

PNS-Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 1

LA

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PNS-Pharmacology **Lecture 1**

1. A patient with an allergy to benzocaine, which is the best topical analgesic to be used?

- A) Cocaine
- B) Bupivacaine
- C) Procaine
- D) Tetracaine
- E) Thiopental sodium

Answer : B

2. Which of the following statements about anesthetic drugs is correct?

- A. They interact directly with a specific site on neuronal sodium channels (open Na channels), inhibiting Na ion influx.
- B. A lipophilic local anesthetic is less potent.
- C. Larger myelinated fibers are easier to block than smaller fibers.
- D. The ionized form diffuses through the cell membrane.

Answer : A

3. Link between the aromatic group and the amino terminal in cocaine?

- A. Ester
- B. Ester + Amide
- C. Stable
- D. Amide
- E. Degraded by liver

Answer : A

4. Which local anesthetic is commonly used in topical gel or ointment for surface anesthesia?

- A. Tetracaine
- B. Benzocaine
- C. Procaine
- D. Bupivacaine

Answer : B

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5. Subarachnoid anesthesia refers to which type of anesthesia?

- A. Infiltration anesthesia
- B. Nerve block
- C. Subdural anesthesia
- D. Spinal anesthesia

Answer : D

6. Which of the following anesthetics has the shortest duration of action?

Correct Answer: Procaine

7. What is the correct order of nerve fiber response to local anesthesia?

- A. Motor - Sensory - Pain
- B. Sensory - Motor - Pain
- C. Pain - Sensory - Motor
- D. Motor - Pain - Sensory

Answer : C

PNS-Pharmacology **Lecture 1**

الأسئلة التالية هي أرشيف سابق وهي لا تتعلق بشكل مباشر مع المحاضرات السنة الحالية

1. Which of the following local anesthetics is commonly used in dentistry?

- A. Prilocaine
- B. Articaine
- C. Benzocaine

Answer : A

2. Describe the main mechanism of action of cocaine that enables it to work as a sympathomimetic in the CNS.

- A. Inhibits vesicular reuptake of noradrenaline
- B. Direct stimulation of adrenoceptors
- C. Activating presynaptic alpha-2 receptors
- D. Enhances the release of stored catecholamines (noradrenaline & dopamine)
- E. Inhibits neuronal reuptake of neurotransmitters

Answer : E

Explanation:

Cocaine is a potent sympathomimetic drug that exerts its effects by blocking the reuptake of neurotransmitters at the synapse, particularly:

Dopamine (DA)

Noradrenaline (NA)

Serotonin (5-HT)

This blockade occurs at the presynaptic nerve terminals, leading to an increased concentration of these neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft, which enhances their effects.

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3.All of these properties increase the potency of local anesthetics except:

- A) Lipid solubility
- B) Protein binding
- C) Non-myelinated
- D) Dose
- E) Intravenous route

Answer : E

وَقُلْ رَبِّ
أَدْخِلْنِيْ مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ
وَأَخْرِجْنِيْ مَخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ
وَأَجْعَلْ لِيْ مِنْ لَدُنْكَ
سُلْطٰنًا نَّصِيْرًا

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Lecture 2

Adrenergic Neurons
Inhibitors

PNS-Pharmacology **Lecture 2**

1. One is false about α -Methyldopa .

- A. vasopressor agent
- B. first choice for treatment of hypertension associated with pregnancy.

Answer: A

2. Choose the wrong statement concerning sympatholytics:

- A. Alpha-methyldopa is the drug of choice for hypertension associated with pregnancy.
- B. Clonidine is appropriate in hypertensive urgencies.
- C. Ergotamine is taken orally for stopping postpartum hemorrhage.
- D. Phenoxybenzamine is suitable for treating pheochromocytoma.

Answer: C

3. Describe the main mechanism of action of cocaine that enable it to work as sympathomimetic in CNS:

- A. Inhibits vesicular reuptake of ... **بجوز** noradrenaline.
- B. Direct stimulation of adrenoceptors.
- C. Activating presynaptic α -2 receptors.
- D. Enhances the release of stored catecholamines (noradrenaline & dopamine).
- E. Inhibits neuronal reuptake of neurotransmitters.

Answer: E

Cocaine acts as a sympathomimetic in the central nervous system primarily by inhibiting the neuronal reuptake of neurotransmitters like norepinephrine, dopamine, and serotonin. This inhibition leads to an increased concentration of these neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft, which enhances their effects and results in the characteristic stimulatory effects of cocaine.

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Lecture 3

Drugs Acting on
Autonomic Ganglia

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PNS-Pharmacology **Lecture 3**

محاضرات السنة الماضية مختلفة، حاولت أشوف الأسئلة القريبة على المحاضرة

1. When using a direct cholinomimetic drug, all of the following actions are produced except:

- a. In the sinoatrial (SA) node, it causes a negative chronotropic effect.
- b. In the atria, it decreases the strength of contractility and decreases the refractory period.
- c. In the AV node, it increases conduction and decreases the refractory period.
- d. In the bronchial glands, it increases secretions.
- e. In veins, it releases endothelium-derived relaxing factor (EDRF).

Ans: c

2. One of the following statements about α -Methyldopa is false:

- a. It acts as a vasopressor agent.
- b. It is the first-choice treatment for hypertension associated with pregnancy.
- c. It can cause hemolytic anemia.
- d. It acts on central α_2 -adrenoceptors, leading to inhibition of sympathetic outflow.
- e. It inhibits the release of ACh.

Ans: a

3. All of the following pharmacodynamic effects of anti-muscarinic drugs are true EXCEPT:

- a. Causes initially central stimulant effects.
- b. Decreases lacrimation in the eye.
- c. Reduces bronchial secretion.
- d. Decreases heart rate as a result of effects on the cardiovascular system (CVS).
- e. Prolongs intestinal transit time.

Ans: d