

CVS-Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 1+2

Drug therapy of
hypertension

Corrected By:
Mohammed
aldahamsha

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

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 1+2**

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

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 1+2**

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

CVS-Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 3

Clinical pharmacology of
angina pectoris

Corrected By :

Besan Khaled

Mohammad Alzoubi

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 3**

1. one of the following is calcium channel blockers ?

Verapamil

2. duration of nitroglycerin ?

Three minute (3 min)

3. Which of the following is incorrect about treatment of heart failure?

a. CCB (Ca channel blockers) are used for chronic heart failure

4. Route of administration for isosorbide mononitrate?

a. Orally

b. Sublingually

c. IV

Answer: B

5. Concerning organic nitrates, all the following are true EXCEPT ? Select one:

a. They contract all types of smooth muscles.

b. They relieve cardiac pain by reducing cardiac work.

c. GTN is usually given sublingually.

d. They are highly lipid soluble.

e. Plasma half life of isosorbide dinitrate is 20 minutes.

Answer: A

6 All of the following drugs are Ca-antagonist except: Select one:

a. Nifedipine

b. Verapamil

c. Diltiazem

d. Amlodipine

e. Acebutolol

Answer: E

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 3**

7. Patient given medication for hypertension & angina treatment. And due to this course patient suffers from tachycardia. Which of the following drugs is expected to have this side effect?

Answer: Isosorbide dinitrate

8. Patient with angina, takes nitroglycerin when in pain, but has a high incidence of pain. The following drug is used for long-term prophylaxis:

- A. Diltiazem
- B. Isosorbide dinitrate

Answer: A

9. A 2-year-old patient taking nitroglycerin for an anginal effort attack, what is the mechanism of the drug?

- A. increase cGMP
- B. stimulate phosphodiesterase
- C. alpha adrenergic blocker

Answer: A

10. All about Ivabradine are true except ?

- A. Selective If channel blocker
- B. Selective negative inotropic
- C. No effect on BP
- D. First-line antianginal if beta-blocker is contraindicated
- E. combined with any other antianginal

Answer: E

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 3**

A patient with angina presents with heart block on ECG. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated?

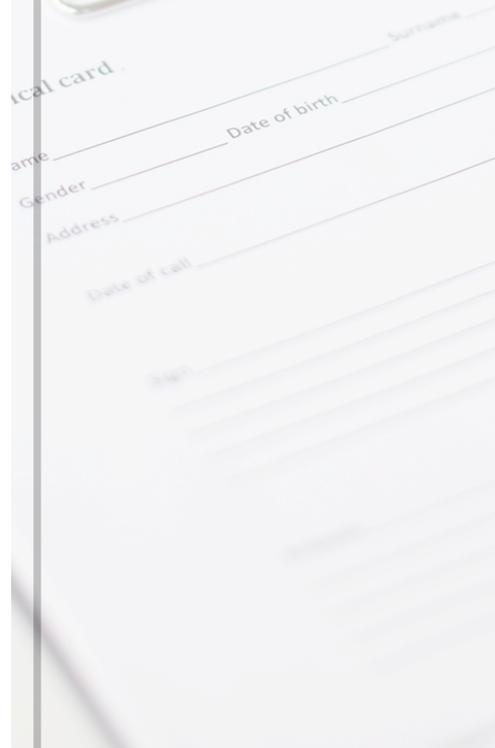
- a) Nitroglycerin
- b) Atenolol
- c) Verapamil
- d) Nicorandil

Answer: c) Verapamil

Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in patients with Prinzmetal's (variant) angina?

- a) Nitrates
- b) Calcium channel blockers
- c) Beta blockers
- d) Nicorandil

Answer: c) Beta blockers



CVS-Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 4

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

Corrected By :

NOor Almaharmah

Edited by:

Tuqa Al masaeed

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

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 4**

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. Dofetilide is pure K⁺ 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

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 4**

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

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 4**

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⁺ 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

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 4**

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



CVS-Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 5+6

Drug therapy of
congestive HF

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Sign _____

CVS-Pharmacology Lecture 5+6

- 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

- ARNI new class of drugs indicated in **patients not responding to ACEIs or B blockers**

Phosphens caused by which of medication?

Ivabredine

- **The First Selective and Specific I_f Inhibitor**
- Blocks the channel responsible for the cardiac pacemaker spontaneous firing (funny channel), $I(f)$, which regulates heart rate.
- Without affecting any other cardiac ionic channels (including calcium or potassium).
- **This results in reduced heart rate.**
- **Indications:**
- patients of CHF not responding or intolerant to B blockers
- **Adverse effects:**
- Bradycardia
- Atrial fibrillation
- Phosphenes (vision disorder).

CVS-Pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 8

Drug for treatment of
hyperlipidemia

Corrected By :

Besan Khaled

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 8**

1. One of the following drugs is a fibric acid derivative?

- Fenofibrate + Gemfibrozil

2. Which of the following drugs are considered bile acid sequestrants?

- Cholestyramine

3. Which of the following matches is wrong regarding antihyperlipidemic drugs? Select one:

- a. Statins-hypercholesterolemia
- b. Nicotinic acid - familial hyperlipidemias
- c. Fibrates-hypercholesterolemia.
- d. Ezetimibe- Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitor
- e. Cholestyramine- hypercholesterolemia

Answer: C

4. All following about antihyperlipidemic drugs EXCEPT? Select one:

- a. Ezetimibe has short half life
- b. Statin is contraindicated in children
- c. Statin is contraindicated in pregnancy
- d. Fibrates can cause Gallbladder stones
- e. Fibrates can cause myositis

Answer: A

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 8**

5. All following about drugtherapy of hyperlipidemiaareTRUE EXCEPT ? Select one:

- a. Statins cause 30% reduction in LDL levels
- b. Niacin is the most potent agent to increase HDL.
- c. Fibrates cause 30% decrease in triglyceride levels
- d. Cholestyramine is bile acid sequestrant
- e. Ezetimibe increases intestinal absorption of cholesterol

Answer: E

6. All following about statins are TRUE EXCEPT?

- a. First-line therapy for reducing LDL
- b. inhibit HMG Co reductase
- c. They are given as single oral dose in the evening
- d. Are administered immediately after AMI
- e. Rare side effect: muscle pain.

Answer: D

7. Which of the following is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor?

- a. Fluvastatin

8. What is a derivative of Nicotinic acid?

- a. Niacin

9. A Drug contradicted with a patient with high uric acid level and gout:

Answer: niacin

10. lovastatin:

Answer: decrease mevalonic acid

CVS-Pharmacology **Lecture 8**

11. Drug act on bile acid ?

Cholestyramine

12. Patient have hyperlipidemia, took medication and developed gout, what is the contraindicated drug?

- A. Niacin
- B. Statin
- C. Fibric acid derivative

Answer: A

13. Patient with high cholesterol, doctor recommended to him statin + Fenofibrate, doctor should be considered about myopathy by measure every 2 weeks?

- A. creatine kinase
- B. alkaline phosphatase
- C. aminotransferase
- D. HMG

Answer: A

14. Patient with hypercholesterolemia, high LDL, taking statin and newly start to take Ezetimibe, what is the best description for mechanism of co-medication in his disease?

- A. Prevents contraindication of other drugs
- B. Reduce side effects
- C. synergistic to increase HDL
- D. enhance absorption of statin
- E. reduce cholesterol

Answer: E