1. Which of the following drug is indicated in refractory schizophrenia:
   A. Haloperidol  
   B. Lithium  
   C. Clozapine  
   D. Thioridazine

2. Which of the following is a tricyclic antidepressant:
   A. Paroxetine  
   B. Escitalopram  
   C. Venlafaxine  
   D. Amitriptylline

3. Which of the following is a direct pharmacological antagonist:
   A. Methadone  
   B. Morphine  
   C. Naltrexone  
   D. Disulfiram

4. Benzodiazepines primarily act on:
   A. GABA-A receptors  
   B. 5HT receptors  
   C. Dopamine receptors  
   D. Mu receptors

5. Which of the following is an antagonist of benzodiazepines:
   A. Flumazenil  
   B. Naloxone  
   C. Flupenthixol  
   D. N-acetyl cystine

6. Which is NOT a long acting antipsychotic drug:
   A. Haloperidol deconate  
   B. Zuclopenthixol deconate  
   C. Fluphenazine Deconate  
   D. Pimozide

7. “Psuedoparkinsonism” is a term used to refer:
   A. Post head injury parkinsonism  
   B. Post-encephalitic parkinsonism  
   C. Drug-induced parkinsonism  
   D. Parkinsonism with depression

8. Extrapyramidal symptoms include all except:
   A. Psuedoparkinsonism  
   B. Dytonia  
   C. Tardive dyskinesia  
   D. Agnosia

9. A drug which is commonly associated with orthostatic hypotension is:
   A. Chlorpromazine  
   B. Fluoxamine  
   C. Bupropion  
   D. Lithium
10. Which of the following drug is safest in patients with cardiac conduction disorder and depression:
   A. Dothepin
   B. Mianserin
   C. Doxepine
   D. Phenelzine

11. The most frequent cardiovascular side effect of trazadone is:
   A. Arrythmias
   B. Ventricular hypertrophy
   C. Valvular dysfunction
   D. Syncope

12. Antimanic properties of lithium was proposed by:
   A. Delay and Deniker
   B. Von Meduna
   C. John Cade
   D. Egaz Moniz

13. The antipsychotic properties of Chlorpromazine was proposed by:
   A. John Cade
   B. Delay and Deniker
   C. John Cade
   D. Egaz Moniz

14. The first psychotropic drug introduced in the treatment of depression was:
   A. Clorpromazine
   B. Lithium
   C. Dothepin
   D. Imipramine

15. Dry mouth, blurred vision, constipation and urinary retention are side effects due to blockade of:
   A. H1 histaminic receptors
   B. 5HT1 serotoninergic receptors
   C. Dopaminergic receptors
   D. Muscarinic-cholinergic

16. Tricyclic antidepressants act by blocking:
   A. Dopaminergic receptors
   B. GABA receptors
   C. Reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine
   D. Cholinergic receptors

17. Therapeutic effects of typical antipsychotics are predominantly due to blockade of:
   A. Dopaminergic receptors
   B. GABA receptors
   C. Serotoninergic receptors
   D. Norepinephrine receptors
18. Pharmacokinetics refers to
   A. The processes of absorption, transport, distribution, metabolism and excretion
   B. Action of drug on the body
   C. Selective action of the drug on the receptors
   D. The adverse effects caused by a drug on the body

19. Zolpidem belongs to which of the following class of drugs
   A. Antipsychotics
   B. Antidepressants
   C. Mood stabilizers
   D. Hypnotics

20. Moclobimide is a:
   A. SSRI antidepressant
   B. Reversible MAO Inhibitor
   C. TCA antidepressant
   D. SNRI antidepressant

21. The term *ataractic* refers to a drug that:
   A. has a calming effect
   B. induces sleep
   C. induces drowsiness
   D. cause extrapyramidal side effects

22. Benzodiazepines have the following effects except:
   A. suppress REM sleep
   B. produces respiratory depression
   C. produce tolerance and dependence
   D. induces seizures

23. An important side effect of zopiclone is:
   A. respiratory depression
   B. Extrapyramidal symptoms
   C. A bitter taste associated with excretion in saliva
   D. Nystagmus and double vision

24. Zopiclone is most appropriate for those:
   A. With difficulty in initiating and maintaining sleep
   B. Early morning awakening
   C. Agitated and violent
   D. With obstructive sleep apnoea and respiratory problems
25. Which drug is known to cause a bitter taste associated with excretion in saliva:
   A. Bupropion
   B. Zaleplon
   C. Zolpidem
   D. Zopiclone

26. The most common side effect of benzodiazepines is:
   A. Sedation
   B. Seizures
   C. Vomiting
   D. Restlessness and agitation

27. The usual dose of clonazepam is:
   A. 0.25 to 2.0 mg/day
   B. 5-10 mg/day
   C. 15-30 mg/day
   D. 0.4-0.8 mg/day

28. Buspirone belongs to which class of drug:
   A. Benzodiazepines
   B. Azapirones
   C. SSRIs
   D. Tricyclic antidepressants

29. Flumazenil is a drug used in:
   A. Severe agitation
   B. Schizophrenia
   C. Benzodiazepine overdose
   D. Opiod dependence

30. Which of the following central dopaminergic pathway is associated with antipsychotic efficacy:
   A. Mesocortical
   B. Nigrostriatal
   C. Tubero-infundibular
   D. Mesolimbic
31. Which of the following central dopaminergic pathway is associated with hyperprolactinaemia and its consequences:
   A. Mesolimbic
   B. Mesocortical
   C. Nigrostriatal
   D. Tuberoinfundibular

32. Fundamental property of antipsychotic drugs is:
   A. Blockade of reuptake of serotonin
   B. Dopamine post-synaptic receptor blockade
   C. Increase the neurotransmission in GABA receptors
   D. Blockade of reuptake of norepinephrine

33. Which is not a extrapyramidal symptom:
   A. Acute dystonia
   B. Akathesia
   C. Drug-induced parkinsonism
   D. Agnosia

34. Involuntary spasmodic contraction of a group of muscles is termed as:
   A. Tardive dyskinesia
   B. Dystonia
   C. Rabbit syndrome
   D. Akathesia

35. A subjective feeling of motor restlessness develops following treatment with antipsychotics is termed as:
   A. Dystonia
   B. Dyskinesia
   C. Akathesia
   D. Agnosia

36. Tetrabenazine is a drug used in the management of:
   A. Seizures
   B. Tardive dyskinesia
   C. Psychotic symptoms
   D. Sleep disorders
37. A condition hypothesised to be due to dopamine post-synaptic supersensitivity in the basal ganglia is:
   A. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
   B. Tardive dyskinesia
   C. Pseudoparkinsonism
   D. Akathesia
   E. 

38. An antipsychotic which is known to cause fatal *torsades de pointes* is:
   A. Chlorpromazine
   B. Clozapine
   C. Trihexiphenidyl
   D. Thioridazine

39. A common adverse effect shared by clozapine, olanzapine and risperidone is:
   A. Seizures
   B. Sialorrhea
   C. Agranulocytosis
   D. Weight gain

40. A drug which is particularly associated with precipitation and worsening of diabetes mellitus is:
   A. Olanzapine
   B. Carbamazepine
   C. Amitriptyline
   D. Haloperidol

41. The usual dose range of trifluperazine is:
   A. 100-1000 mg/day
   B. 10-30 mg/day
   C. 2-8 mg/day
   D. 80-160 mg/day

42. Depot preparation for which of the following drugs is not available:
   A. Haloperidol
   B. Fluphenazine
   C. Flupenthixol
   D. Pimozide

43. Which is not an anticholinergic:
   A. Trihexiphenidyl
   B. Procyclidine
   C. Buspirone
   D. Benztropine

44. Fluoxamine belong to which class of drug:
   A. TCAs
   B. SSRIs
   C. MAOIs
   D. SNRIs
45. A psychotropic drug commonly used in Tourette disorder is
A. Haloperidol
B. Phenelzine
C. L-tryptophan
D. Mianserin

46. The reference TCA, against which new antidepressants are tested in clinical trials is;
A. Clomipramine
B. Amoxapine
C. Imipramine
D. Dothiepin

47. The commonly used TCA in obsessive compulsive disorder is:
A. Amitryptyline
B. Clomipramine
C. Nortryptyline
D. Dothiepin

48. Which drug in the SSRI group of antidepressant has a half-life of 2-4 days:
A. Paroxetine
B. Escitalopram
C. Sertraline
D. Fluoxetine

49. Varenicline is a:
A. Atypical antipsychotic
B. Nicotine receptor antagonist for nicotine dependence
C. antidepressant
D. Hypnotic without hangover effect

50. A drug which is postulated to be an inhibitor of dopamine-β-hydroxylase, which catalyzes the conversion of dopamine into norepinephrine, leads to an increase in brain dopamine levels:
A. Disulfiram
B. Phenelzine
C. Aripiprazole
D. Desipramine