

Your 54 year-old patient undergoes intra-abdominal surgery for an appendicitis. During his post-operative recovery he develops constipation and abdominal discomfort due to a paralytic ileus (paralysis of the bowel) that can result from surgical manipulation of the intestines. From the list of options below, which would best treat his condition?

A.  ipratropium

B.  neostigmine 

C.  physostigmine

D.  scopolamine

E.  tubocurarine

Brian is a 40 year-old patient with a previously diagnosed thymus gland disorder who presents with muscle weakness around the eyes (ptosis), as well as generalized muscle fatigue that gets worse with physical exertion. His symptoms are less severe after periods of rest. You suspect that he may have myasthenia gravis. To make a more definitive diagnosis, you run blood tests for elevated antibodies, and administer a drug that will likely produce a rapid transient reversal of his symptoms (e.g. improvement of his ptosis) if he indeed has myasthenia gravis. The drug you administer for your test is:

A.  echothiophate

B.  edrophonium

C.  pralidoxime

D.  succinylcholine

E.  tubocurarine



Your 43 year-old patient is recovering from abdominal surgery and develops post-operative urinary retention. A drug that you could give orally to treat this condition is:

- A.  atropine
- B.  bethanechol
- C.  clonidine
- D.  scopolamine



Your 23 year-old patient recently diagnosed with asthma cannot tolerate the CNS side effects of his inhaled albuterol (a beta-2 agonist bronchodilator). As an alternative, you recommend he try an inhaled quaternary antimuscarinic, and prescribe:


- A.  atropine
- B.  bethanechol
- C.  ipratropium
- D.  pyridostigmine
- E.  varenicline

A 52 year-old man undergoes radiotherapy to treat a tumor in his neck. A side effect of his treatment is the development of salivary gland hypofunction, with associated dry mouth. A drug that could be used to treat this patient's condition is:

- A.  atropine
- B.  diphenhydramine
- C.  ipratorpium
- D.  nicotine
- E.  pilocarpine



While on a medical mission in Syria, you are exposed to the nerve gas Sarin. Effective treatment typically involves the i.m. administration of:

- A.  atropine + pralidoxime 
- B.  atropine + bethanechol
- C.  pilocarpine + pralidoxime
- D.  tubocurarine + ganglionic blocker
- E.  varenicline + tubocurarine

A year later Brian returns for a follow-up visit. His muscle weakness has become gradually more severe, to the point that he now requires some form of chronic treatment for relief of muscle weakness. A drug that would be a good choice for maintenance therapy, and would not cross the blood-brain barrier is:


- A.  edrophonium
- B.  glycopyrrolate
- C.  nicotine
- D.  physostigmine
- E.  pyridostigmine



Most patients 50 years and older are advised to have yearly eye exams. Part of the normal procedure for such eye exams involves administering eye drops to dilate the patient's pupils. What test would a good eye doctor perform prior to administering such eye drops?

A.  blood pressure & body weight

B.  credit history

C.  intraocular pressure 

D.  temperature

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A 2 year old child is brought into the emergency department by her parents suffering from signs and symptoms including altered mental status, drooling, sweating, nausea, diarrhea, urination, vomiting, pinpoint pupils, wheezing and apparent seizure-like jerking movements. The child's mother states that they found their child in their garage an hour ago next to an open container of Sevin<sup>®</sup>, a commercial carbamate insecticide. What treatment option would be *contraindicated* (and ineffective) in the treatment of this patient?

A.  activated charcoal lavage

B.  atropine

C.  diazepam (benzodiazepine)

D.  pralidoxime

