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D. Pharm Exit Exam - 2024

Course Name	**: D. Pharm**
Year	**: First Year**
Subject Name	**: Pharmaceutical Chemistry**
Topic Name	**: Cardiotonic: Arjuna, Digitalis**

MULTIPLE CHIOCE QUESTION

1. What is the botanical name of the Arjuna plant?

a) Terminalia chebula

b) Terminalia arjuna

c) Terminalia belerica

d) Terminalia bellerica

Answer: b) Terminalia arjuna

2. Which part of the Arjuna plant is commonly used for medicinal purposes?

a) Leaves

b) Bark

c) Flowers

d) Roots

Answer: b) Bark

3. Arjuna is primarily known for its therapeutic benefits in supporting the health of which organ?

a) Liver

b) Kidneys

c) Heart

d) Lungs

Answer: c) Heart

4. Which of the following properties is NOT associated with Arjuna bark?

a) Cardioprotective

b) Antioxidant

c) Antimicrobial

d) Diuretic

Answer: d) Diuretic

5. Arjuna bark is traditionally used in Ayurvedic medicine for the treatment of:

a) Diabetes

b) Hypertension

c) Arthritis

d) Malaria

Answer: b) Hypertension

6. The active constituents responsible for the cardioprotective effects of Arjuna include:

a) Tannins and flavonoids

b) Alkaloids and saponins

c) Terpenoids and steroids

d) Glycosides and anthocyanins

Answer: a) Tannins and flavonoids

7. Arjuna bark is known to have a positive impact on heart health by:

a) Lowering blood pressure

b) Increasing cholesterol levels

c) Promoting blood clotting

d) Reducing heart rate

Answer: a) Lowering blood pressure

8. Which of the following is NOT a potential benefit of Arjuna bark consumption?

a) Improved cardiac function

b) Enhanced cognitive function

c) Reduced inflammation

d) Increased stamina

Answer: b) Enhanced cognitive function

9. Arjuna bark extract is commonly used in the form of:

a) Tablets

b) Capsules

c) Powder

d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

10. Which system of traditional medicine commonly utilizes Arjuna bark?

a) Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)

b) Ayurveda

c) Unani

d) Naturopathy

Answer: b) Ayurveda

11. Arjuna bark is harvested from which type of tree?

a) Herb

b) Shrub

c) Vine

d) Tree

Answer: d) Tree

12. The Arjuna tree is native to which region?

a) Africa

b) South America

c) India

d) Australia

Answer: c) India

13. Arjuna bark is known to have astringent properties, which means it can:

a) Stimulate appetite

b) Reduce bleeding

c) Induce sleep

d) Relieve pain

Answer: b) Reduce bleeding

14. Which of the following is a potential side effect of Arjuna bark consumption?

a) Hypertension

b) Liver damage

c) Insomnia

d) Allergic reaction

Answer: d) Allergic reaction

15. Arjuna bark should be harvested from mature trees to ensure:

a) Maximum potency

b) Minimal environmental impact

c) Sustainability

d) Optimal taste

Answer: c) Sustainability

16. What is the common name of the Digitalis plant?

a) Belladonna

b) Foxglove

c) Ginseng

d) Aloe Vera

Answer: b) Foxglove

17. Which of the following is the scientific name of the Digitalis plant?

a) Digitalis purpurea

b) Digitalis lanata

c) Digitalis grandiflora

d) Digitalis lutea

Answer: a) Digitalis purpurea

18. Which part of the Digitalis plant contains the active compounds used in medicine?

a) Flowers

b) Leaves

c) Roots

d) Seeds

Answer: b) Leaves

19. Digitalis plants are known for containing compounds called:

a) Flavonoids

b) Glycosides

c) Alkaloids

d) Terpenes

Answer: b) Glycosides

20. The primary glycoside found in Digitalis plants is:

a) Atropine

b) Quinine

c) Digoxin

d) Morphine

Answer: c) Digoxin

21. Which of the following is a therapeutic use of Digitalis glycosides?

a) Pain relief

b) Hypertension management

c) Heart failure treatment

d) Allergy relief

Answer: c) Heart failure treatment

22. Digitalis glycosides exert their therapeutic effects primarily by:

a) Lowering blood pressure

b) Increasing heart rate

c) Strengthening heart contractions

d) Dilating blood vessels

Answer: c) Strengthening heart contractions

23. Which of the following conditions is NOT commonly treated with Digitalis glycosides?

a) Atrial fibrillation

b) Atrial flutter

c) Hypertension

d) Congestive heart failure

Answer: c) Hypertension

24. What is the mechanism of action of Digitalis glycosides in the treatment of heart failure?

a) Inhibition of sodium-potassium pump

b) Blockade of beta-adrenergic receptors

c) Stimulation of angiotensin receptors

d) Inhibition of calcium channels

Answer: a) Inhibition of sodium-potassium pump

25. Which of the following is a potential side effect of Digitalis glycoside toxicity?

a) Hypotension

b) Bradycardia

c) Hyperkalemia

d) Hypoglycemia

Answer: b) Bradycardia

26. Digitalis plants are characterized by their tall spikes of:

a) Blue flowers

b) Yellow flowers

c) Red flowers

d) White flowers

Answer: d) White flowers

27. The Digitalis plant is native to which region?

a) South America

b) Asia

c) Europe

d) Africa

Answer: c) Europe

28. Digitalis toxicity can be worsened by concomitant use of medications such as:

a) Antibiotics

b) Antifungals

c) Antihistamines

d) Antacids

Answer: b) Antifungals

29. Which of the following is a symptom of Digitalis toxicity?

a) Hypertension

b) Tachycardia

c) Nausea and vomiting

d) Hyperglycemia

Answer: c) Nausea and vomiting

30. The Digitalis plant has historically been associated with which mythical creature?

a) Dragon

b) Phoenix

c) Unicorn

d) Griffin

Answer: c) Unicorn