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Course Name : D. Pharm

Year : Second Year

Subject Name : Pharmacology

**Topic Name : Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory
drugs (NSAIDs)**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a mechanism of action of NSAIDs?

- A) Inhibition of cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes
- B) Activation of leukotriene receptors
- C) Inhibition of histamine release
- D) Blockade of adrenergic receptors

Answer: A) Inhibition of cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes

2. Which COX isoform is primarily inhibited by traditional NSAIDs?

- A) COX-1
- B) COX-2
- C) COX-3
- D) COX-4

Answer: A) COX-1

3. Selective COX-2 inhibitors are primarily used for their anti-inflammatory effects with reduced risk of:

- A) Gastrointestinal bleeding
- B) Renal toxicity
- C) Hepatotoxicity
- D) Hematologic disorders

Answer: A) Gastrointestinal bleeding

4. NSAIDs are commonly used for the management of:

- A) Bacterial infections
- B) Hypertension
- C) Pain and inflammation
- D) Allergic reactions

Answer: C) Pain and inflammation

5. Which of the following NSAIDs has a lower risk of gastrointestinal adverse effects compared to others in its class?

- A) Ibuprofen
- B) Naproxen
- C) Celecoxib
- D) Aspirin

Answer: C) Celecoxib

6. NSAIDs may increase the risk of bleeding due to their effects on:

- A) Platelet aggregation
- B) Coagulation factors

- C) Fibrinolysis
- D) Vascular smooth muscle tone

Answer: A) Platelet aggregation

7. Which of the following NSAIDs is also classified as a salicylate?

- A) Naproxen
- B) Diclofenac
- C) Ketorolac
- D) Aspirin

Answer: D) Aspirin

8. NSAIDs are contraindicated in individuals with a history of:

- A) Peptic ulcer disease
- B) Asthma
- C) Hyperlipidemia
- D) Osteoporosis

Answer: A) Peptic ulcer disease

9. Chronic use of NSAIDs may lead to adverse effects on which organ system?

- A) Cardiovascular
- B) Renal
- C) Respiratory
- D) Central nervous

Answer: B) Renal

10. Which NSAID is commonly used for the treatment of acute gout attacks?

- A) Ibuprofen
- B) Indomethacin
- C) Meloxicam
- D) Celecoxib

Answer: B) Indomethacin

11. The use of NSAIDs in the elderly population may increase the risk of:

- A) Cognitive impairment
- B) Insomnia
- C) Hypertension
- D) Diabetes mellitus

Answer: A) Cognitive impairment

12. Which of the following NSAIDs is available over-the-counter in many countries?

- A) Ketorolac
- B) Celecoxib
- C) Diclofenac
- D) Ibuprofen

Answer: D) Ibuprofen

13. Which NSAID is commonly used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis?

- A) Aspirin
- B) Naproxen
- C) Diclofenac
- D) Methotrexate

Answer: B) Naproxen

14. Long-term use of NSAIDs may increase the risk of:

- A) Osteoporosis
- B) Hyperkalemia
- C) Atrial fibrillation
- D) Vitamin B12 deficiency

Answer: A) Osteoporosis

15. Which of the following is a common adverse effect associated with NSAID use?

- A) Bradycardia
- B) Hypoglycemia
- C) Tinnitus
- D) Myopathy

Answer: C) Tinnitus

16. NSAIDs may interfere with the antiplatelet effects of:

- A) Warfarin
- B) Heparin
- C) Clopidogrel
- D) Enoxaparin

Answer: C) Clopidogrel

17. Which NSAID is commonly used for the management of dysmenorrhea?

- A) Ketorolac
- B) Naproxen
- C) Diclofenac
- D) Meloxicam

Answer: B) Naproxen

18. The risk of gastrointestinal bleeding is higher with NSAIDs when used concomitantly with:

- A) Antihypertensive medications
- B) Oral contraceptives
- C) Corticosteroids
- D) Antibiotics

Answer: C) Corticosteroids

19. NSAIDs may exacerbate which of the following conditions?

- A) Hypertension
- B) Hypothyroidism
- C) Parkinson's disease
- D) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Answer: D) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

20. Which of the following NSAIDs is available as a topical gel for the management of osteoarthritis?

- A) Diclofenac
- B) Naproxen
- C) Celecoxib
- D) Ketorolac

Answer: A) Diclofenac