

**1. What is the primary mechanism of action for NSAIDs?**

- A. Blocking sodium channels
- B. Inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzymes
- C. Enhancing GABA transmission
- D. Blocking calcium channels

**2. Which of the following effects is NOT associated with NSAIDs?**

- A. Antipyretic
- B. Anti-inflammatory
- C. Muscle relaxant
- D. Analgesic

**3. How do NSAIDs provide an analgesic effect?**

- A. By increasing prostaglandin production
- B. By decreasing sensitivity of nociceptive nerve endings
- C. By enhancing inflammatory mediators
- D. By increasing vasodilation

**4. What is unique about aspirin compared to other NSAIDs?**

- A. It has reversible effects on COX enzymes
- B. It works only on COX-2
- C. It irreversibly inactivates cyclooxygenase
- D. It has no effect on platelets

**5. What is the duration of aspirin's antiplatelet effect?**

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 3-5 days
- D. 7-10 days

**6. What is the recommended dose of aspirin for antiplatelet effects?**

- A. 80-100 mg
- B. 325-700 mg
- C. 1000 mg
- D. 1500 mg

**7. Why does aspirin's antiplatelet effect last longer than its other effects?**

- A. Because it binds more strongly to platelets
- B. Because platelets cannot synthesize new proteins
- C. Because it accumulates in platelet tissue
- D. Because it has a long half-life

**8. How does aspirin affect body temperature?**

- A. It lowers normal body temperature
- B. It only affects elevated body temperature
- C. It raises body temperature
- D. It has no effect on temperature

**9. What is the mechanism of aspirin's antipyretic effect?**

- A. Direct cooling of the blood
- B. Blocking IL-6 production
- C. Blocking prostaglandin synthesis in the hypothalamus
- D. Increasing heat dissipation through the skin

**10. Which condition is a contraindication for aspirin use?**

- A. Mild headache
- B. Reye's syndrome in children
- C. Muscle pain
- D. Minor inflammation

