

# CAT 2

## ➤ Matching

### 1) (The drug with its adverse effect)

- a) Gum hyperplasia. 2
  - b) Hepatotoxicity. 5
  - c) Physical dependence 1
  - d) Hyponatremia 4
1. Diazepam
  2. Phenytoin
  3. Gabapentine
  4. Carbamazepine
  5. Valporic acid

### 2) (mechanism of action)

- a) Uricosuric & anti inflammatory 5
  - b) Uricosuric effect 4
  - c) Inhibit xanthine oxidase 1
  - d) Binds to intra cellular protine tubulin 2
1. Allopurinol
  2. Colchicines
  3. Ibuprofen
  4. Probenecid
  5. Large dose of aspirine



1) Lamotrigine all True Except :

- a) Adjunctive therapy
- b) Enzyme inducer ( no effect on liver enzyme)
- c) Life threatening dermatitis
- d) Inhibits release of excitatory neurotransmitters .

2) Flumazenil all false except :

- a) Is given orally
- b) Reversible all BDZ action except receptor center
- c) Short duration of action
- d) Cause withdrawal in diazepam dependent pnts.

3) regarding Pramipexole all true Except :

- a) safely used in renal insufficiency
- b) used as monotherapy in mild cases of PD
- c) neuroprotective
- d) may cause mental disturbance

4) levodopa in combination w/ carbidopa : (choose ! correct )

- a) daily dose of levodopa

5) Zolpidem MCQ:

- a) No psychomotor dysfunction
- b) Rx. Of insomnia
- c) Stimulating GABA receptors
- d) Can not be antagonized by flumazenil

- 6) All IV anesthetics used in head injury EXCEPT: MCQ  
a) Ketamine
- 7) Rx. Of insomnia all true EXCEPT: MCQ  
a) Buspirone
- 8) Propofol all true EXCEPT: MCQ  
a) Causes N & V
- 9) All can be used in pheocromocytoma EXCEPT: MCQ  
a) Halothane
- 10) Levodopa can causes all the AE EXCEPT: MCQ  
a) Arrhythmia  
b) Glaucoma  
c) Retroperitoneal fibrosis  
d) Mood change
- 11) DOC of febrile seizures: MCQ  
a) Diazepam
- 12) Carbamazepine is DOC in: MCQ  
a) Partial complex seizures
- 13) Phenytoine: Woman is using phynitoin, if she get pregnant, what is the best thing to do??  
a) abrupt stop of phynitoin  
b) gradual stop  
c) decrease dose  
.....
- 14) Anti-epileptic drugs:I think MCQ  
a) Suppress but not cure seizures  
b) Drugs combination commonly used initially  
c) Abrupt withdrawal recommended in non responding patients  
d) Their plasma level must be monitored weekly

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- 15) which of these can be used in anesthesia of head injury?
- a) Thiopental
- 16) diazepam ,, all except:
- a) an analgesic
- 17) which of the followings can be used for panic attacks:
- a) alprazolam



1) Triazolam: I think T or F

- a) Short duration of action
- b) Causes mental confusion in old people
- c) Tolerance develop rapidly with chronic use
- d) Use to treat insomnia

2) Celecoxib T or F:

- a) Selective COX1
- b) Effective in RA
- c) Has no platelets effect

3) Allopurinol T or F:

- a) May precipitate acute attack of gouty arthritis
- b) ↓ metabolism of uric acid
- c) Used in Rx. Of acute gout

4) Etomidate T or F:

- a) Given IV
- b) Short duration
- c) Adrenal suppression
- d) produce severe resp. depression

5) selegiline T or F:

- a) ↓ on & off phenomenon
- b) ↓ nigral damage by toxins
- c) Lack cheese reaction
- d) Dependence upon chronic use

6) Flumazenil: T or F

- a) Orally
- b) Reverse most of the  $\beta_2$  action except resp. system
- c) Short duration
- d) Causes withdrawal symptoms

7) Diclofenac: T or F

- a) Potent non selective COX inhibitor
- b) Safely used in pts. with gastric ulcer
- c) Toxic dose causes hyperkalemia
- d) Has uricosuric effect

8) As compared to aspirine , Ibuprofen is: T or F

- a) More effective in RA
- b) Has no anti platelets activity
- c) It doesn't cause tinnitus in high dose
- d) Less GIT disturbance

9) As compared to levodopa , Carbidopa: T or F

- a) Daily requirement of levodopa ↓

