



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



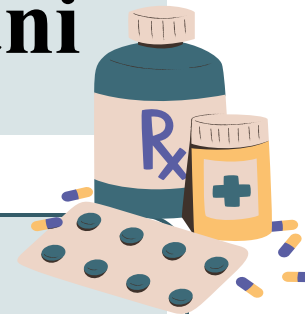
FINAL | Lecture #

وَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ

اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا

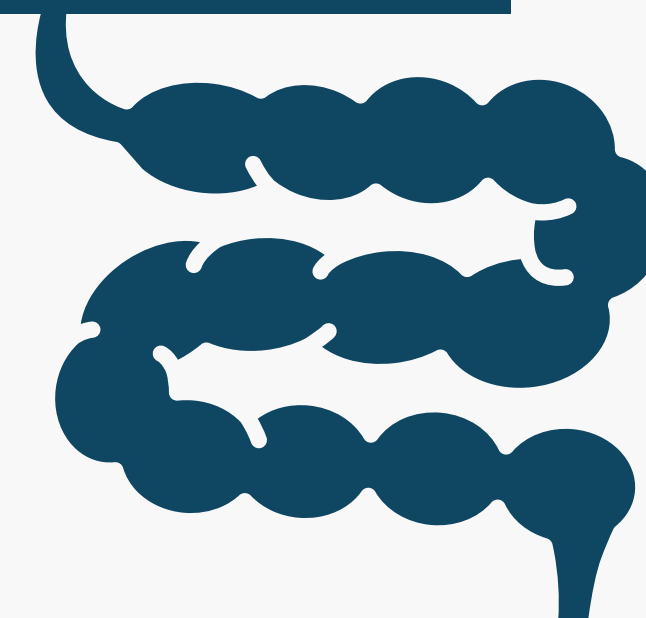
Past Papers

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Past Papers

(رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ)



Lecture 1: peptic ulcer treatment

And lecture2: PPI and laxatives

- All the following are correct statements concerning the clinical uses of H-2 blockers EXCEPT:
 - A . Used to treat non-ulcer dyspepsia.
 - B. They decrease both basal and meal-stimulated acid secretion.
 - C. Heals peptic ulcers in the presence of NSAIDs.
 - D. Cimetidine and ranitidine inhibit cytochrome P450 enzymes.
 - E. Used before meals to treat gastroesophageal reflux.

Answer:C

- Which of the following drugs increase lower esophageal sphincter pressure, enhance gastric emptying and has no effect on small intestine or colonic motility:
 - A. Alosetron.
 - B. Metoclopramide.
 - C. Misoprostol.
 - D. Omeprazole.
 - E. Octreotide.

The purgative that causes rapid bowel evacuation within 1-3 h, after oral Intake, Is:

A. Magnesium citrate.

B. Docusate

C. Bisacodyl.

D. Senna.

E. Liquid paraffin.

- The drug that significantly decrease both basal and meal-stimulated acid secretion is:
- A. Ranitidine.
- B. omeprazole.
- C. Bismuth subsalicylate.
- D. Misoprostol.
- E. Sucralfate.

- Which of the following H₂-antagonists inhibits estradiol metabolism?
 - A) Ranitidine
 - B) Pantoprazole
 - C) Nizatidine
 - D) Cimetidine
 - E) Famotidine

Answer:D

- **All of the following are stimulative laxatives except:**
- A) castor oil
- B) senna
- C) cascara
- D) aloe
- E) sorbitol

- **Wrong about proton pump inhibitors:**

Answer: They heal around 20% of peptic ulcer disease cases within 4-6 weeks

- **Wrong about Peptic Ulcer Disease:**

Answer: PPIs promote ulcer healing only when NSAIDs use is stopped

- **All of the following are antacids except:**
- A) Magnesium hydroxide
- B) Aluminum hydroxide
- C) Calcium carbonate
- D) Nizatidine
- E) Sodium bicarbonate

Regarding the pharmacokinetics of PPIs, choose the incorrect answer:

- A. They are lipophilic weak bases.
- B. After intestinal absorption, they diffuse across lipid membranes into acidified compartments.
- C. The prodrug becomes protonated.
- D. It undergoes a molecular conversion to the active form which covalently binds the H^+/K^+ ATPase enzyme and inactivates it.
- E. The lipophilic weak bases becomes concentrated more than 1000 fold within the parietal cells.

Answer:E

The triple therapy for peptic ulcers includes all of the following, except:

- A. Amoxicillin.
- B. Metronidazole.
- C. Acyclovir.
- D. Clarithromycin.
- E. Proton pump inhibitor

An example of bulk forming laxatives:

- A. Psyllium.
- B. Cascare.
- C. Sorbitol.
- D. Lactulose.
- E. Aloe

Answer:A

All the following statement are true regarding H₂-Receptor Antagonists, EXCEPT:

- A) Inhibit 60% of day-time, meal stimulated, acid.
- B) IV H₂ antagonists are preferable over IV PPI in preventing Bleeding from Stress-Related Gastritis
- C) Not effective in the presence of H.pylori infection
- D) Used to prevent ulcer of NSAIDs.
- E) Cimetidine can inhibit cytochrome P450 enzymes so can increase half life of many drugs.

Which is incorrect?

A. Esomeprazole —————> Galactorrhea and Gynecomastia

B. Ranitidine. —————> H2-Blocker

Administration of oral immediate release omeprazole using a nasogastric tube is used to prevent bleeding in:

- A. Stress related gastritis
- B. Peptic ulcer
- C. Dyspepsia
- D. GERD

Answer:A

Which of the following pairs regarding neuronal and hormonal control of the GI tract is MISMATCHED:

- A. H₂ receptor blockade – Less gastric secretions
- B. Somatostatin – D cells
- C. Sympathetic system – Stimulation of GI motility
- D. Alcohol – Disruption of the mucous protective layer
- E. Prostaglandins – Inhibition of acid secretion

All the following are correct statements concerning the clinical uses of H-2 blockers EXCEPT:

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- D. They decrease both basal and meal-stimulated acid secretion.
- E. Used before meals to treat gastroesophageal reflux.

The triple therapy for H.Pylori is :

- A. PPI + Clarithromycin + Doxycycline
- B. PPI + Tetracycline + Metronidazole
- C. PPI + Clarithromycin + Amoxicillin or Metronidazole
- D. PPI + Bismuth + Metronidazole

Which of the following is approved for short term treatment of women with IBS who predominantly have constipation?

- A. Dicyclomine
- B. Hyoscyamine
- C. Tagaserod

Answer: c

Which of the following H₂ antagonists inhibits cytochrome P450 enzymes and increases the half life of many drugs?

- A. Cimetidine
- B. Nizatidine
- C. Ranitidine
- D. Famotidine

Answer:A,c

Lecture 3: Antidiarrheal drugs

Drug is restricted to women with severe diarrhea-predominant IBS is:

- a) Alosetron
- b) Tegaserod
- c) Prucalopride
- d) Lubiprostone
- e) Dicyclomin

Answer:A

- Which of the following is used in the treatment of traveler's diarrhea

Answer: Bismuth subsalicylate

- Which of the following is used to treat diarrhea due to vagotomy or dumping syndrome or short bowel syndrome and AIDS:

- Ans: Octreotide

All of the following are antidiarrheal agents except:

- A) Loperamide
- B) Diphenoxylate
- C) Kaolin
- D) Octreotide
- E) Tegaseroid

Answer:E

Lectures 4 , 5 and 6

*(Antiemetic , Antiprotozoal , Antihelmnthic ,
Antivirals)*

Q1. One of the following drugs is a neurokinin receptor antagonist:

- A. Diphenhydramine.
- B. Alosterone.
- C. Aprepitant.
- D. Ondansetron.
- E. Nabilone.

Answer : C

Q2. Metronidazole can treat all of the following except:

- A. Giardiasis
- B. Trichomoniasis
- C. Anaerobic bacterial infections
- D. All forms of amebiasis

Answer: D

Q3. Which one of the following drugs is effective against both schistosomes and *T. solium*?

- A. Albendazole
- B. Ivermectin
- C. Mebendazole
- D. Praziquantel
- E. Doxycycline

Answer: D

Q4. Which of the following describes the mechanism of action of niclosamide on targeted parasites?

- A. Inhibition of mitochondrial phosphorylation of ADP.
- B. Opening glutamate-gated chloride channels.
- C. Amplification of GABA signals.
- D. Neuromuscular blocking.
- E. The mechanism of action is unknown.

Answer: A

Q5. Antiemetic agents are the first line of treatment in:

- A. GI obstruction.
- B. Radiation or Chemotherapy.
- C. Peritonitis.
- D. Systemic infection.
- E. CNS infection.

Answer: B

Q6. True about metronidazole:

- A. The drug freely penetrates bacterial cells and mammalian cells.
- B. Can be used to treat a pregnant woman.
- C. Is the drug of choice in the treatment of trichomoniasis.
- D. Can eradicate the amoebic infection by killing both the trophozoites and cysts.

Answer: C

Q7. Incorrect about Antiviral Therapy:

- A. There is no vaccine available for rotavirus.
- B. HSV can cause infections in GIT.
- C. Adenovirus can cause lymphoid hyperplasia.
- D. Severe adenovirus infection can affect immunocompromised patients.

Answer:A

Q8. Ondansetron, which is incorrect:

- A. Serotonin 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist
- B. Euphoria and hallucinations are common side effects
- C. Slow colonic transit
- D. Used for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting

Answer:B

Q9. Which of the following drugs does not cross the blood-brain barrier?

- A. Lorazepam
- B. Levodopa
- C. Diazepam
- D. Loperamide
- E. Morphine

Answer: D

Q10. The treatment of choice for giardiasis:

- A. Metronidazole
- B. Iodoquinol
- C. Diloxanide Furoate
- D. Praziquantel

Answer:A

Q11. Which of the following medications for gastrointestinal problems is contraindicated in pregnancy?

- A. Calcium carbonate.
- B. Famotidine
- C. Metronidazole

Answer :C

Q12. After the acute infection, which of the following medications is given to treat the asymptomatic colonization state of *E. histolytica*?

- A. Chloroquine.
- B. Iodoquinol.
- C. Metronidazole.
- D. Tinidazole.

Answer: B

Q13. 5-HT₃ receptor Antagonists and NK1 receptor antagonists are indicated for all of the following except :

- A. Post-operative nausea and vomiting.
- B. Chemotherapy- induced vomiting.
- C. Carcinoid tumors.

Answer:C

Q14. One of the following is a Psychoactive agent:

- A. Lorazepam
- B. Polyethylene Glycol
- C. Sorbitol
- D. Loperamide
- E. Clarithromycin

Answer:A

Q15. What antimalarial drug terminates acute attacks ?

- A. Chloroquine
- B. Quinine
- C. Doxycyclin
- D. Artemisinin

Answer:A

Q16. Mechanism of praziquantel is by affecting:

- A. Energy metabolism.
- B. Neuromuscular coordination.
- C. Micro-tubular function.
- D. Cellular permeability.

Answer:B

نَمِّ بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ

For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1	The answer of the question in slide 16	The answer was :B	The correct answer is :D
V1 → V2			