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Course Name	**: D. Pharm**
Year	**: First Year**
Subject Name	**: Pharmaceutics**
Topic Name	**: ANTI CHOLINERGIC DRUG**

Ch – 2.2

ANTICHOLINERGIC DRUGS

MULTIPLE CHIOCE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is NOT a classification of anticholinergic drugs?
   a) Muscarinic antagonists
   b) Nicotinic antagonists
   c) Antimuscarinic agents
   d) Parasympathomimetics
   Answer: d) Parasympathomimetics
2. Anticholinergic drugs primarily block the action of which neurotransmitter?
   a) Dopamine
   b) Serotonin
   c) Acetylcholine
   d) Norepinephrine
   Answer: c) Acetylcholine
3. Which of the following is an example of a muscarinic antagonist?
   a) Atropine
   b) Bethanechol
   c) Pilocarpine
   d) Neostigmine
   Answer: a) Atropine
4. Anticholinergic drugs are commonly used to treat conditions such as:
   a) Hypertension
   b) Urinary retention
   c) Allergies
   d) Diabetes
   Answer: b) Urinary retention
5. Which of the following is a common side effect of anticholinergic drugs?
   a) Bradycardia
   b) Diarrhea
   c) Urinary incontinence
   d) Dry mouth
   Answer: d) Dry mouth
6. Nicotinic antagonists primarily act on which type of nicotinic receptors?
   a) N1
   b) N2
   c) N3
   d) N4

Answer: a) N1

7. Which of the following is NOT an example of an anticholinergic drug?
   a) Scopolamine
   b) Glycopyrrolate
   c) Physostigmine
   d) Tolterodine
   Answer: c) Physostigmine
8. Anticholinergic drugs are contraindicated in patients with:
   a) Glaucoma
   b) Hypothyroidism
   c) Asthma
   d) Hypertension
   Answer: a) Glaucoma
9. Which of the following is a central anticholinergic drug used to treat Parkinson's disease?
   a) Scopolamine
   b) Ipratropium
   c) Benztropine
   d) Tiotropium
   Answer: c) Benztropine
10. Anticholinergic drugs exert their effects by blocking the action of acetylcholine at:
   a) Alpha receptors
   b) Beta receptors
   c) Muscarinic receptors
   d) Nicotinic receptors
   Answer: c) Muscarinic receptors
11. What is the primary mechanism of action of anticholinergic drugs?
   a) Inhibition of dopamine release
   b) Blockade of acetylcholine receptors
   c) Stimulation of serotonin receptors
   d) Inhibition of norepinephrine synthesis
   Answer: b) Blockade of acetylcholine receptors
12. Which type of acetylcholine receptors do anticholinergic drugs primarily target?
   a) Alpha receptors
   b) Beta receptors
   c) Muscarinic receptors
   d) Nicotinic receptors
   Answer: c) Muscarinic receptors

13. Anticholinergic drugs exert their effects by competitively inhibiting the binding of acetylcholine to its receptors. Which type of receptor blockade does this represent?

a) Non-competitive blockade

b) Allosteric blockade

c) Competitive blockade

d) Irreversible blockade

Answer: c) Competitive blockade

14. The blockade of muscarinic receptors by anticholinergic drugs leads to:

a) Increased parasympathetic activity

b) Decreased parasympathetic activity

c) Increased sympathetic activity

d) Decreased sympathetic activity

Answer: b) Decreased parasympathetic activity

15. Which of the following physiological effects is NOT typically associated with the blockade of muscarinic receptors by anticholinergic drugs?

a) Pupil dilation (mydriasis)

b) Increased salivation

c) Decreased gastrointestinal motility

d) Bronchodilation

Answer: b) Increased salivation

16. Anticholinergic drugs can lead to adverse effects such as:

a) Bradycardia

b) Urinary retention

c) Hypotension

d) Hyperglycemia

Answer: b) Urinary retention

17. In the central nervous system, anticholinergic drugs may lead to:

a) Sedation

b) Excitation

c) Increased memory function

d) Enhanced motor coordination

Answer: a) Sedation

18. The blockade of muscarinic receptors by anticholinergic drugs can result in:

a) Constriction of bronchioles

b) Increased gastrointestinal motility

c) Constriction of blood vessels

d) Relaxation of smooth muscle in the urinary bladder

Answer: d) Relaxation of smooth muscle in the urinary bladder

19. Anticholinergic drugs may be used to treat conditions such as:

a) Bradycardia

b) Urinary incontinence

c) Hypersalivation

d) Bronchoconstriction

Answer: b) Urinary incontinence

20. The mechanism of action of anticholinergic drugs involves blocking the effects of acetylcholine on muscarinic receptors. This results in:

a) Increased parasympathetic activity

b) Decreased parasympathetic activity

c) Increased sympathetic activity

d) No effect on autonomic nervous system activity

Answer: b) Decreased parasympathetic activity