

pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 9

Intro to ANS

Edited ✓

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Pharmacology

Lecture 9

1. Stimulation of M2 receptors in heart results in the following except?

- a. inhibition of spontaneous activity of SA node leading to bradycardia
- b. Decrease of calcium flux into myocardial muscle leading to decrease in contractility
- c. Opening of special Ach-sensitive K-channels in atrial muscle which enhance efflux of K
- d. Enhanced conduction of impulses across the A-V node
- e. Decrease in intracellular cAMP level in myocardial muscle

ANSWER*d

2. All the following statements about bethanechol are correct except?

Select one

- a. It is indirect acting Cholinomimetic drug. *
- b. It has no nicotinic actions
- c. It has selective muscarinic effects on urinary bladder and intestine
- d. used to treat post-operative ileus with abdominal distension or atrial fibrillation.
- e. is contraindicated in patients with heart

ANSWER*a

3. The following are effects of pilocarpine eyedrops except?

select one :

- a. Miosis
- b. Cyclospasm
- c. Lachrymation
- d. Drooping of upper eyelid
- e. Decreased intra-ocular pressure

ANSWER*d

4. All the following adverse effects occur with cholinomimetics except?

- a. Bronchospasm
- b. Abdominal pain
- c. Urine retention
- d. Miosis

ANSWER*c

5. Activation of nicotinic cholinergic receptors produces all the following except?
- a Stimulation of autonomic ganglia
 - b. Stimulation of motor end plates at NM to produce skeletal muscle contraction
 - c Enhancing vascular endothelium to secrete nitric oxide
 - d. Activation of the adrenal medulla to secrete noradrenaline and adrenaline
 - e Facilitation of opening of sodium and potassium ion channels in post-synaptic membranes

ANSWER*c

6) Which enzyme determines the rate-limiting step in catecholamine synthesis?

- a) Dopamine β -hydroxylase
- b) Monoamine oxidase (MAO)
- c) Tyrosine hydroxylase
- d) Phenylethanolamine N-methyltransferase

Answer C

7) What is the main mechanism for the termination of catecholamine action (metabolism)?

- a) Enzymatic degradation only
- b) Diffusion away from the synapse
- c) Reuptake into the presynaptic neuron
- d) Renal excretion

Answer C

8) What is the rate-limiting step in the synthesis of catecholamines?

- A. Tyrosine hydroxylase catalyzing the conversion of tyrosine to DOPA
- B. Dopamine decarboxylase converting DOPA to dopamine
- C. Phenylethanolamine N-methyltransferase converting norepinephrine to epinephrine
- D. Tyrosine transport into the neuron

Answer A

9) What are the types of adrenergic receptors and their mechanisms?

- A. G-protein coupled receptors
- B. Ion channels
- C. Tyrosine kinase receptors

Answer A

وما نيلُ الطالبِ بالتَّسني
ولكن تُؤخذ الدّنيا غلابا !



سأحونا إن سحونا
ولا تنسونا من صالح دعائكم