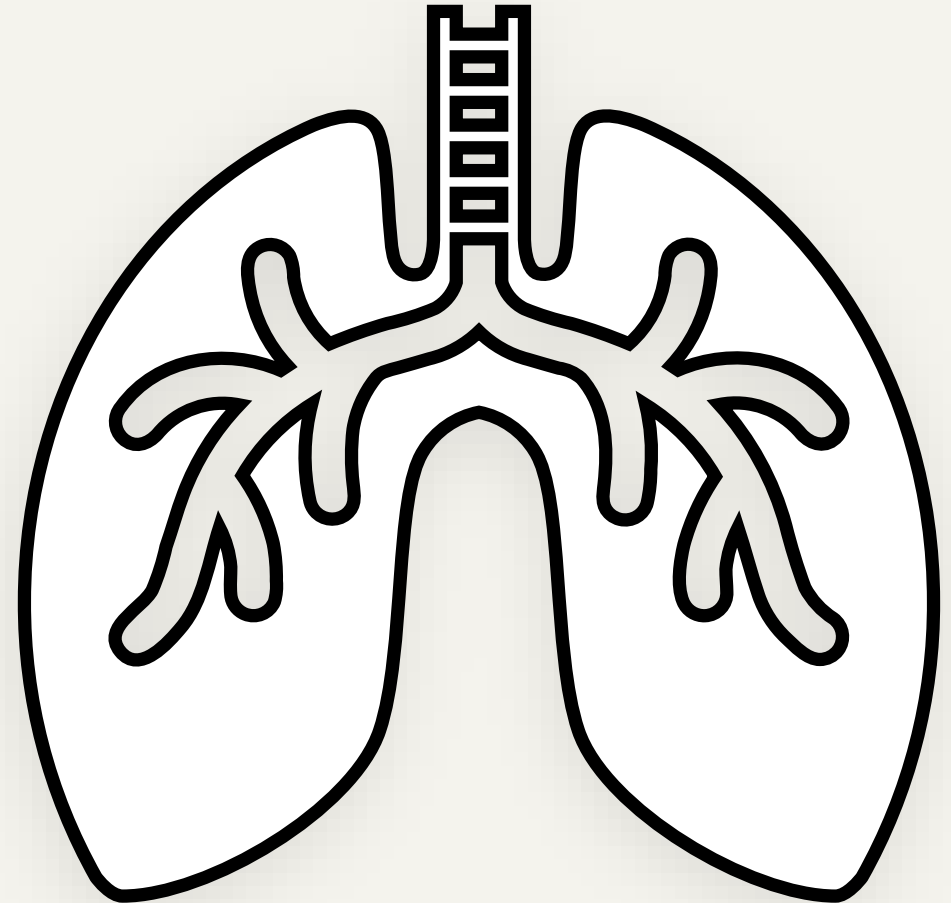


Pharmacology p.p respiratory system

Last edition.

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Treatment of cough

- Antitussive Drugs include all the following except:
- a. drugs that may alter mucociliary factors.
- b. drugs acting on the efferent limb.
- c. drugs acting on the cough center.
- d. drugs acting on the afferent limb.
- e. drugs acting on the distal tubule.
- Answer: e

- Drugs acting on the afferent limb=Sensory nerves include which of the following:
- a. bromhexine.
- b. theophylline.
- c. all the mentioned.
- d. carbocisteine.
- e. lidocaine.
- Answer: e

- The Non-Specific Treatment of Cough is used in which cases:
- a. allergic or perennial non-allergic sinusitis.
- b. gastroesophageal reflux (gerd).
- c. when the cause is unknown.
- d. all of the mentioned.
- e. bronchial asthma.
- Answer: c

- Drugs that suppress cough maybe used for:
- a. cough of bronchial asthma.
- b. dry cough that cannot be made productive.
- c. cough caused by suppurative lesions in the airway.
- d. cough in children.
- e. cystic fibrosis.
- Answer: b

- Regarding drugs affecting mucociliary function, all the following are true except:
- a. decrease mucus production.
- b. increase cough effectiveness.
- c. increase the volume of secretions.
- d. change the consistency of mucus.
- e. increase mucociliary clearance.
- Answer: b

- All the following are considered as useful expectorants and mucolytic agents, EXCEPT:
- a. water.
- b. syrups.
- c. codeine.
- d. ipecacuanha.
- e. menthol.
- Answer: c

- Which of the following is considered a narcotic drug acting on the cough center:
- a. diamorphine.
- b. dextromethorphan.
- c. pholcodine.
- d. glaucine.
- e. diphenhydramine.
- Answer: a

- Antitussive drugs are used for:
- a. bronchial asthma.
- b. cystic fibrosis.
- c. nonproductive dry cough.
- d. pneumonia.
- e. postoperative atelectasis.
- Answer: c

- A drug that affects mucociliary function and is used in asthma:
- a. ammonium chloride.
- b. bromhexine.
- c. beta 2 agonist.
- d. carbocisteine.
- e. iodinated glycerol.
- Answer: C

- Choose the mismatch:
- a. lemon oil – increased lysosomal activity.
- b. hydration – decreased viscosity.
- c. carbocysteine – reduction of disulfide bonds.
- Answer: a

- Wrong side effect:
- Answer: **Codeine – diarrhea.**

- We use expectorants in all of the following except:
- Answer: **Nonproductive cough.**

Treatment of tuberculosis

- All the following are considered as Second Line Drugs for treatment of tuberculosis except:
- a. cycloserine.
- b. amikacin.
- c. ethionamide.
- d. capreomycin.
- e. rifampin.
- Answer: e

- All the following are considered as Primary or First Line Drugs for the Treatment of Tuberculosis except:
 - a. rifampin.
 - b. streptomycin.
 - c. ethambutol.
 - d. ethionamide.
 - e. isoniazid (INH).
- Answer: d

- Rifabutin is used instead of Rifampin because:
- a. it is not affected by cyp p450.
- b. it causes more side effects of protease inhibitors.
- c. rifampin decreases antiviral activity.
- Answer: c

- Most active drug in TB treatment is:
- a. rifampin.
- b. isoniazid.
- c. streptomycin.
- Answer: b

- The agent that is metabolized by mycobacterial catalase–peroxidase (KatG) is:
 - a. isoniazid.
 - b. rifampin.
 - c. streptomycin.
- Answer: a

- A less potent Anti-TB inducer of CYP450 and is used with HIV patients using protease inhibitor therapy:
- a. rifabutin.
- b. rifampin.
- c. capreomycin.
- d. streptomycin.
- e. ethambutol.
- Answer: a

- Ethionamide is related in its mechanism to:
- a. PAS.
- b. rifampin.
- c. isoniazid.
- Answer: C

- Isoniazid is used in combination to:
- a. reduce resistance.
- b. have bactericidal effects.
- c. have higher efficacy.
- Answer: a

- Regarding Isoniazid which is false:
- a. structurally related to pyridoxine.
- b. it is considered as the most active anti tuberculosis agents.
- c. water soluble.
- d. it is large molecule.
- e. all the mentioned.
- Answer: d

- which statement is wrong about the mechanism of anti-TB agents:
- a. INH blocks mycolic acid synthesis and consequently cell wall synthesis.
- b. rifampin inhibits RNA synthesis.
- c. streptomycin blocks the ability of 30s ribosomal subunit to make protein.
- d. para-amino-salicylic-acid is a folate synthesis antagonist.
- e. although related to rifampin, rifabutin inhibits cell wall synthesis.
- Answer: e

- KatG, is important in the activation of the following anti-TB drug:
- a. dapsona.
- b. isoniazid .
- c. rifampin.
- d. erythromycin.
- e. streptomycin.
- Answer: b

- Which of the following drugs is used as a prophylaxis for Meningococcal meningitis:
- a. isoniazid.
- b. ethambutol.
- c. rifampin.
- d. beclomethasone.
- e. streptomycin.
- Answer: c

- The most effective drugs used in tuberculosis:
- a. streptomycin and ethionamide.
- b. isoniazid and rifampin.
- c. rifampin and PAS.
- Answer: b

- All of the following about ethionamide is correct except:
- a. blocks mycolic acid synthesis.
- b. given orally.
- c. good distribution.
- d. related to rifampin.
- e. poorly tolerated.
- Answer: d

- Which of the following is false regarding Isoniazid:
- a. small molecule, water soluble.
- b. structurally related to pyridoxine.
- c. prodrug activated by katg.
- d. binds to b subunit of bacterial RNA polymerase.
- e. has bactericidal effect.
- Answer: d

- Tuberculosis is treated by using many combined drugs, the rationale behind this approach is to:
 - a. to shorten the period required for the treatment.
 - b. to decrease bed rest time.
 - c. to decrease the side effects.
 - d. to avoid development of resistance.
 - e. none of the above is correct.
- Answer: d

- Neuropathy is an adverse effect associated with:
- Answer: **Isoniazid.**

- Which of the following is correct regarding the treatment of TB:
- Answer: **Treatment must continue for a sufficient time.**

- All of the following groups are at high risk of TB infection except:
- Answer: **Patients taking streptomycin.**

- An old anti-TB agent that used to be a first-line drug but now is less commonly used:
- Answer: **PAS.**

- wrong about streptomycin:
- Answer: **First effective anti TB.**

Antiviral agents

- all of the following are anti influenza except:
- a. amantadine.
- b. rimantadine.
- c. zanamivir.
- d. acyclovir.
- e. oseltamivir.
- Answer: d

- Which of the following is DNA virus:
- a. human papilloma virus.
- b. arboviruses.
- c. arenaviruses.
- d. orthomyxoviruses.
- e. paramyxoviruses.
- Answer: a

- Which of the following is false about acyclovir:
- a. can cause skin rash.
- b. used to treat herpes viruses infection.
- c. wide spectrum anti viral drug.
- d. available as oral tablets and iv.
- e. restricted to immunocompromised patients.
- Answer: the question was deleted by the doctor, all answers are correct.

- True about interferons except:
- a. are potent cytokines.
- b. possess antiviral activity.
- c. are potent viruses.
- d. produced due to viral infection.
- e. modify immune response to increase resistance.
- Answers: c

- False about Viruses:
- a. can't be classified by morphology.
- b. virus must enter the host cell.
- c. some virus has envelop.
- Answer: a

- What makes the acyclovir specific:
- Answer: **Its conversion to MP derivative by viral thymidine kinase.**

- False about viruses:
- Answer: **All viruses possess an envelope.**

- Incorrect about Zidovudine:
- Answer: **Protease inhibitor.**

- Which of the following is correct regarding viruses:
- a. enters the cell and takes over its mechanism.
- b. takes over the mechanism but not the products.
- c. virion isn't viable.
- Answer: a

- regarding acyclovir which is false:
- a. efficient against herpes virus .
- b. side effect ; include nausea ,vomiting and skin rashes.
- c. must be given in cases of varicella = chicken pox .
- d. is considered as wide spectrum antiviral agent .
- e. none of the above.
- Answer: c

Treatment of bronchial asthma

- Regarding Asthma which is false:
- a. therapy must be individualized.
- b. the treatment course is unpredictable.
- c. asthma is an acute condition.
- d. the goal of therapy is normal function.
- e. the condition is heterogeneous.
- Answer: c

- All the following are Goals of Therapy in Asthma except:
- a. no limitation of activities.
- b. no, or infrequent, acute episodes.
- c. stabilize the condition using beta-agonist inhaler therapy.
- d. no ED visits or missed days in school or work.
- e. minimal symptoms even during sleep.
- Answer: c

- Quick-relief medications for Asthma include all the following except:
- a. inhaled anticholinergics.
- b. topical (inhaled) corticosteroids.
- c. inhaled short acting beta-2 agonists.
- d. systemic corticosteroids.
- e. all of the above are considered.
- Answer: b

- all of the following drugs are used in asthma except:
- a. beta-2 adrenergic antagonist.
- b. beclomethasone.
- c. theophylline.
- Answer: a

- A drug useful in the prophylactic treatment of bronchial asthma but lacks bronchodilator action:
- a. cromolyn sodium.
- b. ephedrine.
- c. isoproterenol .
- d. metaproterenol.
- e. metoprolol.
- Answer: a

- choose the correct statement regarding asthma:
- a. The course of treatment is predictable.
- b. The goal of therapy is normal function.
- Answer: b

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سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ .

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ .

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ .

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ .

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ .

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ .

THE END