اسئلة فارما

1-which of the following agents is/are used as an anti-dote for paracetamol poisoning ?

a.N-acetylycstenine

b.Epinephrine

c.Atropine

d.Cimetidine

e.Penicillin

2.a pregnant lady presented with mild attack of bronchial asthma. Which of the following drugs you are going to recommend to this lady?

a.salbutamol aerosol

b.corticosteroid

c.sodium cromoglycate

d.adrenaline subcutaneously

e.none of the above

3.all of the following statements regarding salbutamol are correct, expect:

a.it's a selective agonist

b.effective if given orally

c.may cause hypokalemia

d.its effect lasts for 12 hours if given by inhalation

e.night cramps in the legs is a recognized deserve effect

4.which is the best drug you are going to give to a patient with severe bronchial asthma?

a.ketotifen

b.salbutamol by aerosol

c.salbutamol by nebulizer

d,Isoprinosine by inhalation e.theophyline orally

5.which of the following drugs is used in the treatment of severe hypertension (hypertensive encephalopathy):

a.hydrolyzing

b.Diazoxide

c.sodium nitroprusside

d.all of the above

e.none of the above

6.the commonest and the most convenient rout of drug administration is:

a.the intravenous route

b.the intramuscular route

c.the intrathecal route

d.the sublingual route

e.the oral route

7.adrenaline :

a.is free of side effects

b.is given orally,

c.is less powerful bronchodilator than poradrerialine

d.is used to treat anaphylactic shock

e.is characterized by A and B only -

8.all of the following adverse effects may occur with the use of digitalis, except

a.Nausea and vomiting

b.Cardiac arrhythmias

c.Blurred vision

d.Gynecornastia

e.Hypertension

9.the most acceptable route and longer lasting effect of glycerol reinitiate if its given :

a.orally

b.sublingual

c.transdermally

d.ointment

e.intravenously

10. which of the following drugs is an angiotensin - converting enzyme (ACE) inhibiter?

a. minoxidil

b. captopril

c. hydrolyzing

d. sodium nitroprusside -

e. guanethidine

11. which of the following drugs may cause irreversible a plastic anaemia (pancytopenia)?

a. isoniazid

b. chaloramphenicol

c acyclovir

d ketoconazole

e. mebendazole

12. brown discoloration of the teeth may occur with the use of:

a. minocycline

b. benzyl penicillin

c. chloramphenico

l d. erythromycin

e. co-trimoxazole

13. which of the following drugs decreases the serum cholestol concentration by binding to bile acids in the intestine (anion-exchange resin)?

a. cholestyramine

b. clofibrate

c. cholestripol

d. all of the above

e. a and c

14. Mycoplasma pneumonia can be treated by:

a. Erythromycin

b. Ampicillin

c. Doxycycline

d. All of the above

e. -A and c only

15. For Auditing Accounts drugs may cause irreversible a plastic anaemia (pancytopenia) ?

a. Isoniazid

b. Chloramphenicol

c. Acyclovir

d. Ketoconazole

e. Mebendazole

16. Which of the following can be used as antidote for heparin overdose?

1. insulin '

2. vitK

3. narfarin

4. protamine sulphate

5. all of the above

17. Acetylcholine:

a. is the neurotransmitter at post-ganglionic sympathetic terminals

b. causes bronchodilator

c. produces bradycardia

,, d produces dryness of secretion

e, stimulates only muscarinic receptors

18. which of the following antihypertensive agents is a vasodilator used intravenously in hypertensive emergencies :

a. captopril

b. propranolol

c. diazoxide

d. verapamil

e. parazocin -

19. Digoxin:

a. is cleared primarily by liver metabolism

b. has a half of elimination of one day

c- usually given by injection

d. enhances the force of contraction of the myocardium

e. all of the above are correct

20. Digitalis Toxicity:

a. is common because digitalis compounds are of low therapeutic index

b. gastro-intestinal tract symptoms are common and most often presenting symptoms

d. is usually precipitated by hypokalemia e. all of the above are true :

21. beta blockers such as propronolol is better to be avoided in patients with :

a. tachycardia

b. hypertension

c. thyrotoxicosis

d. heart failur

e. none of the above

22. which of the following drugs can be used in patients with bronchial asthma ?

a. salbutamol

b. adrenaline

c. hydrocortisone

d. aminophylline

e. all of the above

23. The bioavailability of the drug which is given intravenously is :

a. 100%

- b. 30%

c, 50%

d. 30%

e, none

24. drugs which are slowly eliminated from the body can be given :

a. 4 times aday

b. once or twice daily

c. 3 times aday

d. 5 times daily

e. none

25. the abbreviation term (P.O) which is used in prescriptions means:

a. by mouth

b. every day

c. after food

d. before food

e. none

26. atropine is often added to morphine for pre-operative use in order to :

a. stimulate CNS

b. depress CNS

\_ c. reduce bronchial secretions

d. relieve pain T

e. none of the above

27. circulatory catecholamine are metabolized by the following enzyme :

a. Xanthenes oxidize

b. monoamine

c. cholinesterase

d. cyclo-oxygenase

e. none

28. the adrenouceptors which are involved in bronchodilatation are :

a. Bl-receptors

b. B2-receptors

c. a-receptors

d. a&b

-e. all

29. the\*ide effects of eholiaergic drugs include: a. bronchial

a-secretions

b. nausas & vomiting

c. decreased GI activity

d. a&b

e- a

30. the rapid reversal of digoxin toxicity can be achieved by the use of:

a. strophanthin

b. ouabain

c. cedilanid

d. digitoxin

e. none

31. the following drug is beta-blocker , cardioselective:

a. tenormin

b. timolol

c. propranolol

d. trasicor

e. all

32. the drug of choice-which is obtained from foxglove-in the treatment of cong heart failure, is:

a. orphenadine

b. captopril

c. digoxin

d. nifedipine

. e. none

33. A coronary vasodilator which is used for the treatment of angina pectoris, is:

a. cordilox

b. Isosrbide dinitrate

c. quinidine

d. cedilanid

e. none

34. the drug which reduces the high plasma level of triglycerides is:

a. Cholestyramine

b. clofibrate

c. captopril

d. phentolamine

e. none

35. the following drugs are useful in statues asthumatcus, except:

a. salbutamol

b. propranolol

c. adrenaline

d. aminphylline

e- hydrocortisone

36. parentornal iron preparation are indicated :

a. in patients not responding to oral1 preparation

b. in non complient patients

c. when a rapid and definite-response is needed

d. all of the above

e, none of the above

37. cobalamine vitamin 812 is used : V

a. to treat anaemia of reual failure

b. to treat precious anaemia

c. to decrease the incidence of spim bifida

d. all of the aove

e. none of the above

38. all of the following are oral iron preparation , except:

a. ferrous sulphate

b. iron dextran

c. ferrous gluconase

d; ferrous glycine sulphate

e. polysaccharide iron complex

39. the following statements regarding anticoagulant therapy are true, except: -

a. lleparin action strats after 72 hours

b. heparin is used both invivo and inyitro -

c. warfarin is effective orally

d. warfarin is antagonized by vitamin K

e. the main toxic effect is interual bleeding

40. carbachol is:

a. a cholinesterase inhibitor

b. a beta adrenoceptor

c. a muscarinic agonist

d. an alpha adrenoceptor stimulate

e. a nicotinic receptor blocker

41. routes of drug administration associated with first-pass hepatic effect include:

a. sublingual

b. oral

c. rectal

d. b and c

e. all of the above

42. all of the following are beta-adrenergie blocker, except:

a. atenolol

: b. propranolol

c. pindolol

d. salbutamol

e. timolol

43. which of the following is the primary 6rgan of elimination of inhalational anesthetics ?

a. the lung

b. the kidney

c. the brain

d. the intestine

e. the liver

44. which of the following is considered a parenteral route of drug administration ?

a. subcutaneous

b. sublingual

c. rectal \_

- d. oral \_

e. all of the above

45. the principle neurotrarsmitter of the sympathetic nervous system is:

a. histamine

b. noracredenaline

c. nicotine

d. acetylcholine

e. serotonin

46. which of the following dosage from is not administrated orally?

a. solution

- b. tablet

c. capsule

d. suspension

e. ointment

47. parasympathomimetic drugs produce all of the following effects, except:

a. decreased gastrointestinal tract motility

b. increased salivatry secretions

c. peripheral vascdilatation

d. bronchoconstriction

e. miosis

48. which of the following is not a recognized adverse reaction to beta-adrenergic blockers?

a. bradycardia

- b. brouchospasm

c. heart failure

d. angina pectors

e, hypotension

49. postoperative urinary retention coulcT be managed by :

a. hyoscine

b. propranolol

c. carbachol

d. acetylcholine

e. adrenaline

50. pharmacokinetics deals with all of the following excepts:

a. drug interaction with its specific receptor

b. drug distribution

c. drug absorption

d. drug metabolism

e. drug extension

51. which of the following about medications is at least importance to the nurse?

a. the chemical structure

b. the indications

c. the techniques for administration

d. the adverse reactions

e. the desired therapeutic response

52. all of the following are considered parenteral routes of drug administration, except: \_

\_ a. rectal

b. intravenous

c. subcutaneous

d. intramuscular

e. intrathecal

53. which of the following is the neurotransmitter of the parasympathetic nervous system ?

a. acetylcholine

b. adrenaline

c. nicotine

d. dopamine

e. all of the above

54. which of the following is a selective sympathomimetic at B2-adrenergic receptors and is useful in treatment of bronchial asthma?

a. noradrenaline ~

b. isoprenaline

c. salbutamol

d. dopamine

e. adrenaline

55. P.R.N. O 2 hours means :

a. give the drug every two hours

b. ask the patient every 2 hours if he wants the drug

c. give the drug when the patient asks for it

d. give the drug once after 2 hours

e. give the drug upon patients request only if two hours has past the last dose