

Course No: PHRM 3345
Course Title: Pharmacology II
Date: 21/04/2018
No. of Questions: (5)
Time: 1hour
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine



2nd Exam For 2nd Sem.
2017/2018
Total Grade: 30

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. (15 M)

1. **Phenytoin is effective for the treatment of all of the following types of seizures EXCEPT:**
 - a) Generalized tonic-clonic
 - b) Simple partial
 - c) Complex partial
 - d) Absence
2. **Which is the drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia?**
 - a) Carbamazepine
 - b) Phenytoin
 - c) Flurazepam
 - d) Diazepam
3. **Which of the following is a narrow spectrum antiepileptic drug effective only in absence seizures?**
 - a) Lamotrigine
 - b) Ethosuximide
 - c) Sodium valproate
 - d) Primidone
4. **Which of the following intravenous anesthetics has antiemetic actions?**
 - a) Thiopental
 - b) Propofol
 - c) Ketamine
 - d) Fentanyl
5. **Indicate the drug of choice for status epilepticus in infants and children:**
 - a) Phenobarbital sodium
 - b) Clonazepam
 - c) Ethosuximide
 - d) Phenytoin
6. **Which is the last function to be blocked by local anesthesia?**
 - a) Pain
 - b) Temperature
 - c) Motor function
 - d) Pressure
7. **Which of the following local anesthetics is a useful antiarrhythmic agent?**
 - a) Cocaine
 - b) Lidocaine
 - c) Bupivacaine
 - d) Ropivacaine
8. **Which of the following atypical antipsychotics would be the least sedating?**
 - a) Quetiapine
 - b) Risperidone
 - c) Olanzapine
 - d) Clozapine

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9. Which of the following statements best defines high and low potency of typical antipsychotics?
- a) High potency = more weight gain; low potency = weight loss
 - b) High potency = less EPS; low potency = high EPS
 - c) High potency = high EPS; low potency = low EPS
 - d) High potency = high dose; low potency = low dose
10. The following antiepileptic drug is also effective in manic-depressive illness:
- a) Ethosuccimide
 - b) Primidone
 - c) Phenobarbitone
 - d) Carbamazepine
11. Which of the following EPS is due to super-sensitivity of dopamine receptors?
- a) Acute dystonia reaction
 - b) Parkinsonian syndrome
 - c) Tardive dyskinesia
 - d) Akathisia
12. Indicate the drug which is a leukotriene receptor antagonist:
- a) Sodium cromoglycate
 - b) Zafirlucast
 - c) Zileutin
 - d) Triamcinolone
13. A drug useful in the treatment of asthma but lacking bronchodilator action, is
- a) Cromolyn
 - b) Ephedrine
 - c) Isoproterenol
 - d) Ipratropium
14. In a patient of bronchial asthma, inhaled salbutamol produces the following effect(s).
- a) Inhibits antigen-antibody reaction in the lungs
 - b) Causes bronchodilation
 - c) Reduces bronchial hyper-reactivity
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
15. The most likely complication of prolonged use of nasal decongestant drops is
- a) Rhinitis medicamentosa
 - b) Hypertrophy of nasal mucosa
 - c) Naso-pharyngeal candidiasis
 - d) Blockage of Eustachian tubes

Answer Key

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

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Question Two: (2 M)

State four common adverse effects associated with antiepileptic agents.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Question Three: (5 M)

For each of the following drugs, indicate whether it is a bronchodilator (and to what group it belongs), a corticosteroid (inhaled or systemic), an asthma prophylactic or a leukotriene receptor antagonist:

1. Beclomethasone
2. Cromolyn sodium
3. Ipratropium
4. Prednisolone
5. Albuterol

Question Four: (4 M)

1. For each of the following anesthetics, indicate whether they are inhalation or intravenous medicines:

- A. Isoflurane
- B. Propofol
- C. Fentanyl
- D. Nitrous Oxide

