

Therapeutics

Midterm 021



By

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021 THERAPUTICS MID TERM EXAM

Q1 which is not a contradiction of triptans

- A- age above 30
- B- Ischemic heart disease
- C- Pregnancy
- D- Basilar migraine
- E- Hemiplegic

Q2 wrong about ergots tartrate

- A- Non selective 5-TH1 receptor antagonist
- B- Require pre-treatment with antiemetic
- C- Stimulates the chemoreceptor trigger zone of nausea and vomiting
- D- Can cause rebound headaches

Q3 which is proven preventive therapy for migraines

- A- Divalproex sodium
- B- Amitriptyline
- C- Phenytoin

Q4 not an indication for preventive therapy for migraine

- A- immediately after first attack
- B- Recurrent attack despite treatment
- C- Attacks causing significant disability
- D- Cyclic migraines

Q5 which ASD is paired incorrectly with its chronic side effect

- A- topiramate – cognitive dysfunction and language problems
- B- Gabapentin – weight gain
- C- Phenytoin – gingival hyperplasia
- D- Valproic acid – PCOS
- E- Carbamazepine – Osteoporosis

Q6 Not known first line ASD with proven effectiveness

- A- Phenytoin
- B- Carba
- C- Val acid
- D- Lamotrigiene
- E- Medazolam

Q7 not common ASD side effect in elderly

- A- Cognitive impairment
- B- Aggressive behavior
- C- Severe drug interactions even among themselves

Q8 which ASD is incorrectly paired with its idiosyncratic side effect

- A- Carba - TEN
- B- Levetiracetam – sedation
- C- Phenytoin – pseudolymphoma
- D- Topiramate – oligohydrosis
- E- Valproic acid – acute hepatic failure

Q9 which ASD have no toxic metabolites

- A- zonisamide
- B- Carbamazepine
- C- Valproic acid
- D- Oxcarbamazepine
- E- Primidone

Q10 The first choice of ASDs in focal seizures in elderly

- A- lamotigine
- B- Phenytoin
- C- Carbamazepine
- D- Phenobarbital

Q11 wrong pair

- A- Ethosux – absence seizures+ neuropathic pain
- B- Topo- epelipsy + migraine

Q12 zero kinetics metabolism + highly bound drug

- A- phynetion
- B- Carbamazepine
- C- Lamotriagiene
- D-

Q13 incorrect

- A- isoniazid inhibits phenytoin absorption
- B- Grapefruit juice inhibits p-glycoprotein in gut

Q14 which side effect is not dose dependent

- A- Lamotrigine - diplopia
- C- Gabapentin - pedal edema
- D- Ethosuximide - GI upset
- E- Phenytoin - nystagmus

Q15 not appropriate for HTN during pregnancy

- A- hydralaziene
- B- Methyldopa
- C- Labetelol
- D- Lisinopril

Q16 gastetional diabetes what to give

- A- metformin
- B- Glipidize
- C- Linagliptin
- D- Human Insulin

Q17 25 years old pregnant lady complained of left leg pain, ultrasound confirmed deep vein thrombosis, what is the best treatment option

- A- LMWH
- B- Oral
- C- Warfarin
- D- Heparin

Q18 42 weeks gestation best agent for cervical ripening

- A- dinoprostone intracervical
- B- IV oxytocin
- C- Misoprostol

Q19 inappropriate for labor inhibition

- A- indomethacin
- B- B agonist
- C- CCB
- D- Diazepam
- E- Magnesium sulfate

Q20 hyperemesis gravidarum what is the best initial therapy

- A- ondansetron
- B- Metoclopramide
- C- Doxylamine + pyridoxine
- D- PPI

Q21 constipation in pregnant woman

- A- prescribe senna
- B- Advice increase of dietary fibers
- C- Advice use of castor oil
- D- Prescribe polyethylene glycol

Q22 cystitis in pregnant woman what to give

- A- nitroferetonin
- B- Amoxicillin
- C- Vancomycin

Q23 pyelonephritis in pregnant women, hospitalization for IV antibiotics organism is confirmed to be E coli, what antibiotic should be used

- A- Ciprofloxacin
- B- Clyndamycin
- C- Ciftriaxone

Q24 pregnant woman with GBS and penicillin allergy and risk of anaphylaxis , what treatment should she receive

- A- Ampicillin
- B- Clyndamycin
- C- Cefazolin

Q25 treatment for eclampsia

- A- IV magnesium sulfate
- B- Phynetoin
- C- Beta blockers

Q26 which Drug is used as milk inducer

- A- metoclopramide

Q27 which of the following cause milk suppression

- A- Anise
- B- Funnel
- C- Barely
- D- Fungreek
- E- Cabergoline

28 safe during lactation

A- amoxicillin

Q29 which is not correct behavior to reduce drug toxicity to the child during lactation

A- using the smallest effective dose for the least time possible

B- Using long half life drugs to reduce dosing

C- Monitoring the baby for drug effects

D- Stick to older drugs with known safety records

Q30 which drugs are actively bumped into milk during lactation

A- iodides

B- Phenytoin

C- Heparin

Q31 which drug crosses the placenta and have catastrophic effects on the baby

A- warfarin

B- Tetracyclines

C- Heparin

Q32 A pregnant woman got otitis media the doctor prescribed her an antibiotic, he asked for your advice it's type B what would you advise him

A- it's safe to use in all trimesters

B- It's a relatively safe drug

C- It's teratogenic

D- Not enough information to decide

Q33 which of the following drug – effect on fetus is paired wrong

A- phenytoin – staining of teeth

B- Cytotoxic drugs- hydrocephalus

Q34 which period of time holds the biggest risk for fetal anomalies

- A- 2-8 weeks
- B- 3 trimester
- C- First two weeks

Q35 wrong according to American Geriatric Society Beers Criteria for Potentially inappropriate medication Use in Older Adults

- A- PPI – interactions with other drugs
- B- Muscle relaxants- falls and fractures
- C- Metoclopramide - extrapyramidal
- D- Sliding scale insulin- hypoglycemia
- E- Nitrofurantoin -pulmonary toxicity

Q36 an old man with Alzheimer's disease on an anticholinergic (donepezil) since years recently he was prescribed imipramine for depression and sleepiness, now he has high creatinine and urine retention and blurred vision, what is the most appropriate thing to do

- A- stop the anticholinergic
- B- Reduce the dose of anticholinergic
- C- Discontinue imipramine
- D- Increase the dose of anticholinergic

Q37 which is not reason for non adherence in elderly/adverse drug reactions

- A- drug effects monitoring
- B- Dys-mobility
- C- Complex regimen
- D- Dementia

??Q38 which is not correctly paired with its rationale

- A- diuretics failure???

Q39 Hypothyroidism on thyroxine Took cholestyramine for high cholesterol Effect ?

- A- hypothyroidism symptoms return to appear
- B- failure of L thyroxine metabolism
- C- Thyrotoxicosis

Q40 which is wrong

- A- Indomethacin + licorice cause hypotension

Q41 which cases bleeding with anti platelets

- A- garlic
- B- Licorice

Q42 A patient had kidney transplant, symptoms of rejection start to appear after 2 weeks of administering which drug?

- A- rifampicin
- B- Isoniazid

Q43 which drug increases gut motility

- A- metoclopramide
- B- Opioids

Q44 which adverse reaction is correct

- A- ACEIs + spiranolactone – hyperkalemia

Q45 which considered a useful drug reaction

- A- isoniazid + B6

Q46 lethargy, sleepiness and dry mouth due to H1 blockers is considered which type of adverse drug effect

- A- A
- B- B
- C- C
- D- D
- E- F

Q47 which is wrong regarding therapeutic drug monitoring timing

- A- Vencomycin - trough and peak
- B- Valproic acid - peak
- C- Lithium - after 12 hrs

Q48 which weakens the probability of the drug causing the adverse affect according to Naranjo score

- A- appearance of effect after starting the drug
- B- Reported cases of similar effects
- C- Pharmacological pluasability
- D- Concomitant drug use

Q49 which is not true about both ADR and ADE

- A- both suggest strong causal link between drug and outcome

Q50 not true about therapeutic drug monitoring

- A- you can take samples randomly at any time
- B- Samples must be taken after distribution is completed

Q51 which warrants therapeutic drug monitoring

- A- Drugs that has irreversible effect
- B- Narrow therapeutic index
- C- Single dose drug

Q52 which is not an enzyme inducer ?

- A- St john warts
- B- Cigarette smoking
- C- Phenytoin
- D- Isoniazid
- E- Rifampicin

Q53 Wrong about ADR class B

- A- dose dependent
- B- Unexpected
- C- Warrants treatment and intervention
- D- Could be severe

Q54 Which is a surrogate marker for therapeutic drug monitoring

- A- INR – Warfarin ??
- B- Cholesterol – Statins
- C- Pulse – beta blocker
- D- PB – antihypertensives
- E- Serum level – ASDs

Q55 which of the following is not correct regarding drug effects on fetal development

- A- opioid- apnea
- B- Thiopental – sedation
- C- NSAIDs – bleeding
- D- Folate antagonist- hydrocephalus

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