

CNS-Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 4

Antiepileptic Drugs

Collected By :

Mohammad Mousa

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1.The following adverse effects match except?

- a. Phenytoin: Hypertrophy of the gums.
- b. Carbamazepine: worsening of petit mal and myoclonic epilepsy.
- c. Vigabatrin: constriction of visual field.
- d. Topiramate: myopia and glaucoma
- e. Sodium valproate: impaired cognition in children

Answer: d

2.Regarding diazepam : Which one of the following is true?

It is effective for stopping convulsions of status epilepticus

3.The followings are useful for treatment epilepsy except?

- a. Clonazepam.
- b. Valproate.
- c. Pregabalin.
- d. Gabapentin
- e. Oxycodone

Answer: e

4.All are Mechanisms of action of antiepileptic drugs except?

- a. Block sodium channels
- b. Block calcium channels
- c. Enhance inhibitory GABAergic impulse
- d. Interference with glutamate
- e. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor

Answer: e

5.Which of the following is a Ca channel blocker?

- a. Valproic acid
- b. carbamazepine
- c. benzodiazepines
- d. Tiagabine

Answer: a

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6. Which of the following isn't a Na channel blocker?

- a. Phenytoin
- b. Valproic acid
- c. lamotrigine
- d. benzodiazepines

Answer: d

7. Valproic acid mechanisms ?

- A) Inhibition of GABA transaminase
- B) prolong Na⁺ channels activation
- C) activation of Ca⁺ channels

Answer: a

8. Which of the following is false about anti-epileptic drugs? Select one:

- a. Carbamazepine blocks voltage dependent sodium channels in the inactivated state.
- b. Vigabatrin and valproate increase brain GABA level by inhibiting its catabolism.
- c. Levetiracetam blocks NMDA glutamate receptors.
- d. Ethosuximide blocks T-type calcium channels in thalamic neurons.
- e. Topiramate enhances endogenous GABA activity after binding to GABA-A receptors.

Answer: c

9. The following are adverse effects of sodium valproate when used in epilepsy except?

- a. Impaired cognition.
- b. Hepatitis.
- c. Alopecia.
- d. Increase in weight
- e. Increased blood level of lamotrigine.

Answer: e

10. The following are useful for classical petit mal (**Absence seizures**) epilepsy except?

- a. Clonazepam.
- b. Valproate.
- c. Ethosuximide.
- d. Levetiracetam.
- e. Tiagabine.

Answer: e

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11. Carbamazepine: Which one of the following is false?

- a. It induces hepatic microsomal enzymes which shortens its own half-life
- b. It is useful for chronic control of both grand mal and partial epilepsy.
- c. It is first choice drug for treatment of trigeminal neuralgia in adults.
- d. It can cause dizziness and diplopia as side effects at beginning of its use.
- e. It inhibits repetitive neuronal firing by increasing brain GABA level.

Answer: e

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The following may be useful in treatment of **myoclonic epilepsy** except?

- a. Clonazepam.
- b. Oxcarbazepine
- c. Lamotrigine.
- d. Topiramate

Answer: b

