Part one: Multiple Choice Question (50 questions, 70 marks)

Note: Encircle the most appropriate answer

Q1. Which one of the following statements regarding therapeutic index is correct?

a. it is the ratio of LD50 to ED50
b. drugs with narrow therapeutic index can be prescribed safely
c. warfarin has a wide therapeutic index
d. the time taken for plasma concentration to decreases to 50%
e. a & c

Q2. Which one of the following statements regarding half life is incorrect?

a. it does not depend on the prescribed dose
b. renal failure increases half life
c. after 5 half life, steady state concentration is reached
d. enzyme induction prolongs half life
e. a & c

Q3. The following clinical uses are related to antihistamines, except:

a. acute anaphylaxis
b. motion sickness
c. antiparkinsonism
d. prophylaxis of migraine
e. antiepileptic

Q4. The following contraindications are related to ergot alkaloid, except:

a. obstructive vascular disease
b. collagen disease
c. pregnancy
d. anemia
e. b & c
Q5. Which one of the following statements regarding adverse effects of non-selective COX inhibitors is true?

a. peptic ulcer disease
b. increase glomerular filtration rate
c. commonly seen after small dose administration
d. microthrombi formation
e. aspirin is safe in children with febrile conditions

Q6. The following are clinical uses of alpha1-adrenergic agonists, except:

a. hemostasis
b. nasal decongestion
c. adjunct to local anesthesia
d. lowering of blood pressure
e. mydriatics

Q7. The following are the adverse effects of beta-adrenergic antagonists, except:

a. bronchoconstriction
b. increase lipid concentration
c. mask hypoglycemic symptoms
d. depression
e. increase blood flow to liver

Q8. Neuroleptic analgesia can be obtained by which one of the following drugs?

a. fentanyl
b. fentanyl and droperidol
c. diazepam
d. NO
e. halothane

Q9. The following adverse effects are caused by levodopa, except:

a. nausea and vomiting
b. cardiac arrhythmias
c. hypertension
d. confusion
e. c & d
Q10. The followings are clinical uses of phenytoin, except:

a. epilepsy
b. trigeminal neuralgia
c. digitalis-induced cardiac arrhythmias
d. migraine
e. none of the above

Q11. The followings are the mechanism of action of digoxin, except:

a. inhibits Na/K ATPase
b. increases intracellular concentration of calcium
c. decreases extrusion of calcium
d. decreases cardiac contraction
e. increases free calcium

Q12. A patient on treatment with a MAO inhibitor (A & B) is at risk of a hypertensive reaction if he/she consumes which one of the followings?

a. milk
b. yoghurt
c. butter
d. rice
e. scrambled egg

Q13. The followings are adverse effects of organic nitrate, except:

a. headache
b. postural hypotension
c. facial flushing
d. bradycardia
e. tolerance

Q14. The followings are clinical indications of iron therapy, except:

a. poor oral diet
b. pregnancy
c. celiac disease
d. premature baby
e. hemodialysis patients needs no iron supplementation
Q15. Which one is the adverse effect of Epoetin (recombinant human erythropoietin)?

a. hypotension  
b. iron overload  
c. thrombosis of AV shunt  
d. subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord  
e. peptic ulcer disease

Q16. Which one of the following statements regarding warfarin is incorrect?

a. more than 90% is protein bound  
b. readily crosses placental barrier  
c. liver metabolism terminates its action  
d. 3 days are needed to achieve its action  
e. rifampicin increases its action

Q17. The following drugs are fibrinolytics, except

a. streptokinase  
b. alteplase  
c. urokinase  
d. dipyridamole  
e. a & b

Q18. The following adverse effects are caused by metformin, except:

a. lactic acidosis  
b. hypoglycemia  
c. vitamin B12 deficiency  
d. weight gain is not an adverse effect  
e. gastric upset

Q19. The followings are clinical uses of progesterone, except:

a. contraception  
b. prevention of threatened abortion  
c. menstruation disorders  
d. prostatic carcinoma  
e. treatment of endometriosis
Q20. The following physiological effects are produced by corticosteroids, except:

a. anti-inflammatory effects
b. development of fetal lungs
c. increases resistance to stress
d. decrease glycogen synthesis
e. glucocorticoid insufficiency associated with depression

Q21. The following pharmacological effects are produced by opioids, except:

a. analgesia
b. fall in body temperature
c. miosis.
d. respiratory depression
e. cough

Q22. Which one of the following drugs is not sympathoplegic agent?

a. prazosin
b. atenolol
c. clonidine
d. methyldopa
e. verapamil

Q23. The following adverse effects are caused by beta-adrenergic blocking agents, except:

a. alteration in serum lipids
b. bradycardia
c. fatigue
d. insomnia
e. hypertension

Q24. Hydralazine is given in combination with beta-blocker and diuretic, for which purpose?

a. to balance reflex tachycardia
b. to decrease sodium retention
c. for pregnancy-induced hypertension
d. to reduce lupus-like syndrome
e. a & b
Q25. Constipation is a common adverse effect of which of the following drugs?

a. amlodipine  
b. codiene  
c. digoxin  
d. valsartan  
e. a & b

Q26. The following drugs are contra-indicated during pregnancy, except:

a. aliskiren  
b. candesartan  
c. atenolol  
d. methyldopa  
e. captopril

Q27. Which of the following may precipitate an attack of open-angle glaucoma if instilled into the eye?

a. Physostigmine  
b. Atropine  
c. Pilocarpine  
d. Echotiothiophate.  
e. Neostigmine.

Q28. Therapeutic importance of the following drugs include the following except:

a. Neostigmine is antidote for tubocurarine.  
b. Edrophonium is useful in the treatment of myasthenia gravis.  
c. Pralidoxime is used in the treatment of poisoning with an organophosphate agent.  
d. Hyoscine is useful in preventing motion sickness.  
e. Ipratropium is an effective bronchodilator.
Q29. With regard to tetracycline, all the followings are false except:

a. All tetracyclines crosses the placental barrier.
b. They are contraindicated in cholera.
c. Minocycline is a short acting tetracycline.
d. They act at the 50S subunit of the bacterial ribosome.
e. All tetracyclines should not be used in renal compromised patients.

Q30. With regard to INH, only one statement is true:

a. Discovered as a drug in 1940.
b. Is the most powerful anti-TB drug.
c. It act by blocking DNA synthesis of mycobacteria.
d. It should not be used with pyrazinamide.
e. It should not be used with vitamin B6.

Q31. The following statements regarding Pyrazinamide are false, except:

a. Can cause vitamin B6 deficiency as an adverse effect.
b. Act by inhibiting an essential component in the bacterial cell wall.
c. Can cause a flu-like syndrome as an adverse effect.
d. It can cause hyperuricemia and gout as an adverse effect.
e. Should not be used with INH.

Q32. With regard to proton pump inhibitors, all the following are false except:

a. Their half lives in the ranges between 10 and 12 hours.
b. They should be given after a fatty meal.
c. No IV preparation were available of this group of drugs.
d. They should not be used with an antacid.
e. They are of poor efficacy in comparison to H2 receptor blockers in treating peptic ulcer
Q33. With regard to INH, all the following are false, except:

a. Incidence of hepatitis as an adverse effect is about 90%.
b. It can cause deficiency of vitamin B6.
c. It can cause gout as an adverse effect.
d. It should not be used with INH.
e. It is free from neurological adverse effect

Q34. With regard to misoprostol, only one of the followings is true:

a. Is an effective anticholinergic drug.
b. Is an effective antihistamine (H2) drug.
c. Is an effective prostaglandin E1 analogue that can be used as antiemetic drug.
d. Is an effective prostaglandin E1 analogue that can cause diarrhea
e. Is an effective antipsychotic drug.

Q35. With regard to cycloserine, only one statement is true

a. It is an effective antiemetic drug.
b. It is a ganglion blocking agent.
c. It is an effective anticholinergic drug.
d. It is an antibiotic used in TB, with reported depression and peripheral neuropathy as an adverse effect.
e. It is the drug of choice in therapy of myasthenia gravis.

Q36. All of the followings regarding Rifampicin are false, except:

a. Can cause a flu-like illness as an adverse effect.
b. Act by inhibiting mycolic acid synthesis.
c. Is an antifungal drug.
d. Carry no risk of causing hepatitis as an adverse effect.
e. Should not be used with pyrazinamid.

Q37. Lorazepam is used in treatment of the following diseases, except:

a. anxiety
b. insomnia
c. status epilepticus
d. absence seizure
e. muscle spasm
Q38. One of the following statements is not related to Buspirone:

a. used for the treatment of anxiety  
b. its action mediated by (5-HT1A) receptors  
c. cause mild sedation  
d. its onset of action is delayed  
e. has anticonvulsant action

Q39. The following diseases are treated by valproic acid except:

a. absence seizure  
b. it can suppress tonic–clonic seizure  
c. manic-depressive disorders  
d. prophylaxis in migraine  
e. trigeminal neuralgia

Q40. Which of the followings has overdose toxicity that includes insomnia, arrhythmias and convulsions?

a. aminophylline  
b. cromolyn  
c. ipratropium  
d. prednisolone  
e. zafirlukast

Q41. Which of the followings is a prophylactic agent that appears to stabilize mast cells?

a. cromolyn  
b. Terbutaline  
c. Epinephrine  
d. Ipratropium  
e. prednisolone

Q42. A drug most likely to suppress herpetic infections and provide prophylaxis against CMV retinitis is:

a. Gancyclovir  
b. fluconazole  
c. indinavir  
d. rifabutin  
e. trimethoprim/sulfamethaxazole
Q43. Erythromycin is considered as a drug of choice in the treatment of all the following conditions, except:

a. mycoplasma pneumonia  
b. Chlamydia pneumonia  
c. diphtheria  
d. typhoid fever  
e. pertussis

Q44. All of the followings are adverse effects of thiazides, except:

a. rashes  
b. photosensitivity  
c. hyperkalemia  
d. thrombocytopenia  
e. increased total plasma cholesterol

Q45. All of the following statements concerning spironolactone are true, except:

a. it has estrogenic effect  
b. it is carcinogenic in rodents  
c. should not be used with other diuretics  
d. it is commonly used in liver diseases  
e. it is potassium sparing drug

Q46. Which one of the following cephalosporines is more likely to be associated with hypoprothrombinemia?

a. ceftriaxone  
b. cefoperazone  
c. ceftazidime  
d. cefotaxime  
e. cefaclor
Q47. Which one of the following drugs is a third generation cephalosporines?

a. cefozolin  
b. ceftriaxone  
c. cefamandole  
d. cefuroxime  
e. cefotetan

Q48. The following drugs are penicillinase–resistant penicillin, except:

a. methicillin  
b. cloxacillin  
c. dicloxacillin  
d. fluxacillin  
e. amoxicillin

Q49. All of the following statements regarding bacampicillin and pivampicillin are incorrect, except:

a. ester salts of ampicillin  
b. antipseudomonal penicillin  
c. high incidence of diarrhea  
d. not metabolized in intestinal wall or liver  
e. none of the above

Q50. All of the following statements regarding ureidopenicillins are correct, except:

a. administered as disodium salts  
b. administered as monosodium salts  
c. delivers about 2 mmol of sodium per gram  
d. safer than carboxypenicillin in renal disorders  
e. safer than carboxypenicillin in cardiac disorders
Part two: Short Essay questions (12 questions, 30 marks):

Q1. Enumerate the adverse effects of tetracyclines.

Q2. Enumerate clinical uses of fluoroquinolones.

Q3. Write short notes on frusemide.

Q4. Write the mechanism of action of digoxin.

Q5. Enumerate the adverse effects of oral iron preparation.

Q6. Write the clinical indications of warfarin therapy.

Q7. Enumerate the clinical uses of cyproterone acetate.

Q8. Comment on the withdrawal of adrenal steroid therapy.

Q9. Give the reasons behind the administration of preanesthetic medications?

Q10. Enumerate the main groups of drugs used in the treatment of hypertension, with examples.

Q11. Write the adverse effects of angiotensin receptor blockers.

Q12. Classify the following drugs:

   Hydralazine, Aliskerin, Sulphonylurea, Halothane, Morphine

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