

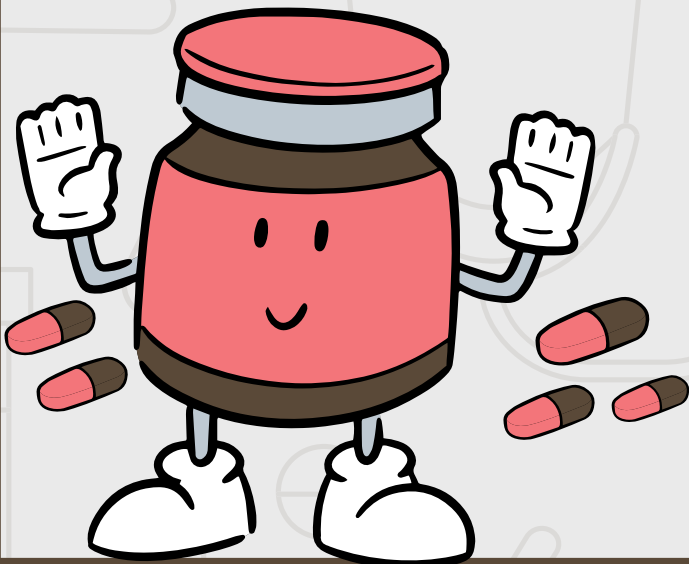
PHARMACOLOGY

ARCHIVE

Lecture 1, 2, 3

*Corrected by:-
Malak Al-Qadi*

**DESIGNED BY:-
MALAK AL-QADI**



1. All the following are mechanism of absorption except

- a) aqueous passive
- b) aqueous hydrolysis
- c) active transport
- d) endocytosis

answer:b

2. In the endocytosis and exocytosis the wrong statement:

- a) occurs by drug high molecular weight
- b) drug bind to cell membrane dips and envelope
- c) the tear is prolonged to heal

answer: c

3. One of the following is not related to PHARMACOKYNITICS :

- a) Absorbtion
- b) Distribution
- c) Uses
- d) Metabolism
- e) Excretion

answer: c

4. where do the clinical trials should be done :

- a) human
- b) animals

answer: a

5. What is bioavailability?

- a) The rate at which a drug is absorbed into the bloodstream
- b) The percentage of a drug that reaches the systemic circulation and becomes available for biological effect.
- c) The volume of distribution of a drug in the body
- d) The time taken for the plasma concentration of a drug to decrease by half.

Answer :b

6. One of the statements true about acid base ionization in pH:

- a) At high PH weak base become unionized while weak acid become ionized
- b) At high pH, weak acids remain completely unionized while weak bases are fully ionized.
- c) At low pH, weak acids become fully ionized while weak bases remain completely unionized.

answer:a

7. Definition of pharmacotherapy:

- a) The branch of medicine that focuses on surgical techniques to treat diseases.
- b) The science that deals with the proper use of drugs to treatment diseases.
- c) The field of healthcare that studies only the side effects of drugs without considering their therapeutic uses

answer:b

8. All of the following correct about clinical trials except:

- a) phase 3 long term efficacy
- b) Drugs are approved for sale after phase III clinical trials
- c) phase 2 small scale trials in patients

Answer: a



9. proper use of drugs in treatment of disease:

- a. pharmacotherapy
- b. pharmacy
- c. chemotherapy

answer: a

10. The following factors will decrease rate of drug absorption from GIT except?

- a. Enhanced intestinal motility by osmotic laxative
- b. Biliary obstruction and chronic pancreatitis
- c. Delayed gastric emptying
- d. Formation of food-drug complexes
- e. small particle size of drug

answer: e

11. The wrong statement about simple lipid diffusion?

- a. doesn't require energy
- b. doesn't require carrier
- c. can't transport water soluble molecules

Answer: c

pharmacology

Archive Lecture 4

Corrected By :
Alaa hdayat

Designed By :
Raneem Dmour

Pharmacology Lecture 4

1- One of the following is not related to PHARMACOKINETICS :

- a) Absorption
- b) Distribution
- c) Uses
- d) Metabolism
- e) Excretion

answer:c

2- Which of the following decrease clearance in the body :

- a) metabolism
- b) Absorption
- c) plasma protein binding

answer: c

3- All of the following increase duration of action of drugs except :

- a) Delay absorption
- b) Decrease metabolism
- c) Increase Excretion
- d) Using enzyme inhibitors

answer: c

4- Which of the following is correct about placental barrier?

- A. All lipid soluble drugs cross placenta
- B. Drugs affect the embryo by the same mechanism
- C. Some drugs that cross placenta are teratogenic
- D. Placental barrier is perfect impermeable against small lipid drugs

answer: c

الطب والجراحة

لجنة

Medical History Form

Name _____ Date of birth _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

pharmacology

Archive Lecture 5

Corrected By :
Alaa hdayat

Designed By :
Raneem Dmour

Pharmacology **Lecture 5**

1. Which of the following drugs is NOT known to induce hepatic enzymes?

- A) Carbamazepine
- B) Phenytoin
- C) Rifampin
- D) Cimetidine

Answer :d

2. All the following is enzyme inhibitors except :

- a) ciprofloxacin
- b) erythromycin
- c) cimetidine
- d) Warfarin

answer:d



Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 6

Pharmacokinetics (Excretion)

Corrected by:

Obada Al-Khawaldeh

1.) Systemic clearance mean ?

- A. Renal clearance.
- B. Non renal clearance.
- C. both renal and non renal clearance.
- D. The loss of a huge sum of blood and the entry of a systematic shock.

Answer: "C. both renal and non renal clearance".

2.) Which of the following decrease clearance in the body :

- A. Metabolism.
- B. Absorption.
- C. Plasma protein binding.
- D. IV infusion.

Answer: "C. Plasma protein binding".

3.) Example of drug that follows Zero order kinetics:

- A. Penicillin.
- B. Methanol.
- C. Dopamine.
- D. Phenytoin.

Answer: "D. Phenytoin".

4.) Elimination $t_{1/2}$:

- A. $0.693 \text{ } v_d$ divided by Cls.
- B. $0.783 \text{ } v_d$ divided by Cls.
- C. $0.930 \text{ } v_d$ divided by Cls.
- D. $0.070 \text{ } v_d$ divided by Cls.

Answer: "A. $0.693 \text{ } v_d$ divided by Cls".

5.) One of the following is true about elimination:

- A. The elimination is proportional to plasma concentration in first order.
- B. The elimination is not proportional to plasma concentration in first order.
- C. It indicates time required to attain C_{ss} , about $1-2 t_{1/2}$
- D. None of the above is correct.

Answer : "A. The elimination is proportional to plasma concentration in first order".

6.) One of the following is not a way to eliminate:

- A. Liver.
- B. Kidney.
- C. Lungs.
- D. pancreas.
- E. Mother milk.

Answer : "D. pancreas".

7.) Wrong statement about half life:

- A. 90% of steady plasma concentrations occur at second half life.
- B. It is the time required to reduce the plasma concentration of the drug to half the initial concentration.
- C. $t_{1/2}$ is constant in first order kinetics.
- D. None of the above is wrong.

Answer : "A. 90% of steady plasma concentrations occur at second half life".

8.) Which of the following does not include in kinetics :

- A. Absorption.
- B. Elimination.
- C. Uses.
- D. Metabolism.
- E. Distribution.

Answer : "C. Uses".

9.) All of the following are true about half life, EXCEPT:

- A. Half life increase when metabolism decrease.
- B. Half life increase when metabolism increase.
- C. After 4—5 $t_{1/2}$, C_{ss} can be reached.
- D. None of the above.

Answer : "B. Half life increase when metabolism increase".

10.) What is the relationship between the half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of a drug and its clearance (CL)?

- A. Directly proportional.
- B. Inversely proportional.
- C. Not related.
- D. Exponentially related.

Answer : "B. Inversely proportional".

11.) Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding first-order kinetics?

- A. A constant amount of drug is eliminated per unit of time.
- B. The half-life ($T_{1/2}$) is not constant.
- C. Steady state concentration (C_{ss}) can never be reached after 4-5 half-lives.
- D. The rate of elimination is directly proportional to the drug's blood concentration.

Answer : "D. The rate of elimination is directly proportional to the drug's blood concentration".

12.) Which of the following best defines the term "half-life" in pharmacology?

- A. The time it takes for a drug to reach its maximum concentration in the body.
- B. The time it takes for half of a drug dose to be eliminated from the body.
- C. The time it takes for a drug to produce its therapeutic effect.
- D. The time it takes for a drug to be completely metabolized.

Answer : "B. The time it takes for half of a drug dose to be eliminated from the body".

pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 7

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Corrected By :

Banan Al- khawaldeh

Designed By :

Raneem Dmour



1. Example of G protein coupled receptor:

- a) Nicotinic receptor
- b) muscarinic receptor
- c) Receptor for insulin

answer:b

2. Where does the G protein bind? known or unpredictable. Ex. Phenobarbitone is usually given to calm down a patient but in the case of pediatrics, it causes hyperkinesia

- a) Muscarinic cholinergic receptors
- b) Nicotinic receptor

answer:a

3. Definition of drug receptor that consider an agonist.

- a) Endogenous ligand
- b) with partial response

answer:a



Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 8

Pharmacodynamic II

Corrected by:

Ibrahim Sabri Al-Awaje



1. Which of the following best defines a drug receptor that considers an agonist?

- a) Endogenous ligand
- b) Produces no response
- c) Inhibits receptor function when bound
- d) Causes irreversible receptor binding

Answer: a) Endogenous ligand

2. What is the primary cause of receptor down-regulation?

- a) Shock
- b) Receptor amount
- c) Prolonged occupation by an agonist
- d) Low receptor affinity

Answer: c) Prolonged occupation by an agonist

3. If you give a patient a drug and the HP rise 20 so this mean it is a

- a) Effective dose
- b) E-max
- c) therapeutic index
- d) therapeutic window

answer: a

4. Cancer patients in the last stage he take opioids and this drug tolerance , what will increase

- a) therapeutic index
- b) median dose
- c) potency
- d) efficacy

answer: a

5. The intensity of a drug's effect is primarily due to:

- a) Concentration of the drug at the receptor site
- b) Chemical instability
- c) Physical state of the drug
- d) Absence of side effects

Answer: a) Concentration of the drug at the receptor site

6. All of the following are true about adverse drug reactions (ADRs) except:

- A) Wide therapeutic index drugs cause ADRs
- B) Narrow therapeutic index drugs cause ADRs
- C) ADRs can occur with both prescription and over-the-counter drugs
- D) ADRs may be influenced by individual patient factors

Answer: A) Wide therapeutic index drugs cause ADRs

7. Which of them can't be observed:

- A- specificity
- B- selectivity
- C- potency
- D- mutagenicity
- D- reactogenicity

Answer :A

8. A 67-year-old man suffering from terminal cancer started analgesic treatment with an opioid drug. Knowing that tolerance to opioids is pronounced, which of the following drug parameters was most likely increased after a few days of treatment?

- A. Maximal efficacy
- B. Median effective dose
- C. Therapeutic index
- D. Potency
- E. Half-life

Answer: B. Median effective dose

9. A new β -blocker was tested in healthy volunteers. The cumulative frequency distribution of subjects showing a decrease of 10 bpm in the heart rate was plotted against the log dose. Which of the following drug parameters can be determined from this cumulative frequency distribution?

- A. Receptor affinity
- B. Median effective dose
- C. Therapeutic index
- D. Therapeutic window
- E. Maximal efficacy

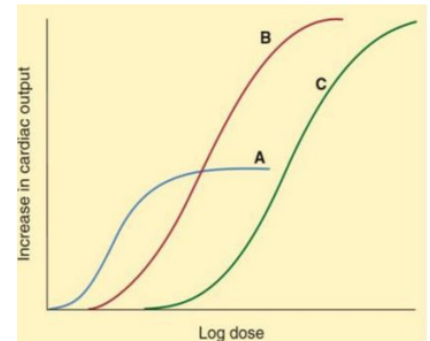
Answer :B

Pharmacology

Lecture 8

10. Prior to clinical trials in patients with heart failure, an animal study was carried out to compare two new positive inotropic drugs (A and B) to a current standard agent (C). The results of cardiac output measurements are shown in the graph below. Which of the following statements is correct?

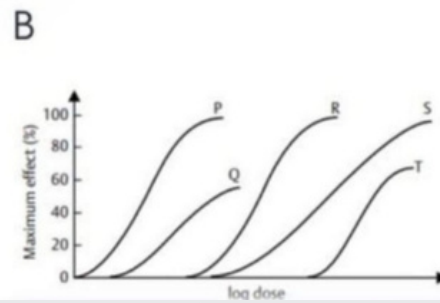
- (A) Drug A is most effective
- (B) Drug B is least potent
- (C) Drug C is most potent
- (D) Drug B is more potent than drug C and more effective than drug A
- (E) Drug A is more potent than drug B and more effective than drug C



Answer : D

11. The figure below depicts the in vitro log dose-response curves of five different drugs (P, Q, R, S, and T). Which of the following pairs of drugs can fully activate the same receptors?

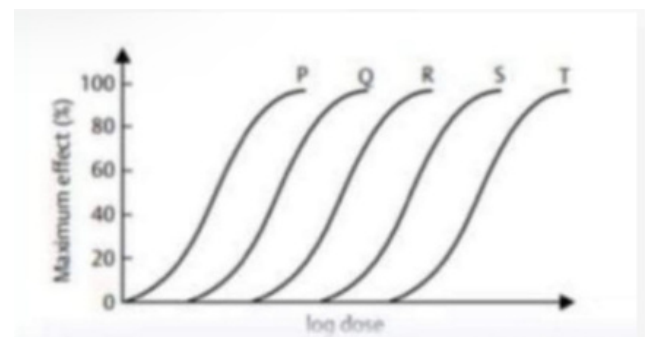
- A. Drugs P and R
- B. Drugs P and S
- C. Drugs P and T
- D. Drugs Q and T
- E. Drugs Q and S
- F. Drugs R and S



Answer : B

12. The figure below depicts the in vitro log dose response curves of five different drugs (P, Q, R, S, and T) acting on the same receptor. Which of the following drugs has the highest ED₅₀?

- A. Drug P
- B. Drug Q
- C. Drug R
- D. Drug S
- E. Drug T



Answer : E

Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 9

Pharmacodynamic III

Corrected by:

Obada Al-Khwaldeh



1) One of the following considered the base that Clark's rule depends on:

- a) height**
- b) weight**
- c) Age**

Answer:b

2) Example of chemical antagonist:

- a) Heparin & protamine**
- b) Protamine & prothrombin**
- c) Heparin & zinc**
- d) Protamine & zinc**
- e) histamine & nor-epinephrine**

Answer:a

3) after doing exercise a patient was given a saline but its heart rate still high and when given a drug the heart rate decrease so this action shows :

- a) competitive**
- b) partial agonist**
- c) non competitive**

Answer:a

pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 10

Medical card .

Name _____

Date of b

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Corrected By :
Alaa bn hdayeh

Designed By :
Raneem Dmour



1) One of the following drugs could not rise the ADR's:

- a) **multivitamins**
- b) Fluoroquinolone
- c) corticosteroid

2) All of the following is true about teratology except:

- a. teratogens is specific abnormality
- b. it is also constellation abnormalities
- c **it doesn't demonstrate dose-effect relationship**
- d. It depend on stage of development if fetus

3) The the drug that cause cleft palate abnormality is:

- a. **phenytoin**
- b. androgen
- c. thalidomide
- d. paracetamol

4) abnormal drug reactions due usually to genetic factors affecting tissue enzymes or receptors.:

- a) **Idiosyncrasy**
- b) Summation
- c) oncogenesis

5) All of these drugs causes ADRs effect on elderly except :

- a) Cardiovascular active agents
- b) Analgesics (opioid mainly)
- c) Antibiotics
- d) **Vitamin B complex**

6) All of the following must be considered in prescribing in pregnant woman except:

- a) remember that the fetus is most sensitive in the first trimester
- b) use 'tried and tested' drugs whenever possible in preference to new agents
- c) use the most effective dose
- d) **minimize prescribing**
- e) All of the above

7) Cancer patients in the last stage he take opioids and this drug tolerance , what will increase

- a) **therapeutic index**
- b) median dose
- c) potency

8) All of the following are true about ADRs except:

- A- **Type B rxn is predictable**
- B- Type B rxn is unpredictable

9) All of the following are true about ADRs except:

- A- **Reporting ADRs is compliance**
- B- none

10) A elderly man who has been taking NSAIDs and another medication for a chronic condition has recently been experiencing increased appetite, insomnia, and stomach pain. These symptoms are most likely due to:

- A) A desired therapeutic effect
- B) An allergic reaction
- C) **Side effects of the medications**

11) Most frequent drugs causing ADRs in elderly except:

- A- Hypoglycemic agent
- B- Cardiovascular active agent
- C- Analgesics
- D- Vitamins**
- E- Psychotropic agent

12)- The doctor advice the pregnant woman to avoid all following except:

- A- Smoking
- B- Eating food**
- C- Abuse c_alcohol
- D_ over the counter

13)- All of the following are drug avoided to lactic wemon except

- A- Vitamin**
- B- Sedative
- D- Hypnotic

14)- All the following ... of thalidomide except:

- A- only in upper limb**
- B- Used in pregnancy as anti-emetic but withdrawn due to teratogenicity

15) Which of the following best describes a drug that produces a characteristic withdrawal syndrome upon discontinuation?

- A) An analgesic
- B) An antibiotic
- C) A drug of abuse**
- D) A vitamin supplement

pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 11

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Corrected By :
Alaa bn hdayeh

Designed By :
Raneem Dmour



1) Which of the following drug reactions is considered an idiosyncratic reaction?

- A) Warfarin inducing bleeding
- B) Aspirin inducing peptic ulcer
- C) Succinylcholine causing apnea
- D) Penicillin causing anaphylactic shocks**

2) Which of the following is the specific drug used to treat malignant hyperthermia?

- a) Succinylcholine
- b) Halothane
- c) Dantrolene**
- d) Pancuronium

3) Which of the following medications is NOT classified as a Group B or Group C drug ?

- A) Isoniazid (INH)
- B) Rifampicin (RIF)
- C) Pyrazinamide (PZA)
- D) Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors**

Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 13

Cell wall inhibitors(part one)

Corrected by:
zaid frahat

1) Regarding mechanism of action of B-LACTAM antibiotics, all the following are true EXCEPT? select one

- a. They are bactericidal
- b. They bind to specific enzymes (PBPS)
- c. They inhibit transpeptidation
- d. They inhibit ribosomal RNA

Answer :d

2) concerning B-LACTAMS antibiotics, PENICILLIN-V is only available in the following route? select one

- a. Oral
- b. I.V Route
- c. I.M Route
- d. Subcutaneous Route
- e. Intrathecal route

Answer :a

3) All the following about penicillin pharmacokinetics are true EXCEPT:

- A. Penicillin V is acid stable
- B. Amoxicillin absorption is unimpaired by food
- C. Smaller doses should be used in the presence of renal impairment
- D. Probenecid enhances tubular secretion of penicillin G
- E. Large therapeutic doses are safe in the presence of liver impairment

Answers:d

Pharmacology

Archive

LECTURE 14

Corrected by:
Zaid frahat

1) All following about sulphonamides drugs are TRUE EXCEPT?

- a. Sulphadoxine is useful in treatment of malaria
- b. co-trimoxazole useful in treatment of urinary tract infections
- c. Sulphasalazine is useful in chronic inflammatory bowel diseases
- d. Sulphacetamide is useful topically in ear infections

ANSWER:d ?

2) All following are adverse effects of sulphonamides drugs select one :

- a Crystalluria
- b. Hypersensitivity reactions
- Leukopenia c.
- d. Kemicterus
- e. fever

ANSWER:C

3) All following are adverse effects of sulphonamides drugs EXCEPT?

- a Crystalluria
- b Stevens Johnson syndrome
- C. Haemolytic anaemia
- d mental retardation in newborn babies
- e. Diarrhea

ANSWER:e

4) Quinolones, one of the following is FALSE?

- a. Nalidixic acid is mainly used in respiratory and urinary tract infections
- b. Ciprofloxacin is effective against Gram negative Gram positive and Atypical bacteria
- c. Levofloxacin is used in treatment of respiratory and urinary tract infections
- d. Moxifloxacin is effective against Gram negative. Gram positive and Anaerobic
- e. can cause rupture of Achilles tendon

ANSWER:a

5) All the following statement about sulphadiazine are correct EXCEPT:

- A. It's a short acting sulpha
- B. It should be given parentally
- C. Useful in treatment of meningitis with penicillin combination
- D. Useful in treatment of toxoplasmosis with pyrimethamine combination
- E. Useful topically in treatment of infected burns and leg ulcers

ANSWER:B

6) All the following about sulpha drugs are correct EXCEPT:

- A. Inhibit conversion of PABA into folic acid
- B. Should be avoided in epilepsy
- C. Should be avoided in late pregnancy
- D. Should be avoided in newborn babies
- E. May produce Steven Johnson syndrome

ANSWER:B

7) All the following statements about ciprofloxacin are true EXCEPT:

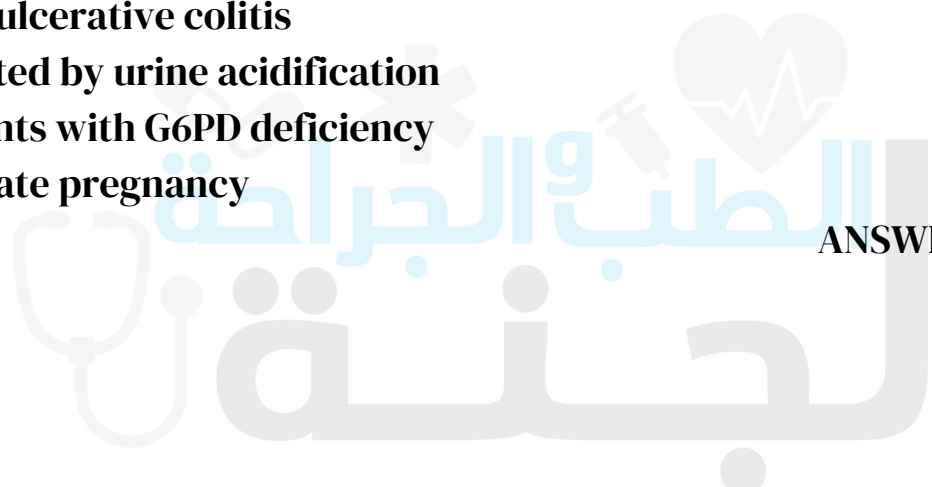
- A. Is indicated in enteric fever
- B. Is indicated in serious bone infections
- C. Is indicated in Legionnaire's disease
- D. Is indicated in respiratory tract infections in children
- E. May produce rupture of Achilles tendon

answer:d

8) All the following statements about sulpha compounds are true EXCEPT:

- A. Sulphacetamide is useful in bacterial eye infections
- B. Sulphasalazine is useful in ulcerative colitis
- C. Crystalluria can be prevented by urine acidification
- D. Should be avoided in patients with G6PD deficiency
- E. Should be avoided during late pregnancy

ANSWER:C



Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 16+18

Corrected by:

Obada Al-Khawaldeh

1.) All following about tetracyclines are TRUE EXCEPT?

- A. Effective against Gram positive and Gram negative and anaerobic bacteria
- B. Should be avoided in renal disease except doxycycline and minocycline
- C. Causes yellow discoloration and hypoplasia of teeth in children.
- D. Should be avoided in pregnancy Useful in treatment of Brucellosis, Chronic bronchitis and acne.

Answer: "A"

2.) All the following about antimicrobials in children are true EXCEPT:

- A. Chloramphenicol causes gray baby syndrome in neonates
- B. Sulpha compounds causes kernicterus in neonates
- C. Doxycycline causes yellow discoloration of teeth in children
- D. Quinolones retard growth in children
- E. Metronidazole causes antibiotic-associated colitis in children.

Answer: "E"

3.) Tetracycline is indicated in all the following conditions EXCEPT:

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Nonspecific urethritis
- C. Syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion
- D. Acne rosacea.
- E. Gas gangrene.

Answer: "E"

4.) All the following statements about the aminoglycosides are true EXCEPT:

- A. Are useful in bacterial eye infections.
- B. Are useful orally for bowel sterilization.
- C. Are useful against serious anaerobic bacterial infections.
- D. May produce neurotoxicity.
- E. Smaller doses are used in renal impairment.

Answer: "C"

5.) All the following statements about erythromycins are true EXCEPT:

- A. Erythromycin is indicated in Legionnaire's disease.
- B. Azithromycin is indicated in gonorrhoea
- C. Erythromycins can produce hepatitis.
- D. Clarithromycin is indicated in Chlamydia pneumonia
- E. Clarithromycin should be avoided in patients with peptic ulceration.

Answer: "E"

6.) All the following statements about clindamycin are true EXCEPT:

- A. Inhibits bacterial protein synthesis.
- B. Is useful in teeth infections.
- C. Is useful in mixed anaerobic infections of the abdomen.
- D. Produces cross allergy with penicillins & cephalosporins.
- E. Frequently produces antibiotic-associated colitis.

Answer: "D"

7.) The main reason for limited use of chloramphenicol is the high incidence of:

- A. Nephrotoxicity.
- B. Hepatic toxicity.
- C. Aplastic anemia.
- D. Ototoxicity.

Answer: "C"

8.) Which of the following is used safely in pregnancy:

- A. Erythromycin.
- B. Doxycycline.
- C. Moxifloxacin.
- D. Gentamicin.

Answer: "A"

9.) One of the following not good combination:

- A. Sulpha & Penicillin.
- B. Tetracycline & Penicillin.

Answer: "B"

10.) One of the following is concentration killing antibiotic:

- A. Gentamicin.

Answer: "A"

11.) Bacterial that developed resistance to a drug derived from macrolides after 10 days. The question was which drugs should we avoid?

- A. Clindamycin.

Answer: "A"

12.) Aminoglycosides side effects:

- A. Teratogenic.
- B. Ototoxicity.
- C. Anaphylaxis.
- D. Bone marrow Depression.

Answer: "B"

13.) Military African male infected with MRSA., A drug is administered to him causing anemia and jaundice. What is the mechanism of drug action?

- A. Binds with 50 S and inhibits transpeptidation.
- B. Binds to 30 S prevents tRNA binding.
- C. Binds to 30 S and freezing the initiation complex.
- D. Inhibits RNA polymerase E. destroys cell wall.

Answer: "A"

14.) A patient with ulcerative colitis, is planned for colonectomy, what is the recommended drug before the surgery?

- A. Neomycin.
- B. Trimethoprim+sulfamethoxazole.
- C. Clindamycin.
- D. Metronidazole.

Answer: "A"

15.) A boy with cough and respiratory symptoms, before days his friends are infected with the same infection, finally is diagnosed with rhonchi, drug of choice?

- A. Cephazolin.
- B. Oral erythromycin.
- C. Parenteral erythromycin.

Answer: "C"

16- Aminoglycosides (AG). One of the following is WRONG?

- A- loop diuretics decrease nephrotoxicity of AG
- b Should be avoided during pregnancy
- c. Penicillins antibiotics potentiate their antibacterial activity
- . d Potentiate the effect of neuromuscular
- e Adverse effects are not dose related

Answer: "A"

17-All following about aminoglycosides are TRUE EXCEPT ?

- a. Effective against aerobic bacteria only
- b. Useful in serious Gram negative bacilli infections
- c. Used in serious Gram positive infections like bacterial endocarditis
- d. Eliminated with significant metabolism by liver
- e. Accumulation occurs in renal cortex, endolymph and perilymph of inner ear

ANSWER:D

18-All following about tetracyclines are TRUE EXCEPT -

: Select one

- a. Effective against Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria
- b. save patients with renal diseases
- c. causes yellow discolouration and hypoplasia of teeth in Children
- d. Should be avoided in pregnancy
- e. used in treatment of Mycoplasma pneumonia, Chlamydia infections and acne

ANSWER:B

19-Tigecycline, all following are TRUE EXCEPT?

: Select one

- a. structure similar to tetracyclines
- b. Effective against vancomycin resistant enterococci
- c. Effective against Acinetobacter baumani
- d. Can be given orally or iv infusion every 12 hrs
- e. NO Dose adjustment is required patients With renal impairment

ANSWER:D

Pharmacology

Lecture 16+18

20-Regarding adverse effects of pediatric drugs, staining and dental hypoplasia is ?due to the following drug

: Select one

- a. Metoclopramide
- b. Sodium valproate
- c. Tetracyclin
- d. Corticosteroids
- e. Flouroquinolones

ANSWER:C

21-Macrolides One of the following is WRONG ?

: Select one

- a. Erythromycin is used in patients allergic to penicillins
- b. Azithromycin is more effective against gram +ev
- c. Azithromycin is given Orally or intravenous infusion
- d. Clarithromycin is useful in peptic ulcer therapy to eradicate Helicobacter pylori

ANSWER:b

22-Aminoglycosides, one of the following is FALSE?

(شبه سؤال 16 مكرر)

Select one

- a. Loop diuretics decrease ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity of Aminoglycosides
- b. Contraindicated during pregnancy
- c. Beta Lactam antibiotics potentiate their antibacterial activity
- d. Potentiate the effect of neuromuscular blockers
- e Adverse effects are dose related

ANSWER:a

23-One of the following is WRONG about macrolides?

- a. Erythromycin is effective against gram positive organisms
- b. Clarithromycin is effective against gram positive bacteria and haemophilus influenzae
- c. Azithromycin is effective against Gram negative bacteria and chlamydia
- d. Azithromycin has Long half life (40 hrs)
- e Erythromycin is useful in peptic ulcer therapy to eradicate Helicobacter pylori

ANSWER:e

24-Tigecycline, all following are TRUE EXCEPT?

- a. Effective against methicillin resistant staphylococcus
- b. Effective against vancomycin resistant enterococci
- C. Effective against Acinetobacter baumani
- d. Given iv infusion every 12 hrs
- e Dose adjustment is required patients with renal impairment

ANSWER:e

25-All following combinations about therapeutic uses of antibiotics are TRUE EXCEPT?

- a Clindamycin sexually transmitted infections
- b. Chloramphenicol bacterial conjunctivitis
- c. Tigecycline intra abdominal infections
- d. Azithromycin respiratory tract infections
- e.Gentamicin septicemia

ANSWER:a