Pharmacology

Test Bank

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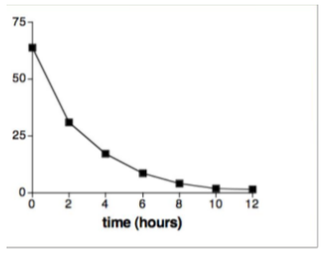
Week 3

1. Drug metabolism involve addition of :
   A. Benzene
   B. Carboxyl group
   C. Halogen
   D. CH3
2. Sulfoxidation reaction is consider as an example of :
   A. Cytochrome P450
   B. Pathway II
   C. Conjugation reaction
   D. None of above
3. Replacing methyl group by carboxyl group is :
   A. Aromatic hydroxylation
   B. N-dealkylation
   C. Aliphatic hydroxylation
   D. Acetylation
4. In the following structure(CH3-CH2-CH2-N=N-CH-(CH3)2) Azo bond is:
   A. CH2-N
   B. CH-N
   C. N=N
   D. CH-CH3
5. One of the following is not considered as a conjugation reaction:
   A. Methylation
   B. Acetylation
   C. Etheneal sulfates conjugate
   D. Hepatic reactions
6. One of the following is not true about the product of pathway II:
   A. Water soluble
   B. Toxic
   C. Inactive
   D. Readily excreted
7. The enzyme that is used in the hydrolysis reaction:
   A. Transferase
   B. Dehydrogenase
   C. Esterase
   D. Urease

8. The major site of drug metabolism:
   A. Liver
   B. Kidney
   C. Lung
   D. Intestine
9. Although Paracetamol is considered as a toxic drug but it is still given to children because:
   A. It is metabolized slowly because of their age
   B. Its toxic metabolites are effectively produced
   C. Their bodies metabolizers are efficient
   D. Their urine test shows its metabolites in high amount
10. One of these statements is true about the relationship between dose and the speed of the metabolizer:
   A. High dose = fast metabolizer
   B. High dose = slow metabolizer
   C. Fast metabolizer = high dose
   D. Slow metabolizer = high dose
11. The wrong statement about First-pass effect is :
   A. Rapid metabolism
   B. A disadvantage of orally given drugs
   C. Because of it we should increase the given dose
   D. It is a good feature if we need the drug to stay for long in blood
12. The state of which the drug enters the GIT in Enterohepatic Circulation:
   A. As active drug
   B. As metabolite
   C. As conjugated drug
   D. All of above
13. The pathway that the drug goes through in Enterohepatic Circulation:
   A. Ingestion -> deconjugation -> absorption
   B. Absorption -> deconjugation -> ingestion
   C. Ingestion -> absorption -> deconjugation
   D. None of above

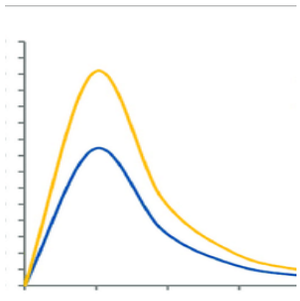
14. Inducers function is:
    A. Increase drug reabsorption
    B. Increase drug therapeutic level
    C. Increase metabolism of the drug
    D. Decrease metabolism of the drug
15. All of the following are examples of inhibitors except:
    A. Grape fruit juice
    B. Phenytoin
    C. Cimetidine
    D. Diltiazem
16. A disadvantage about inhibitors:
    A. Decrease metabolism of drug
    B. Help in monitoring metabolizers
    C. May increase drug concentration in blood to a toxic level
    D. It has no disadvantages
17. The major site of drug excretion is:
    A. Liver
    B. Lung
    C. Kidney
    D. Intestine
18. The part of nephron which is responsible to filter 20% of the drug is:
    A. Bowman's capsule
    B. Loop of Henle
    C. Collecting duct
    D. Afferent arteriole
19. The solution of the problem of reabsorption of some drugs (weak acid) is done by:
    A. Increase the inhibitors of metabolism
    B. Add to these drugs some nonpolar substances
    C. Changing the pH of the urine into a higher value
    D. Increase the [H3O+]

20. The role that Probenecid plays to increase Penicillin in the blood is:
    A. Increase metabolism of the drug
    B. Decrease the active secretory of penicillin
    C. Activate inducers such as Rifampicin
    D. It has no role
21. According to the following curve answer & using the given data (the dose at the beginning is 60mg) find the Ke value:



    A. 0.3465
    B. 5.775 * 10^-3
    C. 20.79
    D. 83.16
22. The fastest administration is:
    A. I.M
    B. Oral
    C. I.V
    D. All has the same speed
23. The reason why I.V administration reach the highest concentration at time zero :
    A. It is given through artery
    B. It has 100% bioavailability
    C. It needs the longer time to arrive the circulation
    D. All of above

24. You have the drug A which is highly lipid soluble and drug B which is less lipid soluble. We have measured the concentration of each drug after a period of time , In blood, the higher concentration than the other is:
    A. Drug B
    B. Both of them
    C. Drug A
    D. None of them
25. If you have a drug that its t1/2 = 4 hours. when you will each the steady state level :
    A. After 5 hours
    B. After 20 hours
    C. After 8 hours
    D. After 4 hours
26. One of the following is not one of aims of bioavailability-bioequivalence studies about 2 drugs:
    A. Biochemical activity
    B. bioavailability
    C. Size
    D. Chemical structure
27. The test that is done 30 min before giving the drug is :
    A. Trough
    B. Peak
    C. Concentration in blood
    D. A+B
28. One of the following variables can be found from this curve (Y= Con. In blood/X= time):



    A. Kt
    B. Bioavailability
    C. Clearance
    D. All of above

29. The dose which is needed to generate a therapeutic effect:
    A. Loading dose
    B. Maintenance dose
    C. Toxic dose
    D. Therapeutic dose
30. The preferred type of drugs is :
    A. First order kinetics drug
    B. Zero order kinetics drug
    C. Both of them
    D. None of them
31. Type of side effect that is not related to the known pharmacological actio of the drug is:
    A. Type A
    B. Type B
    C. Zero order
    D. First order

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	A	C	C	D	B	C
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	A	C	D	B	A	C
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
B	C	C	A	C	B	B
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
C	B	A	B	C	A	B
29	30	31				
D	A	B				