

Quinidine toxicity cause

- (a) Torsades de pointes
- (b) Brugada syndrome
- (c) QT prolongation
- (d) Ventricular arrhythmias

Side effects of amiodarone are all except

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

Which of the following drugs can cause torsades' depointes

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

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

- (a) Quinidine
- (b) Amiodarone
- (c) Xylocaine (Lido Caine)
- (d) Diphenylhydantoin

Note: the doctor did not mention Xylocaine in the lecture
(Lido Caine) هو نيمى اللى

Which drug can cause thyroid dysfunction

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

Drug of choice for supraventricular tachycardia is

- (a) Verapamil
- (b) Diltiazem
- (c) Digoxin
- (d) Phenytoin

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

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

What is the effect of β -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

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

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

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

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

A.D.C.B.C.B.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

Which of the following is the first-line antiarrhythmic for patients with acute ventricular tachycardia?

- A. Lidocaine
- B. Verapamil
- C. Sotalol
- D. Digoxin
- E. Propranolol

Torsades de pointes (polymorphic ventricular tachycardia) may be an adverse effect of which of the following antiarrhythmic drug?

- A. Propranolol
- B. Metoprolol
- C. Esmolol
- D. Diltiazem
- E. Procainamide

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

All of the following drugs are used to control the cardiac rate of atrial flutter except one. The exception is _____.

- A. Propranolol
- B. Lidocaine
- C. Verapamil
- D. Digoxin

which of the following is the shortest acting antiarrhythmic drug

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

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

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

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

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

which of the following is the shortest acting antiarrhythmic drug

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

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه :
كان رسول الله صلى الله عليه
وسلم يقول : اللهم أصلح لي
ديني الذي هو عصمة أمري .
وأصلح لي دنياي التي فيها
معاشي . وأصلح لي آخرتي
التي فيها معادي . واجعل
الحياة زيادة لي في كل خير .
واجعل الموت راحة لي من كل
شر
رواه مسلم

Easy questions

Beta blocker are anti arrhythmic agents of type

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

Class I antiarrhythmic drugs are

- (a) Na⁺ channel blocker
- (b) Ca⁺² channel blocker
- (c) β-blocker
- (d) K⁺ channel blockers

Verapamil is

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

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

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

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

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