

PNS-Pharmacology

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Lecture 1

Local Anaesthetics

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Lecture 1

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

1) Factor affect the onset of action in local anaesthesia

- a. **metabolising enzyme**
- b. rate of ionisation
- c. **dose**
- d. protein bounded
- e. chemical structure

Answer: b

2) What of the following is CORRECT related to anesthetic drugs?

- a. By interacting directly with specific site on neuronal Na 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. ionized form defused through cell membrane

Answer: a

3) Which of the following anesthetics has the shortest duration of action?

Procaine

4) The correct order of these fibers response to local anesthesia ?

pain > sensory > motor

5) about Local anesthetics, which statement is False :

- a. Smaller fibers are easier to block than larger fibers.
- b. binds to the outer membrane in a inotropic form
- c. Act on inactive Na⁺ channels
- d. Most of them are vasodilators
- e. True allergy is rare.

Answer : b

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6) All of these properties increase the potency of local anesthetics except:

- a. high Lipid solubility
- b. high Protein binding
- c. Non-myelinated
- d. high dose
- e. intravenous route

Answer:e

7) All of these properties about Cocaine, are correct except:

- a. most useful in otolaryngeal procedures
- b. blocks noradrenaline reuptake
- c. injection route
- d. vasoconstriction
- e. longer duration

Answer : c

8) Which Local anesthetics drug causes cardiotoxicity with serious arrhythmias effect :

- a. bupivacaine.
- b. Cocaine
- c. Etidocaine
- d. Lidocaine
- e. Tetracaine

Answer : a

9) Which Local anesthetics drug causes muscle relaxation :

- a. bupivacaine.
- b. Mepivacaine
- c. Etidocaine
- d. Lidocaine
- e. Tetracaine

Answer : b

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Lecture 2

Adrenergic Neurons
Inhibitors

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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

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