



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-01 05:20

علم الادوية (2)- الثالث - علوم صيدلانية-كلية الصيدلة-الفترة الثالثة-درجة الامتحان (70)

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- 1) 1- Causes of peptic ulcer:
 - 1) - a. $\uparrow$ Secretion of HCl and pepsin.
 - 2) - b. Helicobacter pylori. (70-90 %)
 - 3) - c. $\downarrow$ Mucous and bicarbonate secretion.
 - 4) - d. Drugs as NSAIDs and iron.
 - 5) + e. Low stress.
- 2) 2- Aggressive Factors
 - 1) - a) Acid, pepsin
 - 2) + b) Bile salts
 - 3) - c) Prostaglandins
 - 4) - d) H. pylori
- 3) 3- Defensive Factors
 - 1) - a) Mucus, bicarbonate layer
 - 2) - b) Blood flow, cell renewal
 - 3) + c) Drugs (NSAIDs)
 - 4) - d) Phospholipid
 - 5) - e) Free radical scavengers
- 4) 4- The aims of treatment of peptic are to:
 - 1) - a) Relieve symptoms.
 - 2) - b) Promote healing of ulcer.
 - 3) + c) Complications and no recurrence.
- 5) 5- Antacids Action:
 - 1) - a) Weak bases to neutralize gastric acidity.
 - 2) + b) Increase of pepsin activity.
 - 3) - c) Promote ulcer healing.
- 6) 6- Therapeutic uses Sodium bicarbonate
 - 1) - a) Peptic ulcer and heart burn.
 - 2) - b) $\uparrow$ Excretion of weak acidic drugs as salicylates, sulfonamides and barbiturates $\rightarrow$ treatment the toxicity.
 - 3) + c) In gout (decrease excretion of uric acid)
 - 4) - d) Alkaline expectorant.
- 7) 7- Therapeutic uses of Anti-secretory dugs:
 - 1) - a) Peptic ulcer and heart burn.
 - 2) - b) Reflux esophagitis.
 - 3) - c) Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome.
 - 4) + d) antiamebia
- 8) 8- Examples of Proton pump inhibitors:
 - 1) - a) Omeprazole:
 - 2) - b) Lansoprazole:
 - 3) - c) Rabepazole:
 - 4) - d) Pantoprazole:
 - 5) + e) Dasoprazole
- 9) 9- Therapeutic uses of proton pump inhibitor
 - 1) - a) Peptic ulcer and esophagitis.
 - 2) - b) Gastroesophageal reflex disease (GERD)



- 3) - c) Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.
- 4) + d) Reduce the risk of liver bleeding caused by NSAIDs.
- 10) 10- Side effects of proton pump inhibitor:
- 1) - a) Headache, dizziness and drowsiness.
- 2) - b) Nausea, diarrhea.
- 3) - c) Skin rash.
- 4) + d) Chronic administration → Increase absorption of vitamin B12.
- 11) 11- Side effects of Mucosal protective agents :
- 1) - a) Dry mouth and constipation.
- 2) + b) Digestion.
- 3) - c) ↓ Absorption of food.
- 4) - d) ↓ Absorption of many drugs by binding to them.
- 12) 12- Triple therapy for eradication of H. pylori: (2 anti-bacterials + PPIs) Examples:
- 1) - a) Clarithromycin: (500mg/12 hours)
- 2) + b) Mebendazole: (400 mg/12 hours)
- 3) - c) Or amoxicillin: (500 mg/ 12 hours)
- 4) - d) Omeprazole : (20 mg/12 hours)
- 5) - e) Or lansoprazole (15 mg/12 hours)
- 13) 13- Side effects of Anti-Emetic drugs:
- 1) - a) Dry mouth.
- 2) - b) Urinary retention.
- 3) + c) Diarrhea.
- 4) - d) Blurred vision
- 14) 14- Examples of Dopamine antagonists :
- 1) - a) Chlorpromazine (Largactil)®
- 2) - b) Prochlorperazine (Compazine)®
- 3) - c) Haloperidol (Haldol)®
- 4) + d) Diazepam
- 15) 15- Uses of Heparin
- 1) + a) Liver embolism.
- 2) - b) Deep vein thrombosis.
- 3) - c) Myocardial infarction.
- 4) - d) Anticoagulant in vitro. (may be added in blood test tubes)
- 16) 16- Therapeutic uses of Warfarin and phenindione
- 1) - a - Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) & pulmonary embolism after initial heparin treatment.
- 2) - b- Prevention of venous thromboembolism during surgery.
- 3) + c- Not used in Prophylaxis in atrial fibrillation or after myocardial infarction.
- 17) 17- Side effects of Warfarin and phenindione:
- 1) + a) Decrease bleeding disorders.
- 2) - b) Skin necrosis in patients with reduced protein C synthesis. (rare)
- 3) - c) Contraindicated in pregnancy. (Fetal hemorrhage and teratogenicity)
- 18) 18- The main symptoms of hypotension are:
- 1) - a) Headache
- 2) - b) Blurred vision
- 3) - c) Vomiting
- 4) + d) a and b
- 19) 19- General non pharmacological therapy of hypotension except:
- 1) - a) Wear compression stocking
- 2) - b) Drink high amount of water



- 3) ☒ c) Diet with low amount of salt
4) ☐ d) Non of the above
- 20) 20- Conditions that can cause low blood pressure are:
1) ☐ a) Lack of nutrients in diet
2) ☐ b) Excessive vasodilation
3) ☐ c) Decrease cardiac output
4) ☒ d) All of the above
- 21) 21- Severe chest pain due to pulmonary artery narrowing
1) ☐ a) True
2) ☒ b) Fales
- 22) 22- Nitroglycerine drugs absorbed only from skin and intestine
1) ☐ a) True
2) ☒ b) False
- 23) 23- Coronary arteries narrowing cause angina by :
1) ☐ a) Increase O2 supply
2) ☒ b) Decrease O2 supply
3) ☐ c) Increase CO2 and increase O2 supply
4) ☐ d) All of above
- 24) 24- Stable angina is :
1) ☐ a) Most common type
2) ☐ b) Occurs before exertion, emotional, excitement or exposure to cold weather
3) ☐ c) Mostly due to coronary atherosclerosis
4) ☒ d) a & c
- 25) 25- Are unstable angina except:
1) ☐ a) Occurs at rest or mild exercise
2) ☐ b) due to closure of coronary vessels or atherosclerosis
3) ☐ c) Requires emergency treatment
4) ☒ d) None of all
- 26) 26- Angina risk factors cause due to :
1) ☐ a) Hypertension, age, and stress
2) ☐ b) Obesity, and high salt diet
3) ☐ c) Smoking, and high cholesterol levels
4) ☐ d) All of above
5) ☒ e) non of all
- 27) 27- Conditions in witch the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body needs:
1) ☒ a) Heart failure
2) ☐ b) arrhythmia
3) ☐ c) angina
4) ☐ d) non
- 28) 28- causes of heart failure except :
1) ☒ a) Decreases Volume overload
2) ☐ b) Myocarditis & myocardial infarction.
3) ☐ c) Atherosclerosis.
4) ☐ d) Diabetes
- 29) 29- What is the main goal of antiarrhythmic drug therapy?
1) ☐ a) Strengthen heart muscles
2) ☐ b) Improve blood circulation
3) ☒ c) Restore normal rhythm and conduction
4) ☐ d) Lower blood pressure



- 30) 30- The route of administration of phenytoin drug is?
- 1) - a) Only IV
 - 2) - b) IM & orally
 - 3) + c) IV& orally
 - 4) - d) Non above
- 31) 31- What is the drug of choice for emergency ventricular arrhythmia?
- 1) - a) Verapamil
 - 2) - b) Diltiazem
 - 3) - c) Digoxin
 - 4) + d) Lidocaine
- 32) 32- What is the main use of Adenosine?
- 1) - a) Treat angina
 - 2) - b) Manage heart failure
 - 3) + c) Acute supraventricular arrhythmia
 - 4) - d) Lower blood pressure
- 33) 33- Lidocaine is given orally for chronic ventricular arrhythmias.
- 1) - a) True
 - 2) + b) False
- 34) 34- Coagulation disorder can lead to :
- 1) - a) Hemorrhage
 - 2) - b) thrombosis
 - 3) + c) a and b
 - 4) - d) Non
- 35) 35- Process which causes bleeding to stop:
- 1) - a) Coagulation disorder
 - 2) - b) Thrombosis
 - 3) + c) Hemostasis
 - 4) - d) All