

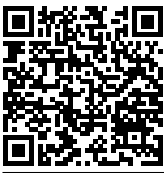
قائمة الاسئلة

علم السموم - صيدله - المستوى الثالث - درجة هذا الاختبار (50)

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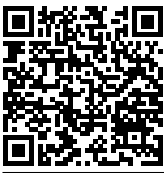
- 1) Which is true regarding chronic exposure?
 - 1) - Repeated exposure occurring for a period of three months.
 - 2) - Repeated exposure occurring for a period of one month.
 - 3) + Repeated exposure occurring for a period of more than three months.
 - 4) - Repeated exposure occurring for a period of one day
- 2) Which is true about the LD50?
 - 1) - Dose of a substance to which 50% of animals do not show any response.
 - 2) + Dose of a substance which kills 50% of animals exposed.
 - 3) - 50% of the dose of a substance which can kill an animal.
 - 4) - Dose of a substance which can kill 50 animals.
- 3) The term 'toxin' generally refers to toxic substances that are
 - 1) - Any kind of poisons
 - 2) - Toxicants released as industrial effluents.
 - 3) + Produced by biological systems such as plants, animals, fungi, or bacteria.
 - 4) - All substances except gases
- 4) Who is the father of forensic toxicology?
 - 1) - Louis Lewin
 - 2) + Paracelsus
 - 3) - Mathieu Orfila
 - 4) - Bernardino Ramazzini
- 5) Organic mercury targets_____ whereas inorganic mercury primarily targets_____.
 - 1) - Bones, ligaments
 - 2) - Liver, hematopoietic system
 - 3) + Nervous system, kidneys
 - 4) - Liver, nervous system
- 6) Which one of the following are the main targets of lead toxicity?
 - 1) - Liver and kidneys
 - 2) + Nervous system and hematopoietic system
 - 3) - Heart and lung
 - 4) - Skin and hair
- 7) The mode of excretion of xenobiotics from the body.
 - 1) - Urinary
 - 2) - Fecal (nonabsorbed, biliary excretion)
 - 3) - Sweat, saliva and milk
 - 4) + All of the above
- 8) Which one of the elements is not required by our body?
 - 1) + Arsenic (As)
 - 2) - Potassium (K)
 - 3) - Copper (Cu)
 - 4) - Selenium (Se)
- 9) Which one of the following elements is required by our body for normal functioning of some enzymes?
 - 1) - Mercury (Hg)
 - 2) + Zinc (Zn)
 - 3) - Lead (Pb)
 - 4) - Antimony (Sb)





- 10) The term 'toxicant' is used in speaking of toxic substances that are
- 1) - Specifically toxic to humans.
 - 2) - Nonlethal in their effects
 - 3) - produced by organisms
 - 4) produced by anthropogenic activities.
- 11) Which of the following pesticides is acetylcholinesterase inhibitor?
- 1) - DDT
 - 2) Organophosphates
 - 3) - Pyrethroids
 - 4) - Warfarin
- 12) Which one is an antidote for organophosphate poisoning?
- 1) - Activated charcoal
 - 2) - EDTA
 - 3) - Ipecac
 - 4) Atropine
- 13) Why activated charcoal is administered in case of oral poisoning?
- 1) It reduces absorption of toxicants by adsorbing them
 - 2) - It chelates metal circulating in the blood
 - 3) - deactivates toxicants
 - 4) - It increases the metabolic processes of detoxification
- 14) Antidote for the arsenic poisoning
- 1) - N-acetylcysteine
 - 2) - Sodium nitrate
 - 3) Dimercaprol
 - 4) - EDTA
- 15) With regards to organophosphates and carbamates which is false
- 1) - both inactivate acetyl cholinesterase
 - 2) - both cause an acute cholinergic syndrome
 - 3) - both respond to treatment with atropine
 - 4) both respond to treatment with pralidoxime
- 16) In a child who definitely ingested some household dishwashing powder your treatment would consist of?
- 1) - giving ipecac
 - 2) giving the child milk and water to drink
 - 3) - inserting a NGT and aspirating stomach contents
 - 4) - urgent gastroscopy
- 17) All of the following are correct EXCEPT
- 1) - Mercury poisoning can be treated by chelation therapy with penicillamine, or dimercaprol(British antilewisite / BAL)
 - 2) Lead poisoning is only treated if symptomatic using Diazepam.
 - 3) - Desferrioxamine can reliably be used IV or IM or orally as a chelating agent for iron overdose
 - 4) - Arsenic poisoning can be treated with B.A.L ,penicillamine, ALSO DMSA is used orally and preferred than penicillamine.
- 18) Ingestion of which one of the following is least likely to give a garlic like smell on the breath following toxic ingestion
- 1) Arsenic
 - 2) - Organophosphates
 - 3) - Phenol
 - 4) - Oxalic acid
- 19) Atropine can improve all of the following symptoms of organophosphate poisoning EXCEPT





- 1) - Salivation
 - 2) - Diarrhea
 - 3) Muscle weakness
 - 4) - Lacrimation
- 20) All of the following are signs of acetylcholinesterase inhibitor toxicity EXCEPT
- 1) - Miosis
 - 2) Anhydrosis
 - 3) - Salivation
 - 4) - Muscle fasciculations
- 21) Absolute contraindications of gastric lavage include
- 1) - Sulfuric acid
 - 2) - Sodium hydroxide
 - 3) - Hydrochloric acid
 - 4) All of the above
- 22) The most common substance used for vitriolage is
- 1) - Carbolic acid
 - 2) - Oxalic acid
 - 3) Sulfuric acid
 - 4) - Nitric acid
- 23) Mee's lines caused by arsenic toxicities are
- 1) Transverse lines in nails
 - 2) - Transverse lines in bones
 - 3) - Transverse lines in gums
 - 4) - Longitudinal lines in bones
- 24) Fatal dose of phenol is :
- 1) - 2mg
 - 2) - 10g
 - 3) 2 g
 - 4) - 10 mg
- 25) Renal failure due to Ca Oxalate formation occur because:
- 1) - Phenol poisoning
 - 2) - Acetic acid poisoning
 - 3) - chlorix poisoning
 - 4) Oxalic acid poisoning
- 26) Soapy & bloody diarrhea with mucus are clinical picture of poisoning by:
- 1) Sodium hydroxide
 - 2) - Sulfuric acid
 - 3) - Phenol
 - 4) - mercury
- 27) Which only have local effect are:
- 1) - Metallic irritant.
 - 2) - Organic acid.
 - 3) Inorganic poisons.
 - 4) - All of the above.
- 28) Renal failure is characters of poisoning by :
- 1) - Hydrochloric acid.
 - 2) Oxalic acid.
 - 3) - Nitric acid
 - 4) - Acetic acid.





- 29) Blue line at the gingival margin is the characteristic or clinical sign of poisoning by :
- 1) - Acute arsenic poisoning.
 - 2) Chronic Mercury poisoning.
 - 3) - Acute Iron poisoning .
 - 4) - Acute Mercury poisoning.
- 30) Eczema, keratosis (thickening of palms and soles), melanosis, degeneration, falling of hair (alopecia) and brittle nails with Mees lines by :
- 1) - Acute arsenic poisoning.
 - 2) - Chronic Mercury poisoning.
 - 3) Chronic arsenic poisoning .
 - 4) - Acute Mercury poisoning.
- 31) Respiratory manifestation (caugh,dyspnea and cyanosis) are the clinical picture of:
- 1) - Sulfuric acid .
 - 2) - Carbollic acid.
 - 3) - Nitric acid.
 - 4) Sodium hydroxide.
- 32) Mode of poisoning by phenol is Suicidal because it :
- 1) - Easily obtained.
 - 2) - Painless.
 - 3) - Rapidly fatal
 - 4) All of the above.
- 33) Which of poisons has a hygroscopic characters:
- 1) - Phenol.
 - 2) Sulfuric acid.
 - 3) - Mercury.
 - 4) - Oxalic acid
- 34) Mercury re-excretion in :
- 1) - Stomach.
 - 2) - Descending colon.
 - 3) Cecam .
 - 4) - Non of the above.
- 35) Has a corrosive action partly due to the formation of hypochlorous acid and liberation of free chlorine when hypochlorite reacts with gastric acid.
- 1) - Shampoo
 - 2) Clorox poisoning
 - 3) - HCL
 - 4) - Phenol
- 36) Which Inhibition of superoxide dismutase enzyme:
- 1) - Rodenticides
 - 2) - Pesticides
 - 3) Herbicides
 - 4) - OPC
- 37) Epistaxis , Hematuria and Melina symptoms are due to :
- 1) Warfarin
 - 2) - Parathion
 - 3) - Diquat
 - 4) - All of the above
- 38) Methemoglobinemia is clinical picture (systemic) of poisoning by
- 1) - Iron





- 2) Carboic acid
3) Sulfuric acid
4) Acetic acid
- 39) SLUD Syndrome are OPC symptoms because of effects on:
1) CNS
2) Nicotonic
3) Mascrinic
4) Non of the above
- 40) Constipation occur due to the poisoning by:
1) Inorganic acid
2) Inorganic base
3) Organic acid
4) All of the above
- 41) (Plumbism) is atype of metal poisoning releated to :
1) Acute arsenic poisoning.
2) Chronic iron poisoning
3) Acute lead poisoning.
4) Chronic lead poisoning
- 42) Flash or Herbic contain on
1) Acetic acid
2) Nitric acid
3) Hydrochloric acid
4) Sodium hydroxide
- 43) Yellow eschars are sign and clinical picture of the skin exposure to :
1) Hydrochloric acid
2) Nitric acid
3) Sulfuric acid
4) Citric acid
- 44) Phenol is metabolized mainly through the the kidneys, where in it gets converted into :
1) Hydroquinone
2) Pyrocatechol
3) All of the above
4) Non of the above
- 45) The best antidote for oxalic acid poisoning are :
1) Calcium
2) Milk
3) Plane water or chalky
4) All of the above
- 46) Don't induce emesis after ingestion of phenol but possibly performed stomach wash using :
1) 60 ml of castor oil , olive oil.
2) 10-25% alcohol or glycerin
3) Magnesium sulfate
4) All of the above
- 47) Factors affecting the activity of poisons in the body , those related to the poison:
1) Dose, State of poison,Drug interaction (antagonism and synergism)
2) Stomach state,Dose.
3) Hypersensitivity,
4) Stomach state(PH,empty stomach and achlorhydria)
- 48) The following are sources of poisoning EXCEPT:





- 1) - Drugs , food additives
 - 2) + Agriculture
 - 3) - Environment pollutants, Household poisons
 - 4) - Industrial chemicals, Natural toxins
- 49) Decreased iron, calcium and zinc levels in the body lead to :
- 1) - decrease absorption of lead (Pb)
 - 2) - increase absorption of iron.
 - 3) + increase absorption of lead (Pb)
 - 4) - increase absorption of Mercury.
- 50) Phenol can not be used as a homicidal poison because :
- 1) - Color less
 - 2) - Odor less
 - 3) - Painless
 - 4) + distinct odor.

