



Pharmacology

Quiz time



Lec 13



****:**Pharmacodynamics is defined as .1

- A) What the body does to the drug
- B) What the drug does to the body
- C) The study of drug absorption and distribution
- D) The study of drug excretion pathways

****Answer:** B) What the drug does to the body******

Which of the following drugs works through a "Physical mechanism" .2******

****?**specifically by Adsorption

- A) Mannitol
- B) Activated charcoal
- C) Antacids
- D) Adrenaline

****Answer:** B) Activated charcoal******

****?**Mannitol acts as a diuretic through which mechanism .3******

- A) Chemical neutralization
- B) Stimulation of receptors
- C) Osmotic clinical effect
- D) Inhibition of enzymes

****Answer:** C) Osmotic clinical effect******

****:**The use of Antacids to treat hyperacidity is an example of .4******

- A) Physical action
- B) Chemical neutralization
- C) Receptor activation
- D) Enzyme inhibition

****Answer:** B) Chemical neutralization******

A macromolecule that reacts specifically with a ligand to produce a .5******

****:**biological response is called

- A) Enzyme
- B) Hormone
- C) Receptor
- D) Second messenger

****Answer:** C) Receptor******

اللَّهُمَّ تَوَفَّنَا مُسْلِمِينَ، وَأَحْيِنَا مُسْلِمِينَ،
وَأَلْحِقْنَا بِالصَّالِحِينَ، غَيْرَ خَزَايَا وَلَا مَفْتُونِينَ

Which theory states that the amount of drug action is proportional to the .6
**?number of receptors occupied

- A) Rate theory of Paton
- B) Occupation theory
- C) Lock and Key theory
- D) Induced fit theory

****Answer: B) Occupation theory****

****According to the "Rate theory of Paton", higher activity is achieved by .7****

- A) Permanent binding to the receptor
- B) Higher rates of association and dissociation
- C) Occupying the maximum number of receptors
- D) Covalent bonding with the receptor

****Answer: B) Higher rates of association and dissociation****

****Receptors that are coupled to a G-protein are involved in .8****

- A) Direct opening of ion channels
- B) Signal transduction mechanisms
- C) Direct DNA transcription
- D) Physical adsorption

****Answer: B) Signal transduction mechanisms****

Receptors for lipid-soluble ligands (like steroid hormones) are usually .9**

****located**

- A) On the cell membrane surface
- B) Intracellularly (cytoplasmic or nuclear)
- C) In the blood plasma
- D) Attached to G-proteins

****Answer: B) Intracellularly (cytoplasmic or nuclear)****

When a drug produces its maximum effect while some receptors remain .10

****free, these free receptors are called**

- A) Silent receptors
- B) Spare receptors
- C) Active receptors
- D) Blocked receptors

****Answer: B) Spare receptors****