

Course No: PHRM 3330
Course Title: Pharmacology I
Date: 07/01/2018
No. of Questions: (6)
Time: 2 hours
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



Final Exam For First Sem.
2017/2018
Total Grade:

Instructor Name: Mohammed Jami
Student No.: _____
Student Name: _____
College Name: Pharm. Sciences
Dep. / Specialist: Pharmacy
Using Dictionary (No)

Question One: Please select the most appropriate answer from the options below. (15M)

1. **The following are excreted faster in basic urine:**
 - (a) Weak acids
 - (b) Strong acids
 - (c) Weak Bases
 - (d) None of the above

2. **Which of the following is a phase II drug metabolizing reaction?**
 - (a) Acetylation
 - (b) Deamination
 - (c) Hydrolysis
 - (d) Oxidation

3. **A good example of chemical antagonism:**
 - (a) Heparin & Protamine
 - (b) Protamine & Zinc
 - (c) Heparin & Prothrombin
 - (d) All the above

4. **After oral administration, drugs generally are absorbed best from the:**
 - (a) Buccal cavity
 - (b) Stomach
 - (c) Duodenum
 - (d) Ileum

5. **The loading dose of a drug is usually based on the:**
 - (a) Total body clearance of the drug
 - (b) Percentage of drug bound to plasma proteins
 - (c) Fraction of drug excreted unchanged in the urine
 - (d) Apparent volume of distribution

6. **β -2 selective stimulants are often effective in:**
 - (a) Angina due to coronary insufficiency
 - (b) Asthma
 - (c) Chronic heart failure
 - (d) Delayed labor

7. **Therapeutic indications for antimuscarinic drugs include all of the following EXCEPT:**
 - (a) Hypertension
 - (b) Motion sickness
 - (c) Parkinson's disease
 - (d) Postoperative bladder spasm

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8. Which of the following is the drug of choice in treating suicidal overdose of digoxin?
- (a) Digoxin antibodies
 - (b) Lidocaine
 - (c) Magnesium
 - (d) Potassium
9. The antiarrhythmic of choice in most cases of acute AV nodal tachycardia is:
- (a) Adenosine
 - (b) Amiodarone
 - (c) Flecainide
 - (d) Propranolol
10. A sympathomimetic amine that acts by releasing noradrenaline from the nerve endings is:
- (a) Ephedrine
 - (b) Dopamine
 - (c) Isoprenaline
 - (d) Tyramine
11. If a fibrinolytic drug is used for treatment of acute myocardial infarction, the adverse drug effect that is most likely to occur is:
- (a) Acute renal failure
 - (b) Development of antiplatelet antibodies
 - (c) Encephalitis secondary to liver dysfunction
 - (d) Hemorrhagic stroke
12. Glyceryl nitrate is generally taken by:
- (a) Oral route
 - (b) Intravenous route
 - (c) Sublingual route
 - (d) Subcutaneous route
13. Chronic use of nitrites may lead to:
- (a) Allergic response
 - (b) Addiction
 - (c) Atherosclerotic changes
 - (d) Tolerance
14. Route of heparin administration is:
- (a) Oral
 - (b) Subcutaneous
 - (c) Intramuscular
 - (d) Sublingual

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15. Severe cases of bleeding due to fibrinolytic agents are treated with:

- (a) Aspirin
- (b) Heparin
- (c) Amino Caproic Acid
- (d) Vitamin K

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.					

Question Two: Match the following

(8M)

A. Match the following drugs with their appropriate antihypertensive mechanisms.

Antihypertensive		Mechanism
(1) Pindolol		(a) Vasodilator
(2) Minoxidil		(b) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor
(3) Captopril		(c) Diuretic
(4) Amiloride		(d) Beta-blocker
		(e) Centrally acting alpha adrenoceptor agonist
		(f) Potassium induction

B. Match the following sympathomimetic drugs with their respective categories A to E:

Sympathomimetic		Category
(1) Amphetamine		(a) Dopamine
(2) Phenylephrine		(b) Indirect releaser
(3) Dobutamine		(c) Alpha-1 selective
(4) Albuterol		(d) Beta-1 selective
		(e) Beta-2 selective

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Question Three:**(4M)**

A. The following are effects resulting from the activation of different receptor, please state the appropriate receptor for each effect:

1. Mydriasis
2. Increased gluconeogenesis
3. Selective dilation of renal vessels
4. Constriction of bladder internal sphincter

Question Four:**(7M)**

A. A major adverse effect of the peripheral vasodilators is sodium and water retention. What type of medicine could be given to treat this problem? (2M)

B. What are the advantages of the angiotensin II antagonists over the ACE inhibitors? (2M)

A. A male patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertension. What classes of antihypertensive agents are suitable to use for this patient? (3M)

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Question Five:**(6M)**

- A. Explain why verapamil should not be combined with β -blockers, especially in patients with systolic ventricular dysfunction. (2M)
- B. Describe the following drugs in terms of their chronotropic and inotropic effects (For each term the drugs may have a positive effect, a negative effect or have no effect): (4M)
1. β -blockers
 2. Calcium channel antagonists
 3. Milrinone
 4. Non-selective α agonists

Question Six:**(5M)**

- B. Salicylic acid can be substituted for aspirin as an analgesic but not as an antiplatelet agent. Why? (2M)
- C. Outline the mechanism of action of each of the following antiplatelet agents: (3M)
1. Clopidogrel

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2. Aspirin

3. Eptifibatide

Question Seven:

(5M)

- A. What type of diuretic is furosemide? Outline the kind of electrolyte imbalances that can occur with the use of this diuretic. (2M)
- B. For each of the following diuretic groups, indicate the most common clinical use: (3M)
1. Osmotic diuretics
 2. Thiazides
 3. Potassium-sparing diuretics

End of Questions
Good Luck