



FACULTY OF PHARMACY
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY & TOXICOLOGY

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|---------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| COURSE TITLE: | | Final Exam - Third level (Pharmacology I) | COURSE CODE:PO(501) | |
| DATE: | First semester, 2021 | | TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 50 | TIME ALLOWED: 2 h |

- Select only one answer for each question.
- Answers outside this answer sheet will not be marked.
- Transfer your selection properly to this answer sheet.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | B | C | D | E | 26 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 2 | A | B | C | D | E | 27 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3 | A | B | C | D | E | 28 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4 | A | B | C | D | E | 29 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5 | A | B | C | D | E | 30 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 6 | A | B | C | D | E | 31 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 7 | A | B | C | D | E | 32 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 8 | A | B | C | D | E | 33 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 9 | A | B | C | D | E | 34 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10 | A | B | C | D | E | 35 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 11 | A | B | C | D | E | 36 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12 | A | B | C | D | E | 37 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 13 | A | B | C | D | E | 38 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 14 | A | B | C | D | E | 39 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 15 | A | B | C | D | E | 40 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 16 | A | B | C | D | E | 41 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 17 | A | B | C | D | E | 42 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 18 | A | B | C | D | E | 43 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19 | A | B | C | D | E | 44 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 20 | A | B | C | D | E | 45 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 21 | A | B | C | D | E | 46 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 22 | A | B | C | D | E | 47 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 23 | A | B | C | D | E | 48 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 24 | A | B | C | D | E | 49 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 25 | A | B | C | D | E | 50 | A | B | C | D | E |

Q 1 – Q 6:

-Match Drug from column (I) with its most potential mechanism of action from column (II).

-Transfer your selected match for each question properly to the answer sheet.

| (I) | (II) |
|---|--|
| 1-Carvedilol 2-Prazocin | A-Alpha-1 blocker. B-Beta blocker; alpha-1 blocker; free radical scavenger. |
| 3-Phenoxybenzamine 4-Tolazoline 5-Labetalol 6-Trimazocin | C-Competitive alpha-1 blocker. D-Non-equilibrium alpha-1 blocker. E-Beta blocker with alpha-1 blocking activity. |

Q 7 – Q 12:

-Match Drug from column (I) with its therapeutic use from column (II).

-Transfer your selected match for each question properly to the answer sheet.

| (I) | (II) |
|--|--|
| 7-Salbutamol 8-Dopamine 9-Phenylephrine 10-Dobutamine 11-Norepinephrine 12-Ergotamine | A-Hypotensive shock. B-Nasal decongestant. C-Bronchodilator. D-Migraine. E-Congestive heart failure. |

Q 13 – Q 17:

-Match Drug from column (I) with its receptor activity from column (II).

-Transfer your selected match for each question properly to the answer sheet.

| (I) | (II) |
|--|---|
| 13-Ritodrine 14-Methoxamine 15-Dopamine 16-Amphctamine 17-Dobutamine | A-D; beta-1; Alpha-1 agonist. B-Indirect alpha and beta agonist. C-Beta-1 agonist. D-Beta-2 agonist. E-Alpha-1 agonist. |

18-Which of the following about acetylcholine is correct:

A-It causes slowing of heart rate.

B-It is the chemical transmitter at all postganglionic sympathetic endings.

C-It is the chemical transmitter at any sites that are blocked by atropine.

D-All of the above.

E-A&C are correct.

19-The following processes are brought by activation of parasympathetic nerve fibers

EXCEPT:

A-Defecation.

B-Urination.

C-Sweating.

D-Dilation of the pupil.

20-Regarding acetylcholine:

A-It is released at parasympathetic ganglia only.

B-It is synthesized from active acetate and base choline.

C-It is inactivated by the cholinesterase enzyme, of which there are 2 types.

D-All of the above.

E-B&C are correct.

21-M3 receptor subtype is located:

A-In the myocardium.

B-In sympathetic postganglionic neuron.

C-On effector cell membranes of glandular and smooth muscle cells.

D-On the motor end plate.

22-An indirect acting cholinomimetic that is lipid soluble and often used in treatment of glaucoma is:

A-Physostigmine.

B-Neostigmine.

C-Acetylcholine.

D-Bethanechol.

23-Bethanechol has all of the following properties EXCEPT:

A-It is extremely resistant to hydrolysis.

B-Purely muscarinic in its action.

C-It exerts both muscarinic and nicotinic effects.

D-It is used to stimulate atony GIT or urinary bladder.

24-Which of the following direct acting cholinomimetics has the shortest duration?

A-Acetylcholine.

B-Methacholine.

C-Bethanechol.

D-Carbachol.

25-Cholinergic agonist (parasympathetic drugs):

A-Inhibit muscarinic receptors.

B-Inhibit nicotinic receptor.

C-Stimulate muscarinic receptor only.

D-Stimulate muscarinic or nicotinic receptors.

26-Administration of a muscarinic receptor antagonist leads to:

A-Increased sweat secretion.

B-Decreased sweat secretion.

C-Increased gastric motility.

D-Bronchoconstriction.

27-Atropine injection:

A-Accelerates the heart rate.

B-Increases the intestinal motility.

C-Diminish the salivary secretion.

D-All of the above.

E-A&C are correct.

28-Which of the following antimuscarinic drugs is often effective in preventing or reversing vestibular disturbances, especially motion sickness?

A-Atropine.

B-Ipratropium.

C-Scopolamine.

D-Cyclopentolate.

29-Antimuscarinic are used in the treatment of the following disorders EXCEPT:

A-Motion sickness.

B-Glaucoma.

C-Parkinsonism.

D-Asthma.

Q 30- 34:

-Match the drug to the statement that best describes the drug.

-Transfer your selected match for each question properly to answer sheet.

A-Atropine.

B-Pralidoxime.

C-Edrophonium.

D-Galantamine.

E-Bethanechol.

30-For treatment of postpartum or postoperative urinary retention.

31-Relatively contraindicated in patient with prostatic hypertrophy or urinary retention.

- 32-For diagnosis of myasthenia gravis.
- 33-Can reactivate inhibited acetylcholinesterase if given before aging of the alkylated enzyme occur.
- 34-Delay the progression of alzheimer's disease.
-
- 35-Miotics can be best used in the following conditions
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A-Chronic glaucoma | B-Open angle glaucoma |
| C-Congenital glaucoma | D-Closed angle glaucoma |
| E-Normal tension glaucoma | |
-
- 36-The following drug can be used as potency enhancers in men when sildenafil is contraindicated
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A-Prostaglandins | B-Phentolamine |
| C-Tadalafil | D-Both A and B |
| E- None of the above | |
-
- 37-Long term use of the following drug can prevent myocardial hypertrophy
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| A- Timolol | B- Spironolactone | C- Thiazide |
| B- D-Furosemide | E-Aldosterone antagonists | |
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- 38- Which of the following muscles are finally blocked by neuromuscular blockers?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| A- Respiratory muscles | B-Jaw muscles |
| C-Heart muscles | D-Extremities |
| E-Tongue | |
-
- 39-The following drug can be used as diuretic if edema is accompanied by metabolic alkalosis
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| A-Spironolactone | B- Furosemide | C-Mannitol |
| D-Hydrochlorothiazide | E-Acetazolamide | |
-
- 40-The following diuretic is favorable in elderly due to hypercalcemia
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| A-Mannitol | B- Hydrochlorothiazide |
| C-Acetazolamide | D- Furosemide |
| E-Conivaptan | |
-
- 41- Which of the following drugs increases the risk of nephrotoxicity when combined with thiazide
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A-Aminoglycosides | B-Furosemide |
| C-Beta lactams | D-Spironolactones |
| E- Beta blockers | |
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- 42- Which of the following effect is one of the most common side effects of potassium – sparing diuretics?
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| A-Hypotension | B-Hypokalemia |
| C-Anti-androgenic effect | D-Hyponatremia |
| E-Alopecia | |
-
- 43-Which of the following drugs decreases brain volume and pressure
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A- Mannitol | B-Thiazide |
| C-Timolol | D-Acetazolamide |
| E- Furosemide | |

44-The following drug is the most frequently used antiglaucomal drug

- A-Acetazolamide
- B- Timolol
- C-Alpha blockers
- D-Mannitol
- E- Miotics

45-Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are contraindicated in the following conditions

- A-Hypertension
- B-Renal failure
- C-Liver cirrhosis
- D-Electrolyte imbalance
- E-Cardiac failure

46-Which of the following drugs can't be combined with thiazides

- A-NSAIDs
- B-Corticosteroids
- C-Beta blockers
- D-Acetazolamide
- E-Calcium channel blockers

47-Which of the following drugs can't be used as a diuretic alone

- A-Furosemide
- B- Amiodarone
- C-Amiloride
- D-Thiazide
- E-None of the above

48- Which of the following drugs can be used in small cell lung carcinoma

- A-Spironolactone
- B-Conivaptan
- C-Hydrochlorothiazide
- D-Acetazolamide
- E-None of the above

49- Succinylcholine is characterized by each of the following EXCEPT:

- A-Phase I depolarization
- B-Apnea
- C-Reversible paralysis
- D-Spastic paralysis
- E-Irreversible paralysis

50-Which of the following drugs can be used as diuretic and antiglaucomal drug?

- A-Timolol
- B-Prostaglandins
- C-Acetazolamide
- D-Spironolactone
- E-Thiazide

Best Wishes