



قائمة الاسئلة

علم الادوية الأساسية التخصص - التمريض المستوى الثاني - درجة هذا الاختبار (100)

د/ مجدي علي الصمات

1) 1. Tick out the drug belonging to non-narcotic antitussives:

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ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) ☒ a) Dextromethorphan.
2) ☐ b) Methadone.
3) ☐ c) Ambroxol.
4) ☐ d) Terpene hydrate

2) 2. Indicate the drug belonging to antitussives of narcotic type of action:

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ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) ☐ a) Dextromethorphan.
2) ☒ b) Methadone.
3) ☐ c) Ambroxol.
4) ☐ d) Terpene hydrate

3) 3. Indicate the expectorant with the stimulant mechanism:

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ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) ☐ a) Bromhexine.
2) ☒ b) Terpene hydrate.
3) ☐ c) Ipecacucnha.
4) ☐ d) Ambroxol.

4) 4. Tick the antitussive agent with a central and peripheral effect:

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ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) ☐ a) Codeine.
2) ☐ b) Bromhexine.
3) ☒ c) Benzonatate.
4) ☐ d) Libexine.

5) 5. Which of the following drugs is Mucolytic?

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ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) ☐ a) Potassium iodide.
2) ☐ b) Terpene hydrate.
3) ☒ c) Acetylcysteine.
4) ☐ d) Phlocodine.

6) 6. Pick out the bronchodilator drug related to xanthine:

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ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) ☐ a) Atropine.



- 2) - b) Orciprenaline.
3) + c) Theophylline.
4) - d) Adrenaline.

7) 7. Which of these groups of drugs is used for asthma treatment?

ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) - a) Methylxanthines
2) - b) Muscarinic antagonist.
3) - c) Beta2 - agonist
4) + d) All of above

8) 8. All of the following drugs are inhaled glucocorticoids EXCEPT:

ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) - a) Dexametazone.
2) - b) Beclometazone.
3) - c) Prednisolone.
4) + d) Ketotifen.

9) 9. Choose the drug belonging to mast cells stabilizing agents:

ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) - a) Zileutin.
2) - b) Montelukast.
3) - c) Zafirlucast.
4) + d) Ketotifen.

10) 10. Indicate the drug which is a leukotriene inhibitors:

ادوية الجهاز التنفسي

- 1) - a) Sodium cromoglycate.
2) - b) Triamcinolone.
3) - c) Prednisolone.
4) + d) Zafirlucast .

11) 11. One of the following drugs is proton pump inhibitors:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) + a) Omeprazole.
2) - b) Pirenzepine.
3) - c) Ranitidine.
4) - d) Trimethaphan.

12) 12. From aggressive Factors in peptic ulcer:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) - a) Mucus.



- 2) ☒ b) Helicobacter pylori.
3) ☐ c) Bicarbonate.
4) ☐ d) Prostaglandins.

13) 13. One of the following drugs is a H₂-receptor antagonist:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) ☐ a) Omeprazole.
2) ☒ b) Ranitidine.
3) ☐ c) Carbenoxolone.
4) ☐ d) Pirenzepine.

14) 14. Drugs that increase protective Factors in peptic ulcer:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) ☐ a) Omeprazole.
2) ☐ b) Pirenzepine.
3) ☒ c) misoprostol.
4) ☐ d) Cimetidine.

15) 15. The mechanism of Ondansetron antiemetic action is:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) ☐ a) H₁ and H₂-receptor blocking effect.
2) ☐ b) M-cholinoreceptor stimulating effect.
3) ☒ c) 5-HT₃-serotonin receptor blocking effect.
4) ☐ d) M-cholinoblocking effect.

16) 16. The mechanism of Spasmolytic agents is:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) ☐ a) Maintenance of fluid and electrolyte balance.
2) ☐ b) Absorb gases, toxins and bacteria.
3) ☒ c) Reduce GIT motility.
4) ☐ d) Non of the above.

17) 17. Tick the main approach of peptic ulcer treatment:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) ☐ a) Neutralization of gastric acid.
2) ☐ b) Eradication of Helicobacter pylori.
3) ☐ c) Inhibition of gastric acid secretion.
4) ☒ d) All the above.

18) 18. The mechanism of stimulant laxatives is:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) ☐ a) Increasing the volume of non-absorbable solid residue.



- 2) - b) Increasing the water content.
3) - c) Soften stool material, increase the passage of water to the solid mass stool.
4) + d) Stimulate enteric neuron in GIT that activate peristalsis movement.

19) 19. From anti infective agent that used in treatment of diarrhea is:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) - A) Eucarbon.
2) - B) Loperamide.
3) - C) Propantheline.
4) + D) Co-trimexazole.

20) 20. Indicate the laxative drug belonging to osmotic laxatives:

ادوية الجهاز الهضمي

- 1) - a) Docusate sodium.
2) - b) Bisacodyl.
3) - c) Phenolphthalein.
4) + d) Magnesium phosphate.

21) 21. Bacteristatic effect is:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) + a) Inhibition of bacterial cell division .
2) - b) Inhibition of young bacterial cells growth.
3) - c) Destroying of bacterial cells.
4) - d) Formation of bacterial L-form.

22) 22. Which of the following groups of antibiotics demonstrates a bactericidal effect?

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Tetracyclines.
2) + b) Aminoglycosides.
3) - c) Macrolides.
4) - d) All of the above.

23) 23. Which of the following groups of antibiotics demonstrates a bacteristatic effect:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Carbapenems.
2) + b) Macrolides.
3) - c) Aminoglycosides.
4) - d) Cephalosporins.

24) 24. Drug of choice for gas Gangrene:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Cloxacillin.



- 2) - b) Amoxicillin.
3) + c) penicillin G & V.
4) - d) Ampicillin.

25) 25. Drug of choice for cholera from tetracycline used as single dose:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Tetracycline.
2) - b) Methacycline.
3) + c) Doxycycline.
4) - d) Minocycline.

26) 26. Drug of choice for diphtheria from macrolides is:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Clarithromycin.
2) - b) Azithromycin.
3) + c) Erythromycin.
4) - d) All of the above.

27) 27. Combinations of antimicrobial drugs to treat patients with a single agent that is most specific to the infecting organism. This strategy :

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Reduces the possibility of superinfections.
2) - b) Decreases the emergence of resistant organisms.
3) - c) Minimizes toxicity.
4) + d) All of the above.

28) 28. Which of the following antibiotics contains a beta-lactam ring in their chemical structure:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Penicillins.
2) - b) Cephalosporins.
3) - c) Carbapenems.
4) + d) All of the above.

29) 29. Which drug safe in pregnancy:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Clindamycin.
2) - b) Erythromycin.
3) - c) Azithromycin.
4) + d) All of the above.

30) 30. Pick out the beta-lactamase inhibitor for co-administration with penicillins:

مضادات حيوية



- 1) - a) Clavulanic acid.
- 2) - b) Sulbactam.
- 3) - c) Tazobactam.
- 4) + d) All of the above.

31) 31. Aminoglycoside antibiotic mainly used as a second-line for treatment of T.B.:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) + a) Streptomycin.
- 2) - b) Neomycin.
- 3) - c) Gentamicin.
- 4) - d) Non of the above.

32) 32. Cephalosporines are drugs of choice for treatment of:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Gram-negative microorganism infections.
- 2) + b) Gram-negative and gram-positive microorganism infections.
- 3) - c) Gram-positive microorganism infections.
- 4) - d) Non of the above.

33) 33. Which drug non safe in pregnancy:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Clindamycin.
- 2) + b) Clarithromycin.
- 3) - c) Azithromycin.
- 4) - d) Non of the above.

34) 34. Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-macrolides:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Neomycin.
- 2) - b) Doxycycline.
- 3) + c) Erythromycin.
- 4) - d) Cefotaxime.

35) 35. Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-carbapenems:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Aztreonam.
- 2) - b) Amoxicillin.
- 3) + c) Imipinem.
- 4) - d) Clarithromycin.

36) 36. Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-monobactams:

مضادات حيوية



- 1) - a) Ampicillin.
- 2) - b) Amoxicillin.
- 3) + c) Aztreonam.
- 4) - d) Imipenem.

37) 37. Tick the drug belonging to antibiotics-aminoglycosides:

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مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Erythromycin.
- 2) - b) Polymyxin.
- 3) - c) Vancomycin.
- 4) + d) Gentamycin.

38) 38. Tick the antibacterial drug – a quinolone derivative:

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مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Nitrofurantoin.
- 2) - b) Metronidazole.
- 3) - c) Streptomycin.
- 4) + d) Nalidixic acid.

39) 39. Tick the antibacterial drug – a fluoroquinolone derivative:

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مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Chloramphenicol.
- 2) - b) Nitrofurantoin.
- 3) - c) Nalidixic acid.
- 4) + d) Ciprofloxacin.

40) 40. Tick the drug belonging to lincosamides:

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مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Erythromycin.
- 2) - b) Aztreonam.
- 3) - c) Azithromycin.
- 4) + d) Lincomycin.

41) 41. Tick the drug belonging to fifth generation of Cephalosporins:

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مضادات حيوية

- 1) + a) Ceftaroline.
- 2) - b) Cefazolin.
- 3) - c) Cefuroxime.
- 4) - d) Ceftriaxone.

42) 42. All of the following antibiotics are macrolides, EXCEPT:

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مضادات حيوية



- 1) - a) Erythromycin.
- 2) + b) Lincomycin.
- 3) - c) Clarithromycin.
- 4) - d) Azithromycin.

43) 43. All of antibiotics are aminoglycosides, EXCEPT:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Gentamycin.
- 2) + b) Clindamycin.
- 3) - c) Streptomycin.
- 4) - d) Neomycin.

44) 44. Mechanism of sulfonamides' antibacterial effect is:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Inhibition of dihydropteroate reductase.
- 2) - b) Inhibition of cyclooxygenase .
- 3) + c) Inhibition of dihydropteroate synthase.
- 4) - d) Activation of DNA gyrase.

45) 45. Mechanism of Cycloserine action is:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Inhibition of cell membranes permeability.
- 2) - b) Inhibition of RNA synthesis.
- 3) + c) Inhibition of cell wall synthesis.
- 4) - d) Inhibition of protein synthesis.

46) 46. Mechanism of Streptomycin action is:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Inhibition of cell wall synthesis.
- 2) - b) Inhibition of RNA synthesis.
- 3) + c) Inhibition of protein synthesis.
- 4) - d) Inhibition of cell membranes permeability.

47) 47. Antibiotics inhibiting the bacterial cell wall synthesis are:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Macrolides.
- 2) - b) Tetracyclines.
- 3) - c) Aminoglycosides.
- 4) + d) Cephalosporins.

48) 48. Tetracyclins have following unwanted effects:

مضادات حيوية



- 1) - a) GIT disturbances, phototoxicity.
- 2) - b) Hepatotoxicity, Nephrotoxicity.
- 3) - c) Bone deformity and teeth discoloration.
- 4) + d) All of the above.

49) 49. Aminoglycosides have the following unwanted effects:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Fever.
- 2) - b) Hepatotoxicity.
- 3) - c) Irritation of gastrointestinal mucosa.
- 4) + d) Ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity.

50) 50. Chloramphenicol has the following unwanted effects:

مضادات حيوية

- 1) - a) Ototoxicity.
- 2) - b) Nephrotoxicity.
- 3) - c) Hepatotoxicity.
- 4) + d) Grey-baby syndrome.