

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



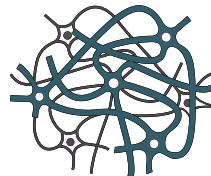
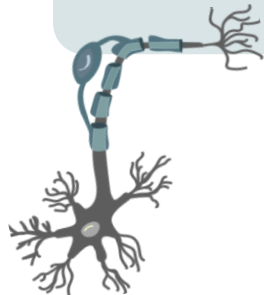
Past Papers – Pharma final All material

﴿إِنِّي تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّي وَرَبِّكُمْ مَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ آخِذٌ بِنَاصِيَتِهَا إِنَّ رَبِّي عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ﴾

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 PHARMACOLOGY 



Antidepressants

Q1: Drug for depressed patients with sleep difficulties?

- A.** Fluoxetine
- B.** Sertraline
- C.** Trazodone
- D.** Citalopram
- E.** Escitalopram

Q2: Orthostatic hypotension is a side effect of?

- A.** Bupropion
- B.** Amitriptyline
- C.** Phenezine
- D.** Mirtazapine
- E.** None of the above

Antipsychotic drugs

Q1: Which of the following is a cause of schizophrenia only?

- A.** Too much serotonin
- B.** Too much dopamine
- C.** Too much norepinephrine
- D.** Decreased dopamine levels
- E.** All of the above

Q2: Increasing the dose of haloperidol, decreases the side effect of?

- A.** Tardive dyskinesia
- B.** Akathisia
- C.** Acute dystonia
- D.** Orthostatic hypotension
- E.** All of the above

Q3: Dopamine is involved in the etiology of following except?

A. Dwarfism

B. Vomiting

C. Schizophrenia

D. Dystonia

E. Gynecomastia

Q4: The drug which is used in refractory psychosis

Answer: Clozapine (last resort)

General Anesthesia

Q1: The most used general anesthetic in operations with fast and short induction?

- A.** propofol
- B.** Thiopental
- C.** Etomidate
- D.** Ketamine
- E.** Halothane

Q2: What of the following is a good choice if a doctor wants to use a general anesthetic with short and fast induction time:

Answer: propofol

Local Anesthesia

Q1: One of the following is categorized as local anesthetic

- A.** halothane
- B.** Nitrous oxide
- C.** Mepivacaine
- D.** Thiopental
- E.** Ketamine

Anti-epilepsy Drugs

Q1: A patient is suffering from epilepsy and not responsive to traditional drugs, which of the following drugs can be used in this case:

- A.** Cl⁻ channel blocker
- B.** GABA reuptake inhibitors
- C.** GABA antagonists
- D.** Glutamate agonists

Q2: A 22-year-old female presented to ER suffering of epileptic attack, which one of the following drugs you should not give ?

- A.** Sodium channels blocker.
- B.** calcium channels blocker.
- C.** GABA reuptake enhancer.
- D.** Phenytoin.
- E.** All of the above can be given to epileptic patient.

Parkinson and Alzheimer

Q1: Patients with Alzheimer disease which of the following drug
Is good to treat their condition?

- A.** NMDA receptor antagonist
- B.** Acetylcholine receptor antagonist
- C.** Giving acetylcholine esterase
- D.** MAOI's
- E.** Levodopa

Q2: Patient with Parkinson's disease are advised to take ?

A. dopamine

B. Levodopa

C. Acetylcholine

D. SSRI

Bipolar

Q1: Which of the following drugs is correctly matched with its side effects

- A.** Lithium- hyperthyroidism
- B.** Lithium- diabetes insipidus
- C.** Olanzapine- agranulocytosis
- D.** Clozapine- diabetes mellitus
- E.** Quetiapine- elevation of prolactin

Q2: Lithium toxicity is associated with decreased Na^+ , so what happens in the case of increased Na^+ ? (This question was deleted)

- A.** Increased lithium reabsorption
- B.** Increased lithium clearance
- C.** Decreased lithium reabsorption
- D.** Lithium concentration is not affected
- E.** None of the above

CNS Stimulants

Q1: Patients with attention-defect hyperactivity disorder should take which one of the following ?

- A.** amphetamines
- B.** GABA reuptake inhibitor
- C.** Serotonin antagonist
- D.** D2 blocker
- E.** SSRI

Q2: A patient presented to your clinic suffering from narcolepsy, the proper drug to use is ?

A. MAOI

B. Amphetamine

C. SNRI

D. SSRI

E. Serotonin antagonist

Q3: Patient with depression, for treating narcolepsy

- A.** Dopamine agonist
- B.** Serotonin agonist
- C.** Serotonin antagonist
- D.** Dextroamphetamine
- E.** SSRI

Antidepressants

(Test Bank)

Q1: Which of the following best explains why antidepressants take several weeks to exert therapeutic effects despite increasing neurotransmitter levels within hours?

- A.** The time required for the drug to cross the blood-brain barrier
- B.** The time needed to synthesize neurotrophic factors like BDNF
- C.** The delay in reaching steady-state plasma concentrations
- D.** The rapid down-regulation of post-synaptic receptors

Q2: A 22-year-old patient is prescribed an SSRI. Which "Black Box" warning should the physician discuss regarding this age group?

- A.** Increased risk of hepatic failure
- B.** Potential for cardiac arrhythmias
- C.** Increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors
- D.** Permanent personality changes

Q3: patient fails to respond to an 8-week trial of an SSRI and is being switched to a Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitor (SNRI), What is the protocol for the transition to avoid Serotonin Syndrome?

- A.** Allow for a 5-half-life "washing period" between drugs
- B.** Combine both drugs for two weeks then taper the SSRI
- C.** Switch to a Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) instead
- D.** Start the SNRI immediately

Q4: Which antidepressant is specifically noted for causing a dose-dependent increase in diastolic blood pressure, requiring regular monitoring?

- A.** Fluoxetine
- B.** Sertraline
- C.** Venlafaxine
- D.** Mirtazapine

Q5: Which antidepressant acts by blocking 2 receptors and specific serotonin receptors (5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{2C}) rather than primarily inhibiting reuptake?

- A.** Amitriptyline
- B.** Mirtazapine
- C.** Paroxetine
- D.** Duloxetine

Q6: In a patient with a history of gastric ulcers, which of the following SSRIs should be used with caution due to a higher incidence of GI adverse reactions?

- A.** Sertraline
- B.** Fluoxetine
- C.** Paroxetine
- D.** Escitalopram

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Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			Slide 13 was added
V1 → V2			