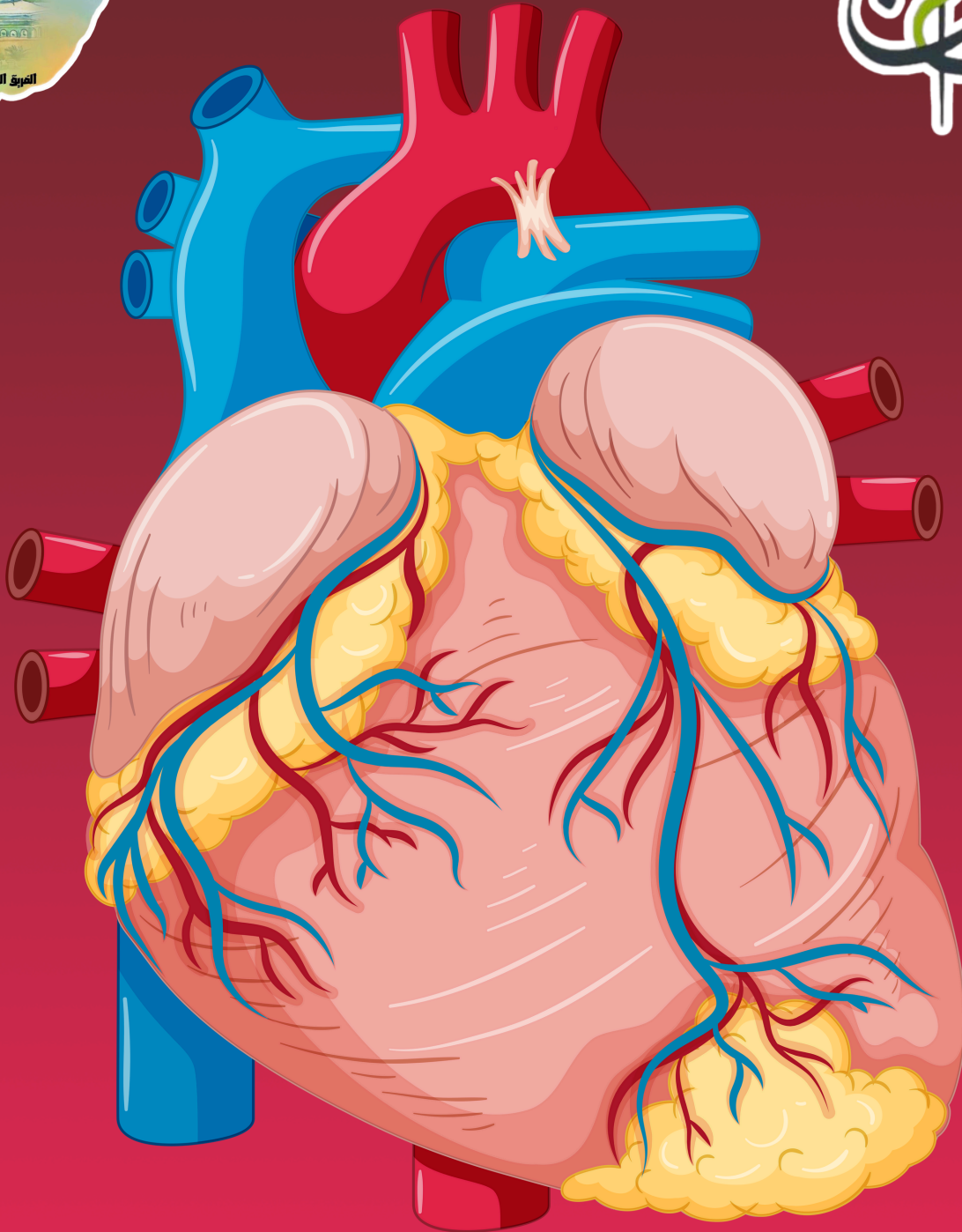


# PHARMACOLOGY - TEST BANK

# CVS



## Heart Failure

**Test Bank + Past Papers: ( There are not many past paper questions )**

**Which class of drugs is considered first-line therapy for chronic heart failure?**

- A) Calcium channel blockers
- B) Diuretics
- C) Beta-blockers
- D) Nitrates
- **Answer: C) Beta blockers**

**What is the primary mechanism of action of ACE inhibitors in heart failure?**

- A) Blocking beta-adrenergic receptors
- B) Inhibiting the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II
- C) Increasing calcium influx in cardiac cells
- D) Reducing sodium and water reabsorption in the kidneys
- **Answer: B) Inhibiting the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II**

**What is a common side effect of ACE inhibitors?**

- A) Hyperkalemia
- B) Hypokalemia
- C) Hyponatremia
- D) Hyponatremia
- **Answer: A) Hyperkalemia**

**Which drug is often used in acute heart failure to increase cardiac output by enhancing myocardial contractility?**

- A) Digoxin
- B) Furosemide
- C) Spironolactone
- D) Metoprolol
- **Answer: A) Digoxin ( increases Ca intracellularly )**

**What is a contraindication for the use of beta-blockers in heart failure patients?**

- A) Hypertension
- B) Asthma
- C) Diabetes
- D) Hyperlipidemia
- **Answer: B) Asthma**

**Which diuretic is most effective in reducing symptoms of volume overload in heart failure?**

- A) Hydrochlorothiazide
- B) Furosemide
- C) Spironolactone
- D) Amiloride
- **Answer: B) Furosemide ( loop diuretics )**

**What is the main adverse effect of digoxin?**

- A) Bradycardia
- B) Tachycardia
- C) Hypotension
- D) Arrhythmias
- **Answer: D) Arrhythmias**

**Which drug is a potassium-sparing diuretic used in heart failure management?**

- A) Hydrochlorothiazide
- B) Furosemide
- C) Spironolactone
- D) Bumetanide
- **Answer: C) Spironolactone**

**What is the primary benefit of beta-blockers in heart failure?**

- A) Increasing heart rate
- B) Reducing myocardial necrosis
- C) Increasing blood pressure
- D) Reducing fluid retention
- **Answer: B) Reducing myocardial necrosis**

**Which drug combination is recommended for African American patients with heart failure?**

- A) ACE inhibitors and beta-blockers
- B) Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate
- C) Calcium channel blockers and diuretics
- D) ARBs and beta-blockers
- **Answer: B) Hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate**

**Which drug is contraindicated in patients with a history of angioedema?**

- A) Beta-blockers
- B) ACE inhibitors
- C) Diuretics
- D) Nitrates
- **Answer: B) ACE inhibitors**

**Which drug is used to manage heart failure and has a side effect of gynecomastia?**

- A) Furosemide
- B) Spironolactone
- C) Digoxin
- D) Metoprolol
- **Answer: B) Spironolactone**

**What is a common side effect of loop diuretics?**

- A) Hyperkalemia
- B) Hypokalemia
- C) Hyponatremia
- D) Hyponatremia
- **Answer: B) Hypokalemia**

**What is the primary action of digoxin in heart failure?**

- A) Increasing heart rate
- B) Reducing blood pressure
- C) Increasing myocardial contractility
- D) Reducing fluid retention

- **Answer: C) Increasing myocardial contractility ( +ve inotropic and -ve chronotropic )**

**Which drug should be avoided in heart failure patients with renal insufficiency?**

- A) Beta-blockers
- B) ACE inhibitors
- C) Diuretics
- D) Nitrates
- **Answer: B) ACE inhibitors**

**Which drug is used to treat heart failure and can cause vision changes (xanthopsia)?**

- A) Furosemide
- B) Spironolactone
- C) Digoxin
- D) Metoprolol
- **Answer: C) Digoxin ( important )**

**Which drug is contraindicated in patients with second or third-degree atrioventricular heart block?**

- A) Beta-blockers
- B) ACE inhibitors
- C) Diuretics
- D) Nitrates
- **Answer: A) Beta-blockers**

**Which drug is used in heart failure and can cause hyperkalemia?**

- A) Furosemide
- B) Spironolactone
- C) Digoxin
- D) Metoprolol
- **Answer: B) Spironolactone**

**What is the primary action of hydralazine in heart failure?**

- A) Increasing heart rate
- B) Reducing afterload
- C) Increasing myocardial contractility

- D) Reducing fluid retention
- **Answer: B) Reducing afterload ( While nitrate reducing preload )**

**Depletion of serum K<sup>+</sup> by diuretic therapy causes intoxication by which of the following**

**drugs:**

- A) Atenolol
- B) Fenoldopam
- C) Digoxin
- D) Propranolol
  
- **Answer: C) Digoxin**

### Anti Hyperlipidemia drugs

#### Past papers:

**NSAIDs are used in combination with which of the following drugs to decrease its side effects?**

- A. Fluvastatin
- B. Lovastatin
- C. Evinacumab
- D. Niacin
  
- **Answer: D. Niacin**

**Which of the following drugs works on LPL and EL with a decrease in TG, LDL, and HDL without affecting LDL-R?**

- A. PCSK9 inhibitors
- B. Bempedoic acid
- C. Evinacumab
- D. Fibrates
  
- **Answer: C. Evinacumab**

**Which of the following lipid-lowering drugs is more effective at increasing HDL and lowering triglycerides?**

- A. Simvastatin
- B. Fenofibrate
- C. ProbucoI
- D. All of the above
- Answer: B. Fenofibrate

Which one of the following drugs binds bile acids in the intestine, thus preventing their return to the liver via the enterohepatic circulation?

- A. Niacin
- B. Fenofibrate
- C. Cholestyramine
- D. Fluvastatin
- Answer: C. Cholestyramine

Which one of the following drugs decreases cholesterol synthesis by inhibiting the enzyme 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase?

- A. Fenofibrate
- B. Niacin
- C. Cholestyramine
- D. Lovastatin
- Answer: D. Lovastatin

A 72-year-old female who is treated for hyperlipidemia with Pravastatin for the past 6 months. Her physician wishes to add an additional agent to block the absorption of exogenous cholesterol. Which of the following choices is the best option?

- A. Niacin
- B. Colesevelam
- C. Gemfibrozil
- D. Ezetimibe
- Answer: D. Ezetimibe

Which one of the following is the most common side effect of anti-hyperlipidemic drug therapy?

- A. Elevated blood pressure
- B. Gastrointestinal disturbance

- C. Neurologic problems
- D. Heart palpitations
- Answer: B. Gastrointestinal disturbance

Patient with diabetes has hyperlipidemia. Which drug of the following cannot be used in his case due to the risk of development of hyperglycemia?

- A. Niacin
- B. Statins
- C. Colestipol
- D. Ezetimibe
- Answer: A. Niacin

Lipoprotein lipase is activated by which drug?

- A. Clofibrate
- B. Nicotinic acid
- C. Cholestyramine
- D. Atorvastatin
- Answer: A. Clofibrate

Drugs of this antilipidemic class may cause in a few patients rhabdomyolysis and myoglobinuria:

- A. Bile acid-binding resins
- B. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors
- C. Nicotinic acid
- D. All of the above
- Answer: B. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors ( statins )

Very large polymeric cationic exchange resins:

- A. Niacin
- B. Colestipol
- C. Pravastatin
- D. Clofibrate
- Answer: B. Colestipol

This drug decreases blood levels of high-density lipoproteins (HDL):



- A. Lovastatin
- B. Nicotinic acid
- C. Gemfibrozil
- D. Evinacumab
- Answer: D. Evinacumab

Antihyperlipidemic drug most likely to reduce serum digoxin levels, serum vancomycin levels, and thiazide levels:

- A. Clofibrate
- B. Gemfibrozil
- C. Cholestyramine
- D. Pravastatin
- Answer: C. Cholestyramine

Identify the drug that has more risk for producing gallstones as one of the side effects.

- A. Simvastatin
- B. Niacin
- C. Clofibrate
- D. Ezetimibe
- Answer: C. Clofibrate

Which of the following drugs acts on nuclear receptors?

- A. Ezetimibe
- B. Fenofibrate
- C. Niacin
- D. Cholestyramine
- Answer: B. Fenofibrate

Which of the following antihyperlipidemic agents produces flushing and headache as important side effects?

- A. Ezetimibe
- B. Fenofibrate
- C. Niacin

- D. Cholestyramine
- Answer: C. Niacin

Which of the following drugs shows more interactions with the absorption of lipophilic drugs?

- A. Niacin
- B. Clofibrate
- C. Ezetimibe
- D. Colestipol
- Answer: D. Colestipol

Jack is a 65-year-old man who presents to his physician for management of hyperlipidemia. His most recent lipid panel reveals an LDL cholesterol level of 165 mg/dL. His physician wishes to begin treatment to lower his LDL cholesterol levels. Which of the following therapies is the best option to lower Jack's LDL cholesterol levels?

- A. Fenofibrate
- B. Colesevelam
- C. Niacin
- D. Simvastatin
- Answer: D. Simvastatin

Which of the following drugs is considered a pro-drug and where is it activated?

- A. Bempedoic Acid, in skeletal muscles
- B. Inclisiran, in the liver
- C. Bempedoic Acid, in liver and skeletal muscle
- D. Bempedoic Acid, in the liver only
- E. PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies
- Answer: D. Bempedoic Acid, in the liver only

Which one of the following drugs causes a decrease in liver triglyceride synthesis by limiting available free fatty acids needed as building blocks for this pathway?

- A. Niacin
- B. Fenofibrate
- C. Cholestyramine

- D. Gemfibrozil
- E. Lovastatin
- Answer: A. Niacin

Which LDL-C-lowering drug class includes three yearly administrations via subcutaneous injection?

- A. PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies
- B. ATP citrate lyase inhibitor therapy
- C. Cholesterol absorption inhibitor therapy
- D. siRNA therapy
- Answer: D. siRNA therapy ( Inclisiran )

Bempedoic Acid can be combined with which of the following?

- A. PCSK9 monoclonal antibodies
- B. Statins
- C. Inclisiran
- D. Ezetimibe
- E. B+D
- Answer: E. B+D

Patient with hypercholesterolemia taking a combination of two antihyperlipidemic drugs, after 4 days the patient complains of severe myalgia and an increase in creatine kinase. Which drugs did this patient use?

- A. Cholestyramine & Lovastatin
- B. Fenofibrate & Ezetimibe
- C. Lovastatin & Gemfibrozil
- D. Niacin & Ezetimibe
- Answer: C. Lovastatin & Gemfibrozil ( Contraindicated )

Patient went to the hospital to check his blood cholesterol level and he had an increase in LDL. The doctor prescribes one of the antihyperlipidemia drugs with vitamins D and E supplement. What is the most likely drug the doctor prescribed?

- A. Statins
- B. Colestipol

- C. Ezetimibe
- D. Nicotinic acid
- Answer: B. Colestipol

**Patient with diabetes has hyperlipidemia. Which drug of the following cannot be used in his case due to the risk of development of hyperglycemia?**

- A. Niacin
- B. Statins
- C. Colestipol
- D. Ezetimibe
- Answer: A. Niacin

**A 42-year-old man who was started on niacin sustained-release tablets 2 weeks ago for elevated triglycerides and low HDL levels. He is complaining of an uncomfortable flushing and itchy feeling that he thinks is related to the niacin. Which of the following options can help him manage this adverse effect of niacin therapy?**

- A. Administer aspirin 30 minutes prior to taking niacin
- B. Administer aspirin 30 minutes after taking niacin
- C. Increase the dose of niacin to 1000 mg
- D. Change the sustained-release niacin to immediate-release niacin
- Answer: A. Administer aspirin 30 minutes prior to taking niacin

**Patient comes into the ER with gallstones. After further investigations, you find out that he is on drugs to treat his hyperlipidemia. Which of the following drugs could have caused his gallstones?**

- A. Niacin
- B. Fenofibrate
- C. Ezetimibe
- D. Lovastatin
- Answer: B. Fenofibrate

**The treatment of hyperlipidemic patients with nicotinic acid (niacin) results in:**

- A. Increases in VLDL
- B. Decreases in both plasma cholesterol and TGs
- C. Inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase

- D. Decreases in HDL
- E. No change in total cholesterol in the plasma
- Answer: B. Decreases in both plasma cholesterol and TGs

**Test bank:**

Which of the following is the primary mechanism of action of statins?

- A) Inhibition of lipoprotein lipase
- B) Inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase
- C) Inhibition of bile acid absorption
- D) Inhibition of cholesterol absorption

Answer: B) Inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase

Which statin is considered the most potent?

- A) Lovastatin
- B) Simvastatin
- C) Atorvastatin
- D) Rosuvastatin

Answer: D) Rosuvastatin

What is a common side effect of statins?

- A) Hyperglycemia
- B) Myopathy
- C) Hypotension
- D) Hyperkalemia

Answer: B) Myopathy

Statins are contraindicated in which of the following conditions?

- A) Hypertension
- B) Pregnancy
- C) Diabetes
- D) Hyperthyroidism

Answer: B) Pregnancy

A common side effect of niacin is:

- A) Constipation
- B) Cutaneous flushing
- C) Hypoglycemia
- D) Hyperkalemia

**Answer: B) Cutaneous flushing**

**Niacin is contraindicated in patients with:**

- A) Hypertension
- B) Asthma
- C) Hyperthyroidism
- D) Gout

**Answer: D) Gout**

**Which of the following can be given to reduce niacin-induced flushing?**

- A) Aspirin
- B) Ibuprofen
- C) Paracetamol
- D) Naproxen

**Answer: A) Aspirin**

**Niacin inhibits which enzyme in adipose tissue?**

- A) Lipoprotein lipase
- B) Hormone-sensitive lipase
- C) HMG-CoA reductase
- D) Cholesterol esterase

**Answer: B) Hormone-sensitive lipase**

**Fibrates primarily reduce which of the following?**

- A) LDL
- B) HDL
- C) Triglycerides
- D) Total cholesterol

**Answer: C) Triglycerides**

**Fibrates activate which receptor?**

- A) PPAR-alpha
- B) PPAR-gamma
- C) HMG-CoA reductase
- D) LDL receptor

**Answer: A) PPAR-alpha ( was mentioned in the slides )**

**A common side effect of fibrates is:**

- A) Myopathy
- B) Hyperglycemia

- C) Hypertension
- D) Hyperkalemia

Answer: A) Myopathy

Bile acid-binding resins primarily reduce which lipoprotein?

- A) LDL
- B) HDL
- C) VLDL
- D) Chylomicrons

Answer: A) LDL

A common side effect of bile acid-binding resins is:

- A) Constipation
- B) Hyperglycemia
- C) Hypertension
- D) Hyperkalemia

Answer: A) Constipation

Ezetimibe inhibits the absorption of cholesterol in the:

- A) Stomach
- B) Small intestine
- C) Large intestine
- D) Liver

Answer: B) Small intestine

A common side effect of ezetimibe is:

- A) Headache
- B) Hyperglycemia
- C) Hypertension
- D) Hyperkalemia

Answer: A) Headache

Ezetimibe is often combined with which class of drugs for a synergistic effect?

- A) Statins
- B) Fibrates
- C) Niacin
- D) Bile acid-binding resins

Answer: A) Statins

Ezetimibe primarily reduces which lipoprotein?

- A) VLDL
- B) HDL
- C) LDL
- D) Chylomicrons

Answer: C) LDL

Bempedoic acid inhibits which enzyme?

- A) HMG-CoA reductase
- B) ACLY
- C) PPAR-alpha
- D) LDL receptor

Answer: B) ACLY

A common side effect of bempedoic acid is:

- A) Hyperuricemia
- B) Hyperglycemia
- C) Hypertension
- D) Hyperkalemia

Answer: A) Hyperuricemia

Which of the following is a PCSK9 inhibitor?

- A) Evinacmab
- B) Evolocumab
- C) Volanesoren
- D) Vupanorsen

Answer: B) Evolocumab

A common side effect of PCSK9 inhibitors ( Inclisiran )is:

- A) Injection-site reactions
- B) Hyperglycemia
- C) Hypertension
- D) Hyperkalemia

Answer: A) Injection-site reactions

ApoC-III inhibitors primarily reduce:

- A) LDL
- B) HDL
- C) Triglycerides
- D) Total cholesterol

Answer: C) Triglycerides



**Vupanorsen is an example of:**

- A) ApoC III inhibitor**
- B) Fibrate**
- C) ANGPTL3 inhibitor**
- D) Bile acid-binding resin**

**Answer: C) ANGPTL3 inhibitor**

**A common side effect of volanesorsen is:**

- A) Thrombocytopenia**
- B) Hyperglycemia**
- C) Hypertension**
- D) Hyperkalemia**

**Answer: A) Thrombocytopenia**

**Inclisiran works by:**

- A) Inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase**
- B) Silencing PCSK9 mRNA**
- C) Activating PPAR-alpha**
- D) Inhibiting cholesterol absorption**

**Answer: B) Silencing PCSK9 mRNA**

**ANGPTL3 inhibitors reduce levels of:**

- A) LDL**
- B) HDL**
- C) Triglycerides**
- D) All of the above**

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**A common side effect of evinacumab is:**

- A) Influenza-like symptoms**
- B) Hyperglycemia**
- C) Hypertension**
- D) Hyperkalemia**

**Answer: A) Influenza-like symptoms ( mab )**

**A patient on cholestyramine reports constipation. What is the most likely cause?**

- A) Impaired bile acid absorption**
- B) Increased bile acid absorption**
- C) Increased cholesterol absorption**
- D) Decreased cholesterol absorption**

**Answer: A) Impaired bile acid absorption**

### **Anti Arrhythmic Drugs**

#### **Past Papers**

Side effects of amiodarone are all except

- (a) Pulmonary fibrosis
- (b) Hepatotoxicity
- (c) Hypothyroidism
- (d) Nephrotoxicity

Answer: D

Which of the following drugs can cause torsades' depointes

- (a) Quinidine
- (b) Lignocaine
- (c) Esmolol
- (d) Flecainide

Answer: A

Drug of choice for ventricular arrhythmias due to myocardial infarction (MI) is

- (a) Quinidine
- (b) Amiodarone
- (c) Xylocaine (Lidocaine )
- (d) Diphenylhydantoin

Answer: C

Which drug can cause thyroid dysfunction

- (a) Amiodarone
- (b) Ampicillin
- (c) Ibutilide
- (d) Acyclovir

Answer: A

Which of the following anti-arrhythmic drug decreases the action potential duration in Purkinje fibers

- (a) Quinidine
- (b) Flecainide
- (c) Amiodarone
- (d) Lidocaine

Answer: D

What is the effect of  $\beta$ -Adrenoreceptor blockers (Class II) on the action potential?

- A. Slows Phase 0 depolarization
- B. Shortens Phase 3 repolarization
- C. Suppresses Phase 4 depolarization
- D. Prolongs Phase 3 repolarization

Answer: C

A 63-year-old woman is being treated with an antiarrhythmic drug to maintain sinus rhythm after direct-current cardioversion of atrial flutter; developed cinchonism (blurred vision, tinnitus, headache, disorientation, psychosis). Large doses of which of the following drugs display these adverse effects?

- A. Procainamide
- B. Quinidine
- C. Esmolol
- D. Amiodarone
- E. Diltiazem

Answer: B

A 65-year-old woman is being treated for supraventricular tachyarrhythmia for the last two months and has developed bradycardia, cold intolerance, somnolence, anorexia, fatigue, and weight gain. Her laboratory test result indicates low T3, T4, and high TSH levels. Which of the following antiarrhythmic drugs is likely to cause these signs and symptoms?

- A. Quinidine
- B. Propranolol
- C. Amiodarone
- D. Digoxin

Answer: C

Which of the following drugs is a Class III antiarrhythmic agent, has potent beta blocker activity, blocks a rapid outward potassium current, and lengthens the effective refractory period?

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Sotalol
- C. Dofetilide
- D. Propafenone
- E. Adenosine

Answer: B

Which of the following antiarrhythmic drug has an extremely short duration of action (approximately fifteen seconds), and is a naturally occurring nucleoside, used intravenously to abolish supraventricular tachycardia?

- A. Digoxin
- B. Adenosine
- C. Amiodarone
- D. Propranolol
- E. Disopyramide

Answer: B

Which of the following is a Class IA antiarrhythmic drug, with chronic use, that causes a high incidence of side effects, including a reversible lupus erythematosus-like syndrome that develops in 25 to 30 percent of patients?

- A. Procainamide
- B. Disopyramide
- C. Lidocaine
- D. Mexiletine
- E. Tocainide

Answer: A

Which of the following antiarrhythmic drug is indicated to control heart rate in SVT or A fib, especially with congestive heart failure?

- A. Adenosine
- B. Digoxin
- C. Magnesium sulfate
- D. Diltiazem
- E. Esmolol

Answer: B

which of the following is the shortest acting antiarrhythmic drug

- a) amiodarone
- b) adenosine.
- c) sotalol.
- d) Verapamil.

Answer: B

which of the following antiarrhythmic drug have both class 2 and class 3 activity

- a) amiodarone
- b) adenosine.
- c) sotalol.
- d) Verapamil.

Answer: C

which of the following antiarrhythmic drug decrease the action potential duration of purkinje fibres

- a) lidocaine.
- b) amiodarone
- c) phenytoin.
- d) verapamil.

Answer: A

Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in white wolf Parkinson syndrome?

- A. Amiodarone

- B. Amiloride
- C. Verapamil
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

Beta blocker are anti arrhythmic agents of type

- (a) I
- (b) II
- (c) III
- (d) IV

Answer: B

Class I antiarrhythmic drugs are

- (a) Na<sup>+</sup> channel blocker
- (b) Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel blocker
- (c) B-blocker
- (d) K<sup>+</sup> channel blockers

Answer: A

Verapamil is

- (a) Class I antiarrhythmic
- (b) Class II antiarrhythmic
- (c) Class III antiarrhythmic
- (d) Class IV antiarrhythmic

Answer: D

Which of the following group of antiarrhythmic drug prolongs phase 3 repolarization?

- A. IA
- B. IB
- C. IC
- D. II
- E. III

Answer: E

What is the common mechanism of action of all the Class 1 Antiarrhythmic drugs?

- A. Potassium channel blocking
- B. Calcium channel blocking
- C. Sodium channel blocking
- D. Beta adrenoceptor blocking

Answer: C

### Test Bank

1. **What is a common side effect of beta-blockers?**
  - A) Hyperglycemia
  - B) Sinus bradycardia
  - C) Hypertension
  - D) Tachycardia
  - **Answer:** B) Sinus bradycardia
2. **Which drug is contraindicated in WPW syndrome due to its effect on the AV node?**
  - A) Digoxin
  - B) Amiodarone



- C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Digoxin
3. **What is a notable side effect of digoxin?**
- A) Hyperglycemia
  - B) Visual changes
  - C) Hypertension
  - D) Tachycardia
  - **Answer:** B) Visual changes
4. **Which drug can cause a lupus-like syndrome as a side effect?**
- A) Quinidine
  - B) Procainamide
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** B) Procainamide
5. **Which antiarrhythmic drug is associated with corneal microdeposits?**
- A) Amiodarone
  - B) Sotalol
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Amiodarone
6. **Which drug can cause gynecomastia as a side effect?**
- A) Digoxin
  - B) Amiodarone
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Digoxin
7. **Which drug is known to cause a feeling of warmth and redness of the face?**
- A) Adenosine
  - B) Amiodarone
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Adenosine
8. **Which drug can cause hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism due to its iodine content?**
- A) Amiodarone
  - B) Sotalol
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Amiodarone
9. **Which drug is associated with CNS effects such as slurred speech and dizziness?**
- A) Quinidine
  - B) Procainamide
  - C) Lidocaine

- D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** C) Lidocaine
10. **Which drug can cause a lupus-like syndrome and pleuritis?**
- A) Quinidine
  - B) Procainamide
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** B) Procainamide
11. **Which drug can cause ventricular tachycardia in the presence of ischemic heart disease?**
- A) Quinidine
  - B) Procainamide
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** D) Flecainide
12. **Which drug can cause peripheral neuropathy due to its long half-life?**
- A) Amiodarone
  - B) Sotalol
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Amiodarone
13. **Which drug can cause a syndrome of headache, dizziness, and tinnitus known as cinchonism?**
- A) Quinidine
  - B) Procainamide
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Quinidine
14. **Which drug can cause lung fibrosis as a side effect?**
- A) Amiodarone
  - B) Sotalol
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Amiodarone
15. **Which drug can cause liver damage due to its long half-life?**
- A) Amiodarone
  - B) Sotalol
  - C) Lidocaine
  - D) Flecainide
  - **Answer:** A) Amiodarone
16. **Which drug can cause ventricular tachycardia in the presence of ischemic heart disease?**
- A) Quinidine
  - B) Procainamide
  - C) Lidocaine

- D) Propafenone
- **Answer:** D) Propafenone

17. **Which drug can cause peripheral neuropathy due to its long half-life?**

- A) Amiodarone
- B) Sotalol
- C) Lidocaine
- D) Flecainide
- **Answer:** A) Amiodarone

18. **Which of the following drugs is a beta-blocker used for AV nodal dependent atrial arrhythmias?**

- A) Verapamil
- B) Amiodarone
- C) Metoprolol
- D) Lidocaine

**Answer:** C) Metoprolol

19. **Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome due to its action on the AV node?**

- A) Digoxin
- B) Flecainide
- C) Lidocaine
- D) Amiodarone

**Answer:** A) Digoxin

20. **Which of the following drugs is classified as a Class III antiarrhythmic agent?**

- A) Quinidine
- B) Lidocaine
- C) Amiodarone
- D) Metoprolol

**Answer:** C) Amiodarone

21. **Which of the following drugs is a Class IA antiarrhythmic agent?**

- A) Lidocaine
- B) Quinidine
- C) Flecainide
- D) Metoprolol

**Answer:** B) Quinidine

22. **Which of the following drugs belongs to Class IB antiarrhythmic agents?**

- A) Procainamide
- B) Amiodarone
- C) Lidocaine
- D) Propranolol

**Answer:** C) Lidocaine

23. **Which of the following drugs is a Class IC antiarrhythmic agent?**

- A) Flecainide
- B) Digoxin
- C) Atenolol
- D) Verapamil

**Answer:** A) Flecainide

24. **Which of the following drugs is used as a Class II antiarrhythmic agent and works by increasing vagal tone?**

- A) Digoxin
- B) Amiodarone
- C) Lidocaine
- D) Quinidine

**Answer:** A) Digoxin

25. **Which of the following drugs is known to have teratogenic effects?**

- A) Metoprolol
- B) Flecainide
- C) Lidocaine
- D) Amiodarone

**Answer:** B) Flecainide

26. **Which of the following drugs can cause shortness of breath as a side effect?**

- A) Metoprolol
- B) Flecainide
- C) Propafenone
- D) Digoxin

**Answer:** C) Propafenone

الخوف على ذريّتك من فتن الدُنيا يدفعك إلى إصلاح نفسك أولاً ! لأن من آثار  
صلاح المرء حفظ الله عزّ وجلّ للأولاد والذُرّيّة.  
قال سعيد بن المسيّب لابنه ذات يوم: ” لأزیدن في صلاتي لأجلك يا بُنيّ رجاء أن  
أحفظ فيك “ ، ثم تلا قوله تعالى { وَكَانَ أَبُوهُمَا صَالِحًا }  
اللهم إنّنا نسألك الهداية والمغفرة والذرية الصالحة.

**CREDITS TO:**

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**ABDULLAH ABU RUMMAN**

كل التوفيق لكم.

