

**** اللهم لا سهل إلا ما جعلته سهلا ، وأنت تجعل الحزن إذا شئت سهلا ****.

1. Doesn't affect drug distribution ?

- 1.BBB
- 2.Placenta
- 3.drug formulation
- 4.rate of binding

answer: 3 2.

**** To conduct reliable clinical trials with a potential new drug, it is necessary to establish a dose level that toxicity first appears. This is commonly determined in**

- :** (A) Phase I Studies
(B) Phase II Studies
(C) Phase III Studies
(D) Phase IV Studies

Answer: A 3.

**** Receptors are macromolecules that:**

- (A) Are designed to attract drugs
- (B) Are resistant to antagonists
- (C) Exist as targets for physiological neurotransmitters and hormones
- (D) Are only on the outer surface of cells
- (E) Are only inside of cells

Answer: C

4. **Potency is determined by

- (A) Affinity alone
- (B) Efficacy alone
- (C) Affinity and efficacy
- (D) Affinity and intrinsic activity
- (E) Efficacy and intrinsic activity

Answer: C

5. ** Following oral administration, a drug is absorbed into the body, wherein it can exert its action. For a drug given orally, the primary site of drug absorption is:

- (A) The esophagus
- (B) The stomach
- (C) The upper portion of the small intestine
- (D) The large intestine

Answer: C

6. **** All of the following statements concerning the blood-brain barrier and the passage of drugs from the systemic circulation into the cerebrospinal fluid are TRUE EXCEPT:**

- (A) Ionized drugs are more likely to cross into the CSF than unionized drugs.
- (B) The higher the lipid solubility of a drug, the more likely it will cross into the CSF.
- (C) Inflammation of the meninges improves the likelihood that drugs will cross the blood-brain barrier as compared to the uninflamed state (i.e., normal condition).
- (D) P glycoprotein serves to pump drugs back into the systemic circulation from endothelial cells lining the blood-brain barrier.

Answer : A

7. **** Which of the following organs or tissues is a potential site for drug accumulation of lead that has been ingested?**

- (A) Eyes
- (B) Fat
- (C) Bone
- (D) Lungs
- (E) Blood

Answer: C

8. **** Concerning regulation of CYP-mediated drug metabolism, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:**

- (A) Drugs that competitively inhibit CYP enzymes cause a decrease in concentrations of the object (original) drug.
- (B) Induction of drug-metabolizing enzymes results in a decrease in concentrations of the object (original) drug, thus potentially reducing efficacy.
- (C) Induction of drug-metabolizing enzymes frequently requires the synthesis of new enzyme protein and thus may not occur immediately upon introduction of the inducing agent.
- (D) Mechanism-based inactivation results in irreversible inactivation of the enzyme that lasts for the duration of the enzyme molecule.

Answer: A

9. **** Frequently it is useful to consider the overall exposure of a person to a drug during the dosing interval. Which of the following pharmacokinetic parameters defines the exposure of a person to a drug?**

- (A) C_{max}
- (B) T_{max}
- (C) AUC (area under the curve)



- (D) Half-life
(E) Clearance

Answer : C

10. ** For a drug such as piroxicam with a 40-hour half-life and being dosed once daily (i.e., every 24 hours), steady state will be reached shortly following how many half lives ?

- (A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 8
(E) 12

Answer: C

11. Interaction of two agonists that act independently of each other but happen to cause opposite effects.... *Physiological antagonist*

12. Which of the following is not cholinomimetic: *atropine*

13. Not true about competitive binding: *it is irreversible*

14. Not related to sympathetic system : *bladder wall contraction*

15. Synthesis of norepinephrine begins with: *tyrosine amino acid entering the neuron by active transport*

16. Final product of ach hydrolysis: *free Ach esterase and acetic Acid*

17. Which of e following is sympathomimetic drug: *all of the above*

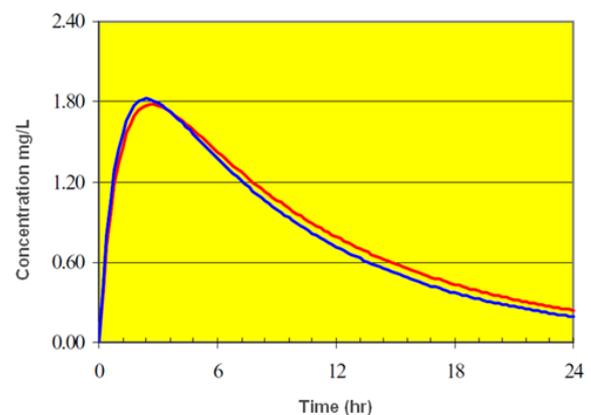
18. Which of the following is indirect acting adrenomimetic: *Amphetamine*

19. Kan fi so2al jawabo 25 hours
(5hr * 5)

20. A graph of time against concentration in blood for 2 drugs, one a tablet and one a capsule, with 2 curves showing peaks of concentration, which one of these describe the graph??

- A-AUC
B-Bioequivalent
C-efficiency of drug
D-none of the above

answer: b



21. **Tyramine must not be used:** to patient who had taken MAO inhibitor.

22. **Therapeutic Use of Sympathomimetic Drugs:**

- 1-vasovagal attack
- 2-traveler's diarrhea
- 3-ADHD
- 4-lipolysis

Answer:3

23. **Oximetazol causes hypotension because:**

- 1-direct alpha agonist
- 2-indirect ...
- 3- when taken in large doses it has the chance to be absorbed systemically causing hypotension.
- 4.may has clonidine like effect
5. Both 3and 4

anwer:5

24. **Increase half-life of drug .. Except**

- 1- drug metabolism
- 2- adding another drug cause removal of the first drug from albumin
- 3- increase volume of distribution
- 4-liver disease life cirrhosis

answer: 1 as doctor said but it can be 2

25. **All are used in atropine poisoning expect:**

Use antihistamines

26. **Alpha 1 receptor:**

Increase IP3 and DAG

27. **More likely subjected to first-pass-effect**

> Oral medication

28. **Phase 2 of metabolism :**

> sulfate conjunction

29. **Autonomic nervous sys innervates all the following except:**

skeletal muscle

30. **Which of the following increases diastolic BP: norepinephrine**

31. **Parasym. Postganglionic neuron is not:**

1-short



- 2- secretes Ach
- 3- synapse on the effector cell
- 4- branches once enters the ganglion

Answer:4

32. **Toxicity of drug first appear.. Phase one**

33. **When ganglionic blockade is given to patient who has vasovagal attack what will happen: Tachycardia**

34. **Organophosphate all except**

1. Hypertension
2. bradycardia
- 3 sweating
4. Lacrimation

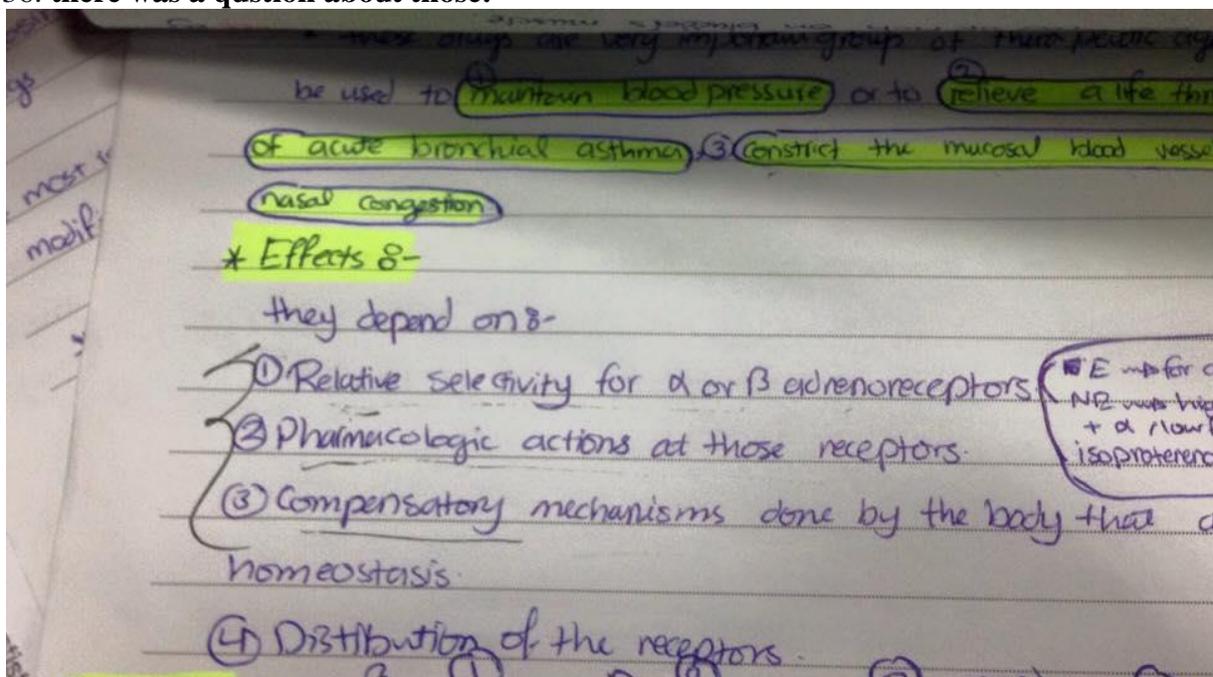
Answer:1

35. **about Dopamine:**

1. Bind to dopamine receptors
2. Alpha and beta receptors
3. Release NE

Answer: All of above

36. **there was a question about those:**



finally I recommend you to read the book questions because they are very important (specially for Dr.Manar).



Our doctors of these courses :

DR.Alia shatnawi (introduction to pharmacology)

DR.manar(Autonomic Nervous System)

Special Thanks for; Dania Tafesh.



Best Wishes

