

140 MCQs

2006

- 1) The volume of distribution
 - a) is calculated by dividing the amount of drug by its clearance
 - b) if high suggests homogeneous distribution throughout tissues
 - c) if low suggests homogeneous distribution throughout tissues
 - d) of aspirin is greater than pethidine
 - e) of midazolam is greater than warfarin

- 2) The volume of distribution
 - a) is proportional to half life
 - b) is proportional to clearance
 - c) is used to work out maintenance dose
 - d) is measured in mg/L
 - e) is high in warfarin

- 3) Calculate the half life of a drug in a patient with a renal clearance of 8.4L/hour and Vd of 5 L/Kg in a 70 Kg man
 - a) 8 hours
 - b) 14 hours
 - c) 29 hours
 - d) 36 hours
 - e) 44 hours

- 4) The half life of lignocaine is
 - a) 1 minute
 - b) 5 minutes
 - c) 10 minutes
 - d) 30 minutes
 - e) 120 minutes

- 5) The volume of distribution
 - a) is less than 70 L for fluoxetine
 - b) is calculated by dividing rate of elimination by concentration
 - c) is inversely proportional to half life
 - d) is about 5L/kg for pethidine
 - e) is affected by the route of drug administration

- 6) The bioavailability of a drug
 - a) must be 100% if given by inhalation
 - b) is typically 75 % if given intravenously
 - c) is high if the drug is hydrophilic
 - d) is equal to 1 - the extraction ratio
 - e) is 70% for orally administered digoxin

- 7) Type 1 biotransformation reactions include
 - a) methylation
 - b) acetylation
 - c) oxidation
 - d) glucuronidation
 - e) sulphonation

- 8) The half life of Naloxone is
- 1-2 minutes
 - 2-4 minutes
 - 40-60 minutes
 - 60-90 minutes
 - more than 2 hours
- 9) 5 ml of 2% w/v solution contains
- 10 mg of drug
 - 100 mg of drug
 - 200 mg of drug
 - 20 mg of drug
 - 40 mg of drug
- 10) With regard to a drug
- LD₅₀ is 50% of the dose necessary to kill experimental animals
 - Efficacy is the maximum response produced by a drug
 - Spare receptors are present if KC₅₀ is the same as EC₅₀
 - Potency is the same as affinity
 - TD₅₀ is the concentration of a drug necessary to produce toxic effects 50% of the time
- 11) Regarding fibrinolytics
- all thrombolytics act to convert free plasminogen to plasmin
 - urokinase is a human product
 - tPA and APSAC lack the streptococcal antigen
 - tPA does not occur naturally
 - reactions to tPA and anistreplase are preparation related
- 12) In a patient on warfarin which of the following drugs cause an increased INR
- cholestyramine
 - barbiturates
 - benzodiazepines
 - rifampicin
 - amiodarone
- 13) Which is not true of warfarin
- it has 100% bioavailability
 - it is reversed by FFP
 - it is 99% protein bound
 - it affects vitamin K synthesis
 - Half life is 36 hours
- 14) Streptokinase
- is a complex lipopolysaccharide
 - is synthesised by the human kidney
 - binds to the proactivator plasminogen
 - activates the plasminogen that is bound to fibrin
 - is more dangerous than tPA in those over 75 years of age
- 15) Heparin induced mild thrombocytopenia is caused by
- release of lipoprotein lipase
 - platelet aggregation
 - thrombosis
 - anti-platelet antibodies
 - none of the above

16) With respect to the pharmacokinetics of warfarin all the following cause altered INR except

- a) cephalosporins
- b) benzodiazepines
- c) barbiturates
- d) loop diuretics
- e) metronidazole

17) All of the following are known to potentiate the effects of oral anticoagulants except

- a) Cimetidine
- b) Ceftriaxone
- c) Rifampicin
- d) Metronidazole
- e) Trimethoprim

18) Heparin

- a) Decreases the rate of conversion of VII to VIIa
- b) Decreases the rate of fibrinogen to fibrin
- c) Slows the rate of prothrombin to thrombin
- d) Inhibits the action of antithrombin III
- e) Inhibits the action of protein C

19) Regarding heparin

- a) Dose reduction is necessary in the elderly
- b) LMW fractions have more effect on thrombin than HMW fractions
- c) It may cause alopecia
- d) It inhibits antithrombin III
- e) Protamine is a competitive antagonist of heparin

20) Ticlopidine

- a) Inhibits prostaglandin metabolism
- b) Has no GI side effects
- c)
- d) Inhibits ADP induced platelet aggregation
- e)

21) Warfarin

- a) Is completely broken down in the duodenum
- b) Is routinely added to transfused blood
- c)
- d) Decreases levels of thromboplastins
- e)

22) Regarding fibrinolytics

- a) TIMI trial showed increased incidence of GI bleed as the major side effect of administration
- b) Aminocaproic acid inhibits fibrinolysis
- c)
- d)
- e)

23) Macrolide antibiotics

- a) Are usually active against Neisseria species
- b) Are bacteriostatic but not bactericidal
- c) Bind at the 30 s ribosome sub-unit
- d) Are unaffected by plasmid mediated resistance
- e) Enhance metabolism by cytochrome pathways

- 24) Which of the following is a second generation cephalosporin
- cefaclor
 - ceftazidime
 - cephalexin
 - cefotaxime
 - cephalothin
- 25) The cephalosporin with the highest activity against Gram positive bacteria is
- cefuroxime
 - cefotaxime
 - cefaclor
 - cefipime
 - cephalothin
- 26) Which of the following antibiotics does not possess a beta-lactam ring?
- penicillins
 - cephalosporins
 - fluoroquinolones
 - carbapenams
 - monobactams
- 27) Which of the following drugs does not exert its action by inhibiting cell wall synthesis?
- vancomycin
 - erythromycin
 - penicillin
 - ceftriaxone
 - imipenem
- 28) Erythromycin
- Has a large cross-reactivity with the penicillins
 - is bacteriostatic only
 - is ineffective against Gram positive organisms
 - Is inactivated by beta-lactamases
 - Binds to the 50s sub-unit of the bacterial ribosome
- 29) Erythromycin
- Is predominantly renally excreted
 - Is a cell wall inhibitor
 - Is bacteriostatic only
 - Is effective against campylobacter jejuni
 - When given IV is in the stearate form
- 30) Metronidazole
- inhibits alcohol dehydrogenase
 - is effective for vaginal trichomoniasis
 - does not cause a metallic taste in the mouth
 - turns urine green
 - has been shown to be teratogenic in humans
- 31) Penicillins reach high concentrations in
- Vitreous humour
 - CSF with normal meninges
 - Proximal tubular fluid in kidneys
 - Prostate
 - Sputum

32) Zidovudine (AZT)

- a) has a short half life
- b) inhibits viral thymidine kinase
- c) has no activity against retroviruses
- d) must be given parenterally
- e) stimulates reverse transcriptase

33) The antiviral drug which acts on reverse transcriptase is:

- a) acyclovir
- b) zidovudine
- c) ganciclovir
- d) vidarabine
- e) all of the above

34) Regarding metronidazole which is not true

- a) it is used to treat giardiasis
- b) it inhibits alcohol dehydrogenase
- c) it causes a metallic taste in the mouth
- d) it is used to treat gardnerella
- e) it is useful against trichomonas vaginalis

35) Acyclovir is active against all the following EXCEPT

- a) HSV-1
- b) CMV
- c) HSV-2
- d) Varicella-Zoster Virus
- e) None of the above

36) Acyclovir

- a) is commonly given in doses of 10-20 mg TDS
- b) is used to treat CMV
- c) is a guanosine analogue
- d) acts to inhibit viral entry into cells
- e) is only available intravenously

37) Amantadine

- a) is an antiviral drug
- b) produces insomnia not sedation
- c) causes acute psychosis
- d) potentiates dopaminergic function
- e) all of the above

38) Doxycycline

- a) acts to inhibit nucleic acid synthesis
- b) may cause photosensitivity
- c) binds to the 50S subunit of bacterial ribosome
- d) is primarily renally excreted
- e) has a short serum half life of 6 hours

39) Metronidazole

- a) may cause a disulfiram-like reaction
- b) is ineffective against Trichomonas
- c) inhibits alcohol dehydrogenase
- d) is only available intravenously
- e) is very effective against intestinal parasites

- 40) All of the following inhibit nucleic acid synthesis except
- norfloxacin
 - trimethoprim
 - rifampicin
 - sulfasalazine
 - chloramphenicol
- 41) Gentamicin
- topical activity is not affected by the presence of purulent exudates
 - increases the effect of neuromuscular junction blocking drugs
 - has good efficacy against anaerobic bacteria
 - has good activity against most streptococci and enterococci
 - Ototoxicity manifests itself mainly as hearing loss
- 42) Gentamicin
- Is water soluble but unstable in solution
 - may be given orally
 - enters cells by an oxygen dependent influx
 - has a wide therapeutic index
 - is not nephrotoxic
- 43) Which of the following is not true of trimethoprim
- it is useful in the treatment of UTI
 - it is bactericidal
 - it is an anti-folate anti-metabolite drug
 - It is synergistic with sulphonamides
 - It is less toxic to humans than to bacteria
- 44) Which of the following drugs causes methaemoglobinemia
- lignocaine
 - prilocaine
 - bupivacaine
 - benzocaine
 - cocaine
- 45) Which of the following drugs can cause alopecia
- warfarin
 - heparin
 - verapamil
 - ticlopidine
 - digoxin
- 46) Which of the following drugs DOES NOT cause constipation
- verapamil
 - digoxin
 - imipramine
 - codeine
 - chlorpromazine
- 47) Which of the following drugs can cause hypoprothrombinemia
- cefuroxime
 - cefotetan
 - cefazolin
 - cefaclor
 - ceftriaxone

- 48) All of the following drugs cause the same effect EXCEPT
- muscarine
 - acetylcholine
 - hyoscine
 - carbachol
 - methacholine
- 49) Which of the following side effects for given drugs is wrong
- phenytoin and gum hypertrophy
 - phenobarbital and enzyme induction
 - carbamazepine and ataxia
 - ethosuximate and hirsutism
 - valproate and idiosyncratic hepatic toxicity
- 50) A man presents to the ED with dilated pupils, confusion, hyperpyrexia. Which of the following drugs would NOT account for this
- Atropine
 - Morphine
 - Datura
 -
 -
- 51) A healthy young man receives a normal dose of a drug which induces mydriasis and increased systolic blood pressure. The drug could be
- Adrenaline
 - Acetylcholine
 - Atropine
 -
 -
- 52) Characteristics of propranolol include all EXCEPT
- Lipid solubility
 - Local anaesthetic action
 - Half life of 3-6 hours
 - Oral bioavailability of 30%
 - α_1 selectivity
- 53) A patient arrives in the DEM staggering, agitated and hyperthermic with dilated pupils. Which of the following is LEAST likely to produce this effect?
- Atropine OD
 - Amphetamine OD
 - Aspirin OD
 - Tricyclic OD
 - Angels trumpet
- 54) A young man is injected with an IV drug. He has a tachycardia, mydriasis, normal blood pressure and reduced sweating. The most likely drug is
- Nicotinic antagonist
 - Muscarinic antagonist
 - Cholinomimetic
 - Adrenergic agonist
 - Adrenergic antagonist

- 55) A woman is hypotensive and has a serum potassium level of 6.7. Which of the following is LEAST likely to cause this?
- Potassium supplements
 - Furosemide
 - ACE inhibitor
 - Suxamethonium
 - Spironolactone
- 56) The major side effect of benztropine is
- Miosis
 - Confusion
 - Diarrhoea
 - GIT haemorrhage
 - Bronchorrhoea
- 57) Coronary artery dilation occurs with
- Adenosine
 - High potassium
 - Propranolol
 - Enalapril
 - None of the above
- 58) Regarding adenosine
- its receptors are ion channels
 - it increases AV nodal conduction
 - it enhances potassium conductance
 - it is the drug of choice in VT
 - it has a half life of 2 minutes
- 59) Which does not prolong the refractory period of normal cells?
- amiodarone
 - lignocaine
 - quinidine
 - sotalol
 - procainamide
- 60) Verapamil
- is a positive inotrope
 - causes skeletal muscle weakness
 - inhibits both activated and inactivated calcium channels
 - is a dihydropyridine
 - has no effect on cardiac sodium channels
- 61) The calcium channel blocker with the most rapid onset of action when given orally is
- diltiazem
 - nifedipine
 - verapamil
 - felodipine
 - nicardipine
- 62) Sodium nitroprusside
- increases cGMP by release of nitric oxide
 - decreases vascular resistance but increases blood pressure
 - is a complex of calcium and cyanide groups
 - is predominantly an arterial dilator
 - has its onset of action in 10-15 minutes

63) Methyldopa

- a) Can cause an increase in renal vascular resistance
- b)
- c)
- d) Is a potent vasoconstrictor
- e) Can cause a positive Coombs test after prolonged use

64) ACE inhibitors

- a) cause a concomitant reduction in bradykinin
- b) directly inhibit angiotensin receptors
- c) work predominantly by venodilation
- d) can cause angioneurotic oedema
- e) are only available intravenously

65) Digoxin

- a) Increases intracellular potassium
- b) Decreases intracellular calcium
- c) Is a positive chronotrope
- d) Is a positive inotrope
- e) Increases atrioventricular conduction velocity

66) All of the following may increase the effect of digoxin EXCEPT

- a) Amiodarone
- b) Frusemide
- c) Carbamazepine
- d) Verapamil
- e) Quinidine

67) Which of the following is NOT true regarding diazoxide?

- a) It is used to treat severe hypertension
- b) It acts by direct smooth muscle relaxation
- c) It causes salt and water retention
- d) It has a low level of plasma protein binding
- e) It is structurally related to the thiazide diuretics

68) Hydralazine

- a) Causes an abrupt but transient fall in blood pressure
- b) Displays a biphasic blood pressure response
- c) Has a short-lived effect
- d) Causes significant orthostatic hypotension
- e) Is predominantly a vasodilator

69) The most lipid soluble beta blocker is

- a) Propranolol
- b) Atenolol
- c) Metoprolol
- d) Pindolol
- e) Sotalol

70) Propranolol

- a) Is a highly selective beta receptor antagonist
- b) Is poorly lipid soluble
- c) Has sodium channel blocking action
- d) Has intrinsic sympathomimetic activity
- e) Has an oral bioavailability of >50 %

71) Nitrates

- a) Increase collateral coronary blood flow
- b) Demonstrate tolerance
- c) Demonstrate physical dependence
- d) Selectively dilate atherosclerotic vessels
- e) Reduce preload but do not affect afterload

72) The CAST trial highlighted the adverse effects of

- a) Metoprolol
- b) Verapamil
- c) Sotalol
- d) Flecainide
- e) Bretylium

73) Losartan differs from enalapril in:

- a) its selective action on angiotensin II type 1 receptors
- b) its enhanced effect on bradykinin metabolism
- c) its prolonged half life
- d) its higher incidence of drug related angioedema
- e) its increased incidence of cough

74) All of the following anti-hypertensives act directly on vascular smooth muscle EXCEPT

- a) felodipine
- b) nitroprusside
- c) indapamide
- d) prazosin
- e) hydralazine

75) Which of the following is an aldosterone antagonist

- a) Acetazolamide
- b) Mannitol
- c) Enalapril
- d) Spironolactone
- e) Demeclocycline

76) An example of an ADH antagonist is

- a) ethanol
- b) amiloride
- c) lithium
- d) aldosterone
- e) triamterene

77) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

- a) were developed from early antibiotics
- b) are closely related to thiazide diuretics
- c) cause metabolic acidosis
- d) decrease the pH of CSF
- e) all of the above

78) Which is NOT true of diuretics

- a) loop diuretics can be used to treat hypercalcemia
- b) frusemide is used in the prophylaxis of acute mountain sickness
- c) cirrhotic patients respond to spironolactone
- d) they may enhance the effect of ACE inhibitors
- e) hydrochlorothiazide is useful in treating diabetes insipidus

- 79) Which is not the correct site of action
- Spironolactone and the collecting duct
 - Triamterene and the ascending loop of Henle
 - Thiazides and the proximal part of the distal tubule
 - Acetazolamide and the collecting tubule
 - Furosemide and the ascending loop of Henle
- 80) All of the following cause DIRECT bronchodilation EXCEPT
- atropine
 - adrenaline
 - salbutamol
 - theophylline
 - disodium cromoglycate
- 81) Salbutamol may cause all except
- hyperkalemia
 - decreased PaO₂ initially
 - skeletal muscle tremor
 - nervousness
 - weakness
- 82) Ipratropium
- causes miosis
 - is well absorbed orally
 - inhibits mast cells
 - readily enters the CNS
 - onset of effect within 10 minutes
- 83) Cromolyn reduces bronchial reactivity chiefly by
- relaxing smooth muscle cells
 - inhibiting eosinophil chemotactic factor
 - direct bronchodilation
 - inhibiting IgE mediated mast cell degranulation
 - inhibiting basophil mediator release
- 84) Which of the following is a direct serotonin agonist
- Fluoxetine
 - Amitriptyline
 - Moclobemide
 - Ondansetron
 - Sumatriptan
- 85) Regarding SSRI's
- They are all metabolised into inactive metabolites
 - Fluoxetine induces liver enzymes
 - Diazepam and SSRIs used together can result in serotonin syndrome
 - They are preferred in the treatment of obsessive compulsive disorders over TCA's
 - They are not associated with significant drug interactions
- 86) Which of the following is correct regarding the barbiturates
- They do not affect warfarin metabolism
 - Alkalinising the urine is helpful in phenobarbitone overdose
 - They act by increasing the frequency opening of GABA-mediated chloride ion channels
 - Acidifying the urine is helpful in phenobarbitone overdose
 -

- 87) Which of the following regarding carbamazepine is FALSE
- it is greater than 50% protein bound
 - it has active metabolites
 - it induces cytochrome P450 liver enzymes
 - it is a tricyclic compound
 - it causes seizures in overdose
- 88) Carbamazepine is closely related to
- vigabatrin
 - quinidine
 - sodium valproate
 - metoprolol
 - imipramine
- 89) The drug that acts by MAO inhibition is
- Paroxetine
 - Sertraline
 - Trazodone
 - Moclobemide
 - Clomipramine
- 90) The most dangerous drug in overdose is
- imipramine
 - moclobemide
 - sertraline
 - trazodone
 - paroxetine
- 91) Fluoxetine
- has no significant drug interactions
 - is associated with serotonin syndrome of muscle rigidity, myoclonus, hyperpyrexia and rapid changes in mental state and vital signs.
 - can be effectively removed by haemodialysis when taken in overdose
 - can cause malignant hyperpyrexia
 - induces hepatic cytochrome P450 enzymes
- 92) A patient on phenytoin is found to have a low blood phenytoin level. Which of the following is LEAST likely to cause this
- carbamazepine
 - non-compliance
 - disulfiram
 - erythromycin
 - hypoalbuminemia
- 93) Carbamazepine
- enhances sodium channel conductance
 - causes seizures in overdose
 - inhibits cytochrome p450
 - has active metabolites
 - is not a tricyclic
- 94) Regarding SSRIs
- They are safe in OD due to minimal drug interactions
 - Can cause malignant hyperpyrexia
 - Are readily removed by dialysis
 - May cause seizures in OD
 - May be associated with serotonin syndrome with muscle rigidity, hyperpyrexia and confusion

- 95) The opiate associated with seizures when given in high dose to patients with renal failure is
- morphine
 - pethidine
 - methadone
 - fentanyl
 - codeine
- 96) Regarding neurotransmitters in the brain
- strychnine stimulates glycine receptors
 - atropine antagonises GABA receptors
 - butyrophenones stimulate dopamine receptors
 - ondansetron antagonises serotonin receptors
 - atenolol stimulates noradrenaline receptors
- 97) Buspirone relieves anxiety without sedation by
- direct GABA stimulation
 - indirect GABA stimulation
 - direct noradrenaline receptor stimulation
 - indirect noradrenaline stimulation
 - none of the above
- 98) Of the following, the most potent sedative is
- diazepam
 - midazolam
 - temazepam
 - phenobarbitone
 - chloral hydrate
- 99) The drug used as an antipsychotic most likely to cause extrapyramidal effects is
- chlorpromazine
 - lorazepam
 - risperidone
 - haloperidol
 - clozapine
- 100) A high degree of tolerance can be expected to all these effects of morphine EXCEPT
- miosis
 - nausea
 - cough suppression
 - analgesia
 - respiratory depression
- 101) Methadone is used in the treatment of narcotic addiction because
- it does not produce constipation
 - it is a phenylpiperidine class narcotic agonist
 - it produces a milder withdrawal syndrome when ceased
 - it produces predictable effects when given orally
 - it is a less efficacious analgesic than morphine
- 102) What do kappa receptors mediate
- supraspinal analgesia and euphoria
 - truncal rigidity
 - hallucinations and dysphoria
 - respiratory depression and dependence
 - spinal analgesia and miosis

- 103) Cannabinoids
- a) can produce tachycardia
 - b) have an antipsychotic action
 - c) act on a number of non-specific receptors
 - d) constrict the pupils
 - e) all of the above
- 104) Pralidoxime
- a) Cleaves organophosphate from acetylcholinesterase
 - b) Inhibits presynaptic acetylcholine release
 - c) Regenerates acetylcholine
 - d) cleaves acetylcholinesterase
 - e) is most effective if administered early in organophosphate poisoning
- 105) Pentamidine
- a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d) is toxic to pancreatic beta cells
 - e)
- 106) Which is an ester local anaesthetic
- a) tetracaine
 - b) lignocaine
 - c) bupivacaine
 - d) etidocaine
 - e) prilocaine
- 107) Metformin
- a) is a sulphonylurea
 - b) is associated with obesity
 - c) requires functioning pancreatic beta cells for its action
 - d) Its action is dependent on insulin
 - e) has been known to cause lactic acidosis
- 108) Which of the following statements are FALSE regarding vecuronium
- a) it has minimal cardiovascular effects
 - b) it is predominantly renally excreted
 - c) it has a significantly longer duration of action than pancuronium
 - d) it is a depolarising muscle relaxant
 - e) it is an isoquinolone derivative
- 109) Which is true of neuromuscular blockers
- a) atracurium causes hypotension in volume depleted patients
 - b) pancuronium causes histamine release
 - c) vecuronium is an isoquinolone derivative
 - d) gallamine is eliminated by the liver
 - e) gentamicin decreases their efficacy
- 110) The cholinesterase inhibitor with the shortest duration of action is
- a) physostigmine
 - b) edrophonium
 - c) neostigmine
 - d) parathion
 - e) malathion

- 111) Ketamine is closely chemically related to
- phencyclidine
 - LSD
 - Propofol
 - Thiopentone
 - Enflurane
- 112) All of the following are amide local anaesthetics EXCEPT
- lignocaine
 - bupivacaine
 - benzocaine
 - prilocaine
 - etidocaine
- 113) The muscle relaxant most commonly associated with tachycardia in low doses is
- Suxamethonium
 - Atracurium
 - Vecuronium
 - Pancuronium
 - Tubocurarine
- 114) The most potent glucocorticoid is
- hydrocortisone
 - prednisolone
 - methylprednisolone
 - dexamethasone
 - betamethasone
- 115) Which of the following drugs is the most safe to give in pregnancy
- heparin
 - lithium
 - phenytoin
 - captopril
 - gentamicin
- 116) Cisapride
- slows gastric emptying
 - delays oesophageal clearance
 - raises lower oesophageal sphincter pressure
 - increases pancreatic secretions
 - increases gastric secretions
- 117) Regarding paracetamol toxicity
- toxicity is related to glutathione consumption
 - toxicity is enhanced with cimetidine
 - sulphonation generated the toxic metabolite
 - the toxic metabolite is generated via a phase II reaction
 - toxicity is due to depletion of sulphates
- 118) Paracetamol
- has anti-inflammatory properties
 - does not affect excretion of uric acid
 - can only be given orally
 - is highly protein bound
 -

- 119) Dextropropoxyphene
- a) is a potent analgesic
 - b) when combined with paracetamol has good anti-inflammatory properties
 - c) is a phenylpiperidine
 - d) overdose causes death from hepatotoxicity
 - e) is structurally related to methadone
- 120) Allopurinol
- a) is useful in the treatment of acute gout
 - b) has very low oral bioavailability
 - c) has very few side effects
 - d) is metabolised by xanthine oxidase
 - e)
- 121) Which of the following is correct regarding prochlorperazine
- a) its main site of action is on the gastrointestinal tract
 - b) it is structurally similar to some of the antidepressants
 - c)
 - d) it can cause neuroleptic malignant syndrome
 - e)
- 122) Local anaesthetics
- a) preferentially block nerves with slower rates of firing over the more rapidly firing neurones
 - b) preferentially block A fibres before C fibres
 - c) preferentially block unmyelinated nerves before myelinated nerves
 - d) preferentially block large diameter fibres before smaller diameter fibres
 - e) may cause blockade of motor fibres before sensory fibres in mixed nerves
- 123) On administration of an anti-histamine which of the following effects are caused by receptors other than histamine receptors
- a) sedation
 - b) postural hypotension
 - c) Anti-nausea and anti-emetic effects
 - d) Local anaesthetic effects
 - e) All of the above
- 124) The effects of ethyl alcohol on the body include
- a) ?
 - b) ?
 - c) ?
 - d) ?
 - e) ?
- 125) Which of the following is commonly used as a skin antiseptic?
- a) ethyl alcohol 70%
 - b) ethanol 30%
 - c) isopropyl alcohol 10%
 - d) formaldehyde
 - e) boric acid
- 126) Regarding drugs in the elderly
- a) the dose of lithium should be increased
 - b) phase II biotransformation is much poorer
 - c) they have an increased lean body mass
 - d) side effects are proportional to the number of medications taken
 - e) they have higher serum albumin

- 127) Which of the following is a live virus vaccine
- typhoid
 - tetanus
 - HBV
 - Rabies
 - Measles
- 128) Which is an effect of methylxanthines
- weak anti-diuresis
 - increased strength of muscle contraction
 - negative inotropic effect
 - medullary depression
 - stimulation of cell surface adenosine receptors
- 129) Methanol intoxication
- is partly due to inhibition of aldehyde dehydrogenase
 - is due to formation of oxalic acid
 - is treated in part with activated charcoal
 - produces renal damage due to crystal formation
 - can be treated with IV ethanol
- 130) The MAC is greatest for
- nitrous oxide
 - halothane
 - isoflurane
 - methoxyflurane
 - ketamine
- 131) All the following are anaesthetic agents EXCEPT
- midazolam
 - glycopyrrolate
 - propofol
 - fentanyl
 - etomidate
- 132) A patient complains of muscular pain post-operatively. This is most likely to be due to the use of
- propofol
 - isoflurane
 - suxamethonium
 - atracurium
 - ketamine
- 133) The muscle relaxant with the longest duration of action is
- atracurium
 - mivacurium
 - pancuronium
 - vecuronium
 - rocuronium
- 134) All of the following are NSAIDs EXCEPT
- sulindac
 - piroxicam
 - gemfibrozil
 - ketorolac
 - diflusal

- 135) A patient with impetigo would be most likely to respond to
- streptomycin
 - kanamycin
 - metronidazole
 - cephalexin
 - phenoxymethylpenicillin
- 136) With regard to oral hypoglycaemics
- tolbutamide and glipizide are sulphonylureas
 - chlorpropamide has a half life of 4-6 hours
 - metformin is more effective once weight is controlled
 - glipizide has one of the longest half lives
 - lactic acidosis is more common with metformin than phenformin
- 137) Which of the following has its metabolism inhibited by limiting liver blood flow
- verapamil
 - lignocaine
 - labetolol
 - trimethoprim
 - propoxyphene
- 138) The most common adverse effect of procainamide is
- bradycardia
 - pulmonary infiltrates
 - fever
 - hypotension
 - anaphylaxis
- 139) Theophylline
- is a positive chronotrope
 - reduces GFR
 - is thought to increase blood viscosity
 - is less potent than aminophylline
 - has a Vd of 10L/kg
- 140) The Beta 2 sympathomimetic with the longest duration of action is
- salbutamol
 - salmeterol
 - sotalol
 - terbutaline
 - isoprotenerol

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1. E | 2. A/B | 3. C | 4. E | 5. D |
| 6. E | 7. C | 8. D | 9. A | 10. B |
| 11. A/B | 12. E | 13. D | 14. C | 15. B |
| 16. B | 17. B | 18. B | 19. C | 20. D |
| 21. ?D | 22. B | 23. A | 24. A | 25. ?D/E |
| 26. C | 27. B | 28. E | 29. D | 30. B |
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. B | 34. B | 35. ?B/E |
| 36. C | 37. E | 38. B | 39. A | 40. E |
| 41. B | 42. C | 43. B | 44. B | 45. B |
| 46. B | 47. B | 48. C | 49. D | 50. A |
| 51. A | 52. E | 53. C | 54. B | 55. B |
| 56. B | 57. E | 58. C | 59. ?D/B | 60. C |
| 61. B | 62. A | 63. E | 64. D | 65. D |
| 66. C | 67. D | 68. E | 69. A | 70. C |
| 71. B | 72. D | 73. A | 74. C | 75. D |
| 76. C | 77. E | 78. B | 79. B/D | 80. E |
| 81. A | 82. E | 83. D | 84. E | 85. D |
| 86. B | 87. E | 88. E | 89. D | 90. A |
| 91. B | 92. C | 93. D | 94. E | 95. B |
| 96. D | 97. E | 98. ?B | 99. D | 100. A |
| 101. C | 102. ?C | 103. A | 104. A | 105. D |
| 106. A | 107. E | 108. A | 109. A | 110. B |
| 111. A | 112. C | 113. D | 114. E | 115. A |
| 116. C | 117. A | 118. B | 119. E | 120. D |
| 121. D | 122. E | 123. E | 124. - | 125. A |
| 126. D | 127. E | 128. B | 129. E | 130. A |
| 131. B | 132. C | 133. C | 134. C | 135. |
| 136. A | 137. B | 138. D | 139. A | 140. B |