

# Pharmacology

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Archive

Lecture 27

Cholinergic Antagonist Drugs

Corrected by:

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1. Regarding drug poisoning, delirium is one of the symptoms of which of the following drugs?

Select one:

- a. Paracetamol
- b. Atropine-like drugs
- c. Cyanide
- d. Aspirin
- e. Organophosphorus insecticides

Answer: b. Atropine-like drugs

2. All the following statements about the pharmacodynamics of anti-muscarinic drugs are true EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. Causes central stimulant effects.
- b. Decreases lacrimation in the eye.
- c. Reduces bronchial secretion.
- d. Increases acid secretion of the GIT.
- e. Prolongs intestinal transit time.

Answer: d. Increases acid secretion of the GIT.

3. Concerning atropine-like drug poisoning, all the following are found EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. Hot, dry, and flushed skin
- b. Tachycardia
- c. Miosis
- d. Blurred vision
- e. Delirium

Answer: c. Miosis

4. All the following are adverse effects of anti-muscarinic drugs EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. Dry mouth
- b. Bradycardia
- c. Constipation
- d. Hot, flushed, dry skin
- e. Blurred vision

Answer; b. Bradycardia

5. All the following are therapeutic uses of cholinergic antagonist drugs EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. Parkinson's disease
- b. Motion sickness
- c. Bradycardia following MI
- d. In bronchial asthma
- e. Benign prostatic hypertrophy

Answer: e. Benign prostatic hypertrophy

6. All the following about scopolamine are correct EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. It is obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger* plant
- b. It is an amine derivative of atropine given by inhalation in the treatment of asthma
- c. It is useful as an antidiarrheal and antispasmodic
- d. It is used in premedication as an adjunct in anesthetic procedures
- e. It inhibits muscarinic receptor MI in the vomiting center

Answer: a. It is obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger* plant

7. Acetylcholine and atropine action on the muscarinic receptors is a classical example of:

Select one:

- a. Competitive antagonism
- b. Non-competitive antagonism
- c. Irreversible antagonism
- d. Physiological antagonism
- e. Chemical antagonism

Answer: a. Competitive antagonism

8. All of the following about cholinergic antagonist drugs are true EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. Atropine is partly metabolized and partly excreted unchanged
- b. Hyoscine may produce sedation effects
- c. Atropine eye drops have a short duration of less than two days
- d. Atropine and diphenoxylate are used as anti-diarrheal
- e. Atropine IV is used to counteract muscarinic effects

Answer: c. Atropine eye drops have a short duration of less than two days



9. All the following are symptoms of atropine poisoning EXCEPT:

Select one:

- a. Convulsion
- b. Hypothermia
- c. Hallucination
- d. Delirium
- e. Nasal congestion

Answer: b. Hypothermia

10. All the following about anti-muscarinics are true EXCEPT:

Select one:

- A. Benztropine is useful in acute dystonia reactions
- B. Benzhexol aggravates mild Parkinson's disease
- C. Ipratropium is useful in bronchial asthma
- D. Hyoscine is useful in biliary colic
- E. They decrease intestinal motility

Answer: B. Benzhexol aggravates mild Parkinson's disease

11. All of the following anti-muscarinic adverse effects except:

- a) dry mouth
- b) blurred vision
- c) urinary retention
- d) depression
- e) glaucoma

Answer : B

12. The correct statement about scopolamine is:

Select one:

- A. Irreversible antagonist
- B. Reversible competitive antagonist
- C. Physiological competitive antagonist
- D. Reversible agonist

Answer: B. Reversible competitive antagonist



13. Which of the following refers to adverse effects of atropine?

- A. urinary bladder spasm
- B. motion sickness
- C. contraction of pupillary muscle
- D. diarrhea
- E. postural hypotension

Answer: C

14. One of the following is not related to use of anti-muscarinic drugs:

- A. motion sickness
- B. chronic bronchitis
- C. asthma
- D. myasthenia gravis

Answer: D

إِنَّ مَقُولَةَ الْإِمَامِ الْحَسَنِ الْبَصْرِيِّ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ:

وَاللَّهُ إِنَّكُمْ لَا تَنَالُونَ مَا تَحِبُّونَ إِلَّا بِتَرْكِ مَا تَشْتَهُونَ، وَلَا تَدْرِكُونَ مَا تَأْمَلُونَ إِلَّا  
بِالصَّبْرِ عَلَى مَا تَكْرَهُونَ " هي نفثة من جوهر الحكمة، وضياء من مصابيح الفهم  
العميق لحقيقة الوجود الإنساني.. لقد رسمت هذه الكلمات خريطة الطريق لكل  
نفسٍ تسعى للسموِّ فوق رغائبها، ولكلِّ قلبٍ يبتغي المجدَّ خلف جبال  
المشقة والعناء.

ثُمَّ تَأْمَلُوا قَوْلَهُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

إِنَّ عِظَمَ الْجَزَاءِ مَعَ عِظَمِ الْبَلَاءِ، وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ إِذَا أَحَبَّ قَوْمًا ابْتَلَاهُمْ، فَمَنْ رَضِيَ فَلَهُ  
"الرِّضَا، وَمَنْ سَخَطَ فَلَهُ السَّخَطُ".

فيه يتجلّى لنا معنى الرضا بالبذل والصبر، وكيف تكون المحن هي الحبل الذي  
يربط القلوب بخالقها، وكيف يكون الصبر هو الجسر إلى الخلود.