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## 018

1. Which of these drug used for treatment Nasal decongestant and Available over the counter?
A)Pseudoephedrine
B) phenylphrine
C) Guanfacine.
D) methoxamine.

A
2. The pest Drug that prevent synechia is ?
A)Phenylephrine
B)Homatropine
C)Scopolamine

B
3. This drug bind covalently to the acetylcholinesterase?
A) Edrophonium.
B) physostigmine
C) tacrine.
D) neostigmine
E) physostigmine.

A
4. .........Used in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease once daily.
A)Scopolamine
B)Ipratropium
C)tiotropium
D)Atropine

C
5. Which of the following is not from the adverse effect of atropine?
A)hot and flushed skin
B)orthostatic hypotension.
C)block of all parasympathetic functions.
D)dry mouth.
E) mydriasis, tachycardia.

B
6. Which of the following drugs is the partial nicotinic agonist?

[^0]Ajvarencime
B)Cevimeline.
C)neostigmine

A
7. Adrug called ......... can inhibit the storage of $A C h$ in vesicles.
A) Cocaine
B) vesamicol.
C) Atomoxetine

## B

8. A new direct-acting muscarinic agonist used for the treatment of dry mouth:
A) atropine .
B) Neostigmine.
C) Cevimeline

C
-
....Has greater selectivity for M3 receptors, used in adults with urinary incontinence.
A) Darifenacin.
B) Oxybutynin.
C) Atropine.

A
10. .............. is an anticholinesterase used for the treatment of mild to moderate

Alzheimer's disease.
A)Tacrine.
B) Donepezil.
C)pyridostigmine.

A
11. The drug that use for Myasthenia diagnosis:
A)Neostigmine .
B)Pyridostigmine.
C)Ambenonium.
D)Edrophonium.

## D

## 017

12.Which of the following is correct regarding Vesamicol?

Answer: blocks vesicular transport.
13.Which one of the following causes (in moderate dose) an increase in peripheral resistance and HR?
A) epinephrine.
B) norepinephrine.
C) Dopamine.
D) Ach.
14.The least affected organ /system by Neostigmine is:
A)eyes.
B)Respiratory Tract,
C) GIT
D)Urinary Tract.

A
15.Initial bradycardia then tachycardia by
atropine is due to?
A)M1 postganglionic blocking.
B) stimulating of Beta 1 receptor.
C) using alpha 1 agonist.
D) using alpha antagonist.

A
16.Pilocarpine causes hypertension after initial hypotension because of:
A) activation of beta 1 receptor.
B) Activation of M1 receptors
C) Activation of Alpha 1 receptors.

B
17. Which of the following drugs is used to treat Narcolepsy?
A) modafinil
B) atomoxetine
$\qquad$ Answer: A
C) amphetamine
18.One of the following is related to the family of tyrosine kinase:

Answer: Insulin
19.A drug used to treat motion sickness:
A) atropine
B) Homatropine
C) scopolamine.
D) Cyclopentolate.
E) Tropicamide.

C
20. A drug used for Treatment of orthostatic hypotension:
A) Phenoxybenzamine.
B) metoprolol.
C) propranolol.
D) midodrine

## D

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21. which of the following is the of choice in acute attack of glaucoma?
a) Propanolol.
b) Tinolol
c) Pilocarbine.
d) Physostigmine.
e) Neostigmine

C
22.which of the agents should be used when you are trying to manage hypertension in a patient with moderate bradycardia?
a) Propanolol.
b) Atenonlol.
c) Pindolol.
d) Labetalol
e) Dopamine.

C
23.which of the following agents is used as nasal decongestant?
a) Phenylephrine .
b) Bethanecol.
c) Ephedrine.
d) Atropine
e) $A+C$.

E
24. first dose syncope is a characteristic side effect for which of the following agents ?
a) Clonidine
b) Prazosin.
c) Pindolol.
d) Dopamine.
e) Propanolol.

B
25. your patient has been diagnosed with prostate hypertrophy without hypertention.

Which of the following should prescribe to him?
a) Clonidine .
b) Prazosin
c) Pidolol.
d) Dopamine.
e) Tansulosin.

E
26. which of the following is used to manage pheochromocytoma symptoms?
a) Phenylephrine
b) Phenoxybenzamine
c) Dopamine.
d) Noradrenaline
e) Salbutamol

B
27. provoke angina attack can result from rapid withdrawal which of the following agents ?
a) Clonidine.
b) Prazosin.
c) Dopamine.
d) Prpanolol
e) Phenylephrine

D
28. From the pharmacological point of view, which of the following intervention is correct?
a) treating postpartum non-obstructive urinary retention by intramuscular bethanecol
b) using oral pilocarbine to stimulate sweat secretions
c) Combining neostigmine with atropine in mysenthia gravis treatment.
d) Using neostigmine to treat atropine poisoning .
e) Using pilocarbine to diminish salivation.

C
29.the systemic use of which of the following agents is not contraindicated in asthmatic patients?
a) Physostigmine .
b) Bethanecol
c) Propanolol.
d) Atropine
e) Labetalol

D
30. which of the following agents is used to reverse the effects of the non-depolarizing blocking agents ?
a) Pilocarbine.
b) Bethanecol
c) Physostigmine.
d) Neostigmine
e) Pilocarbine

D
31.which of the following statements is correct?
a) Noradrenaline is the drug of choice for rapid relief of hypersensitivity reactions to drugs and allergens.
b) a 2 antagonists is used to reduce smoking withdrawal symtoms.
c) Reflex cardiac stimulation and tachycardia that result from phenetolamine is weaker
than that result from phenoxybanzamine.
d) Adrenaline is combined with local anesthetics to shorten their action.
e) None of the above.

E
32. which of the following can be used reverse soft tissue anesthesia?
a) Tubocurarine
b) Phentolamine.
c) Phenylephrine.
d) Dopamine .
e) Propanolol.

33-The partial agonist produces:
A. Submaximal effect
B. Maximal effect
C. It doesn't produce any effect
D. None of the above (it works in a totally different mechanism)

34-Low dose of dopamine causes
A. Stimulation of B receptor only
B. natriuresis (excretion of sodium in the urine)
C. Excessive hypotension
D. Bradycardia (as a result of the simulation of the vagus nerve)

35Tacrine is mainly used for:
A-Bronchodilator for asthma patients
B- to relive the symptoms of Parkinson disease
C- Alzheimer
D-decongestion
36-One of the following is used to treat Asthma:
A-phenylephrine
B-Tamsulosin
C- phenoxybenzamine
D-ipratropium
37-the drug that's used to treat complete cardiac block is:
A-isoproterenol
B-albuterol (salbutamol)
C-pilocarpine
D-clonidine
38-drug that is used for synechia:
A. Tiotropium
B. Norepinephrine
C. Homatropine
D. Dobutamine

39- Causes nasal stuffiness and miosis
A. Isoproterenol
B. Phenoxybenzamine
C. Methoxamine
D. Phenylephrine

40- One of the following is wrong about phenoxybenzamine:
A. Absorbed poorly, so usually given IV
B. Highly absorbed, so usually given orally
C. It is a non selective alpha blocker
D. Absorbed poorly, but usually given orally

41- Least effect on vascular smooth muscles :
A-Tamsulosin
B- Prazosin
C- Phenoxybenzamine
D- Phentolamine
42 Atropine's effect remains longer in:
A- the stomach
B- sweet gland

## C- salivary gland

E. the eyes

43-drug that increases LDL and decreases HDL:
A. Prazosin
B. Propranolol
C. Tamsulosin
D. Phentolamine

44-Which of the following is wrong about up-regulation:
A- Happens when there is an increase in the expression of a specific receptor
B-Happens when long exposure to agonist
C- None of the above
45- MAO works on:
A. alpha carbon
B. Beta carbon
C. Acetyl group
D. None of the above

46- Less likely to affect plasma lipids :
A. cicloprolol
B. Prazosin
C. Propranolol
D. None of the above

47-drug that is used to treat Parkinson's disease :
A. Tacrine
B. Clonidine
C. Amphetamine
D. Amantadine

48- Which of the following is/are considered a 3rd generation beta blockers :
A-Vasodilators
B-Bronchodilators
C- Decongestants
-none of the above
49-Not an effect of ganglionic blocker
A- peripheral circulatory collapse
B-bradycardia
C- paralytic ileus
D- urinary retention
50- which of the following is considered as Inverse agonist :
A-Amphetamine
B-Tamsulosin
C-phenylphrine
D- Propranolol
Answers:
33 -A
$34-B$
$35-\mathrm{C}$
36 - D

39 B
41 A
42 E
43 B
44 B
45 A
46 A
47 D
48 A
49 B


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