Pharmacy Technician Academy

Fundamentals of Pharmacology McQs

By

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Pharmacology is defined as the study of substances that interact with living systems through chemical processes, primarily by:

A) Binding to regulatory molecules b) Activating all body processes

c) Inhibiting normal body processes d) None of the above

Which branch of pharmacology focuses on the effects of drugs on the body?

a) Pharmacokinetics **B)** Pharmacodynamics

c) Pharmacotherapeutics d) Pharmacogenetics

Sublingual administration allows a drug to enter the systemic circulation directly through:

a) Stomach lining b) Intestinal lining **C)** Capillary network

d) Liver circulation

Which of the following is an advantage of parenteral administration?

a) Rapid absorption and effect b) Low incidence of infection

c) Avoidance of first-pass metabolism **D)** All of the above

Drug absorption involves the transfer of a drug from its site of administration to:

a) Liver b) Kidneys **C)** Bloodstream d) Lungs

Which of the following is a phase I reaction in drug metabolism?

A) Oxidation b) Conjugation c) Hydrolysis d) Glucuronidation

The volume into which drugs distribute, considering binding to cellular compartments, is called:

a) Absolute volume b) Relative volume

C) Apparent volume of distribution d) Specific volume

Excretion of drugs and their metabolites into urine primarily involves:

a) Glomerular filtration b) Passive tubular reabsorption

c) Active tubular secretion **D)** Both a and c

Most drugs exert their effects by interacting with:

a) Hormones **B)** Receptors c) Enzymes d) Nucleic acids

Which family of receptors regulates the flow of ions across cell membranes?

A) Ligand-gated ion channels receptors

b) G-protein coupled receptors c) Enzyme-linked receptors
d) Intracellular receptors

G-protein coupled receptors are linked to a G protein with:

a) Two subunits **B)** Three subunits c) Four subunits

d) Five subunits

Which family of receptors has cytosolic enzyme activity as an integral component?

a) Ligand-gated ion channels receptors b) G-protein coupled receptors
C) Enzyme-linked receptors d) Intracellular receptors

Intracellular receptors give a response by:

a) Activating G proteins b) Inhibiting enzyme activity

C) Increasing gene transcription d) Enhancing ligand binding

What is the definition of a pro-drug?

a) A drug that produces death

B) A compound that requires chemical conversion by metabolic processes before becoming active

c) An inactive substance given to satisfy a patient's psychological need
d) A drug given to maintain therapeutic effects

Which formula is used to calculate doses for infants based on their weight in pounds?

a) Young's Formula **B)** Clark's Formula c) Newton's Formula

d) Einstein's Formula

Which factor does NOT influence the action and dosage of a drug?

a) Age b) Body weight c) Eye color d) Routes of administration

Which branch of the nervous system coordinates the regulation and integration of bodily functions and is concerned with the regulation of visceral function?

a) Central Nervous System (CNS)

b) Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)

C) Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

d) Somatic Nervous System (SNS)

What is the function of motor neurons?

a) Carry sensory impulses from periphery to the CNS

B) Carry motor impulses from the CNS to peripheral effectors organs

c) Carry motor impulses from peripheral effectors organs to the CNS

d) Carry sensory impulses from the CNS to peripheral effectors organs

Where do the preganglionic neurons of the parasympathetic nervous system originate from?

a) Thoracic and lumbar regions of the spinal cord

b) Sacral region of the spinal cord c) Cranium region

D) Both b and c

Which region of the spinal cord do the preganglionic neurons of the sympathetic nervous system originate from?

A) Thoracic and lumbar regions b) Sacral region

c) Cervical region d) Coccygeal region

Which neurotransmitter is primarily associated with the sympathetic nervous system?

a) Acetylcholine b) Dopamine **C)** Norepinephrine (noradrenaline)

d) Serotonin

What is the function of cholinergic drugs or parasympathetic drugs?

a) Inhibit the parasympathetic nervous system

B) Stimulate the parasympathetic nervous system

c) Inhibit the sympathetic nervous system

d) Stimulate the sympathetic nervous system

Which of the following is a direct-acting cholinergic agonist?

A) Acetylcholine b) Physostigmine c) Echothiophate

d) Pralidoxime

Acetylcholine mimics the effect of which physiological process to decrease heart rate and cardiac output?

A) Vagal stimulation b) Sympathetic stimulation

c) Adrenaline release d) Dopamine release

What is the primary mechanism of action of physostigmine?

A) Binding reversibly with acetylcholinesterase

b) Reactivation of acetylcholinesterase c) Blocking nicotinic receptors

d) Blocking muscarinic receptors

Physostigmine is primarily used for the treatment of:

A) Glaucoma b) Hypertension c) Asthma

d) Urinary tract infections

Echothiophate exerts its pharmacological effects by:

a) Inhibiting acetylcholine synthesis

b) Blocking muscarinic receptors

C) Binding irreversibly with acetylcholinesterase

d) Enhancing acetylcholine breakdown

Which of the following adverse effects is associated with cholinergic agonists?

a) Tachycardia b) Hypertension c) Bronchodilation

D) Diarrhea

Physostigmine is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and can:

A) Cross the blood-brain barrier

b) Induce muscle relaxation

c) Stimulate sympathetic activity d) Inhibit parasympathetic activity

The primary therapeutic use of echothiophate is in the treatment of:

a) Hypothyroidism b) Epilepsy **C)** Glaucoma d) Allergic rhinitis

What is the duration of action of physostigmine?

a) 30 minutes b) 1 hour **C)** 2-4 hours d) 8-12 hours

Atropine primarily acts as an antagonist to which type of receptors?

a) Alpha-adrenergic receptors **B)** Muscarinic receptors

c) Nicotinic receptors d) Beta-adrenergic receptors

What is the mechanism of action of atropine?

a) Stimulating acetylcholine release

b) Blocking acetylcholine synthesis **C)** Blocking muscarinic receptors

d) Enhancing acetylcholine breakdown

Atropine is primarily used for the treatment of which condition?

a) Hypertension b) Asthma **C)** Glaucoma

d) Urinary tract infections

Which of the following is a potential adverse effect of atropine?

a) Bradycardia b) Increased salivation c) Hypertension

D) Bronchoconstriction

Mecamylamine primarily acts by blocking which type of receptors?

a) Alpha-adrenergic receptors b) Muscarinic receptors

C) Nicotinic receptors d) Beta-adrenergic receptors

Neuromuscular blockers are primarily used for what purpose?

a) Lowering blood pressure b) Reducing muscle spasms

C) Producing muscle relaxation during surgery

d) Stimulating muscle contraction

What is the mechanism of action of tubocurarine?

a) Stimulating acetylcholine release b) Blocking muscarinic receptors

c) Inhibiting acetylcholine breakdown **D)** Blocking nicotinic receptors

Succinylcholine attaches to nicotinic receptors and acts similarly to which neurotransmitter?

A) Acetylcholine b) Dopamine c) Serotonin

d) Norepinephrine

What is the primary therapeutic use of succinylcholine?

a) Treatment of glaucoma b) Lowering blood pressure

C) Muscle relaxation during anesthesia d) Relief of muscle spasms

Which of the following drugs is primarily used for motion sickness prophylatically?

A) Atropine b) Mecamylamine c) Succinylcholine

d) Tubocurarine

Atropine can be used as an antidote for overdoses of which type of drugs?

A) Cholinergic agonists b) Beta-blockers c) Alpha-agonists

d) Calcium channel blockers

What is the primary therapeutic action of ganglionic blockers like mecamylamine?

A) Lowering blood pressure b) Increasing heart rate

c) Stimulating gastrointestinal motility d) Relieving muscle spasms

Which of the following organs is NOT affected by atropine administration?

a) Eye b) Salivary glands **C)** Liver d) Respiratory tract

What is the primary route of administration for neuromuscular blocking agents?

a) Oral b) Intramuscular c) Subcutaneous **D)** Intravenous

Which adverse effect is associated with succinylcholine administration?

a) Hypokalemia b) Hypotension **C)** Hyperthermia

d) Hypoglycemia

Epinephrine primarily interacts with which types of receptors in the body?

a) Muscarinic receptors b) Nicotinic receptors

C) Alpha and beta receptors d) Serotonin receptors

What is the primary cardiovascular effect of epinephrine?

a) Vasodilation b) Decreased heart rate

C) Increased myocardial contraction force and heart rate

d) Bradycardia

Which of the following conditions is NOT treated with epinephrine?

a) Bronchospasm (Bronchial Asthma) b) Glaucoma

c) Cardiac arrest **D)** Hypertension

What is the primary therapeutic action of epinephrine in the treatment of glaucoma?

A) Decreasing intraocular pressure b) Inducing mydriasis

c) Relaxing ciliary muscles d) Increasing blood flow to the eye

Amphetamine primarily acts by:

a) Directly stimulating adrenergic receptors

b) Inhibiting acetylcholinesterase

C) Indirectly releasing catecholamines d) Blocking alpha receptors

What is the main therapeutic use of amphetamine in children?

a) Treatment of depression b) Treatment of schizophrenia

C) Treatment of ADHD d) Treatment of narcolepsy

What adverse effect is commonly associated with amphetamine use?

a) Hypotension b) Hypoglycemia **C)** Insomnia d) Bradycardia

Which of the following is a selective competitive blocker of α1 receptors?

a) Propranolol b) Reserpine **C)** Prazosin d) Epinephrine

What is the primary therapeutic use of prazosin?

a) Glaucoma **B)** Hypertension c) Migraine d) Angina

What adverse effect is commonly associated with α1 blockers like prazosin?

a) Hypertension b) Bronchoconstriction **C)** Nasal congestion
d) Hyperglycemia

Propranolol primarily acts on which types of receptors?

a) α1 receptors b) α2 receptors **C)** β1 and β2 receptors

d) Muscarinic receptors

Which of the following is NOT a pharmacological action of propranolol?

a) Decreased force of myocardial contraction **B)** Bronchoconstriction

c) Decreased cardiac output d) Reduced intraocular pressure

What is the main therapeutic use of propranolol in glaucoma?

a) Decreasing blood pressure b) Relieving migraine episodes
C) Lowering intraocular pressure d) Improving cardiac output

How does reserpine exert its pharmacological effect?

a) By competitively blocking β receptors

b) By inhibiting acetylcholinesterase

C) By blocking the transport of biogenic amines into storage vesicles

d) By enhancing the release of norepinephrine

What adverse effect is associated with reserpine use?

a) Sexual impairment b) Hyperglycemia **C)** Hypotension
d) Bronchoconstriction

Which of the following drugs is NOT correctly matched with its pharmacological class?

a) Prazosin - Alpha-Blocker b) Propranolol - Beta-Blocker

C) Reserpine - Alpha-Blocker d) None of the above

What is the primary mechanism of action of levodopa in the treatment of Parkinson's disease?

a) Inhibiting the breakdown of dopamine

b) Stimulating dopamine release from presynaptic neurons

c) Acting as a dopamine receptor agonist

D) Serving as a precursor converted to dopamine in the brain

Levodopa is commonly administered in combination with which other drug to treat Parkinson's disease?

a) Buspirone b) Barbiturates **C)** Carbidopa

d) Benzodiazepines

What is the recommended way to take levodopa for optimal absorption?

a) With a heavy meal b) With a glass of milk

C) On an empty stomach d) With a high-fat snack

What is the primary mechanism of action of benzodiazepines in reducing anxiety?

a) Inhibiting serotonin reuptake b) Blocking NMDA receptors

C) Enhancing GABAergic transmission

d) Increasing dopamine release

Which neurotransmitter system do benzodiazepines primarily modulate to produce their anxiolytic effects?

a) Dopamine b) Glutamate **C)** GABA d) Serotonin

Which neurotransmitter system do benzodiazepines primarily modulate to produce muscle relaxation?

a) Acetylcholine **B)** GABA c) Glutamate d) Dopamine

What is the recommended duration of benzodiazepine use for the treatment of anxiety disorders?

a) Long-term use without restrictions **B)** Short-term use only

c) Continuous use until symptoms resolve

d) As needed without a specific duration limit

Which drug is a widely available and highly addictive psychomotor stimulant?

a) Nicotine b) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) **C)** Cocaine

d) Gabapentin

Cocaine inhibits the reuptake of which neurotransmitters?

a) GABA b) Serotonin

C) Dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine d) Glutamate

Which drug is known for its serotonin agonist activity and is categorized as a hallucinogen?

a) Gabapentin b) Cocaine c) Nicotine

D) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)

Which class of antidepressants specifically inhibits the reuptake of serotonin?

a) (MAOIs)

b) (TCAs)

C) (SSRIs)

d) (SNRIs)

Fluoxetine is a prototype drug belonging to which class of antidepressants?

a) MAOIs b) TCAs **C)** SSRIs d) SNRIs

What is the primary mechanism of action of tricyclic antidepressants?

a) Blockade of dopamine receptors b) Inhibition of GABA reuptake

C) Blockade of serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake

d) Activation of MAO enzymes

Which of the following is a prototype drug used as a typical neuroleptic?

a) Clozapine b) Phenelzine **C)** Chlorpromazine d) Gabapentin

Neuroleptic drugs primarily exert their antipsychotic effects by blocking which receptors?

a) GABA receptors b) Serotonin receptors **C)** Dopamine receptors
d) Acetylcholine receptors

Which drug is commonly used to treat partial seizures and generalized seizures?

a) Gabapentin **B)** Phenytoin c) Cocaine d) Nicotine

What is the primary mechanism of action of gabapentin?

A) Enhancement of GABA activity b) Inhibition of sodium channels

c) Blockade of dopamine receptors d) Activation of serotonin receptors

Which neurotransmitter is primarily affected by phenytoin?

a) Serotonin b) Norepinephrine c) Dopamine **D)** Sodium

What is the most widely used CNS stimulant?

a) Cocaine **B)** Nicotine c) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)

d) Gabapentin

Which drug is known for its local anesthetic action in addition to its CNS stimulant effects?

a) Nicotine b) Gabapentin **C)** Cocaine

d) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)

What is the primary adverse effect associated with the use of nicotine?

a) Hypotension b) Hyperthermia c) Tremors **D)** Hypertension

What is the primary therapeutic use of phenytoin?

a) Treatment of depression b) Treatment of hypertension

C) Treatment of epilepsy d) Treatment of insomnia

What is the primary action of captopril in the treatment of heart failure?

a) Blockade of sodium channels

B) Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)

c) Activation of beta-adrenergic receptors

d) Inhibition of calcium channels

Which drug is a competitive antagonist of the angiotensin type 1 receptor (AT1 receptor)?

a) Propranolol b) Nitroglycerine **C)** Losartan d) Quinidine

What is the mechanism of action of sodium nitroprusside in the treatment of heart failure?

a) Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)

b) Blockade of sodium channels

C) Direct relaxation of smooth muscle in arterioles and veins

d) Enhancement of myocardial contractility

What is the primary therapeutic use of amiodarone?

a) Treatment of hypertension b) Treatment of heart failure

C) Treatment of arrhythmias d) Treatment of angina

How does verapamil primarily affect cardiac function?

a) By inhibiting sodium channels

b) By enhancing myocardial contractility

C) By blocking calcium channels

d) By activating beta-adrenergic receptors

What is the primary mechanism of action of quinidine?

A) Blockade of sodium channels

b) Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)

c) Activation of alpha-adrenergic receptors

d) Inhibition of calcium channels

Which drug is an example of an organic nitrate used in the treatment of angina?

a) Propranolol **B)** Nitroglycerine c) Losartan d) Quinidine

Which class of drugs is particularly effective in treating stable angina pectoris?

a) ACE inhibitors b) Calcium channel blockers c) Diuretics

D) Organic nitrates

How does propranolol primarily exert its antiarrhythmic effects?

A) By blocking beta-adrenergic receptors

b) By inhibiting angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE)

c) By enhancing myocardial contractility

d) By activating alpha-adrenergic receptors

Which drug is commonly used to reduce arterial and venous constriction and thus decrease myocardial oxygen demand?

A) Sodium nitroprusside b) Digoxin c) Propranolol d) Losartan

Which drug is commonly used to reduce coronary vasospasm in variant angina?

a) Nitroglycerine b) Propranolol c) Amiodarone **D)** Verapamil

How does digoxin primarily affect cardiac function?

a) By inhibiting sodium channels

B) By enhancing myocardial contractility

c) By activating beta-adrenergic receptors

d) By blocking calcium channels

Which drug class is particularly effective in reducing cardiac automaticity and conduction velocity?

a) ACE inhibitors b) Beta-blockers c) Calcium channel blockers

D) Class I antiarrhythmics

What is the primary therapeutic use of metronidazole in gastrointestinal disorders?

a) Treatment of diarrhea b) Treatment of constipation

C) Treatment of peptic ulcers caused by H. pylori

d) Prevention of emesis

Which drug acts by irreversibly blocking the H+/K+ ATPase in gastric parietal cells?

a) Metronidazole b) Cimetidine **C)** Omeprazole d) Misoprostol

What is the primary mechanism of action of sucralfate in the treatment of peptic ulcers?

a) Inhibition of gastric acid secretion

b) Enhancement of mucus and bicarbonate output

C) Formation of a physical barrier in the stomach

d) Stimulation of prostaglandin release

Which drug class inhibits acetylcholine release and decreases peristalsis in the treatment of diarrhea?

a) Antimicrobial agents b) Antacids **C)** Antimotility agents

d) Adsorbents

What is the primary mechanism of action of aluminum hydroxide in controlling diarrhea?

a) Inhibition of bacterial growth **B)** Adsorption of intestinal toxins

c) Enhancement of peristalsis d) Promotion of mucus secretion

Which drug is commonly used to accelerate peristalsis and treat constipation?

A) Castor oil b) Loperamide c) Misoprostol d) Sucralfate

What is the primary therapeutic use of lactulose?

a) Treatment of peptic ulcers b) Treatment of diarrhea

c) Prevention of emesis **D)** Treatment of constipation

Which drug acts by centrally blocking dopamine D2 receptors in the chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ)?

a) Metronidazole b) Dimenhydrinate c) Misoprostol

D) Metoclopramide

Which drug class is used to treat symptoms of motion sickness and allergic reactions?

a) H2-receptor blockers b) Antimuscarinics

C) H1-receptor antagonists d) Proton pump inhibitors

How do H2-receptor blockers primarily exert their therapeutic effect in gastrointestinal disorders?

a) By blocking dopamine receptors in the CTZ

b) By enhancing mucus secretion in the stomach

C) By blocking histamine receptors in the stomach

d) By inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis

Which drug is used to prevent and manage acute stress ulcers in high-risk patients in intensive care units?

a) Sucralfate b) Misoprostol **C)** Cimetidine d) Loperamide

What is the primary mechanism of action of antimicrobial agents such as metronidazole in the treatment of peptic ulcers?

a) Enhancement of mucus secretion **B)** Inhibition of bacterial growth

c) Promotion of gastric acid secretion d) Stimulation of peristalsis

Which drug class is primarily responsible for adsorbing intestinal toxins in the treatment of diarrhea?

a) Antimotility agents **B)** Adsorbents c) Laxatives

d) Stool softeners

How does lactulose primarily exert its osmotic laxative effect?

a) By inhibiting acetylcholine release

b) By promoting bacterial degradation in the colon

c) By enhancing prostaglandin release

D) By increasing osmotic pressure in the colon

Which adverse effect is commonly associated with the use of aluminum hydroxide as an antacid?

a) Diarrhea **B)** Constipation c) Drowsiness d) Headache

What is the primary therapeutic action of misoprostol in the treatment of peptic ulcers?

a) Inhibition of gastric acid secretion

B) Enhancement of mucus secretion

c) Promotion of peristalsis d) Blocking histamine receptors

Which class of drugs is the first choice for mild asthma and acts as potent bronchodilators by relaxing airway smooth muscle?

a) Corticosteroids b) Leukotriene antagonists

C) β2-adrenergic agonists d) Xanthine oxidase inhibitors

What is the primary mechanism of action of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) in the treatment of asthma?

a) Directly targeting airway smooth muscle

b) Increasing permeability of capillaries c) Reversing mucosal edema

D) Decreasing underlying airway inflammation

Which drug is a selective inhibitor of the cysteinyl leukotriene-1 receptor and is used for prophylaxis of asthma?

A) Montelukast b) Theophylline c) Codeine

d) Dextromethorphan

What is the primary adverse effect associated with β2-adrenergic agonists?

a) Elevated serum hepatic enzymes b) Headache **C)** Tachycardia
d) Constipation

Which drug class is commonly used to treat symptoms of sneezing and watery rhinorrhea associated with allergic rhinitis?

a) Corticosteroids b) β2-adrenergic agonists **C)** Antihistamines

d) Leukotriene antagonists

Which drug has a low addictive profile and suppresses the response of the central cough center without analgesic effects?

a) Codeine b) Montelukast **C)** Dextromethorphan

d) Theophylline

What is the primary adverse effect associated with dextromethorphan?

a) Constipation b) Tachycardia **C)** Dysphoria

d) Elevated serum hepatic enzymes

Which drug class should be used cautiously due to the risk of rebound nasal congestion if used for more than 3 days?

a) Corticosteroids **B)** β2-adrenergic agonists c) Antihistamines
d) Leukotriene antagonists

What is the primary site of action for thiazide diuretics?

a) Ascending limb of loop of Henle **B)** Distal convoluted tubule

c) Proximal tubular epithelium d) Collecting tubule

Which diuretic is commonly used as the drug of choice for reducing acute pulmonary edema of heart failure?

a) Spironolactone b) Chlorothiazide c) Mannitol

D) Furosemide

What is the primary mechanism of action of spironolactone in the treatment of edema?

a) Inhibiting carbonic anhydrase **B)** Antagonizing aldosterone

c) Inhibiting Na+ reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule

d) Promoting the excretion of salts and water from the kidney

Which class of diuretics is particularly useful for treating conditions associated with elevated intraocular pressure, such as open-angle glaucoma?

a) Loop diuretics b) Thiazide diuretics

c) Potassium-sparing diuretics **D)** Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

Which drug is used as a uterine muscle relaxant to delay uncomplicated premature labor?

a) Oxytocin b) Ergotamine **C)** Ritodrine d) Misoprostol

What is the primary mechanism of action of oxytocin?

a) Inhibiting carbonic anhydrase

b) Constricting smooth muscles like blood vessels and uterine muscles

C) Increasing intracellular calcium levels to stimulate uterine contractions d) Antagonizing aldosterone

Which osmotic diuretic is administered intravenously and is not absorbed when given orally?

A) Mannitol b) Acetazolamide c) Furosemide

d) Spironolactone

Which diuretic is known for its use in treating conditions associated with altitude sickness, such as acute mountain sickness?

a) Spironolactone b) Bumetanide **C)** Acetazolamide d) Mannitol

What is the primary adverse effect associated with ritodrine?

a) Hypotension b) Hyperglycemia **C)** Fast heart rate

d) Constipation

Which drug class is primarily responsible for constricting smooth muscles like blood vessels and uterine muscles?

a) Beta-2 agonists b) Uterine muscles contractants c) Diuretics

D) Ergot alkaloids

What is the primary therapeutic use of ritodrine?

a) To increase urine volume b) To treat hypertension

C) To delay uncomplicated premature labor

d) To stimulate uterine contractions

Which drug is commonly used to treat headache pain and symptoms associated with migraines by constricting uterine muscles?

a) Oxytocin b) Misoprostol **C)** Ergotamine d) Ritodrine

What is the primary mechanism of action of acetazolamide?

a) Antagonizing aldosterone **B)** Inhibiting carbonic anhydrase

c) Increasing intracellular calcium levels

d) Promoting the excretion of salts and water from the kidney

Which diuretic class is known for its additional advantage of retaining potassium?

a) Thiazide diuretics b) Loop diuretics

C) Potassium-sparing diuretics d) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

Chemotherapy is a treatment primarily aimed at:

a) Enhancing host immune response b) Repairing damaged tissues

C) Destroying or removing pathogenic organisms without injuring the host

d) Relieving symptoms of diseases

Which of the following is not included in chemotherapy?

a) Treatment of bacterial infections b) Treatment of viral infections

c) Treatment of fungal infections **D)** Treatment of metabolic disorders

Viruses are not affected by antimicrobial agents because:

a) They contain cell walls and membranes

B) They replicate independently of host cells

c) They possess selective toxicity against bacteria

d) They are not susceptible to chemical substances

Which statement about antiprotozoal drugs is true?

a) They are generally safe for pregnant patients

b) They are ineffective in underdeveloped countries

C) They cause serious toxic effects in the host

d) They are not used for the treatment of malaria

Anthelmintics are primarily used for:

a) Treating viral infections **B)** Eradicating worms from the body

c) Preventing fungal infections d) Relieving symptoms of tuberculosis

Antifungal drugs are commonly used for treating infections affecting:

a) Bones and joints b) Nervous system c) Cardiovascular system

D) Skin, hair, and nails

What is the primary characteristic of tuberculosis?

A) Formation of small rounded swellings or nodules

b) Chronic discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes

c) Uncontrolled division of abnormal cells in the body

d) Invasion and destruction of surrounding tissues by abnormal cells

Leprosy is primarily treated with:

a) Antibiotics b) Antiviral drugs **C)** Antileprotic drugs

d) Antifungal drugs

What is the main goal of anticancer drugs?

a) Enhancing tissue repair b) Stimulating tumor growth

c) Inhibiting the immune response

D) Treating and controlling cancer by destroying or inhibiting the growth of cancer cells

What is the primary goal of anesthesia during surgical procedures?

a) Enhancing tissue repair b) Reducing post-operative pain

c) Stimulating the immune response

D) Achieving insensitivity to pain and unconsciousness

Which type of anesthesia affects a limited area of the body and is commonly used for minor surgical procedures?

a) General anesthesia **B)** Local anesthesia

c) Intravenous anesthesia d) Regional anesthesia

Which of the following is NOT a benefit provided by anesthesia during medical procedures?

a) Sedation and reduction of anxiety **B)** Enhancement of reflexes

c) Lack of awareness and amnesia d) Analgesia

How many stages of anesthesia are typically recognized based on the increasing depth of central nervous system depression?

a) Two stages b) Three stages **C)** Four stages d) Five stages

Which of the following is NOT considered an autacoid?

a) Prostaglandins **B)** Acetylcholine c) Histamine

d) Serotonin

What is the primary function of autacoids in the body?

a) They act as hormones released into the bloodstream.

b) They regulate metabolism and energy production.

C) They function as local hormones, acting on the tissues where they are synthesized.

d) They serve as neurotransmitters in the central nervous system.

Which autacoid is involved in mediating allergic and inflammatory reactions, gastric acid secretion, and neurotransmission in the brain?

a) Prostaglandins **B)** Histamine c) Serotonin

d) Acetylcholine

What is the chief clinical use of H2 antihistamines?

a) Treatment of allergic reactions b) Prevention of motion sickness
C) Inhibition of gastric acid secretion d) Relief of insomnia

Which of the following is NOT a way in which toxicity may occur?

a) Accidental ingestion b) Intentional over dosage

c) Adverse drug reactions **D)** Therapeutic drug administration

What is the definition of toxicity?

a) The study of the beneficial effects of chemicals on living organisms

B) The inherent capacity of a chemical to cause injury

c) The process of eliminating toxins from the body

d) The intentional ingestion of harmful substances

What is the first-line treatment in managing toxicity?

a) Induced emesis b) GI lavage **C)** Supportive care

d) Hemodialysis

Which procedure is used to decrease gastrointestinal absorption of orally ingested poisons by washing out the stomach?

a) Induced emesis **B)** GI lavage

c) Instillation of activated charcoal d) Hemodialysis

What is the primary function of antidotes in toxicology?

a) To induce vomiting b) To accelerate detoxification of toxic agents

c) To enhance drug elimination

D) To cause pharmacological antagonism of toxication

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