



Past papers & Test bank

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- Subject: **pharma**



● Only cause of schizophrenia

- A. Too much Dopamine
- B. Too much serotonin
- C. Too much NE

● Which of the following drug is used in refractory psychosis?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Chlorpromazine
- C. Haloperidol

Ex:

Clozapine is an atypical antipsychotic that is specifically used for refractory (treatment-resistant) psychosis, meaning it is prescribed when other antipsychotics (like chlorpromazine or haloperidol) fail to control symptoms of schizophrenia or psychosis.

● Which of the following drug is correctly matched with its side effect?

- A. Lithium - diabetes insipidus
- B. Olanzapine-Agranulocytosis

● an anesthesiologist wants to use a fast anesthetic with shortfast induction time Which of the following is a suitable option:

- A-nitrous oxide
- B-propofol

● What is the FOURTH most significant cause of suffering and disability worldwide according to the World Health Organization?

- A. depression
- B. Anxiety
- C. Diabetes
- D. Cancer

● Drug for depressed patients with sleep difficulties?

- A) Fluoxetine
- B) Sertraline
- C) Trazodone
- D) Citalopram
- E) Escitalopram

● Which neurotransmitters are primarily involved in depression?

- A) Dopamine, Norepinephrine, Serotonin
- B) Acetylcholine, Glutamate, GABA
- C) Histamine, Serotonin, Dopamine
- D) Epinephrine, Oxytocin, GABA

● best choice of drugs for Parkinson's patients::
Levodopa/carbidopa

AAABACA





Which neurotransmitter is linked to alertness, observance, daydreaming, heart/BP rates, and stress?

- A. Norepinephrine
- B. Dopamine
- C. Serotonin
- D. Endorphins

Which neurotransmitter is associated with attention, pleasure, emotions, reward, motivation, and movement?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Serotonin
- C. Norepinephrine
- D. Acetylcholine

What is a common cognitive symptom of depression?

- A. Thoughts of hopelessness
- B. Feeling sad
- C. Decreased libido
- D. Sleep changes

According to the monoamine hypothesis of depression, what deficiency is related to depression?

- A. Cortical and limbic serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine
- B. Acetylcholine and GABA
- C. Glutamate and endorphins
- D. Oxytocin and vasopressin

Which receptors are blocked by Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) resulting in side effects like dry mouth and constipation?

- A. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- B. Alpha-adrenoceptors
- C. Histamine (H1) receptors
- D. Serotonin receptors

What is a common side effect of SSRIs that affects over 30% of individuals taking them?

- A. Sexual dysfunction
- B. Blurred vision
- C. Dry mouth
- D. Constipation

What is the primary effect of a drop in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels associated with depression?

- A. Loss of neurotrophic support
- B. Increased neuronal growth
- C. Enhanced cognitive function
- D. Reduced stress levels

What is the approximate incidence of SSRI/SNRI discontinuation syndrome in adults who have been treated for at least 6 weeks?

- A. 20 - 40%
- B. 10 - 20%
- C. 50 - 60%
- D. 5 -10%



Which property of Paroxetine makes it suitable for offering initial relief from anxiety and insomnia?

- A. Sedating properties (dose at night)**
- B. Stimulating properties (dose in the morning)**
- C. Fast-acting properties**
- D. Long-lasting effects**



What is a common clinical use of Mirtazapine in patients with depression?

- A. Improving appetite**
- B. Enhancing memory**
- C. Treating insomnia**
- D. Reducing anxiety**

What is a common use of low doses of trazodone?

- A. Treating hypertension**
- B. Managing insomnia**
- C. Reducing cholesterol levels**
- D. Improving memory**

What is a notable characteristic of Bupropion compared to other antidepressants?

- A. Causes weight gain**
- B. Induces mania**
- C. Treats anxiety effectively**
- D. Does not cause sedation**

When is it advisable to give an antidepressant life-long to a patient?

- A. After one episode of major depression**
- B. After experiencing anxiety symptoms**
- C. After two episodes of major depression**
- D. After insomnia persists for a month**

What is a common side effect associated with MAO inhibitors?

- A. Weight loss**
- B. Hypotension**
- C. Insomnia**
- D. Edema**

Which atypical anti-psychotic is approved for short-term use in acute mania?

- A. Clozapine**
- B. Risperidone**
- C. Olanzapine**
- D. Aripiprazole**

Which anti-psychotic is more anti-depressant than anti-psychotic?

- A. Clozapine**
- B. Risperidone**
- C. Olanzapine**
- D. Aripiprazole**





What are common symptoms of withdrawal-like syndrome?

- A. Nausea and vomiting
- B. Insomnia and headache
- C. Nausea, vomiting, insomnia, and headache
- D. Headache and insomnia

Which category of antipsychotic drugs includes haloperidol and droperidol?

- A. Phenothiazines
- B. Thioxanthenes
- C. Butyrophenones
- D. Atypical antipsychotics

What is a distinguishing factor between 'typical' and 'atypical' antipsychotic drugs?

- A. Incidence of extrapyramidal side-effects
- B. Efficacy in treatment-resistant patients
- C. Efficacy against positive symptoms
- D. Incidence of sedation

How are symptoms of acute dystonia treated?

- A. Antiparkinsonian agents
- B. Antidepressants
- C. Antianxiety medications
- D. Antipsychotic drugs

Which antipsychotic drug is described as having very low extrapyramidal side effects?

- A. Risperidone
- B. Clozapine
- C. Olanzapine
- D. Sulpiride

What is a common motor effect associated with antipsychotic drugs?

- A. Bradykinesia
- B. Tremors
- C. Seizures
- D. Anxiety

Which antipsychotic is described as a partial agonist at the D2 receptor?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Risperidone
- C. Aripiprazole
- D. Quetiapine

According to the information, which antipsychotic has affinity for muscarinic, α_1 adrenergic, serotonin, and histamine receptors?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Risperidone
- C. Aripiprazole
- D. Quetiapine



Which antipsychotic is argued not to cause weight gain based on the provided information?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Risperidone
- C. Olanzapine
- D. Ziprasidone

Which antipsychotic drug is one of the most prescribed in Jordan?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Olanzapine
- C. Risperidone
- D. Aripiprazole

Which antipsychotic is associated with feeling dizzy and weight gain?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Risperidone
- C. Olanzapine
- D. Aripiprazole

Which antipsychotic is mentioned to have few extrapyramidal side effects?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Risperidone
- C. Olanzapine
- D. Aripiprazole

Which medication is regarded as a second-line treatment for mania, superior to lithium for rapid-cycling?

- A. Valproic Acid
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Lamotrigine
- D. Atypical Anti-psychotics

What is a common side effect of Carbamazepine:

- A. Dizziness
- B. Tremor
- C. Ataxia
- D. rash

Which medication is effective for the treatment of acute manic episodes of bipolar disorder in adults?

- A. Valproic Acid
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Lamotrigine
- D. Aripiprazole

What is NOT a reported side effect of Lamotrigine?

- A. Sedation
- B. Tremor
- C. Headache
- D. Rash



What is one of the symptoms of lithium toxicity?

- A. Enlarged thyroid**
- B. Decreased heart rate**
- C. Improved memory**
- D. Reduced appetite**

A✓

What is a reason why taking lithium during pregnancy is not advised?

- A. It affects fetal heart development**
- B. It improves fetal brain development**
- C. It reduces the risk of birth defects**
- D. It enhances maternal health**

A✓

Why might alternative agents for treatment need to be considered if Lithium doesn't work?

- A. 40% of Bipolars are resistant to lithium or experience side effects**
- B. Lithium is always effective**
- C. Lithium has no side effects**
- D. Lithium works for everyone**

A✓

Which medication is best for rapid-cycling and acute mania?

- A. Valproic Acid**
- B. Carbamazepine**
- C. Lamotrigine**
- D. Atypical Anti-psychotics**

A✓

What is one of the potential effects of lithium on nerve membranes and intracellular systems?

- A. Stabilizing neurons with associated multiple gene expression changes**
- B. Causing muscle spasms**
- C. Increasing blood pressure**
- D. Enhancing vision**

A✓

Which of the following is the first-line treatment for depression?

- A) Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)**
- B) Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)**
- C) Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)**
- D) Bupropion**

Answer: B) Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)

4. Which of the following antidepressant classes works by inhibiting serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake?

- A) SSRIs**
- B) SNRIs**
- C) MAOIs**
- D) TCAs**

Answer: B) SNRIs





1. What is the primary neurotransmitter involved in schizophrenia?

- A) Serotonin
- B) Dopamine
- C) Acetylcholine
- D) Glutamate

Answer: B) Dopamine

2. At what age does schizophrenia most commonly manifest in males?

- A) 15 years
- B) 21 years
- C) 28 years
- D) 35 years

Answer: B) 21 years

3. Which of the following is NOT a positive symptom of schizophrenia?

- A) Hallucinations
- B) Delusions
- C) Anhedonia
- D) Disorganized thought

Answer: C) Anhedonia (this is a negative symptom)

4. Which antipsychotic drug is most associated with agranulocytosis?


- A) Risperidone
- B) Olanzapine
- C) Clozapine
- D) Haloperidol

Answer: C) Clozapine

5. What is the key difference between first-generation and second-generation antipsychotics?

- A) First-generation drugs primarily block serotonin, while second-generation drugs block dopamine.
- B) First-generation drugs mainly target D2 receptors, while second-generation drugs also target 5-HT2A receptors.
- C) First-generation drugs are more effective for negative symptoms than second-generation drugs.
- D) Second-generation drugs cause more extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) than first-generation drugs.


Answer: B) First-generation drugs mainly target D2 receptors, while second-generation drugs also target 5-HT2A receptors.



6. Which of the following is a side effect of Risperidone?

- A) Severe weight gain
- B) Agranulocytosis
- C) Increased prolactin levels leading to gynecomastia
- D) Liver toxicity


Answer: C) Increased prolactin levels leading to gynecomastia



7. What happens if antipsychotic medication is discontinued suddenly?

- A) The patient experiences improved symptoms.
- B) The patient is cured of schizophrenia.
- C) There is a risk of relapse and withdrawal symptoms.
- D) The medication remains effective in the body for months.

Answer: C) There is a risk of relapse and withdrawal symptoms.



8. Which of the following drugs is known for the highest weight gain risk?

- A) Ziprasidone
- B) Quetiapine
- C) Olanzapine
- D) Haloperidol

Answer: C) Olanzapine



9. What is the key characteristic of tardive dyskinesia?

- A) Sudden muscle spasms
- B) Oral-facial involuntary movements
- C) Increased motivation
- D) Increased serotonin levels

Answer: B) Oral-facial involuntary movements



10. What distinguishes schizophrenia from bipolar disorder?

- A) Schizophrenia is characterized by cycling mood episodes, while bipolar disorder is continuous.
- B) Schizophrenia is continuous, while bipolar disorder has mood cycles.
- C) Schizophrenia is only caused by genetic factors, while bipolar disorder is only environmental.
- D) Schizophrenia is curable, while bipolar disorder is lifelong.

Answer: B) Schizophrenia is continuous, while bipolar disorder has mood cycles.



The Monoamine Hypothesis suggests that depression is caused by a deficiency of which neurotransmitters?

- A) Dopamine, Norepinephrine, Serotonin
- B) Glutamate, Acetylcholine, Histamine
- C) Oxytocin, Melatonin, Endorphins
- D) Epinephrine, GABA, Glycine

Answer: A) Dopamine, Norepinephrine, Serotonin

What is one of the key weaknesses of the Monoamine Hypothesis?

- A) The theory does not explain the effectiveness of antidepressants
- B) Antidepressants increase neurotransmitter levels immediately, but clinical effects take weeks
- C) It only applies to older adults with depression
- D) It does not involve serotonin at all

Answer: B) Antidepressants increase neurotransmitter levels immediately, but clinical effects take weeks

Which antidepressant class is used for atypical depression when other medications fail?

- A) SSRIs
- B) SNRIs
- C) MAOIs
- D) TCAs

Answer: C) MAOIs

Which antidepressant has the highest risk of causing anticholinergic side effects such as dry mouth, constipation, and blurred vision?

- A) Fluoxetine
- B) Amitriptyline
- C) Venlafaxine
- D) Sertraline

Answer: B) Amitriptyline

Which of the following is TRUE regarding placebo effects in depression treatment?

- A) Placebos have no effect compared to antidepressants
- B) The placebo effect accounts for about 50% of antidepressant efficacy
- C) The placebo effect only works in mild depression
- D) Placebos work better than all antidepressants

Answer: B) The placebo effect accounts for about 50% of antidepressant efficacy

Which of the following drugs is NOT an SSRI?

- A) Sertraline
- B) Citalopram
- C) Bupropion
- D) Fluoxetine

Answer: C) Bupropion



Which serotonin receptor subtypes are primarily inhibitory?

- A) 5-HT1 and 5-HT5
- B) 5-HT2 and 5-HT3
- C) 5-HT4 and 5-HT7
- D) 5-HT6 and 5-HT7

Answer: A) 5-HT1 and 5-HT5

What is the primary concern when combining two SSRIs?

- A) Increased risk of serotonin syndrome
- B) Decreased effectiveness
- C) Increased weight gain
- D) Excessive dopamine stimulation

Answer: A) Increased risk of serotonin syndrome

Which side effect is most commonly associated with SSRIs?

- A) Hypertension
- B) Sexual dysfunction
- C) Increased appetite
- D) Liver toxicity

Answer: B) Sexual dysfunction

Which antidepressant class has a significant interaction with tyramine-containing foods, potentially leading to a hypertensive crisis?

- A) SSRIs
- B) MAOIs
- C) SNRIs
- D) TCAs

Answer: B) MAOIs

The Neurotrophic Hypothesis of Depression suggests that depression is linked to a decrease in which of the following?

- A) Dopamine levels
- B) Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)
- C) Acetylcholine function
- D) GABA receptors

Answer: B) Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)



1. Which of the following is a centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxant?

- A. Dantrolene
- B. Botulinum toxin
- C. Baclofen
- D. Succinylcholine

Answer: C. Baclofen

2. What is the mechanism of action of Dantrolene?

- A. GABA-A receptor agonist
- B. Alpha-2 adrenergic agonist
- C. Inhibits ryanodine receptors in muscle cells
- D. Blocks acetylcholine release

Answer: C. Inhibits ryanodine receptors in muscle cells

3. Which of the following is used in the treatment of malignant hyperthermia?

- A. Diazepam
- B. Cyclobenzaprine
- C. Botulinum toxin
- D. Dantrolene

Answer: D. Dantrolene

4. What is the main action of botulinum toxin at the neuromuscular junction?

- A. Stimulates Ach release
- B. Blocks Ach binding to nicotinic receptors
- C. Prevents Ach release
- D. Enhances chloride influx into neurons

Answer: C. Prevents Ach release

5. Which of the following drugs is a GABA-B agonist?

- A. Baclofen
- B. Diazepam
- C. Tizanidine
- D. Cyclobenzaprine

Answer: A. Baclofen

6. What type of receptor does Tizanidine act on?

- A. GABA-A
- B. Nicotinic
- C. Alpha-2 adrenergic
- D. Beta-2 adrenergic

Answer: C. Alpha-2 adrenergic

7. What neurotransmitter is primarily affected by neuromuscular blockers?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Glutamate
- C. Acetylcholine
- D. GABA

Answer: C. Acetylcholine

8. Succinylcholine is best described as:

- A. A cholinesterase inhibitor
- B. A depolarizing neuromuscular blocker
- C. A GABA-A agonist
- D. A peripheral alpha-adrenergic blocker

Answer: B. A depolarizing neuromuscular blocker

9. Which of the following is NOT a centrally acting muscle relaxant?

- A. Baclofen
- B. Tizanidine
- C. Diazepam
- D. Botulinum toxin

Answer: D. Botulinum toxin

10. Which drug increases chloride influx and inhibits glutamate release to relax muscles?

- A. Diazepam
- B. Dantrolene
- C. Cyclobenzaprine
- D. Baclofen

Answer: A. Diazepam

11. Cyclobenzaprine is structurally similar to which drug class?

- A. Benzodiazepines
- B. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCA)
- C. MAO inhibitors
- D. SSRIs

Answer: B. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCA)

12. What is the role of CNS stimulants as mentioned in the document?

- A. Increase muscle rigidity
- B. Enhance brain activity and increase alertness
- C. Decrease neurotransmitter release
- D. Cause sedation

Answer: B. Enhance brain activity and increase alertness

13. Which drug works by preventing Ach from binding to nicotinic receptors without affecting Na⁺ channels?

- A. Botulinum toxin
- B. Succinylcholine
- C. Dantrolene
- D. Baclofen

Answer: B. Succinylcholine

14. Which statement best describes neuromuscular blockers?

- A. They only act centrally to reduce pain
- B. They increase glutamate release at the synapse
- C. They work at the neuromuscular junction to block Ach
- D. They inhibit dopamine release

Answer: C. They work at the neuromuscular junction to block Ach

15. In which condition is the inhibition of ryanodine receptors particularly useful?

- A. Parkinson's disease
- B. Epilepsy
- C. Malignant hyperthermia
- D. Muscle dystrophy

Answer: C. Malignant hyperthermia

16. Which of the following describes phase I block of succinylcholine?

- A. Desensitization of receptors without depolarization
- B. Depolarization followed by muscle relaxation
- C. Inhibition of cholinesterase enzymes
- D. Direct GABA receptor activation

Answer: B. Depolarization followed by muscle relaxation

17. Which relaxant has dual phases in its mechanism of action?

- A. Botulinum toxin
- B. Diazepam
- C. Succinylcholine
- D. Tizanidine

Answer: C. Succinylcholine

18. What type of ions are involved in succinylcholine's mechanism at the neuromuscular junction?

- A. Ca^{2+} and Cl^-
- B. Na^+ and K^+
- C. Mg^{2+} and Cl^-
- D. Na^+ and Ca^{2+}

Answer: B. Na^+ and K^+

19. Which centrally acting relaxant is a GABA-A agonist?

- A. Baclofen
- B. Diazepam
- C. Cyclobenzaprine
- D. Tizanidine

Answer: B. Diazepam

20. Botulinum toxin is used therapeutically to:

- A. Activate nicotinic receptors
- B. Stimulate GABA release
- C. Cause Ach accumulation
- D. Prevent muscle contraction

Answer: D. Prevent muscle contraction

1. What medical conditions are commonly treated with amphetamines?

- A. Depression and anxiety
- B. Schizophrenia and epilepsy
- C. ADHD and narcolepsy
- D. Insomnia and Parkinson's disease

Answer: C. ADHD and narcolepsy

2. Narcolepsy primarily affects which part of the sleep cycle?

- A. Light sleep
- B. Deep sleep
- C. REM sleep
- D. Sleep onset

Answer: C. REM sleep

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the pentad symptoms of narcolepsy?

- A. Excessive daytime sleepiness
- B. Sleep-related hallucinations
- C. Muscle hypertrophy
- D. Sleep paralysis

Answer: C. Muscle hypertrophy

4. What best describes cataplexy?

- A. A chronic inflammation of muscles
- B. Loss of muscle tone and rigidity triggered by emotions
- C. Continuous movement during sleep
- D. Increased pain sensation during sleep

Answer: B. Loss of muscle tone and rigidity triggered by emotions

5. What is a possible use of low-dose amphetamines in elderly patients?

- A. To treat insomnia
- B. To relieve joint pain
- C. As cognitive enhancers
- D. To increase appetite

Answer: C. As cognitive enhancers

6. Which of the following is TRUE about narcolepsy?

- A. It increases alertness during the day
- B. It enhances REM sleep quality
- C. It causes disturbed nocturnal sleep
- D. It improves motor coordination

Answer: C. It causes disturbed nocturnal sleep

What is a classic visual symptom of methanol intoxication?

- A. Night blindness
- B. Double vision
- C. Snowflake-like vision
- D. Flashing lights

Answer: C. Snowflake-like vision

Question 1: What is the primary pathophysiological feature of Parkinson's disease?

- A) Accumulation of amyloid-beta plaques
- B) Progressive loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra
- C) Hyperphosphorylation of tau protein
- D) Increased acetylcholine levels

Answer: B) Progressive loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra

Question 2: Which drug combination is commonly used as a first-line treatment for Parkinson's disease?

- A) Donepezil + Rivastigmine
- B) Levodopa + Carbidopa
- C) Memantine + Aducanumab
- D) Selegiline + Entacapone

Answer: B) Levodopa + Carbidopa

Question 3: Which of the following is a non-motor symptom of Parkinson's disease?

- A) Bradykinesia
- B) Tremor
- C) Depression
- D) Rigidity

Answer: C) Depression

Question 4: Which class of drugs is used to inhibit MAO-B in Parkinson's disease?

- A) Cholinesterase inhibitors
- B) NMDA receptor antagonists
- C) Dopamine agonists
- D) Selegiline, Rasagiline

Answer: D) Selegiline, Rasagiline

Question 5: What is a hallmark pathological feature of Alzheimer's disease?

- A) Accumulation of Lewy bodies**
- B) Neurofibrillary tangles (tau protein hyperphosphorylation)**
- C) Decreased dopamine levels in basal ganglia**
- D) Increased glutamate activity**

Answer: B) Neurofibrillary tangles (tau protein hyperphosphorylation)

Question 6: Which drug is an NMDA receptor antagonist used in Alzheimer's disease?

- A) Memantine**
- B) Donepezil**
- C) Rivastigmine**
- D) Galantamine**

Answer: A) Memantine

Question 7: What is the primary mechanism of action for cholinesterase inhibitors in Alzheimer's disease?

- A) Increase dopamine levels in the brain**
- B) Block NMDA receptors to reduce excitotoxicity**
- C) Prevent breakdown of acetylcholine to enhance cholinergic transmission**
- D) Reduce amyloid-beta plaque accumulation**

Answer: C) Prevent breakdown of acetylcholine to enhance cholinergic transmission

Question 8: Which emerging therapy targets amyloid-beta plaques in Alzheimer's disease?

- A) Levodopa**
- B) Aducanumab and Lecanemab**
- C) Memantine and Galantamine**
- D) Anticholinergics**

Answer: B) Aducanumab and Lecanemab

Question 9: What is a common adverse effect associated with Levodopa therapy?

- A) GI distress and bradycardia**
- B) Dyskinesia and orthostatic hypotension**
- C) Confusion and dizziness**
- D) Impulse control disorders**

Answer: B) Dyskinesia and orthostatic hypotension

Question 10: Which type of drug interaction should be monitored when using cholinesterase inhibitors?

- A) Antipsychotics, antihypertensives, anticholinergics**
- B) Dopamine agonists and MAO-B inhibitors**
- C) NMDA receptor antagonists and COMT inhibitors**
- D) Stem cell-based treatments**

Answer: A) Antipsychotics, antihypertensives, anticholinergics

Which of the following is the primary mechanism of action for most local anesthetics?

- (a) Non-specifically stabilizing the nerve membrane.**
- (b) Specifically plugging Na⁺ channels.**
- (c) Increasing Na⁺ conductance.**
- (d) Decreasing K⁺ conductance.**

Answer: (b)

What is the purpose of adding adrenaline to local anesthetics?

- (a) To decrease the duration of action.**
- (b) To constrict blood vessels and prolong the duration of action.**
- (c) To increase systemic absorption.**
- (d) To increase Na⁺ conductance.**

Answer: (b)

Which chemical group determines if a local anesthetic is short-acting or long-acting?

- (a) Aromatic ring**
- (b) Ionizable amino group**
- (c) Connecting group (ester or amide)**
- (d) All of the above**

Answer: (c)

Why might local anesthetics be less effective in inflamed tissues?

- (a) The pH is higher, causing more of the drug to be in the unionized form.**
- (b) The pH is lower, causing more of the drug to be in the ionized form.**
- (c) The drug is metabolized faster in inflamed tissues.**
- (d) There is increased blood flow, washing away the anesthetic.**

Answer: (b)

What is a major side effect of spinal and epidural anesthesia?

- (a) Hypertension**
- (b) Bradycardia**
- (c) Hypotension**
- (d) Tachycardia**

Answer: (c)

Which of the following statements is true regarding ester-containing local anesthetics?

- (a) They are long-acting due to slow metabolism.
- (b) They are short-acting because esterases in the body metabolize them quickly.
- (c) They do not require an aromatic ring for penetration.
- (d) They are not water-soluble and cannot be injected.

Answer: (b)

What two factors primarily control the duration of action (DOA) of local anesthetics?

- (a) Lipid solubility and water solubility
- (b) Protein binding and the presence of a nitrogen end
- (c) Lipid solubility/penetration and protein binding
- (d) Aromatic ring size and ionization state

Answer: (c)

In an inflamed or hypoxic area with lowered pH, what happens to local anesthetics?

- (a) They become more unionized, enhancing their effect.
- (b) They become more ionized, reducing their effectiveness.
- (c) Their penetration increases due to increased permeability.
- (d) They are metabolized more slowly.

Answer: (b)

Why is a vasoconstrictor like epinephrine often added to local anesthetics?

- (a) To decrease the duration of action.
- (b) To increase systemic absorption.
- (c) To increase the risk of hypotension.
- (d) To increase the duration of action and reduce systemic effects.

D**

Which of the following local anesthetics is associated with causing methemoglobinemia?

- (a) Lidocaine
- (b) Bupivacaine
- (c) Procaine
- (d) Prilocaine

Answer: (d)

What is a major side effect of spinal and epidural anesthesia?

- (a) Hypertension**
- (b) Tachycardia**
- (c) Hypotension**
- (d) Bradycardia**

Answer: (c)

What is the primary reason for using a coloring system on local anesthetic cartridges?

- (a) To indicate the expiration date**
- (b) To differentiate the trade names**
- (c) To identify the correct anesthetic formulation and epinephrine concentration**
- (d) To indicate the pH level of the solution**

Answer: (c)

How does inflammation reduce the effectiveness of local anesthetics?

- (a) By increasing the proportion of unionized anesthetic.**
- (b) By increasing the local pH.**
- (c) By increasing the proportion of anesthetic in a charged form that cannot permeate the nerve membrane.**
- (d) By increasing blood flow to the area.**

Answer: (c)

which of the following agent is preferring to be used in terminating status epilepticus?

- A) Flumazinel**
- B) Gabapentin**
- C) Diazepam**
- D) Hydromorphone**
- E) Tramadol**

ANSWER : C

patient with Alzahimeres experiencing wearing off syndrome which of he following medications can be used ?

- a) increasing dopamine**
- b) anti-cholinesterase**
- c) Anticholinergic drugs**

B**

an anesthesiologist wants to use a fast anesthetic with shortfast induction time Which of the following is a suitable option:

A-nitrous oxide

B-propofol

B**

a young woman had a dental procedure to extract a molar, which of the following is the local anesthetic used by the dentist

a) nitrous oxide

b) propofol

c) Marcaine

C**

Patient suffering from Catalepsy, the drug of choice is

Ans: dextroamphythamine

patient suffering from epilepsy and not responsive to the current traditional medications, which of the following drugs can be used in this case :

A- Cl-channel blocker

B- GABA reuptake inhibitors

C- GABA antagonists

D- glutamate agonists

B**

best choice of drugs for Parkinson's patients

Answer : Levodopa/carbidopa

Orthostatic hypotension is a side effect of?

A. Bupropion

B. Amitriptyline

C. Phenezine

D. Mirtazapine

E. None of the above

Answer: B

Which of the following drugs is used to improve cognitive function in patients with

Alzheimer's disease

Answer: Rivastigmine, Galantamine & Donepezil

