

- (1) Which of the following drugs causes a slight increase in systolic blood pressure and a decrease in diastolic pressure ?
- (A) Bethanechol
  - (B) Epinephrine
  - (C) Isoproterenol
  - (D) Methacholine
- (2) one of the following is a prodrug , that is enzymatically hydrolyzed to metabolites used to treat orthostatic hypotension :
- (A) Phenylephrine
  - (B) Methoxamine
  - (C) Midodrine
  - (D) Clonidine
- (3) Which of the following drugs is an  $\alpha$ -agonist used for sedation of intubated patients ?
- (A) Dexmedetomidine
  - (B) Guanfacine
  - (C) Methyldopa
  - (D) Oxymetazoline
- (4) which one of the following drugs is used mainly for cardiac shock?
- (A) Isoproterenol
  - (B) Phentolamine
  - (C) Yohimbine
  - (D) Dobutamine
- (5) which one of the following drugs is a beta agonist drug used to suppress premature labor ?
- (A) salbutamol
  - (B) Isoproterenol
  - (C) ritodrine
  - (D) Amphetamine
- (6) Which one of the following drugs is a psychostimulant that increases interstitial norepinephrine and dopamine , while decreasing (GABA) levels ?
- (A) Methylphenidate
  - (B) Modafinil
  - (C) Amphetamine
  - (D) Atropine

(7) Which one of the following drugs is used to treat cardiac block ?

- (A) albuterol
- (B) isoproterenol
- (C) methoxamine
- (D) oxymetazoline

(8) one of the following drugs decreases the intraocular pressure :

- (A) Atropine
- (B) Apraclonidine
- (C) Albuterol
- (D) terbutaline

(9) Which one of the following drugs may cause severe tachycardia and arrhythmia (as side effects)?

- (A) atenolol
- (B) propranolol
- (C) yohimbine
- (D) phentolamine

(10) Which one of the following drugs is a nonselective beta blocker used in treating hypertension and congestive heart failure?

- (A) bisoprolol
- (B) Carvedilol
- (C) Metoprolol
- (D) Atenolol

(11) Which one of the following drugs is a ganglionic blocker that was developed to improve absorption from the GIT ?

- (A) Tetraethylammonium
- (B) Hexamethonium
- (C) Mecamylamine
- (D) Trimethaphan

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11
C	C	A	D	C	B	B	B	D	B	C

(1) dry mouth, sandy eyes, hallucinations, tachycardia, cycloplegia are signs of poisoning with which of the following drugs?

- (A) Atropine
- (B) Cocaine
- (C) parathion
- (D) malathion

(2) Which one of the following drugs is contraindicated for glaucoma ?

- (A) epinephrine
- (B) Bethanechol
- (C) tropicamide
- (D) Timolol

(3) the following statement is wrong about ephedrine :

- (A) Displaces stored catecholamines from nerve endings
- (B) inhibits catecholamine release
- (C) Sometimes used for narcolepsy
- (D) may causes hypertension

(4) which of the following is common between epinephrine and norepinephrine:

- (A) both have the same effect on  $\beta$  2 receptors
- (B) both increase diastolic and systolic blood pressure
- (C) both increase systolic blood pressure
- (D) both increase diastolic blood pressure

(5) which one of the following is less marked for prazosin than phentolamine?

- (A) selectivity of for the postsynaptic alpha-receptor
- (B) effectiveness in treating Orthostatic hypotension
- (C) reflex tachycardia
- (D) duration of action

(6) Which one of the following drugs is used to improve perfusion to the kidney in situations of oliguria ?

- (A) epinephrine
- (B) dobutamin
- (C) dopamine
- (D) norepinephrine

- (7) Which one of the following drugs is used in the case of difficult breathing and narrow airways ?  
 (A) albuterol  
 (B) Dobutamine  
 (C) Amphetamine  
 (D) Cocaine
- (8) Which one of the following is a nonspecific beta blocker ?  
 (A) bisoprolol  
 (B) Nebivolol  
 (C) propranolol  
 (D) Esmolol
- (9) Which one of the following is wrong about carvedilol ?  
 (A) have combined  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -blocking actions  
 (B) used to treat Hypertension  
 (C) used to treat acute heart failure  
 (D) can be given orally
- (10) one of the following is not a pharmaceutical action of beta blockers :  
 (A) bronchodilation  
 (B) decreasing cardiac output  
 (C) decreasing contractility  
 (D) local anesthetic action
- (11) Which one of the following drugs is an ultra short acting beta blocker ?  
 (A) Esmolol  
 (B) Bisoprolol  
 (C) Nepivolol  
 (D) Metoprolol

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11
A.	C.	B.	C.	C.	C.	A.	C.	C.	A.	A

(1) Which one of the following is not affected by the compensatory baroreflex activation :

- A. The inotropic action
- B. The chronotropic action
- C. The positive dromotropic action
- D. The cardiac output
- E. The refractory period

(2) High IV infusion rate of dopamine may cause all the following effects; EXCEPT

- A. Vasodilation of renal vessels
- B. Vasoconstriction effect
- C. Positive dromotropic effect
- D. Positive chronotropic effect
- E. Positive Inotropic effect

(3) The drug used to produce sedation in initially intubated and mechanically ventilated-patients during treatment in an intensive care setting, is :

- A. Clonidine
- B. Guanfacine
- C. Dexmedetomidine
- D. Atomoxetine
- E. Oxymetazoline

(4) the D1-receptor agonist used in the IV treatment of severe hypertension is:

- A. Terbutaline
- B. Dobutamine
- C. Methyldopa
- D. Methoxamine
- E. Fenoldopam

(5) When taken in large doses, one of the following vasoconstrictor drugs, may cause hypotension, because of a central clonidine-like effect. The drug is:

- A. Methoxamine
- B. Guanfacine
- C. Oxymetazoline
- D. Phenylephrine
- E. Pseudoephedrine

(6) A nonselective beta blocker/alpha-1 blocker and a calcium channel blocker, is:

- A. Labetalol
- B. Carvedilol
- C. Nebivolol
- D. Bisoprolol
- E. Metoprolol

(7) Which of these drug prevent of premature labor

- A. Ritodrine
- B. Terbutalin
- C. salbutanol

(8) which of these muscles Contains only cholinergic receptors :

- A. cardiac muscles
- B. ciliary muscles
- C. smooth muscles

(9) Which one of the following drugs has been used extensively in patients with thyroid storm ?

- A. Timolol
- B. Propranolol
- C. Mecamylamin

(10) the drug that used for the treatment of narcolepsy is:

- A. Methamphetamine
- B. Methylphenidate
- C. Tyramine
- D. Modafinil

(11) which one of the following is Occasionally used in the treatment of hypertensive emergencies and in producing hypotension in neurosurgery to reduce bleeding in the operative field :

- A. Tetraethylammonium
- B. Mecamylamine
- C. Trimethaphan
- D. Decamethonium

(12) The beta blocker with the least effect on carbohydrate metabolism, is:

- A. Sotalol
- B. Timolol
- C. Propranolol
- D. Nebivolol

(13) The beta blocker that is not expected to cause an acute increase in total peripheral resistance is:

- A. Propranolol
- B. Atenolol
- C. Labetalol
- D. Bisoprolol

(14) The beta blocker that is less likely to cause bradycardia, is :

- A. Pindolol
- B. Carvedilol
- C. Timolol
- D. Sotalol

(15) The rate limiting step in the biosynthesis of NE is the:

- A. transport of tyrosine across the neuronal membrane
- B. hydroxylation of tyrosine
- C. decarboxylation of DOPA
- D. hydroxylation of DOPA into dopamine

(16) The muscarinic receptors on airway passages that promote bronchoconstriction are :

- A. M1 receptors
- B. M2 receptors
- C. M3 receptors
- D. M4 receptors

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
A.	A.	C.	E.	C.	B.	A.	B.	B.	D.	C.	D.	C.	C.	B.	C

1. Which of these drug used for treatment Nasal decongestant and Available over the counter?

- A) Pseudoephedrine
- B) phenylphrine .
- C) Guanfacine.
- D) methoxamine.

A

2. The best Drug that prevent synechia is ?

- A) Phenylephrine
- B) Homatropine
- C) Scopolamine

B

3. This drug bind covalently to the acetylcholinesterase?

- A) Edrophonium.
- B) physostigmine.
- C) tacrine.
- D) neostigmine.
- E) physostigmine.

A

4. ....Used in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease once daily.

- A) Scopolamine
- B) Ipratropium
- C) tiotropium
- D) Atropine

C

5. Which of the following is not from the adverse effect of atropine?

- A) hot and flushed skin
- B) orthostatic hypotension.
- C) block of all parasympathetic functions.
- D) dry mouth.
- E) mydriasis, tachycardia.

B



7. A drug called ..... can inhibit the storage of ACh in vesicles.

- A) Cocaine
- B) vesamicol.
- C) Atomoxetine

B

8. A new direct-acting muscarinic agonist used for the treatment of dry mouth:

- A) atropine .
- B) Neostigmine.
- C) Cevimeline

C

9.....Has greater selectivity for M3 receptors , used in adults with urinary incontinence.

- A) Darifenacin.
- B) Oxybutynin.
- C) Atropine.

A

10. .... is an anticholinesterase used for the treatment of mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease.

- A) Tacrine.
- B) Donepezil.
- C) pyridostigmine.

A

11. The drug that use for Myasthenia diagnosis:

- A) Neostigmine .
- B) Pyridostigmine.
- C) Ambenonium.
- D) Edrophonium.

D

12. Which of the following is correct regarding Vesamicol?

Answer: blocks vesicular transport.

13. Which one of the following causes (in moderate dose) an increase in peripheral resistance and HR?

- A) epinephrine.
- B) norepinephrine.
- C) Dopamine.
- D) Ach.

B

14. The least affected organ /system by Neostigmine is:

- A) eyes.
- B) Respiratory Tract,
- C) GIT
- D) Urinary Tract.

A

15. Initial bradycardia then tachycardia by atropine is due to?

- A) M1 postganglionic blocking.
- B) stimulating of Beta 1 receptor.
- C) using alpha 1 agonist.
- D) using alpha antagonist.

A

16. Pilocarpine causes hypertension after initial hypotension because of:

- A) activation of beta 1 receptor.
- B) Activation of M1 receptors
- C) Activation of Alpha 1 receptors.

B

17. Which of the following drugs is used to treat Narcolepsy?

- A) modafinil
  - B) atomoxetine
  - C) amphetamine
- Answer: A

18. One of the following is related to the family of tyrosine kinase:

Answer: Insulin

19. A drug used to treat motion sickness:

- A) atropine .
- B) Homatropine
- C) scopolamine.
- D) )Cyclopentolate.
- E) Tropicamide.

C

20. A drug used for Treatment of orthostatic hypotension:

- A) Phenoxybenzamine.
- B) metoprolol.
- C) propranolol.
- D) midodrine.

D

21. which of the following is the of choice in acute attack of glaucoma ?

- a) Propanolol.
- b) Tinolol
- c) Pilocarbine.
- d) Physostigmine.
- e) Neostigmine

C

22. which of the agents should be used when you are trying to manage hypertension in a patient with moderate bradycardia?

- a) Propanolol.
- b) Atenolol.
- c) Pindolol.
- d) Labetalol.
- e) Dopamine.

C

23. which of the following agents is used as nasal decongestant ?

- a) Phenylephrine .
- b) Bethanecol.
- c) Ephedrine.
- d) Atropine.
- e) A+C .

E

24. first dose syncope is a characteristic side effect for which of the following agents ?

- a) Clonidine.
- b) Prazosin.
- c) Pindolol.
- d) Dopamine.
- e) Propanolol.

B

25. your patient has been diagnosed with prostate hypertrophy without hypertension. Which of the following should prescribe to him?

- a) Clonidine .
- b) Prazosin .
- c) Pindolol.
- d) Dopamine.
- e) Tamsulosin.

E

26. which of the following is used to manage pheochromocytoma symptoms ?

- a) Phenylephrine.
- b) Phenoxybenzamine.
- c) Dopamine.
- d) Noradrenaline.
- e) Salbutamol .

B

27. provoke angina attack can result from rapid withdrawal which of the following agents ?

- a) Clonidine.
- b) Prazosin.
- c) Dopamine.

- d) Propranolol.
- e) Phenylephrine.

**D**

28. From the pharmacological point of view, which of the following intervention is correct ?

- a) treating postpartum non-obstructive urinary retention by intramuscular bethanecol .
- b) using oral pilocarpine to stimulate sweat secretions.
- c) Combining neostigmine with atropine in myasthenia gravis treatment.
- d) Using neostigmine to treat atropine poisoning .
- e) Using pilocarpine to diminish salivation.

**C**

29. the systemic use of which of the following agents is not contraindicated in asthmatic patients ?

- a) Physostigmine .
- b) Bethanecol .
- c) Propranolol.
- d) Atropine.
- e) Labetalol .

**D**

30. which of the following agents is used to reverse the effects of the non-depolarizing blocking agents ?

- a) Pilocarpine.
- b) Bethanecol .
- c) Physostigmine.
- d) Neostigmine.
- e) Pilocarpine .

**D**

31. which of the following statements is correct ?

- a) Noradrenaline is the drug of choice for rapid relief of hypersensitivity reactions to drugs and allergens.
- b)  $\alpha$  2 antagonists is used to reduce smoking withdrawal symptoms.
- c) Reflex cardiac stimulation and tachycardia that result from phenetolamine is weaker than that result from phenoxybenzamine.
- d) Adrenaline is combined with local anesthetics to shorten their action.
- e) None of the above.

**E**

32. which of the following can be used reverse soft tissue anesthesia ?

- a) Tubocurarine .
- b) Phentolamine.
- c) Phenylephrine.
- d) Dopamine .
- e) Propranolol.

**B**

33-The partial agonist produces:

- A. Submaximal effect
- B. Maximal effect
- C. It doesn't produce any effect
- D. None of the above (it works in a totally different mechanism)

34-Low dose of dopamine causes:

- A. Stimulation of B receptor only
- B. natriuresis (excretion of sodium in the urine)
- C. Excessive hypotension
- D. Bradycardia (as a result of the stimulation of the vagus nerve)

35 Tacrine is mainly used for:

- A- Bronchodilator for asthma patients
- B- to relieve the symptoms of Parkinson disease
- C- Alzheimer
- D- decongestion

36- One of the following is used to treat Asthma:

- A- phenylephrine
- B- Tamsulosin
- C- phenoxybenzamine
- D- ipratropium

37- the drug that's used to treat complete cardiac block is:

- A- isoproterenol
- B- albuterol (salbutamol)
- C- pilocarpine
- D- clonidine

38- drug that is used for synechia:

- A. Tiotropium
- B. Norepinephrine
- C. Homatropine
- D. Dobutamine

39- Causes nasal stuffiness and miosis:

- A. Isoproterenol
- B. Phenoxybenzamine
- C. Methoxamine
- D. Phenylephrine

40- One of the following is wrong about phenoxybenzamine:

- A. Absorbed poorly, so usually given IV
- B. Highly absorbed, so usually given orally
- C. It is a non selective alpha blocker
- D. Absorbed poorly, but usually given orally

41- Least effect on vascular smooth muscles :

- A- Tamsulosin
- B- Prazosin
- C- Phenoxybenzamine
- D- Phentolamine

42 Atropine's effect remains longer in :

- A- the stomach
- B- sweet gland

C- salivary gland

E. the eyes

43-drug that increases LDL and decreases HDL:

A. Prazosin

B. Propranolol

C. Tamsulosin

D. Phentolamine.

44-Which of the following is wrong about up-regulation:

A- Happens when there is an increase in the expression of a specific receptor

B-Happens when long exposure to agonist

C- None of the above

45- MAO works on:

A. alpha carbon

B. Beta carbon

C. Acetyl group

D. None of the above

46- Less likely to affect plasma lipids :

A. cicloprolol

B. Prazosin

C. Propranolol

D. None of the above

47-drug that is used to treat Parkinson's disease :

A. Tacrine

B. Clonidine

C. Amphetamine

D. Amantadine

48- Which of the following is/are considered a 3rd generation beta blockers :

A-Vasodilators

B-Bronchodilators

C- Decongestants

D-none of the above

49-Not an effect of ganglionic blocker

A- peripheral circulatory collapse

B-bradycardia

C- paralytic ileus

D- urinary retention

50- which of the following is considered as Inverse agonist :

A-Amphetamine

B-Tamsulosin

C-phenylphrine

D- Propranolol

Answers :

33 -A

34 – B

35 – c

36 – D

37 -A

38 C

39 B

40 A

41 A

42 E

43 B

44 B

45 A

46 A

47 D

48 A

49 B

50 D