

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

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

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 absorption of exogenous cholesterol. Which of the following choices is the best option?

- A. Niacin
- B. Colesevelam
- C. Gemfibrozil
- 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

Explanation: Niacin (nicotinic acid) causes hypoglycemia and can precipitate diabetes, so it is not recommended to the diabetic patients. Other drug do not affect the glucose level significantly.

Patient with diabetes has hyperlipidemia, Which drug of the following can not be used in his case due the risk of development of Hyperglycemia?

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

Lipoprotein lipase is activated by which drug?

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

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

Very large polymeric cationic exchange resins:

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

A.A.B.B

Choose the correct statement(s) concerning statin drugs:

- A. Statins inhibit HMG-CoA reductase
- B. Statins increase high-affinity LDL receptors.
- C. Both
- D. Neither

Niacin is a B-complex vitamin.

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin K
- C. B-Complex Vitamin
- D. Vitamin D

This drug ~~decreases~~^{increases} blood levels of high density lipoproteins (HDL): *↪ Most effective drug*

- A. Lovastatin
- B. Nicotinic acid
- C. Gemfibrozil
- D. Probucol

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

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

Identify the drug that has more risk for producing gall stones as one of the side effect.

- (A) Simvastatin
- (B) Niacin
- (C) Clofibrate
- (D) Ezetimibe

1. Which of the following drug acts on nuclear receptors

- (A) Ezetimibe
- (B) Fenofibrate
- (C) Niacin
- (D) Cholestyramine

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

- (A) Ezetimibe
- (B) Fenofibrate
- (C) Niacin
- (D) Cholestyramine

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

- (A) Niacin
- (B) Clofibrate
- (C) Ezetimibe
- (D) Colestipol