflammation
- C) Soothing sunburn
- D) Tightening pores

44. Which of the following is an adverse effect of overuse of astringents?

- A) Oily skin
- B) Dryness and irritation
- C) Hyperpigmentation
- D) Increased sweating

45. Which natural substance is commonly known for its astringent properties?

- A) Aloe vera
- B) Tea tree oil
- C) Cucumber extract
- D) Lemon juice

46. Which of the following astringents is used in the treatment of hemorrhoids?

- A) Witch hazel
- B) Glycerin
- C) Salicylic acid
- D) Tea tree oil

47. Astringents can help in reducing which of the following skin conditions?

- A) Eczema
- B) Acne
- C) Psoriasis
- D) Rosacea

48. Which metal salt is commonly used as an astringent in medical practice?

- A) Magnesium sulfate

- B) Zinc sulfate
- C) Potassium chloride
- D) Calcium carbonate

49. Which of the following is NOT an effect of astringents?

- A) Constriction of tissues
- B) Reduction of oiliness
- C) Increase in pore size
- D) Reduction of bleeding

50. Astringents are often included in which type of personal care product?

- A) Shampoos
- B) Deodorants
- C) Cleansers
- D) Toothpaste

51. Which antidote is used for methanol or ethylene glycol poisoning?

- A) Fomepizole
- B) Flumazenil
- C) Atropine
- D) Digoxin-specific antibodies

52. What is the antidote for benzodiazepine overdose?

- A) Naloxone
- B) Flumazenil
- C) Atropine
- D) Acetylcysteine

53. Which of the following is a common sign of cyanide poisoning?

- A) Respiratory depression
- B) Excessive salivation
- C) Garlic odor on breath
- D) Blurred vision

54. The antidote for heparin overdose is?

- A) Vitamin K
- B) Protamine sulfate

- C) Fresh frozen plasma
- D) Ethanol

55. Which substance is used to treat arsenic poisoning?

- A) Dimercaprol
- B) N-acetylcysteine
- C) Sodium bicarbonate
- D) Activated charcoal

56. What is the primary action of sodium thiosulfate in cyanide poisoning?

- A) Blocks cyanide absorption
- B) Converts cyanide to a less toxic form
- C) Enhances cyanide metabolism
- D) Induces vomiting

57. Which of the following symptoms is associated with organophosphate poisoning?

- A) Dry mouth
- B) Muscle weakness
- C) Increased heart rate
- D) Hyperactivity

58. The antidote for digitalis toxicity is?

- A) Digoxin-specific antibodies
- B) Sodium bicarbonate
- C) Calcium gluconate
- D) Magnesium sulfate

59. What is the role of acetylcysteine in acetaminophen poisoning?

- A) Enhances acetaminophen metabolism
- B) Neutralizes acetaminophen
- C) Replenishes glutathione levels
- D) Induces vomiting

60. Which of the following is NOT a treatment option for poisoning?

- A) Gastric lavage
- B) Hemodialysis
- C) Forced diuresis



- D) Hypothermia

Answers

1. The common expectorant that helps in thinning mucus is Guaifenesin.
2. Expectorants primarily act on the lungs.
3. Guaifenesin is commonly used for wet cough.
4. Expectorants do not suppress the cough reflex; they reduce mucus viscosity, increase ciliary movement, and stimulate the cough reflex.
5. An adverse effect of expectorants is diarrhea.
6. Terpin hydrate is an expectorant derived from the bark of a tree.
7. The primary use of expectorants in clinical practice is cough relief.
8. Guaifenesin has a dual role as both an expectorant and a muscle relaxant.
9. Expectorants thin the consistency of mucus.
10. Codeine is not an expectorant.
11. Ipecac syrup is a common emetic.
12. Emetics are used to induce vomiting for the purpose of emptying the stomach in case of poisoning.
13. Emetics are contraindicated in cases of poisoning by corrosive substances and acute gastritis.
14. Emetics should be administered within 1 hour of ingestion of a poison for optimal effectiveness.
15. Serotonin is the neurotransmitter primarily involved in the vomiting reflex induced by emetics.
16. The main action of ipecac syrup as an emetic is to stimulate the stomach lining.
17. Apomorphine is an emetic used in veterinary medicine.
18. Emetics are contraindicated in cases of ingestion of hydrocarbons.
19. The medulla oblongata is the part of the brain primarily responsible for the vomiting reflex.
20. The primary benefit of using emetics in acute poisoning cases is promoting toxin elimination through vomiting.
21. Ferrous sulfate is a common haematinic.
22. Haematinics are used primarily for treating anemia.
23. Vitamin C is often combined with iron supplements to enhance absorption.
24. A common side effect of oral iron supplements is constipation.
25. Dairy products are not a source of haematinics.

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26. The primary role of haematinics in the body is to enhance blood oxygen-carrying capacity.
27. Iron is the mineral essential for the production of hemoglobin.
28. Folic acid is important for DNA synthesis.
29. Anemia is commonly treated with haematinics.
30. Blood loss is a common cause of iron-deficiency anemia.
31. The antidote for acetaminophen (paracetamol) poisoning is N-acetylcysteine.
32. Emetics are commonly used to induce vomiting in cases of poisoning.
33. Activated charcoal is most effective when given within 1 hour after ingestion of a poison.
34. The antidote for opioid overdose is Naloxone.
35. Sodium thiosulfate is used as an antidote for cyanide poisoning.
36. Fomepizole is used to treat methanol poisoning.
37. The antidote for digoxin toxicity is digoxin-specific antibody fragments.
38. The antidote used for organophosphate poisoning is Atropine.
39. The primary action of naloxone in opioid overdose is blocking opioid receptors.
40. Hyperactivity is not a common symptom of poisoning.
41. Astringents are substances that cause tissue contraction.
42. Witch hazel is a common astringent used in skincare.
43. Astringents are often used for tightening pores.
44. An adverse effect of overuse of astringents is dryness and irritation.
45. Lemon juice is a natural substance commonly known for its astringent properties.
46. Witch hazel is used in the treatment of hemorrhoids.
47. Astringents can help in reducing acne.
48. Zinc sulfate is a metal salt commonly used as an astringent in medical practice.
49. Astringents do not increase pore size; they constrict tissues, reduce oiliness, and reduce bleeding.
50. Astringents are often included in cleansers.
51. The antidote for methanol or ethylene glycol poisoning is Fomepizole.
52. The antidote for benzodiazepine overdose is Flumazenil.
53. A common sign of cyanide poisoning is a garlic odor on the breath.
54. The antidote for heparin overdose is Protamine sulfate.
55. Dimercaprol is used to treat arsenic poisoning.



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56. The primary action of sodium thiosulfate in cyanide poisoning is converting cyanide to a less toxic form.
57. Muscle weakness is a symptom associated with organophosphate poisoning.
58. The antidote for digitalis toxicity is digoxin-specific antibodies.
59. The role of acetylcysteine in acetaminophen poisoning is to replenish glutathione levels.
60. Hypothermia is not a treatment option for poisoning.

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