Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 8

Pharmacokinetics (Excretion)

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Edited ✔

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1.)Systemic clearancemean? 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 decrese clerans in the body :
A.Metabolism. B.Absorbtion. C.Plasma protien binding. D.IV infusion.

Answer:"C.Plasma protien binding".

3.)Example of drug that follows Zero order kinetics:
A.Penicillin.   B.Methanol.   C.Dopamine.
D.Phenytoin.

Answer:"D.Phenytoin".

4.)Elimination t½ :
 A. 0.693 vd divided by Cls.
B. 0.783 vd divided by Cls.
 C. 0.930 vd divided by Cls.
D. 0.070 vd divided by Cls.

Answer:D.0.07 vd divided by Cls.

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5.)One ofthefollowingis trueabout 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 Css,about 1—2 t½

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 statment 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. t½ 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.)Whichofthefollowingdoesnotincludeinkinetics :

A.Absorption.

B.Elimination.

C.Uses.

D.Metabolism.

E.Distribution.

Answer :"C.Uses".

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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 t½ ,Css 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(t½)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 (T1/2) is not constant. C.Steady state concentration (Css) 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

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13) Drug with half-life 4 hours. Taking 200 mg from it ... what is the concentration after 8 hours?

A) 100
B) 25
C) 50
D) 200

Answer: C

14) Which of the following parameters is used to calculate the maintenance dose of a drug?

a) Half-life (t½)
b) Bioavailability (F)
c) Volume of distribution (Vd)
d) Clearance (CL)

Answer D

15) Which of the following statements about first-order kinetics is WRONG?

a) The rate of elimination is proportional to drug concentration
b) A constant fraction of drug is eliminated per unit time
c) The amount of drug eliminated per unit time is constant
d) Most drugs follow this kinetic pattern

Answer C

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