

Note : Answer all following questions



Choose the correct answer (150 Marks)

Pharmacology Section:

1- Insulin Actions Include Following:

- A. Encourage Hepatic Glucose Production (Increase Gluconeogenesis And Glycogenolysis)
- B. Inhibit Hepatic Glucose Uptake
- C. Inhibit Flow Of Gluconeogenic Precursors To The Liver (E.G Alanine , Lactate And Pyruvate)
- D. Increase Blood Glucose Level.

2- In Metformin Drug Treatment Of Diabetes Mellitus, All Are True Except:

- A. Its Adverse Effects May Include GIT Disturbance.
- B. Its Clinical Use May Interfere With Vit B12 Absorption.
- C. Its Contraindicated In Renal / Hepatic Diseases , Cardiac And Respiratory Insufficiency .
- D. Its Highly Indicated In History Of Alcohol Abuse, Sever Infection And In Pregnancy.

3- In Pharmacokinetics Of Metformin, All Are True Except:

- A. Well Absorbed Orally.
- B. Not Bound To Serum Proteins.
- C. Highest Concentration Are In Saliva And Intestinal Wall.
- D. Metabolized And Excretion Via Liver.

4- What Is Meant By Antibiotic Resistance?

- A. It Means Our Body Has Become Resistant To The Antibiotic
- B. It Means The Bacteria Have Developed Antibiotic Resistance
- C. Both (A) And (B)
- D. None Of The Above

5- Which Of The Following Antibiotics Are Most Likely Responsible For Hypotension, Itching And Other Side Effects?

- A. Aztreonam
- B. Vancomycin
- C. Daptomycin
- D. Linezolid

6- What Type Of Side Effect Is Most Commonly Observed In Beta-Lactam Antibiotics?

- A. Hearing Loss
- B. Aplastic Anaemia
- C. Allergic Reaction
- D. Yellowing Of Teeth

7- Drugs Which Are Used To Increase The Urine Output Are-

- A. Antihypertensive
- B. Diuretics
- C. Anti Diuretic Hormone
- D. None Of The Above

8- 3. Drugs Which Dilate The Blood Vessels And Used To Lower Blood Pressure-

- A. Vasodilators
- B. Vasoconstrictor
- C. Mydriatics
- D. Myotics



9- Cardiotonics Are the Drugs Used To-

- A. Treat Dysrhythmias
- B. Treat Inflammatory Disease Of The Heart
- C. Increase Heart Rate And Cardiac Muscle Contractions
- D. All Of The Above

10- Which Penicillin Is Effective Both Orally And Parenterally-

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Cloxacillin
- C. Ampicillin
- D. Ofloxacin

11- Which Of The Following Antibiotic Have Bactericidal Action-

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Trimethoprim
- C. Chloramphenicol
- D. Penicillin

12- In Following, Which Statement Is True-

- A. The Penicillin Are Bactericidal Drug That Inhibit Cell Wall Synthesis And Thereby Kills Bacteria.
- B. Penicillin In High Dose Is Neurotoxic
- C. The Enzyme Penicillinase Destroys The Natural Penicillins.
- D. All Of The Above Are True

13- The Following Is A First Generation Cephalosporin-

- A. Cefuroxime
- B. Ceftazidime
- C. Cefadroxil
- D. Ceftriaxone

14- All Of The Following Are True Regarding Penicillins , EXCEPT :

- A. Most Penicillins Only Cross The Blood Brain Barrier When The Meninges Are Inflamed.
- B. Penicillins Don't Require Dosage Adjustment In Renal Failure .
- C. Penicillins Inhibit Cross Linkage Of Peptidoglycans In The Cell Wall .
- D. Piperacillin Is A Penicillin Active Against Pseudomonas .

15- In Ciprofloxacin, All Are False Except :

- A. Is A Defluorinated Analogue Of Nalidixic Acid
- B. Inhibits Topoisomerases 2 And 3
- C. Has No Gram Positive Cover
- D. May Cause An Arthropathy

16- In Sulfonylureas Mechanism Of Action Which Is An Insulin Secretagogues A Type Of Oral Hypoglycemic Agents , , All Are True Except:

- A. Inhibit Insulin Release From B Cells Of Pancreas .
- B. Blocking Adenosine Triphosphat (ATP) Depended Potassium Current In Pancreatic B Cells (Block Potassium Channels).
- C. It Can Induce A Reduction Of Serum Level Of Glucagons.
- D. It Can Increase Binding Of Insulin To Receptors.

17- Regarding Thyroid Disorders Drug Therapy, All The Following True, Except:

- A. Iodide Salts And Iodine Inhibit Iodination Of Tyrosine And Thyroid Hormone Release As Well As Decrease The Size And Vascularity Of The Hyperplastic Thyroid Gland.
- B. Radioactive Iodine (131I) Taken Up And Concentrated In The Thyroid Gland Enough To Severely Damage The Gland, Can Produce A Permanent Cure Of Thyrotoxicosis Without Surgery, Not Be Used In Pregnant Or Lactating Women.
- C. Beta Blockers As Propranolol Encourage The Peripheral Conversion Of T4 To T3 So Used Extensively In Management Of Hypothyroidism .
- D. Amiodarone Is An Iodine-Containing Antiarrhythmic Drug, Can Cause Hypothyroidism Through Its Ability To Block The Peripheral Conversion Of T4 To T3.

18- All Of The Following Inhibit Nucleic Acid Synthesis EXCEPT :

- A. Norfloxacin B. Chloramphenicol C. Trimethoprim D. Rifampicin .

19- Which Of The Following Is A Second Generation Cephalosporin:

- A. Cefaclor B. Ceftazidime C. Cephalexin D. Cefotaxime

20- Regarding The Pharmacokinetics Of The Tetracyclines :

- A. Tetracyclines Are 40 To 80 % Bound By Serum Proteins
B. Absorption Is Enhanced By Coadministration Of Antacids
C. Doxycycline Is Excreted Predominantly By The Kidney
D. Demeclocycline Is A Short Acting Tetracycline Drug .

21- All Of The Following Are Recognized Adverse Effects Of Isoniazid EXCEPT :

- A. Hepatitis B. Peripheral Neuropathy C. Retrobulbar Neuritis D. CNS Toxicity .

22- Regarding Toxicity Of Antibiotics

- A. Enamel Dysplasia Is Common With Aminoglycosides
B. Gray Baby Syndrome Occurs With Rifampicin Use
C. Haemolytic Anaemias Can Occur With Sulphonamide Use
D. Nephritis Is The Most Common Adverse Reaction With Isoniazid .

23- Spironolactone :

- A. Has A Steroid Structure B. Promotes Sodium Retention
C. Increases Potassium Loss D. Is A Loop Diuretic

24- Which Of The Following Drugs Cause Diuresis By The Mechanisms Indicated:

- A. Digoxin – By Inhibiting Release Of ADH
B. Dopamine – By Inhibiting Active Transport Of Chloride Over The Entire Length Of The Descending Limb Of The Loop Of Henle
C. Frusemide – By Inhibiting Carbonic Anhydrase
D. Chlorothiazide – By Inhibiting Active Sodium Transport In The Ascending Limb Of The Loop Of Henle.

25- The Combination Of Propranolol & Nifedipine In Essential Hypertension Is Used Because

- A. CNS Effects Of Propranolol Are Prevented
B. Pedal Edema Of Nifedipine Is Prevented
C. Alteration Of Serum Lipids By Propranolol Is Prevented
D. Reflex Sympathetic Activity Of Nifedipine Is Prevented .

26- Beta Blocker Which Has Less First Pass Metabolism And More Excretion Through Kidney Is

- A. Propranolol B. Sotalol C. Bisoprolol D. Nadolol

27- Which Of The Following Causes Rise In Systolic As Well As Diastolic BP For Prolonged Period:

- A. Ephedrine B. Epinephrine C. Dopamine D. Norepinephrine

28- Regarding Alpha –Glucosidase Inhibitors Are Oral Hypoglycemic Agents, All Are True Except:

- A. Act As Competitive Reversible Inhibitor Of Intestinal Alpha - Glucosidase Enzyme.
B. Taken At The Beginning Of Meals To Delay The Digestion Of Carbohydrates And Reduce Glucose Absorption.
C. They Improve Alpha- Glucosidase Activity In The Intestine Which An Enzyme Responsible For Hydrolysis Of Oligosaccharides To Glucose .
D. Acarbose And Miglitol Are Drug Example Of This Group.



29- Beta Blocker Are Used In All, Except:

- A. Heart Block B. Mild Hypertension C. Glaucoma D. Thyrotoxicosis.

30- B-Blockers Are Contra Indicated In :

- A. Hypertension B. Congestive Cardiac Failure
C. Anxiety States D. Hyperthyroidism.

31- A 40-Year-Old Male With A Diagnosis Of Moderate To Severe Asthma Is Placed On Zileuton. What Is The Mechanism Of Action Of Zileuton?

- A. Inhibition Of Cytokine Production
B. Inhibition Of Muscarinic Receptor Action
C. Inhibition Of Leukotriene Production
D. Inhibition Of Mediator Release



32- In Loop Diuretics (High-Ceiling Diuretics), All Are True Except:

- A. Furosemide, Bumetanide Are Carboxylic Acid Derivatives.
B. Loop Diuretics Drugs Acting On Collecting Duct Of The Nephron .
C. Mechanism Of Action: Inhibition Of Na⁺/K⁺ / 2Cl⁻ Transporter By Acting At The Thick Ascending Limb Of Loop Of Henle.
D. They Reduce Pulmonary Congestion And Left Ventricular Filling Pressure So Used Extensively In Management Of Heart Failure.

33- This Type Of Eicosanoid Causes The Contraction Of The Smooth Muscles Of The Uterus, Making It Important During Labor.

- A. Prostaglandins B. Thromboxanes C. Leukotrienes D. NSAIDS

34- Which Of The Following Drugs Is A Highly Selective Inhibitor Of Cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2):

- A. Acetaminophen. B. Aspirin. C. Celecoxib. D. Ibuprofen.

35- The Main Reason For Using Selective COX2 Inhibitors Rather Than A Non- Selective Inhibitor Is :

- A. Associated With A Lower Risk Of Gastric Or Duodenal Ulceration.
B. Cure Arthritis Rather Than Just Give Symptom Relieve.
C. Effectively Inhibit Uric Acid Synthesis.
D. Have A Lower Risk Of Cardiotoxicity.

36- In Aspirin Which Is The Prototype Drug Of Antiplatelet Agents Class, All Of The Following Are True Except:

- A. Aspirin Irreversibly Inactivates COX-1, Reducing Both TXA₂ Synthesis In Platelets And PGI₂ Synthesis In Endothelium.
B. Aspirin Alters The Balance Between TXA₂, (Platelet Aggregator Generated By Platelet), And PGI₂ (An Inhibitor Of Aggregation Generated By Vascular Endothelium).
C. Low Doses Of Aspirin Given Intermittently Decrease The Synthesis Of TXA₂ Without Drastically Reducing PGI₂ Synthesis.
D. The Aspirin-Induced Suppression Of TXA₂ Synthesis Last For The Life Of The Anucleate Platelet Which Is Approximately 24-28 Hours.

37- Clinical Uses Of Aspirin As An Antiplatelet Agent Include All The Following, Except:

- A. Thrombocytopenia
B. Prophylaxis Of Myocardial Infarction .
C. Prophylactic Treatment Of Transient Cerebral Ischemic Attacks.
D. Unstable Angina.

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38- Regarding Biguanides Which Are An Insulin Sensitizers And A Type Of Oral Hypoglycemic Agents, All Are True Except :

- A. Act By Reduction Of Hepatic Glucose Output By Inhibit Gluconeogenesis .
- B. Can Act By Slow Intestinal Absorption Of Sugars.
- C. Can Reduce Hyperlipidemia And Lower Cholesterol Concentration
- D. Not Improve Tissue Sensitivity To Insulin.

39- In Sulfonylureas Which Is A Type Of Oral Hypoglycemic Agents As (Tolbutamide, Glyburide And Glipizide) , All Are True Except :

- A. Given Orally, Metabolized By Liver, Excreted By Liver And Kidney.
- B. Adverse Effects Include : Weight Gain, Hyperinsulinemia, Hypoglycemia.
- C. Are Useful In The Treatment Of Patients Who Have Non – Insulin Dependent Dis.
- D. Are Safe In Pregnancy, Hepatic And Renal Diseases.

40- In Insulin, All Are True Except:

- A. Hormone Consist Of 2 Poly Peptide Chains That Are Connected By Disulfide Bonds.
- B. It Is Synthesized As A Precursor Protein (Pro-Insulin) That Undergoes Proteolysis To From Insulin That Is Secretd By B Cells Of Pancreas.
- C. Insulin Cannot Isolated From Beef And Pork Pancreas For Therapeutic Uses.
- D. Human Insulin Is Produced By Recombinant DNA Technology By Modification Of Amino Acids Sequences Of Human Insulin, Insulin With Different Properties Is Produced

41- Stimulation Of Liver Microsomal Enzymes Can:

- A. Require The Dose Increase Of Some Drugs
- B. Require The Dose Decrease Of Some Drugs
- C. Prolong The Duration Of The Action Of A Drug
- D. Intensify The Unwanted Reaction Of A Drug

42- Metabolic Transformation (Phase 1) Is:

- A. Acetylation And Methylation Of Substances
- B. Transformation Of Substances Due To Oxidation, Reduction Or Hydrolysis
- C. Glucuronide Formation
- D. Binding To Plasma Proteins

43- Half Life ($T_{1/2}$) Doesn't Depend On:

- A. Biotransformation
- B. Time Of Drug Absorption
- C. Concentration Of A Drug In Plasma
- D. Rate Of Drug Elimination

44- Elimination Is Expressed As Follows:

- A. Rate Of Renal Tubular Reabsorption
- B. Clearance Speed Of Some Volume Of Blood From Substance
- C. Time Required To Decrease The Amount Of Drug In Plasma By One-Half
- D. Clearance Of An Organism From A Xenobiotic

45- Elimination Rate Constant (Kelim) Is Defined By The Following Parameter:

- A. Rate Of Absorption
- B. Maximal Concentration Of A Substance In Plasma
- C. Highest Single Dose
- D. Half Life ($T_{1/2}$)



46- What Is The Type Of Drug-To-Drug Interaction Which Is The Result Of Interaction At Receptor, Cell, Enzyme Or Organ Level?

- A. Pharmacodynamic Interaction
- B. Physical And Chemical Interaction
- C. Pharmaceutical Interaction
- D. Pharmacokinetic Interaction



47- What Phenomenon Can Occur In Case Of Using A Combination Of Drugs?

- A. Tolerance
- B. Tachyphylaxis
- C. Accumulation
- D. Synergism

48- Therapeutic Index (TI) Is:

- A. A Ratio Used To Evaluate The Safety And Usefulness Of A Drug For Indication
- B. A Ratio Used To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of A Drug
- C. A Ratio Used To Evaluate The Bioavailability Of A Drug
- D. A Ratio Used To Evaluate The Elimination Of A Drug

49- Indicate The Local Anesthetic Agent, Which Has A Shorter Duration Of Action:

- A. Lidocaine
- B. Procaine
- C. Bupivacaine
- D. Ropivacaine

50- Which One Of The Following Groups Is Responsible For The Potency And The Toxicity Of Local Anesthetics?

- A. Ionizable Group
- B. Intermediate Chain
- C. Lipophilic Group
- D. All Of The Above

51- The Primary Mechanism Of Action Of Local Anesthetics Is:

- A. Activation Of Ligand-Gated Potassium Channels
- B. Blockade Of Voltage-Gated Sodium Channels
- C. Stimulation Of Voltage-Gated N-Type Calcium Channels
- D. Blockade The GABA-Gated Chloride Channels

52- Which Of The Following Local Anesthetics Is More Water-Soluble?

- A. Tetracaine
- B. Etidocaine
- C. Procaine
- D. Bupivacaine

53- Indicate The Location Of M2 Cholinoreceptor Type:

- A. Heart
- B. Glands
- C. Smooth Muscle
- D. Endothelium

54- The Symptoms Of Mushroom Poisoning Include All Of The Following EXCEPT:

- A. Salivation, Lacrimation, Nausea, Vomiting
- B. Dryness Of Mouth, Hyperpyrexia, Hallucination
- C. Headache, Abdominal Colic
- D. Bradycardia, Hypotension And Shock

55- Which Of The Following Cholinomimetics Activates Both Muscarinic And Nicotinic Receptors?

- A. Lobeline
- B. Pilocarpine
- C. Nicotine
- D. Bethanechol

56- Indicate A Cholinomimetic Agent, Which Is Related To Direct-Acting Drugs:

- A. Edrophonium
- B. Physostigmine
- C. Carbachol
- D. Isoflurophate

57- Characteristics Of Carbachol Include All Of The Following EXCEPT:

- A. It Decreases Intraocular Pressure
- B. It Causes Mydriasis
- C. It Exerts Both Nicotinic And Muscarinic Effects
- D. It Is Resistant To Acetylcholinesterase

58- The Mechanism Of Action Of Indirect-Acting Cholinomimetic Agents Is:

- A. Binding To And Activation Of Muscarinic Or Nicotinic Receptors
- B. Inhibition Of The Hydrolysis Of Endogenous Acetylcholine
- C. Stimulation Of The Action Of Acetylcholinesterase
- D. Releasing Acetylcholine From Storage Sites



59- Indicate A Reversible Cholinesterase Inhibitor:

- A. Isoflurophate
- B. Carbochol
- C. Physostigmine
- D. Parathion

60- Which Of The Following Cholinesterase Inhibitors Is Irreversible?

- A. Physostigmine
- B. Edrophonium
- C. Neostigmine
- D. Isoflurophate

61- The Symptoms Of Excessive Stimulation Of Muscarinic Receptors Include All Of The Following EXCEPT:

- A. Abdominal Cramps, Diarrhea
- B. Increased Salivation, Excessive Bronchial Secretion
- C. Miosis, Bradycardia
- D. Weakness Of All Skeletal Muscles

62- The Excessive Stimulation Of Muscarinic Receptors By Pilocarpine And Choline Esters Is Blocked Competitively By:

- A. Edrophonium
- B. Atropine
- C. Pralidoxime
- D. Echothiophate

63- The Toxic Effects Of A Large Dose Of Nicotine Include All Of The Following EXCEPT:

- A. Hypotension And Bradycardia
- B. Convulsions, Coma And Respiratory Arrest
- C. Skeletal Muscle Depolarization Blockade And Respiratory Paralysis
- D. Hypertension And Cardiac Arrhythmias

64- Indicate A Muscarinic Receptor-Blocking Drug:

- A. Scopolamine
- B. Pipecuronium
- C. Trimethaphan
- D. Pilocarpine

65- Which Of The Following Agents Is A Ganglion-Blocking Drug?

- A. Homatropine
- B. Hexamethonium
- C. Rapacuronium
- D. Edrophonium

66- Indicate The Skeletal Muscle Relaxant, Which Is A Depolarizing Agent:

- A. Vecuronium
- B. Scopolamine
- C. Succinylcholine
- D. Hexamethonium

67- Atropine Causes:

- A. Miosis, A Reduction In Intraocular Pressure And Cyclospasm
- B. Mydriasis, A Rise In Intraocular Pressure And Cycloplegia
- C. Miosis, A Rise In Intraocular Pressure And Cycloplegia
- D. Mydriasis, A Rise In Intraocular Pressure And Cyclospasm

68- Indicate Muscles, Which Are More Resistant To Block And Recover More Rapidly:

- A. Hand
- B. Leg
- C. Neck
- D. Diaphragm

69- Which Neuromuscular Blocking Agent Has The Potential to Cause The Greatest Release Of Histamine?

- A. Succylcholine
- B. Tubocurarine
- C. Pancuronium
- C. Rocuronium

70- Which Of The Following Diseases Can Augment The Neuromuscular Blockade Produced By Nondepolarizing Muscle Relaxants?

- A. Myasthenia Gravis B. Burns C. Asthma D. Parkinsonism

71- Sympathetic Stimulation Is Mediated By:

- A. Release Of Norepinephrine From Nerve Terminals
B. Activation Of Adrenoreceptors On Postsynaptic Sites
C. Release Of Epinephrine From The Adrenal Medulla
D. All Of The Above

72- Characteristics Of Epinephrine Include All Of The Following EXCEPT:

- A. It Is Synthesized Into The Adrenal Medulla
B. It Is Synthesized Into The Nerve Ending
C. It Is Transported In The Blood To Target Tissues
D. It Directly Interacts With And Activates Adrenoreceptors

73- Which Of The Following Sympathomimetics Acts Indirectly?

- A. Epinephrine B. Norepinephrine C. Ephedrine D. Methoxamine

74- Hyperglycemia Induced By Epinephrine Is Due To:

- A. Gluconeogenesis (Beta2)
B. Inhibition Of Insulin Secretion (Alfa)
C. Stimulation Of Glycogenolysis (Beta2)
D. All Of The Above

75- Indicate The Beta1-Selective Agonist:

- A. Isoproterenol B. Dobutamine C. Metaproterenol D. Epinephrine

76- Indicate The Irreversible Alfa Receptor Antagonist:

- A. Tolazoline B. Labetalol C. Prazosin D. Phenoxybenzamine

77- Hypnotic Drugs Are Used To Treat:

- A. Psychosis B. Sleep Disorders C. Narcolepsy D. Parkinsonian Disorders

78- Hepatic Microsomal Drug-Metabolizing Enzyme Induction Leads To:

- A. Barbiturate Tolerance B. Cumulative Effects
C. Development Of Physical Dependence D. "Hangover" Effects

79- The Mechanism Of Action Of Antiseizure Drugs Is:

- A. Enhancement Of Gabaergic (Inhibitory) Transmission
B. Diminution Of Excitatory (Usually Glutamatergic) Transmission
C. Modification Of Ionic Conductance
D. All Of The Above Mechanisms

80- Which Neurons Are Involved In Parkinsonism?

- A. Cholinergic Neurons B. Gabaergic Neurons
C. Dopaminergic Neurons D. All Of The Above

81- Levodopa Should Not Be Given To Patients Taking:

- A. Bromocriptine B. Monoamine Oxydase A Inhibitors
C. Carbidopa D. Nonselective Beta-Adrenergic Antagonists





82- What Is The Main Action Of N-Acetylcysteine In Respiratory Therapy?

- A. Decreases Blood Pressure
- B. Increases Mucus Production
- C. Breaks Disulfide Bonds In Mucus
- D. Stimulates Cough Reflex

83- Which Of The Following Is An Example Of An Oral Saline Expectorant?

- A. Diphenhydramine
- B. Potassium Iodide
- C. Albuterol
- D. Guaifenesin

84- What Is The Mechanism Of Action Of Sympathomimetic Decongestants Like Phenylephrine?

- A. B2 Receptor Antagonist
- B. A-Receptor Agonist
- C. Muscarinic Receptor Blocker
- D. Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor

85- Which Drug Is Used To Decrease Pulmonary Hypertension By Increasing Cgmp Levels?

- A. Sildenafil
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Prednisolone
- D. Terbutaline

86- Which Of The Following Is An Anticholinergic Bronchodilator?

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Ipratropium
- C. Terbutaline
- D. Albuterol

87- Albuterol Is Classified As A:

- A. Nonselective B Agonist
- B. Muscarinic Antagonist
- C. B2-Selective Agonist
- D. A2 Antagonist

88- Montelukast Is Classified As A:

- A. B2-Agonist
- B. NSAID
- C. Leukotriene Receptor Antagonist
- D. Antitussive Opioid

89- Which Drug Can Suppress Cough Centrally By Acting On The Medulla?

- A. Bromhexine
- B. Doxapram
- C. Hydrocodone
- D. Albuterol

90- Which Of The Following Is NOT A Phase I Metabolic Reaction?

- A. Oxidation
- B. Reduction
- C. Hydrolysis
- D. Conjugation.

91- Which Of The Following Drugs Is Used As A Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI)?

- A. Ranitidine
- B. Omeprazole
- C. Metoclopramide
- D. Sucralfate

92- What Is The Primary Mechanism Of Action Of Antacids?

- A. Inhibit H2 Receptors
- B. Neutralize Gastric Acid
- C. Stimulate Mucus Secretion
- D. Decrease Gastric Motility

93- Which Drug Is Used To Treat Motion Sickness By Acting On The Vestibular System?

- A. Metoclopramide
- B. Ondansetron
- C. Dimenhydrinate
- D. Omeprazole

94- Which Of The Following Is An H2-Receptor Antagonist?

- A. Omeprazole
- B. Sucralfate
- C. Ranitidine
- D. Loperamide

95- Metoclopramide Acts Primarily As A:

- A. Proton Pump Inhibitor
- B. Prokinetic And Antiemetic
- C. Mucosal Protector
- D. Laxative



96- Which Drug Is Used To Coat And Protect Ulcers By Forming A Barrier?

- A. Sucralfate B. Omeprazole C. Ranitidine D. Metronidazole

97- Loperamide Is Classified As A:

- A. Laxative B. Antiemetic C. Antidiarrheal Opioid D. Prokinetic Agent

98- Which Of The Following Is Commonly Used For Treating *Helicobacter Pylori* Infections?

- A. Antacids Only B. Omeprazole And Antibiotics
C. Sucralfate Alone D. Loperamide And Antacids

99- Which Drug Is A Serotonin (5-HT₃) Receptor Antagonist Used To Control Vomiting?

- A. Metoclopramide B. Ondansetron C. Ranitidine D. Dimenhydrinate

100- Bulk-Forming Laxatives Such As Psyllium Work By:

- A. Increasing Peristalsis Directly B. Drawing Water Into The Colon
C. Stimulating Enteric Nerves D. Increasing Stool Mass And Water Content

Toxicology Section:

101- The Study Of How Poisons Affect The Function Of The Body Is Known As:

- A. Pharmacokinetics B. Toxicodynamics C. Epidemiology D. Pathology

102- Which Route Of Exposure Generally Results In The Fastest Absorption Of Toxins?

- A. Intravenous B. Inhalation C. Dermal D. Intramuscular

103- What Is The Main Mechanism Of Toxicity For Carbon Monoxide?

- A. Interferes With ATP Production
B. Binds To Hemoglobin
C. Causes Liver Damage
D. Affects Neuronal Receptors

104- What Is The Antidote For Opioid Toxicity In Animals?

- A. Atropine B. Activated Charcoal C. Naloxone D. Vitamin K1

105- What Is The Recommended Antidote For Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) Toxicity In Cats?

- A. Naloxone B. N-Acetylcysteine C. Atropine D. Vitamin C

106- Organophosphate Poisoning Leads To Inhibition Of Which Enzyme?

- A. Monoamine Oxidase B. DNA Polymerase
C. Acetylcholinesterase D. RNA Transcriptase

107- Chronic Lead Poisoning In Cattle Is Often Associated With:

- A. Blindness
B. Neurological Signs Such As Chewing Motions And Head Pressing
C. Diarrhea
D. Photosensitivity

108- Activated Charcoal Is Most Effective In Treating Poisoning Caused By:

- A. Heavy Metals B. Cyanide
C. Organic Toxic Compounds (E.G., Pesticides, Drugs) D. Iron Salts

109- What Is The Main Treatment For Organophosphate Poisoning?

- A. Atropine And Pralidoxime B. N-Acetylcysteine
C. Flumazenil D. Activated Charcoal Only

110- What Is The Primary Function Of Activated Charcoal In The Treatment Of Poisoning?

- A. To Neutralize The Toxicant Chemically.
B. To Enhance Excretion Of The Toxicant.
C. To Adsorb And Prevent Absorption Of The Toxicant
D. To Stimulate The Vomiting Reflex.

111- What Is The Main Role Of Sodium Bicarbonate In Toxicology Treatment?

- A. Induce Vomiting B. Treat Acidosis
C. Enhance Toxin Metabolism D. Increase Excretion.

112- Which Treatment Is Used For Poisoning With Iron-Containing Substances?

- A. Calcium Lactate B. Deferoxamine C. Leucovorin D. Flumazenil.

113- What Is The Cause Of Death In Animals Poisoned By Strychnine?

- A. Cardiac Arrhythmia
B. Respiratory Failure Due To Muscle Rigidity
C. Kidney Failure
D. Severe Gastrointestinal Distress

114- Hemosiderosis Is Chronic Toxicity By

- A- Lead B- Copper C- Iron D- Arsenic

115- Barbiturates Primarily Cause Toxicity By:

- A. Respiratory Depression B. Hepatic Injury
C. Renal Failure D. Central Nervous System Depression

116- What Does A Higher Therapeutic Index (TI) Indicate?

- A. The Chemical Is More Toxic
B. The Chemical Is More Effective
C. The Chemical Is Safer.
D. The Chemical Is Less Potent.

117- Poisonous Animals Are

- A. Those Who Do Not Deliver The Poison Directly Into The Victim
B. They Have Specific Glands To Produce Venom
C. They Have Specific Apparatus To Inject The Poison In Victim
D. All Of The Above

118- Hyperkalemia Is Caused By Acute Poisoning With

- A. Salicylates B. Theophylline C. Alpha-Adrenergic Agents D. Beta-Adrenergic Agents

119- Hypothermia Is Caused By Toxicity Of

- A. Antihistamines B. Anticholinergics C. Oral Hypoglycemic D. Salicylates

120- Which Of The Following Is An Opiate?

- A. Apomorphine B. Pethidine C. Methadone D. None Of The Above



Biochemistry Section:

121- Which Of The Following Changes Occurs During A Left Shift Of The Oxygen-Hemoglobin Dissociation Curve?

- A. Decreased Ph
B. Increased Temperature
C. Increased CO₂
D. Increased Oxygen Affinity.

122- Which Vitamin Is A Coenzyme In Transamination Reactions?

- A. Vitamin C
B. Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6)
C. Thiamine (Vitamin B1)
D. Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)

123- A Deficiency Of Which Vitamin Leads To Scurvy?

- A. Vitamin B12
B. Vitamin K
C. Vitamin C
D. Vitamin D

124- Which Of The Following Enzymes Requires Biotin As A Cofactor?

- A. Pyruvate Kinase
B. Acetyl-Coa Carboxylase
C. Hexokinase
D. Lactate Dehydrogenase

125- Which Vitamin Is Required For The Proper Functioning Of The Enzyme Methionine Synthase?

- A. Folic Acid
B. Vitamin B12
C. Vitamin C
D. Vitamin B6

126- Enzymes Increase The Rate Of A Chemical Reaction By:

- A. Increasing Temperature
B. Increasing Substrate Concentration
C. Lowering The Activation Energy
D. Raising The Energy Of Products

127- Which Vitamin Is Essential For Prothrombin Synthesis In The Liver?

- A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin B6
C. Vitamin K
D. Vitamin D

128- Which Enzyme Is Involved In The Conversion Of Glucose To Glucose-6-Phosphate?

- A. Hexokinase
B. Glucokinase
C. Both A And B
D. Phosphofructokinase

129- A Deficiency Of Thiamine (Vitamin B1) Affects Which Enzyme Complex?

- A. Succinate Dehydrogenase
B. Alpha-Ketoglutarate Dehydrogenase
C. ATP Synthase
D. Pyruvate Kinase

130- Which Vitamin Acts As An Antioxidant?

- A) Vitamin B1
B) Vitamin B6
C) Vitamin E
D) Vitamin K

131- Which Vitamin Is Required For The Synthesis Of Neurotransmitters Like Serotonin And Dopamine?

- A. Vitamin C
B. Vitamin B6
C. Vitamin B12
D. Vitamin D.





Physiology Section:

132- Which Of These Is True Of The Endocrine System?

- A. Secretes Hormones That Are Transported To Target Cells By Blood
- B. Causes Changes In Metabolic Activities
- C. Effects Are Prolonged
- D. All Of Above Are True.

133- Name The Gland That Is Located At The Base Of The Throat, Just Inferior To The Laryngeal Prominence (Adam's Apple) .

- A. Pituitary. B. Pineal Gland. C. Hypothalamus. D. Thyroid

134- What Gland Is Located Superior To The Kidneys?

- A. Pituitary. B. Adrenal. C. Pancreas. D. Ovaries

135- In The Pancreas, Which Are The Cells That Secrete Insulin, Decrease The Blood Levels Of Glucose.

- A. Delta. B. Alpha. C. Beta. D. Kappa

136- The Endocrine Gland Responsible For The Body's Circadian Rhythm Is The:

- A. Thymus Gland. B. Pineal Gland. C. Parathyroid Gland. D. Pituitary Gland.

137- Endocrine Glands Differ From Exocrine Glands In That:

- A. Endocrine Glands Are Ductless And Exocrine Glands Release Secretions At The Body's Surface Or Into Ducts.
- B. Endocrine Glands Release Hormones, Whereas Exocrine Glands Release Waste.
- C. Endocrine Glands Are Formed By Epithelial Tissue, But Exocrine Glands Are Primarily Connective Tissue.
- D. Endocrine Glands Are All Interconnected; Whereas Exocrine Glands Act Completely Independently.

138- Which Of These Is Not An Endocrine Property?

- A. Hormones Reach Targets Through The Blood
- B. Effects Are Slow And Cyclic
- C. Rapid Acting Effects
- D. Effects Caused By Chemicals.

139- The Primary Target Of The Releasing And Inhibiting Hormones Of The Hypothalamus Is The:

- A. Liver And Adipose Tissue B. Gonads C. Anterior Pituitary D. Bone Marrow

140- Which Of These Is Not An Endocrine Gland?

- A. Pancreas. B. Testes. C. Salivary Gland. D. Parathyroid.

141- Which Is Not A Function Of The Hypothalamus?

- A. Affect Heart Rate B. Control Temperature C. Affect Water Balance D. Secrete FSH

142- The Central Nervous System Includes All The Following Components, Except :

- A. Spinal Cord B. Medulla Oblongata C. Autonomic Ganglia D. Diencephalon

143- The Central Nervous System Is Connected With The Peripheral Nervous System By All The Following Types Of Nerve Fibers, Except :-

- A. Postganglionic Autonomic Fibers B. Preganglionic Autonomic Fibers
- C. Somatic Motor Fibers D. Autonomic Sensory Fibers

144- Which Of The Following Receptors Is Responsible For Detecting Changes In Blood Pressure?

- A) Thermoreceptors B) Baroreceptors C) Chemoreceptors D) Nociceptors

145- Which Type Of Receptor Responds To Chemical Stimuli?

- A) Mechanoreceptors B) Photoreceptors
C) Chemoreceptors D) Proprioceptors

146- Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors Are What Type Of Receptor?

- A) G Protein-Coupled Receptor B) Tyrosine Kinase Receptor
C) Ligand-Gated Ion Channel D) Voltage-Gated Ion Channel

147- Which Of The Following Best Describes G Protein-Coupled Receptors (Gpcrs)?

- A) Open In Response To Voltage Changes B) Contain Kinase Activity
C) Activate Intracellular Second Messengers D) Are Found Only In The Retina

148- What Type Of Receptor Is The Insulin Receptor?

- A) GPCR B) Tyrosine Kinase Receptor
C) Ionotropic Receptor D) Voltage-Gated Channel

149- Which Receptors Are Involved In Proprioception?

- A) Muscle Spindles And Golgi Tendon Organs B) Nociceptors
C) Chemoreceptors D) Baroreceptors

150- Which Of The Following Factors Is *Not* Directly Involved In The Intrinsic Pathway Of Coagulation?

- A) Factor XII (Hageman Factor) B) Factor IX
C) Factor VII D) Factor XI



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Good Luck

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