King Saud University 2nd semester 1432-1433 College of Pharmacy 322 PHL “Quiz”

Pharmacology Department Practical Exam

**Student’s name: ID. Number:**

**Total marks ( / 6)**

**Q1: Choose the most appropriate answer: ( / 3)**

**(1-3)** A 28-year-old women has sporadic attacks of intense anxiety with marked physical symptoms ,including tachycardia, sweating. If she is diagnosed as suffering from a panic disorder

1. **Which of the following medications is the best choice for her case :**
2. Promethazine
3. Benzodiazepine
4. Serotonin selective reuptake inhibitor
5. Chlorpromazine

**2. The mechanism of action by which the selected drug produces its anxiolytic effect is:**

1. Acting as serotonin 5-HT1A receptor agonist
2. Inhibit the serotonin uptake leading to increases serotonin level
3. Blocking dopaminergic, histaminergic, serotonergic and adrenergic receptors
4. Facilitates GABAA action and causes opening of chloride channel

**3. The pharmacological classification of the selected drug is:**

1. Sedative -hypnotic
2. Tranquilizer
3. Non benzodiazepine non barbiturate

**(4-6) 4. From the question number (3), an example of drug from the selected pharmacological class is:**

a. Phenobarbital

b. chloralhydrate

c. chlorpromazine

d. diphenhydramine

**5. regarding the in vivo studies, the selected drug will produce all of the following effects EXCEPT:**

a. Staggering gait

b. loss of muscle control

c. reduction in heart and respiratory rate

d. sleep induction

**6. The end point by which the selected drug produce its depressant effect is :**

a. state of catalepsy

b. loss of righting reflex

c. abdomen touch the ground

d. creeping gait

**(7-8)** A nine years old old boy presented for evaluation. His parents first noticed unusual behavior at eighteen months of age. As time went on, he became easily distracted, would not listen, and could not focus on any task. He diagnosed withattention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

1. **Which of the following medications is the best choice for his case :**
2. Cardiazole
3. Methylphenidate
4. Coramine
5. Cocaine
6. **The mechanism of action by which the selected drug produces its therapeutic effect is:**
7. Blocks adrenergic receptors
8. Inhibits reuptake of catecholamine
9. Enhance breakdown of stimulatory neurotransmitter
   1. The gastric mucosa has the important ability to prevent movement of gastric

acid from the stomach lumen into the gastric wall. Some diseases and drug  
regiments have been implicated as causes of increased gastric mucosal  
permeability to hydrogen ion.

**9**. **Drugs which may increase gastric wall permeability and decrease synthesis of the protective layer of the gastric mucosa  
include:**

a. Ibuprofen

b. Dexamethasone

c. aspirin

d. a & c

**10. The mechanism by which the selected drug produce the harmful effect is:**

1. It inhibits cyclooxygenas and lipoxygenase pathway and increase leukotriene production
2. It inhibit cycloxygenase pathway and increase leukotriene production which have protective effect
3. It inhibits cycloxygenase pathway and shift the metabolism of arachidonic acid to lipoxygenase pathway
4. **In the chemical method for analgesic screeing, increasing the dose of sodium salicylate will :**
5. Increase the number of writhing and delay the onset of the writhing
6. decrease the number of writhing and delay the onset of the writhing
7. Increase the number of writhing and accelerate the onset of the writhing
8. decrease the number of writhing and accelerate the onset of the writhing

**12. All of the following pairs are correctly matched EXCEPT:**

1. Psychomotor stimulant/ Cannabis
2. Cerebellum +Pons/ Equilibrium & coordination of movement.
3. Medulla oblongata/ Contain the vital center
4. Medullary stimulant/ Cardizole.

**Q2: Indicate whether each of the following statement is true (T) or false (F): ( / 1.5)**

1. Clonic convulsions can be removed by decapitation ( ).
2. In the rat paw edema method, the treated group was injected the irritant substance then, treated by indomethacin ( ).
3. Pin prick is the painful stimulus in infiltration method ( ).
4. In acute stage of inflammation, there is an increase in the vascular permeability which cause leukocyte migration ( ).
5. Piroxicam is an example of peripheral non narcotic analgesic ( ).
6. The electrical method is used for evaluation of non narcotic analgesic ( ).

**Q3: Match the following item with the appropriate statement: ( / 1.5)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Dreaming stage | ( ) | 1. Loss of righting reflex |
| 1. Superficial pain |  | 1. Catalepsy |
| 1. Amobarbital | ( ) | 3. Short acting barbiturate |
| 1. Sedatives | ( ) | 4. Non rapid eye movement (NREM) |
| 1. Spinal anesthesia | ( ) | 5. Rapid eye movement (REM) |
| 1. The end point of tranquilizer | ( ) | 6. Withdraw of the limb |
|  | ( ) | 8. Intermediate acting barbiturate |
|  |  | 9. Subarachniod space |
|  |  | 1. Subcutaneous region 2. Induce sleep in large dose |
|  |  | 1. Slow response |
|  |  |  |

***GOOD LUCK.***