

# CVS-Pharmacology

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Archive

Lecture 4

**Cardiac arrhythmias:  
types , mechanisms,  
drugs**

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# CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 4**

1) one of the following is calcium channel blockers ?

**Answer: Verapamil**

2) Which one of the following is not an adverse effect of quinidine?

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Atrial fibrillation.
- C. Tinnitus and dizziness
- D. Torsade de pointes
- E. A-V block

**Answer: B**

3) Which one of the following is false ?

- A. Flecainide does not prolong ERP of myocardia fibers
- B. Verapamil helps to control most paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia
- C. Procainamide is contra-Indicated in patients with history of SLE.
- D. Sotalol may cause torsade de pointes
- E. Ibutilide can stop atrial fibrillation

**Answer: B**

4) all of the following drugs are use in HF except ?

**Answer: alpha blockers**

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5) all of the following are side effect of alpha one agonist except ?

- A. Dizziness
- B. Syncope
- C. Orthostatic hypotension
- D. Sodium and water retention
- E. Bradycardia

Answer: E

6) Choose the wrong among anti-arrythmic drugs:

- A. Difitulide is pure K<sup>+</sup> channel blocker
- B. Amiodarone
- C. Quinidine causes hearing and visual side effects
- D. Lidocaine is used for A-V block induced arrhythmia

Answer: D

7) Which of the following is not a class of anti-arrhythmic drugs?

Answer: Chlorine channel blockers

8) Which of the calcium channel blockers used for hypertension causes gingival hyperplasia?

Answer: Verapamil

8) Which of the following is incorrect about treatment of heart failure?

Answer: CCB (Ca channel blockers) are used for chronic heart failure

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9) All of the following drugs are Ca- antagonist except:

- A. Nifedipine
- B. Verapamil
- C. Diltiazem
- D. Amlodipine
- E. Acebutalol

Answer: E

10) Which one of the following is not an adverse effect of quinidine? Select one:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Tinnitus and dizziness
- D. Torsade de pointes
- E. A-V block

Answer: B

11) strong anticholinergic effects limit the antiarrhythmic use of :

- A. Quinidine
- B. Procainamide
- C. Tocainide
- D. Disopyramide

Answer: D

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12) The following can inhibit conduction in the accessory AV bundle of Kent :except

- A. Procainamide
- B. Disopyramide
- C. Lignocaine
- D. Amiodarone
- E. Quinidine

Answer: c

13) Prolonged therapy may cause SLE?

Answer: Procainamide

14) Choose the wrong among anti-arrhythmic drugs:

- A. Dofetilide is pure K<sup>+</sup> channel blocker
- B. Amiodarone
- C. Quinidine causes hearing and visual side effects
- D. Lidocaine is used for A-V block induced arrhythmia

Answer: D

15) What is wrong about intravenous anti arrhythmic drugs?

- A. Ibutilide is used in early stages of atrial fibrillation only
- B. Adenosine loses its effectiveness if it is preceded by caffeine intake
- C. Magnesium sulfate is used as treatment for torsades de pointes
- D. Amiodarone is administered in cases of AV block
- E. Lidocaine is administered for patients with ventricular arrhythmia

Answer: D

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16) Which one of the following is not effective in control or prevention of ventricular fibrillation? Select one:

- A. Lignocaine IV
- B. Amiodarone IV
- C. Quinidine oral
- D. ICD
- E. Procainamide oral

Answer: C

Only for atrial fibrillation

17) Which one of the following is false. Select one:

- A. Flecainide does not prolong ERP of myocardial fibers
- B. Verapamil helps to control most paroxysmal ventricular tachycardias
- C. Procainamide is contra-Indicated in patients with history of SLE
- D. Sotalol may cause torsades de pointes
- E. Ibutilide can stop atrial fibrillation

Answer: A

18) Which one of the following is not an adverse effect of quinidine?

Select one:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Tinnitus and dizziness
- D. Torsade de pointes
- E. A-V block

Answer: D

# CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 4**

19) Which of the following is not a class of anti-arrhythmic drugs?

- A. Chlorine channel blockers
- B. Sodium channel blockers
- C. Calcium channel blockers
- D. Potassium channel blockers
- E. Beta blockers

**Answer: A**

20) strong anticholinergic effects limit the antiarrhythmic use of :

- A. Quinidine
- B. Procainamide
- C. Tocainide
- D. Disopyramide

**Answer: D**

21) Prolong therapy may cause SLE ?

**Answer: Procainamide**

