لجنة طب الأسنان

Pharmacology

Quiz time

Lec 15

A drug that has affinity, efficacy, and rapid dissociation from the receptor is .1**
**:called
A) Antagonist
B) Partial agonist
C) Full agonist
D) Inverse agonist

Answer: C) Full agonist
?Which of the following describes a "Partial Agonist" (Dualist) .2
A) High efficacy and rapid dissociation
B) Affinity but no efficacy
C) Affinity with weak efficacy and slow dissociation
D) Produces opposite effects of the normal agonist

Answer: C) Affinity with weak efficacy and slow dissociation
:Inverse agonists" are drugs that" .3
A) Block the receptor without any effect
B) Produce the same effect as the agonist
C) Produce the opposite effect of the normal agonist
D) Increase the number of receptors

Answer: C) Produce the opposite effect of the normal agonist
:The maximal effect (E-max) that a drug can produce is a measure of its .4
A) Potency
B) Affinity
C) Efficacy (Intrinsic activity)
D) Safety margin

Answer: C) Efficacy (Intrinsic activity)
If Drug A produces the same effect as Drug B but at a lower dose, then .5**
**:Drug A is more
A) Efficacious
B) Potent
C) Toxic
D) Reversible
Answer: B) Potent

:In "Competitive Antagonism", the antagonist .6
A) Binds covalently to the receptor
B) Decreases the maximum response (E-max)
C) Can be displaced by increasing the concentration of the agonist
D) Shifts the curve to the left

Answer: C) Can be displaced by increasing the concentration of the agonist
Which type of block results in a non-parallel shift of the curve to the right .7**
**?and a decrease in E-max
A) Competitive block
B) Non-competitive block
C) Physiological antagonism
D) Chemical antagonism

Answer: B) Non-competitive block
:Irreversible non-competitive antagonists usually bind to the receptor via .8
A) Ionic bonds
B) Hydrogen bonds
C) Covalent bonds
D) Van der Waals forces

Answer: C) Covalent bonds
:Down-regulation" of receptors occurs due to" .9
A) Chronic use of antagonists
B) Chronic use of agonists
C) Sudden withdrawal of drugs
D) Lack of drug-receptor interaction

Answer: B) Chronic use of agonists
Long-term use of blockers (antagonists) leads to an increase in the .10**
**:number and sensitivity of receptors, a phenomenon known as
A) Down-regulation
B) Tachyphylaxis
C) Up-regulation
D) Drug tolerance

Answer: C) Up-regulation