

## • PARACETAMOL :

### 1) Wrong about paracetamol:

Antidote can be oral or intramuscular

### 2) Wrong about liver support in acetaminophen toxicity:

Administration of vitamin E

### 3) What is the antidote of paracetamol and its way of action:

N-acetylcystein:

1. It increases the synthesis of glutathione.
2. Increases other route of metabolism of acetaminophen and reducing the amount of NAPQI formed.
3. Glutathione substitute: The sulfur group of NAC can also bind and detoxify NAPQI.

### 4) One of the following is true:

- A) NAC competes with paracetamol in enzymes binding sites
- B) NAC is given orally and IV
- C) NAC stops the production of Paracetamol metabolites

Answer: B

### 5) A patient came to the hospital with yellowish discoloration of the sclera after he swallowed 10g of paracetamol, what is the time interval of the patient stage?

- A) 0.5 to 24h
- B) 24 to 48h
- C) 72 to 96h
- D) 4 days to 2 weeks

Answer: c



### 6) N-acetylcystein?

Best given in the first 8 hours of ingestion of paracetamol

### 7) Jaundice photo: which of the following doesn't cause this condition?

- A) Iron
- B) Plumbism
- C) Paracetamol
- D) Alcohol
- E) Phosphorus

Answer: a

**8) What is the mechanism of N-acetylcysteine (NAC) in paracetamol toxicity?**

- a. It increases the synthesis of glutathione.
- b. It increases other routes of metabolism of acetaminophen reducing NAPQI formed.
- c. It substitutes glutathione by binding and detoxifying NAPQI via its sulfur group.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: d

**9) What dose of NAC is used in cases of paracetamol toxicity?**

- a. 140 mg/kg for adults, 70 mg/kg for children every 4 hours for 3 days.
- b. 70 mg/kg for adults, 140 mg/kg for children every 6 hours for 2 days.
- c. 140 mg/kg once only.
- d. 70 mg/kg every 8 hours for 1 day.

Answer: a

**10) What is the preferred time to give NAC after paracetamol overdose?**

- a. Within 8–10 hours.
- b. Within 24–48 hours.
- c. After 48 hours.
- d. Any time after ingestion.

Answer: a

**35) Which of the following is TRUE regarding paracetamol (acetaminophen) toxicity?**

- a) Causes kidney damage directly
- b) Causes CNS depression primarily
- c) Causes liver damage by its toxic metabolites
- d) Causes gastric mucosal erosion
- e) Causes methemoglobinemia

answer:c

**12) The Rumack–Matthew nomogram is primarily used to:**

- a) Confirm diagnosis of methanol poisoning
- b) Assess severity of organophosphate poisoning
- c) Guide N-acetylcysteine (NAC) administration in paracetamol overdose
- d) Determine the dose of activated charcoal
- e) Evaluate chronic acetaminophen toxicity

answer:c