



GI

PHARMACOLOGY

Test bank



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Q.1: Which of the following medications for gastrointestinal problems is contraindicated in pregnancy?

A. Calcium carbonate.

B. Famotidine

C. Metronidazole

Ans: C

Q.2: After the acute infection, which of the following medications is given to treat the asymptomatic colonization state of *E. histolytica*?

A. Chloroquine.

B. Iodoquinol.

C. Metronidazole.

Ans: B

Q.3: The triple therapy for H.Pylori is :

- A. PPI +Clarithromycin + Doxycycline
- B. PPI +Tetracycline + Metronidazole
- C. PPI + Clarithromycin + Amoxicillin or Metronidazole
- D. PPI +Bismuth +Metronidazole

Ans:C

Q.4: 5-HT₃ receptor Antagonists and NK1 receptor antagonists are indicated for all of the following **except** :

- A. Post-operative nausea and vomiting
- B. Chemotherapy- induced Vomiting
- C. Carcinoid tumors

Ans:C

Q.5: All of the following are adverse effects of PPI **except:**

- A. Decrease in cyanocobalamine absorption .
- B. Increase in the absorption of Digoxin and Ketoconazole.
- C. Increase in the risk of pulmonary and GI infections.
- D. Diarrhea and abdominal pain

Ans:B

Q.6: All of the following are stimulant laxatives **except :**

- A. Aloe
- B. Senna
- C. Castor oil
- D. Docusate

Ans:D

Q.7: The condition in which IV H₂ antagonists are preferable over IV PPI because of their proven efficacy ?

A. Gastroesophageal reflux disease

B. Peptic ulcer

C. Prevention of bleeding from stress-related gastritis

Ans:C

Q.8:What is the pharmacological mechanism of action of ranitidine?

A. Proton pump inhibitor

B. Antacid

C. Histamine (H₂) receptor antagonist

Ans:C

Q.9: Which of the following is associated with milk-alkali syndrome?

- A. Sodium bicarbonate
- B. Magnesium trisilicate
- C. Calcium carbonate
- D. Cimetidine

Ans:C

Q.10: All of the following are true regarding sodium bicarbonate **EXCEPT:**

- A. It counteracts diuretic therapy for hypertension
- B. Can cause metabolic alkalosis
- C. CO₂ produced results in belching
- D. Has a long duration of action

Ans:D

Q.11: Which of the following drugs inhibits 90% of nocturnal acid, but has a modest impact on meal-stimulated acid secretion?

- A. Famotidine
- B. Omeprazole
- C. Rabeprazole

Ans:A

Q.12: Which of the following H₂ antagonists inhibits cytochrome P450 enzymes and increases the half life of many drugs?

- A. Cimetidine
- B. Nizatidine
- C. Ranitidine
- D. Famotidine

Ans:A ,C

Q.14: All the following are correct statements concerning the clinical uses of H2 blockers
EXCEPT:

- A. Used to treat non-ulcer dyspepsia
- B. They decrease both basal and meal-stimulated acid secretion
- C. Heals peptic ulcers in the presence of NSAIDs
- D. Cimetidine and ranitidine inhibit cytochrome P450 enzymes

Ans:C

Q.15: Which of the following statements is correct regarding the adverse effects of PPIs?

- A. They increase the risk of GI and pulmonary infection.
- B. They increase serum gastrin levels after long time of use.
- C. They may affect absorption of drugs like digoxin and ketoconazole
- D. All of the statements are correct.

Ans:D

Q.16:Administration of oral immediate release omeprazole using a nasogastric tube is used to prevent bleeding in:

A. Stress related gastritis

B. Peptic ulcer

C. Dyspepsia

D. GERD

Ans:A

Q.17: Which of the following is ingested rapidly for colon cleansing?

A. Polyethylene glycol

B.Lactulose

Ans:A

Q.18: Which of the following is used to inhibit endocrine tumor effects?

Ans: Octreotide

Q.19: Which of the following is used to treat diarrhea due to vagotomy or dumping syndrome or short bowel syndrome and AIDS:

Ans: Octreotide

Q.20: Which of the following is approved for short term treatment of women with IBS who predominantly have constipation?

A. Dicyclomine

B. Hyoscyamine

C. Tagaserod

Ans:C

Some note from dr.Manar

Done by layan Dauod

Cestodes → absorb nutrients from body wall .

→ Complete chain of segments known as strobila

↳ Segment – proglottid

[?] Nematode → slide 98:

↳ Most living roundworms are microscopic species of parasitic nematodes

can reach 13 meters in length

Trematodes [?] → الديدان المثقوبة

↳ Conspicuous suckers the organs of attachment

Acanthocephala [?] → مشركات الرأس

↳ Life cycle – within invertebrates.

الأكل الي بنوكله ← عن طريق طبيعة تكوين Acanthocephala ← بتقدر تكسره

سلايد ١٠٢ مهم جدا

[?] Piperazine

→ chloride dependent hyperpolarization of muscle membrane

→ warm تنشل → treatment Prolonged → يحتاج معه مطهر أمعاء

↳ contains → heterocyclic → lacks of carboxyl group

[?] diethylcarbamazine

↳ inhibit the production of Prostaglandins

↳ vasoconstriction and impairment of the passage of microfilaria

mebendazole → vermoz

- Safe drug.
- spectrum wide → مو ضروري تعرف نوع لأنه يستعمل لكل الأنواع هو عام
- Enterobius vermicularis
- can be reported after 3 weeks.

[?] Niclosamide : inhibits the production of energy derived from anaerobic metabolism

↳ affects in scolex and proximal segments of the cestodes.

↳ بتصير تنزل قطع مع stool في حال أعطيت مع الدواء هاد مطهر أمعاء

↳ **Praziquantel**

[?] Trematodes

↳ أهم معلومة تعرفوها أنه

Increase calcium permeability through parasite-specific ion channels.

↳ spasmodic paralysis

protozoal and helminthic infections :

- ? metronidazole and doxycycline use to treat bacterial infection.
- ? metronidazole effective against → intra and extra intestinal infection.
- ? Tetracyclin + erythromycin → effective against Colitis not extra intestinal disease.

? Trichomoniasis → vaginalis → metronidazole.

2g → Single dose

ممکن استعمل

* The enzyme, pyruvate ferredoxin oxidoreductase

↳ anaerobic organism.

*Metronidazole used with luminal amebicide → to eradicate of the infection.

*Metronidazole → should avoided in pregnant women .

على الرغم أنه للأن ما عمل تشوهات إلا أنه يمنع استخدامه للحوامل

? Schizont-containing erythrocytes rupture → (6 - 32) merozoites this produces febrile attacks.

? Chloroquine

→ resistance (resistance ممكن يعمل

بس فش غيره effective)

→ teratogenic

? Artemisinin

→ Sweet wormwood

? Quinine

→ resistance

? Doxycycline (لا يستخدم لحاله)