1-Drugs that complicated general anesthetic that induce hepatitis with repetitive exposure:

Answer: Halothane

2-What is the main role of administration of carbidopa?

a- Precursor of L-dopa
b- Prevent peripheral metabolism of Ldopa
c- Prevent breakdown of dopamine
d- Dopamine facilitator
e- Direct acting dopamine receptor agonist

Answer: b

3-Status epilepticus is managed by IV administration of:

a- Carbidopa
b- Diazepam
c- Imipramin
d- Ethosuximide
e- Pentamine

Answer: b
4-Mechanism of action of benzodiazepine:

a- They wide opening of chloride channels that is coupled with GABA receptors
b- Activate GABA receptor in spinal cord.
c- Blockage of glutamate receptors in the brain.
Answer: a

5-Hirsuitism gingival hyperplasia And osteomalacia are adverse effects of chronic use of:

a- Phenytoin
b- Carbamazepine
c- Ethosuximide
d- Primidone
Answer: a

6-IV administration of thiopentone (ultra short acting barbiturate) leads to loss of consciousness in few seconds which is maintained for few minutes, these findings attribute the fact that:

a- This thiopentone actively secreted from renal tubules
b- Rapidly eliminated by expiration
c- Rapidly metabolized by hepatic enzymes
d- Rapidly distributed from brain to other tissue
Answer: d
7- Morphine is either contraindicated or must be used in caution in which cases:
   a- Head injury
   b- Hyperthyroidism
   c- Undiagnosed abdominal pain
   d- Biliary disease
   e- All of the above
   Answer: e

8- Which of the following drugs is useful in the treatment of nocturnal enuresis in children?
   a- Imipramin
   b- Delafloxacin
   c- Fluoxetine
   Answer: a

9- Which of the following drugs precipitate severe and rapid withdrawal state in opioid up user?
   Answer: Haloxon

10- In addition to the treatment of schizophrenia, chlorpromazine has another effect in the management of:
   a- Nausea and vomiting
   b- Hypertension
c- Parkinson disease
d- Depression

Answer: a

11-Site of action of antipsychotic drugs to relieve psychotic symptoms is :
a- Substantianigra
b- Striatum
c- Mesolimbic system
d- CTZ

Answer: c

12-What’s true about SSRIs (fluoxetine and paroxetine)?

Answer: they inhibit MES

13-maybe this was a question: What’s true about TCAs indications?
a- depression
b- manic disorders
c- nocturnal enuresis
d- migraine
e- all of the listed

Answer: e
14-An intermediate acting BZD (or BDZ):
Answer: Temazepam

15-Not sure of the stem of the question: Which type of epilepsy is characterized by absence (loss of consciousness):
Answer: Petit mal epilepsy

16-regarding principles of treating epilepsy, which of the following is true?
a- Start treatment after first fit
b- Combinations are preferred from the beginning
c- Continue tt until the patient is fit-free for 3 years (or maybe the answer was don’t stop AEDs suddenly)
d- TDM is not useful in tt of epilepsy
Answer: c

17-Maybe he asked about the DOC in absence seizures:
Answer: Ethosuximide

18-not used in tt of status epilepticus:
a- Diazepam
b- Phenytoin
c- Phenobarbitone (maybe it was there, but anyhow, it’s used)
d- Carbamazepine
Answer: d
19-maybe he asked about properties of ideal GA, what’s true?

a- Produce safe and pleasant anesthesia
b- Produce good muscle relaxation
c- Non-inflammable
d- Produce rapid and smooth induction and rapid recovery
e- All of the above

Answer: e

20-MOA of GA drugs:

Answer: prevent entry of Na+ ions

21-What’s FALSE about ketamine?

a- Produces marked analgesia
b- Stimulates central sympathetic outflow
c- Useful in shocked and asthmatic pts
d- Increases ICP and cerebral blood flow
e- something

Answer: e "All are true, I couldn’t remember the wrong choice"

22-carbidopa and benserazide are:

Answer: decarboxylase inhibitors
23-Mepridine:

a-is more potent than morphine
b-used for cough (effective against cough)
c-has antimuscarinic effect

Answer: c

24-About Naloxone and Naltrexone, what’s true?

Answer: Naltrexone is used in maintenance of addicts and to reduce craving in alcoholics

25-chloropromazine has all the following actions, EXCEPT:

a-muscarinic receptor blocking effect
b-dopamine receptor blocking effect
c-alpha adrenergic receptor blocking effect
d- H1 histamine receptor blocking effect
e-GABA receptor blocking effect

answer: e

26-which of the following statements regarding the etiology and pathogenesis of schizophrenia is incorrect:

a-Amphetamine as a D-releaser and bromocriptine as Dagonist cause schizophrenia like symptoms.
b-postmortem brains have shown decreased glutamate concentrations and receptors.
c- dopamine storage blockers as reserpine can control the symptoms of schizophrenia.

d- NMDA- receptors antagonists as phencyclidine and ketamine can improve Psychotic symptoms.

e- There might be 5-HT over activity.

Answer : d

27- Tricyclic antidepressant drugs are not effective in treatment of:

a- Panic disorders.

b- Migraine headache.

c- Nocturnal enuresis.

d- Chronic pain.

e- Arrhythmia

answer : e

28- Fluoxetine, as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor can be complicated with all of the followings, EXCEPT:

a- Arrhythmia.

b- Suicidal attempts in children.

c- Seizures.

d- Sexual dysfunction.

e- Hypertensive reaction.

Answer : e

29- All of the followings are correct match between the antiepileptic drugs and their adverse drug reactions, EXCEPT:
a- Phenytoin .................. Gum hypertrophy.
b- Carbamezepine .......... Water retention.
c- Valproic acid ............ Transient hair loss.
d- Vigabatrin ................. Visual field defect.
e- Ethmosuximide .......... Osteoporosis.
answer: e

30-The benzodiazepines:

a- Are tolerance and dependence producing agents.
b- Can produce anterograde amnesia.
c- Are commonly used as anxiolytics and hypnotics.
d- Have a good muscular relaxant effect.
e- Are characterized by all the listed.
Answer: e

31- Nitrous oxide:

a- Produces slow induction of general anesthesia.
b- Has a high blood gas partition coefficient.
c- Has a low median alveolar anesthetic concentration "MAC".
d- Is a good analgesic agent.
e- Can produce laryngospasm.
answer: d

32-Thiopentone is characterized by all the following, EXCEPT:

a- It is a rapid induction agent.
b- It is a potent anesthetics.
c- It is a poor analgesic.
d- It produce hang over.
e- It stimulates central sympathetic out flow.
answer: e
33- meperidine "pethidine", compared to morphine, has all the following properties, EXCEPT:

a- It has antimuscarinic effect.
b- It is more likely to produce respiratory center depression.
c- It is less mitotic effect.
d- It has a negative inotropic effect.
e- It is less constipating.
answer: b

34- all the following opioids are correctly matched with their therapeutic uses EXCEPT:

a- Pethidine .................. Obstetric analgesia.
b- Fentanyl .................... Neuroleptanalgesia.
c- Diphenoxylate .............. Diarrhoea.
d- Prpoxyphe ................. Dry cough.
e- Methadone .................. Neonatal opioid asphexia.
answer: e

35- All the following statements regarding the hallucinogenes (the psychotomimetic drugs) are true EXCEPT:

a- They affect thoughts and mood without marked psychomotor stimulation.
b- Some of them can stimulate 5-HT2 receptors.
c- They may induce an attack of schizophrenia.
d- They are physical and psychological dependence producing agents.
e- Neuroleptics can block their hallucinatory effect.
answer: d

36- When L-dopa and carbidopa are given concomitantly:

a- The dose of L-dopa is significantly reduced
b- There is a reduction in incidence of side effect of L-dopa
c- The brain concentration of dopamine is doubled

d- Extracerebral metabolism of L-dopa is inhibited

e- All of the listed statements are true

answer: e

37- Select the correct pairing of a centrally acting drug with its therapeutic indication:

A. Selegiline ----- Parkinson's disease.

B. Fluoxetine ----- Schizophrenia.

C. Lithium carbonate ----- Alzheimer's disease.

D. Pethidine (meperidine) ----- induction of general anesthesia.

E. All of the above.

answer: a

38- Severe withdrawal syndrome occurs following long-term abuse of all the following agents, EXCEPT:

A. Meperidine (pethidine).

B. Secobarbital.

C. Ethyl alcohol.

D. Morphine.

E. Tetrahydrocannabinol.

answer: e

39- Cocaine:

A. Acts centrally by inhibiting monoamine oxidase (MAO).

B. Produces a long duration (greater than 12 hours) of euphoria.
C. overdose is complicated by severe hypotension and cardiogenic shock.
D. Produces local anesthesia and vasoconstriction following topical administration.
E. overdose can be managed effectively by flumazenil.
   answer: d

40. Administration of chlorpromazine (a phenothiazine derivative) is not complicated by:
   A. Tremor, bradykinesia, and muscular rigidity.
   B. Dry mouth.
   C. Hypotension.
   D. Sedation.
   E. Vomiting.
   answer: e

41. Fluoxetine:
   A. Is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI).
   B. Is indicated in the management of depression.
   C. Can be complicated with sexual dysfunction.
   D. Has a long duration of action (not less than 24 hours).
   E. Is characterized by all of the listed.
   answer: e

42. Which of the following pairs of an anticonvulsant agent and its mechanism of action is true:
   A. Phenytoin ---- blocks voltage gated sodium ion channels.
B. Vigabatrin ----- inhibits GABA transaminase.
C. Tiagabine ----- blocks GABA reuptake.
D. Ethosuximide ----- blocks T-type calcium ion channels.
E. All of the listed.
answer : e

43. which of the following sedative-hypnotic agents has the widest therapeutic index (safest) :
   A. Chloral hydrate.
   B. Nitrazepam.
   C. Secobarbital.
   D. Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol).
   E. All the listed agents have comparable therapeutic indices.
answer : b

44. Morphine is contraindicated in:
   A. Acute pulmonary edema.
   B. Post operative pain.
   C. Cancer pain.
   D. Trauma-induced pain.
   E. Acute undiagnosed abdominal pain.
answer : e

45. respiratory center depression induced by heroin (diacetyl morphine) overdose can be reversed effectively by:
   A. Disulfiram.
B. Pethidine (meperidine).
C. Fentanyl.
D. Naloxone.
E. Flumazenil.

answer : d

46. Which of the following drugs used in Parkinson's disease is an inhibitor of MAO-Benzyme:

A. Amantadine.
B. Bromocriptine.
C. Selegiline.
D. Benzhexol.
E. Tolcapone.

answer : c

47. When L-dopa and carbidopa are given concomitantly:

A. The dose of L-dopa is significantly reduced.
B. There is reduction in the incidence of L-dopa-induced adverse effects.
C. The brain concentration of dopamine is increased.
D. Extra cerebral metabolism of L-dopa is inhibited.
E. All the listed effects are obtained.

answer : e

48. Ketamine, as an intravenous anesthetic, is characterized by all the following, EXCEPT:
A. It is associated by a relatively slow onset of action.
B. It has a high analgesic effect.
C. It blocks central sympathetic outflow.
D. It is relatively safe in shocked and asthmatic patients.
E. It increases cerebral blood flow and intracranial pressure.

answer: c

49. Desirable properties of inhalational anesthetics include all of the following, EXCEPT:

A. Non-flammability.
B. Low potency.
C. Wide therapeutic index.
D. Acceptable odor (smell) to the patient.
E. Rapid induction and recovery of general anesthesia.

answer: b

50. Which of the following is a correct match between a drug and its adverse effect:

A. Fluphenazines ----- anxiety state.
B. Fluoxetine ----- an increase in body weight.
C. Gabapentin ----- manic-depressive psychosis.
D. Promethazine ----- vomiting.
E. Non of the listed.

answer: e

51. Which of the following is a correct match between a drug and its indication:

A. Zolpidem ....... mania.
B. Thioridazine ….. induction of general anesthesia.
C. Phenelzine ….. Alzheimer's dementia.
D. Clozapine …… schizophrenia.
E. All of the listed.

answer : d

52. Each of the following is considered a neurotransmitter except :

A. epinephrine.
B. glycine.
C. histamine.
D. serotonin.
E. vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP).

answer : e

53. used in petit mal seizure :

Answer : Ethosuximide

54. One of these statement related to N2O :

Answer : it has rapid induction

55. All of the following are regarded as mechanisms of actions CNS drugs EXCEPT:

a- Blockade of neurotransmitters synthesis
b- Interference with storage of neurotransmitters
c- Stimulation of the neurotransmitter uptake
d- Stimulation of release of neurotransmitters
e- Blockade of the neurotransmitter presynaptic metabolism.
56-Which of the following drugs can cause psychotic symptoms
a-Ketamine
b-Apomorphine
c-Bromocryptine I
d-Amphetamine
e-All of the listed
answer: e

57-Hypertensive reactions in response to food of high tyramine content is a common complication of treatment with:
a-Phenelizine
b-Impiramine
c-paroxetine
d-Clozapine
e-Aripiprazole
answer: a

58-All of the following statements about L-dopa are correct EXCEPT:
a-L-dopa is metabolic precursor of dopamine
b-L-dopa is easily and actively absorbed from the upper intestine
c-L-dopa can pass the blood brain barrier
d-The extracerebral metabolism of L-dopa is inhibited by benserazide
e-Meal rich in protein and amino acids can enhance the absorption of L-dopa
answer: e

59-The antidepressant drug paroxetine:
a-is a selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor
b-is an irreversible monoamine oxidase inhibitor
c-Has a high muscranic and histamine blocking activity
d-Is microsomal enzyme system inducer
e-is a selective seratonin reuptake inhibitor
answer: e
60-Therapeutic uses of TCA drugs include all of the following except:
   a-Panic disorders
   b-Migraine
   c-Nocturnal enuresis
   d-Chronic pain
   e-Glaucoma
   answer: e

62-General therapeutic principles in treatment with antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) include:
   a-Treatment should be started immediately after the first attack
   b-To insure better therapeutic response, drug combination is advisable from the beginning of the treatment
   c-Sudden withdrawal of AEDs is indicated after appearance of intolerable side effects
   d-All epileptic patients need lifelong AED therapy
   e-Therapeutic drug monitoring is very useful in AED therapy
   answer: e

63-Phenytoin is characterized by:
   a-Narrow interindividual variation of its serum concentration
   b-Its microsomal enzyme inhibitory effect
   c-Low protein binding capacity
   d-Zero-order kinetics metabolism with in therapeutic concentration
   e-Its mood stabilizing effect
   answer: d

64-Buspirone:
   a-Is a GABA receptor agonist
   b-Releives anxiety with marked sedation
   c-Has a rapid hyponotic effect
   d-Has no anticonvulsant property
e-Is a good skeletal muscle relaxant
answer : d

65-All of the following statements regarding the benzodiazepines are true, EXCEPT:
a-They have a good relaxant effect
b-They are good anticonvulsant agents
c-They are ineffective in treating psychotic symptoms
d-They do not cause extrapyramidal symptoms
e-They are not tolerance and dependence producing agents
answer : e

66-All the following general anesthetic are correctly matched with their adverse effects EXCEPT:
a-Halothane-----Hepatotoxicity
b-Enflurane ------ Convulsion
c-Ketamine ------Tachycardia and hypertension
d-Thiopentone -------laryngoospasm
e-Propofol-------Nausea and vomiting
answer : e

67-Morphine is contraindicated in :
a-Head injury
b-Bronchial Asthma
c-Myxedema
d-Acute undiagnosed abdominal pain
e-All of the listed
answer : e
68-Which of the following pairs of an opioid and its therapeutic indication is mismatched?

a- Pethidine ----- Obestric analgesia
b- Codeine ------ Dry cough
c- Loperamide ------ Sever diarrhea
d- Fentanyl Neuroleptanalgesia
e- Methadone------Diagnosis of morphine addiction

answer : e

GOOD LUCK