

# CVS-Pharmacology

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Archive

Lecture 1+2

Drug therapy of  
hypertension

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# CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 1+2**

1. Choose the wrong statement about antihypertensive drugs

- A. Nitroprusside is used for severe hypertension
- B. Nitroprusside is both a venous and arterial dilator.
- C. Losartan is administered twice daily
- D. Losartan prevents aldosterone secretion
- E. Nitroprusside has an extremely short half-life (minutes).

Answer:c

2. All of the following are used in hypertension associated with pregnancy, except:

- A. Methyldopa
- B. Hydralazine
- C. Labetalol
- D. Nifedipine
- E. Captopril

Answer:E

3. Choose the false statement about nitroprusside:

- A. Given by continuous IV infusion
- B. Used for complicated hypertensive crises
- C. A potent vasodilator
- D. Administered twice daily

Answer:D

4. All the following are adverse effects of thiazide diuretics except: Select one:

- a. Hyperglycemia
- b. Hypokalemia
- c. Thrombocytopenia
- d. Increase plasma cholesterol
- e. Hyponatremia

Answer:E

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5. Which of the following is not an anti-hypertensive drug?

- a. Amphetamine
- b. ACE inhibitors
- c. ARBS

Answer:a

6. All of the following about ACE inhibitor are true except:

- a. Useful in treatment of hypertension particularly with chronic renal disease.
- b. Useful in treatment of hypertension with left ventricular hypertrophy.
- c. Cause dry cough and loss of taste sensation as adverse effects
- d. They are contraindicated during pregnancy
- e. Cause hypokalemia as adverse effects

Answer:e

7. All the following about K- sparing diuretics are true except?

Select one:

- a. Are low efficacy K-sparing diuretics.
- b. Effective in Conn's syndrome and HTN associated with hypokalemia.
- c. Cause Na retention and K excretion.
- d. Spironolactone is contraindicated in renal failure
- e. Cause gynecomastia and impotence as adverse effects

Answer:c

8. Which of the calcium channel blockers used for hypertension causes gingival

a. Verapamil

9. Cause hyperkalemia?

Lisartan

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11. All the following about therapeutic strategies in treatment of hypertension are true except

- a. Mild HTN can be controlled with a single drug.
- b. initial therapy with thiazide diuretics unless contraindicated.
- c. Beta - Blockers should add to thiazide if ABP is uncontrolled. when a thiazide is used initially
- d. Beta - Blockers. ACEI and diuretics are favored in treatment of HTN in elderly patients
- e. Patients with chronic renal disease respond better to ACEI

Answer D:

12. A 55-year-old patient with hypertension and a history of asthma is being considered for beta-blocker therapy. Due to her asthma, the physician is seeking an alternative medication with comparable antihypertensive effects. Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate substitute for a beta-blocker in this patient?

- A) Furosemide
- B) Sacubitril/Valsartan
- C) Digoxin
- D) Telmisartan
- E) Canagliflozin

Answer: D