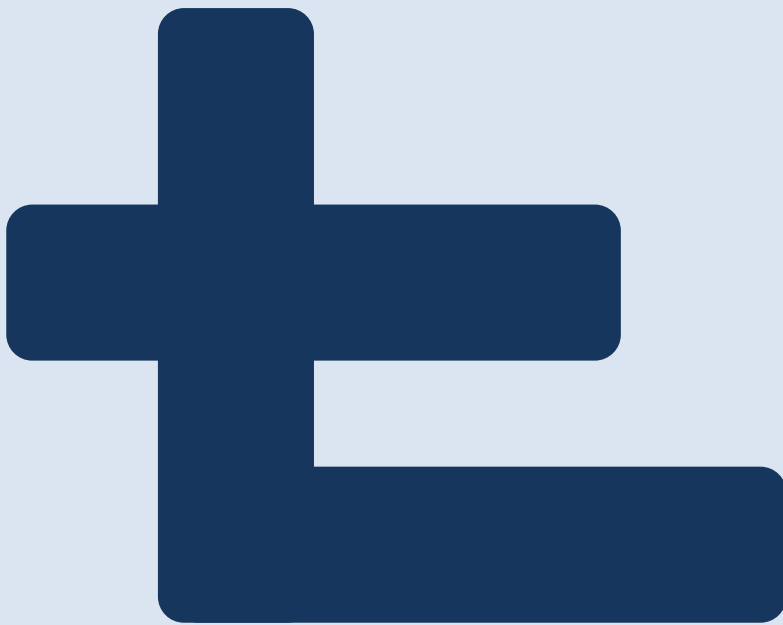




PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS MCQS



1)DIURETICS Adverse effects EXCEPT

- a hyponatraemia – sometimes severe, especially in the elderly;**
- b hyperuricaemia – most diuretics reduce urate clearance**
- c hyperglycaemia – thiazides reduce glucosetolerance:at high doses**
- d hypercalcaemia – thiazides reduce urinary calcium ion clearance**
- e hypercholesterolaemia – high-dose thiazides**
- f hypocalcaemia- at high dose**

2)Bulk- forming laxatives characteristics EXCEPT

- A Natural bulk-forming laxatives is Psyllium and Malt soup extract**
- B Synthetic bulk-forming laxatives are Methylcellulose and Polycarbophil**
- C "should not be used in obstructing bowel lesion intestinal strictures, or Crohn's disease"**
- D not to use for more than 1 week to treat constipation;**
- E used on a long- term basis for prevention.**
- F use short term for acute constipation**

3)ACE inhibitors Adverse effects include except

- a First-dose hypotension.**
- b Dry cough –due to kinin accumulation stimulating cough afferents**
- c Hyperkalaemia in patients with hepatic impairment**
- d Fetal injury – ACEI cause renal agenesis/failure in the fetus, resulting in oligohydramnios**
- e Urticaria and angio-oedema –due to increased kinin concentration**
- f Functional renal failure in patients with renal artery stenosis**

4)Angiotensin receptor stimulation causes following EXCEPT

- a Vasoconstriction**
- b Cell growth**
- c Sodium and fluid retention**
- d Sympathetic activation**
- e vasodilation**

5)CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES(Digitalis) characteristics includes following EXCEPT

- a digitalis blood level of 0.8 to 1.2 ng/dL is required for action**
- b increasing contractility(positive inotropy) while decreasing heart rate (negative chronotropy)**
- c fat-soluble steroid that crosses the blood-brain barrier and enhances vagal tone.**
- d works directly on the heart through an action on the sodium–potassium (Na⁺–K⁺) ATPase**
- e decreases contractility and enhances vagal tone**

6)Schizophrenia PATHOPHYSIOLOGY includes following EXCEPT

- A Positive symptoms associated with DA receptor hyperactivity**
- B positive symptoms and cognitive symptoms may be most closely related to DA receptor hypofunction in the prefrontal cortex**
- C deficiency of glutamatergic activity produces symptoms similar to those of dopaminergic hyperactivity**
- D higher whole blood 5-HT concentrations in schizophrenia**
- E negative symptoms and cognitive symptoms may be most closely related to DA receptor hypofunction in the prefrontal cortex**

7)anti hypertensive drugs includes following EXCEPT

- a angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) and**
- b angiotensin AT1 receptor antagonists (sartans**
- c beta-adrenoceptor antagonists;**
- d calcium channel antagonists;**
- e potassium channel blocker**
- f diuretics.**

8) "Fibric Acids(Fibrates) characteristics include the following except
a Gemfibrozil, Fenofibrate, Clofibrate are fibrates

b Gemfibrozil reduces the synthesis of VLDL and HDL

c Gemfibrozil increases the rate of removal of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins from plasma.

d GI complaints, rash , dizziness, and transient elevations in transaminase levels and alkaline phosphatase are the side effects

e Clofibrate and, less commonly, gemfibrozil may enhance the formation of gallstones

f Fibrates may potentiate the effects of oral anticoagulants,

9) Classification of Antiarrhythmic Drugs includes following EXCEPT

a Ia (Quinidine,Procainamide ,Disopyramide)

b Ib (Lidocaine ,Mexiletine,lignocaine)

c Ic (Flecainide,Propafenone ,Morizine)

d II (β -Blockers)

e III(Amiodarone,Dofetilide,Sotalol,Ibutilide)

f IV (Verapamil,Diltiazem)

10 Ezetimibe characteristics includes following EXCEPT

a Ezetimibe interferes with the absorption of cholesterol from the intestine,

b approved as both monotherapy and for use with a statin.

c It reduces the free LDL by increasing the metabolism

d should be reserved for patients unable to tolerate statin therapy or those who do not achieve satisfactory lipid lowering with a statin alone.

e When used alone, it results in an approximate 18% reduction in LDL cholesterol.

11 Atrial fibrillation treatment facts include the following EXCEPT

a In haemodynamically stable patients, a rhythm-control treatment strategy is preferred for patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation

b rate-control is not preferred for those with permanent atrial fibrillation.

c Digoxin is usually only effective for controlling the ventricular rate at rest

d Ventricular rate can be controlled with a beta-blocker or diltiazem or verapamil

e Digoxin only be used as monotherapy in predominantly sedentary patients"

12 Schizophrenia Symptoms include following EXCEPT

- A Positive symptoms include hallucinations, behavior disturbance (disorganized or catatonic), and illusions.**
- B Negative symptoms include alogia (poverty of speech), avolition, affective flattening, anhedonia, ataxia and social isolation.**
- C Cognitive dysfunction includes impaired attention, working memory, and executive function.**
- D Positive symptoms include delusions, disorganized speech (association disturbance),**

13 SUPRAVENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS statements include the following EXCEPT

- a "AF is characterized as an extremely rapid (400 to 600 atrial beats/min and disorganized atrial activation"**
- b "Atrial flutter is characterized by rapid (270 to 330 atrial beats/min) but regular atrial activation."**
- c SUPRAVENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS ARISING FROM THE SINUS NODE include Sinus tachycardia and Sinus bradycardia**
- d Sinus tachycardia the rate is 100–150 beats per minute with abnormal P-waves and PR interval**
- e "Sinus bradycardia- rate is less than 60 beats per minute with normal complexes"**

14 CALCIUM-CHANNEL BLOCKERS Adverse effects include the following EXCEPT

- a nifedipine causes flushing and headache.**
- b negative inotropic effect of verapamil exacerbates cardiac failure**
- c Constipation is common with verapamil.**
- d nifedipine -Baroreflex activation causes tachycardia, which can worsen angina**
- e flushing and headache are not related to the peak plasma concentration. Slow-release preparations are used combat this problem**

15) Diabetes mellitus characteristics include following EXCEPT

- a "diagnosed by measuring fasting or random blood-glucose concentration and occasionally by oral glucose tolerance test"**
- b Type 1 diabetes- deficiency of insulin following autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells.**
- c type 1 diabetes require administration of insulin.**
- d Type 2 diabetes, is due to reduced secretion of insulin or to peripheral resistance to the action of insulin or to a combination of both**
- e "patients may be controlled on diet alone, only require oral antidiabetic drugs in type 2 dm**

16) FACTS about ALPHA-ADRENOCEPTOR ANTAGONISTS include the following except

a alpha blockers include Phenoxybenzamine, Doxazosin and Prazosin

b Prazosin is a selective α_1 -blocker, short elimination half-life.

c Prazosin is limited by severe postural hypotension

d Doxazosin is longer lasting, permitting twice daily use

e Doxazosin is useful in men with mild symptoms from benign prostatic hypertrophy.

17) facts about Insulin include the following EXCEPT

a regulates carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism.

b Insulin is not inactivated by gastro-intestinal enzymes, and therefore need not be given by injection;

c "subcutaneous insulin injections cause lipodystrophy but can be minimised by using different injection sites in rotation"

d Insulin is usually injected into the upper arms, thighs, buttocks, or abdomen

e Insulin requirements may be increased by infection, stress, accidental or surgical trauma, and during puberty

QUESTION NO:16 ANSWER :D

18) Intermediate- and long-acting insulins characteristics include the following EXCEPT

a Soluble insulin can be mixed with Intermediate and long-acting insulins (except insulin detemir and insulin glargine)

b given once daily, particularly in elderly patients.

c "Isophane insulin is a suspension of insulin with protamine"

d Protamine zinc insulin is usually given once daily with short-acting (soluble) insulin.

e Insulin glargine and insulin detemir are both longacting human insulin analogues

f insulin glargine is given once daily and insulin detemir is given twice daily

QUESTION :NO: 17 ,ANSWER :B

19) facts about hypertension include the following EXCEPT

a hypertension is risk factors for ischaemic heart disease, stroke, renal failure and heart failure

b Arterial blood pressure is determined by cardiac output, peripheral vascular resistance

c **diastolic hypertension is common in the elderly.**

d Renal disease (vascular, parenchymal or obstructive) is a cause of arterial hypertension

e "severe hypertension causes glomerular sclerosis, manifested clinically by proteinuria and reduced glomerular filtration,"

QUESTION NO:18 - ANSWER :F

20) ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS characteristics include the following EXCEPT

a) renal protective benefits in diabetic and/or hypertensive patients

b) block the breakdown of bradykinin

c) elaboration of more kinins and less angiotensin II

d) induce a cough as a result of the decrease in kinins.

QUESTION NO:19 ANSWER :C

21) Antithyroid drugs characteristics include the following EXCEPT

a) used for hyperthyroidism either to prepare patients for thyroidectomy or for long-term management.

b) carbimazole is the most commonly used drug in hypothyroidism

c) act primarily by interfering with the synthesis of thyroid hormones

d) Propylthiouracil should be reserved for patients who are intolerant of carbimazole or for those who suffer sensitivity reactions to carbimazole

QUESTION NO:20 ANSWER :D

22) ANGIOTENSIN RECEPTOR BLOCKER characteristics include the following EXCEPT

a) fetal renal toxicity is a side effect

b) Half-lives of most ARB are long enough to permit once daily dosing.

c) action mediated by the angiotensin II subtype 1 (AT1) receptor.

d) Losartan has an inactive metabolite.

QUESTION NO:21 ANSWER:B

23) facts about β -Adrenergic Blockers include the following EXCEPT

a) a β -blocker should be administered early in the care of patients with STE ACS (within the first 24

hours) and continued indefinitely.

- b) "reduces heart rate, myocardial contractility, and BP, thereby decreasing myocardial oxygen demand."
- c) "The reduced heart rate by beta blocker increases diastolic time thus improving ventricular filling and coronary artery perfusion."
- d) "β-blockers is appropriate for patients presenting with decompensated heart failure"
- e) "a short-acting drug such as metoprolol or esmolol should be administered IV initially in STE ACS(ST-SEGMENTELEVATION ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME)

QUESTION NO:22 ANSWER :D

24) Antipsychotic drugs characteristics include the following EXCEPT

- a) "act by interfering with dopaminergic transmission in the brain by blocking dopamine D2 receptors"
- b) "Patients should receive antipsychotic drugs for 4–6 weeks before the drug is deemed ineffective"
- c) "Antipsychotic drugs should also be used with caution in Parkinson's disease , epilepsy ,depression, myastheniagravis, prostatic hypertrophy,
- d) "Antipsychotic drugs may be contra- indicated in comatose states,heart failure, CNS depression, and phaeochromocytoma."
- e) "In elderly patients with dementia, antipsychotic drugs are associated with an increased risk of stroke or transient ischaemic attack"

QUESTION: 23 ANSWER D

"25) insulin detemir or insulin glargine may be considered for those EXCEPT

- a) who require assistance with injecting insulin
- b) whose lifestyle is significantly restricted by recurrent symptomatic hyperglycaemia
- c) "who would otherwise need twice-daily basal insulin injections in combination with oral antidiabetic drugs"
- d) who cannot use the device needed to inject isophane insulin

QUESTION NO:24 ANSWER :D

26) Neuroleptic malignant syndrome characteristics include the following EXCEPT

- a) "Neuroleptic malignant syndrome symptoms (hyperthermia, fluctuating level of consciousness, muscle rigidity, and autonomic dysfunction with pallor, tachycardia, labile blood pressure, sweating, and urinary incontinence)"
- b) Discontinuation of the antipsychotic is essential in Neuroleptic malignant syndrome because there is no proven effective treatment

- c) cooling, bromocriptine, and dantrolene have been used in Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
- d) The syndrome, which usually lasts for 5–7 days after drug discontinuation, may be unduly prolonged if depot preparations have been used.
- e) Treated with anti muscarinic agents

QUESTION NO:25 ANSWER :B

27) characteristics of diuretics include the following EXCEPT

- a) Loop Diuretics block the Na –K –2Cl symporter in the ascending limb of the loop of Henle
- b) Loop Diuretics increase in urinary excretion of H and K can lead to arrhythmias
- c) Spironolactone inhibits the binding of aldosterone to cytosolic mineralocorticoid receptors in the epithelial cells in the late distal tubule and collecting duct of the kidney.
- d) potential side effect of Spironolactone is hyperkalemia
- e) Spironolactone blocking sodium and water excretion while retaining potassium

QUESTION NO:26 ANSWER :E

28) facts about antipsychotic treatments include the following EXCEPT

- a) "Clozapine is used for schizophrenia when other antipsychotics are ineffective or not tolerated"
- b) "Prescribing of more than one antipsychotic drug at the same time is recommended"
- c) "Chlorpromazine has a marked sedating effect and is useful for treating violent patients without causing stupor"
- d) "Agitated states in the elderly can be controlled with a dose of 10 to 25 mg once or twice daily of Chlorpromazine"
- e) Flupentixol and pimozide are less sedating than chlorpromazine.
- f) "Sulpiride in high doses controls florid positive symptoms, but in lower doses it can have an alerting effect on apathetic withdrawn schizophrenics."

QUESTION NO: (27) ANSWER :E

29) Carbimazole facts include the following EXCEPT

- a) Carbimazole is given in a dose of 150 to 400 mg daily;
- b) dose is continued until the patient becomes euthyroid, usually after 4 to 8 weeks and the dose is then gradually reduced to a maintenance dose of 5 to 15 mg.

- c) Therapy is usually given for 12 to 18 months
- d) Children may be given carbimazole in an initial dose of 250 micrograms/kg three times daily
- e) Rashes and pruritus are common but they can be treated with antihistamines without discontinuing therapy
- f) All patients should be advised to report any sore throat immediately because of the rare complication of agranulocytosis

QUESTION NO(28) ANSWER :B

30) facts about bipolar disorder treatment include the following EXCEPT

- a) "Long-term treatment of bipolar disorder should continue for at least two years from the last manic episode and up to five years if the patient has risk factors for relapse"
- b) "An antidepressant drug may also be required for the treatment of co-existing depression"
- c) benzodiazepines (such as lorazepam) may be helpful in the later stages of treatment for behavioural disturbance or agitation;
- d) "Benzodiazepines should not be used for long periods because of the risk of dependence"

QUESTION NO(29) ANSWER :A

31) Thyrotoxic crisis ('thyroid storm') treatments include the following EXCEPT

- a) emergency treatment with intravenous administration of fluids
- b) propranolol (5 mg)
- c) hydrocortisone (10 mg every 6 hours, as sodium succinate),
- d) oral iodine solution and carbimazole or propylthiouracil which may need to be administered by nasogastric tube.

QUESTION NO(30) ANSWER :C

32) cAMP-ELEVATING AGENTS characteristics include the following EXCEPT

- a) intracellular Camp levels result in an decrease in contractility.
- b) cAMP-ELEVATING AGENTS include -adrenergic agonists (e.g., dobutamine) or the phosphodiesterase inhibitors milrinone (Corotrope) and amrinone(Inocor)
- c) used in acutely ill patients in the intensivecare unit
- d) milrinone or amrinone increases cAMP levels by preventing its degradation by cardiac myocyte phosphodiesterases

e) long-term continuous use has been associated with an increase in mortality in CHF.

QUESTION NO(31) ANSWER :C

33) ANGIOTENSIN RECEPTOR BLOCKERS characteristics include the following EXCEPT

a) ANGIOTENSIN RECEPTOR BLOCKERS includes losartan, candesartan, irbesartan, valsartan).

b) Long-acting drugs (e.g. candesartan) produce good 24-hour control

c) ARB has the adverse effect of dry cough

d) an ACEI or a sartan is preferred over other anti-hypertensive drugs in diabetic patients

QUESTION NO(32) ANSWER :A

34) Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Receptor Inhibitors characteristics include the following except

a) Abciximab, eptifibatide and tirofiban are Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Receptor Inhibitors

b) used for patients undergoing primary PCI who have received fibrinolytics.

c) should not be administered to STE ACS patients who will not be undergoing PCI.

d) may increase the risk of bleeding, especially if given in the setting of recent (<4 hours) administration of fibrinolytic therapy

e) "Abciximab, in combination with aspirin, a thienopyridine, and UFH (administered as an infusion for the duration of the procedure), reduces mortality and reinfarction without increasing the risk of major bleeding"

QUESTION NO(33) ANSWER :C

35) Antidepressant drugs treatment facts include the following EXCEPT

a) Antidepressant drugs should not be used routinely in mild depression, and psychological therapy should be considered initially

b) "Drug treatment of mild depression may also be considered in patients with a history of moderate or severe depression"

c) Since there may be an interval of 2 weeks before the antidepressant action takes place, electroconvulsive treatment may be required in severe depression when delay is hazardous or intolerable

d) "During the first few weeks of treatment, there is an increased potential for agitation, anxiety, and suicidal ideation"

e) "SSRIs are better tolerated and are safer in overdose than other classes of antidepressants and should be considered first-line for treating depression"

f) "In patients with unstable angina or who have had a recent myocardial infarction, sertraline has been

shown to be unsafe"

QUESTION NO(34) ANSWER :B

"36) bipolar disorder treatments facts include the following EXCEPT

- a) "Antipsychotic drugs (normally olanzapine, quetiapine, or risperidone) are useful in acute episodes of mania and hypomania"
- b) "if the response to antipsychotic drugs is inadequate, lithium or valproate may be added."
- c) "An antipsychotic drug may be used concomitantly with lithium or valproate in the initial treatment of severe acute mania"
- d) "Olanzapine can be used for the long-term management of bipolar disorder either as monotherapy, or in combination with lithium or valproate if the patient has frequent relapses or continuing functional impairment."
- e) "High doses of haloperidol or flupentixol may be hazardous when used with lithium; reversible toxic encephalopathy has been reported"

QUESTION NO(35) ANSWER :F

37) Drugs used in the management of asthma include the following EXCEPT

- a) beta1 agonists
- b) " antimuscarinic bronchodilators "
- c) theophylline,
- d) "corticosteroids "
- e) cromoglicate and nedocromil
- f) "leukotriene receptor antagonists and, in specialist centres, omalizumab "

QUESTION NO(36) ANSWER :E

38) Bulk- forming laxatives characteristics include the following EXCEPT.

- A) Bulk- forming laxatives are natural or synthetic polysaccharide derivatives
- B) Adsorb water to soften the stool and increase bulk,
- C) work only in the small intestine
- D) The onset of action is slow (12-24 hour and up to 72 hours)
- E) Best used to prevent constipation

QUESTION NO(37) ANSWER :A

39) Salicylates characteristics include the following except

- A) "relieve mild to moderate pain and reduce inflammation and fever ."
- B) "Analgesic and anti - inflammatory actions of aspirin results from both the acetyl and the salicylate portions of the drug"
- C) Actions of other salicylates (e.g., sodium salicylate, salicylsalicylic acid, choline salicylate) result only from the salicylate portion of the agents.
- D) Inhibit cyclooxygenase, the enzyme that is responsible for the formation of precursors of prostaglandins (PGs) and thromboxanes from arachidonic acid
- E) "Analgesia is produced mainly by blocking the peripheral generation of pain impulses mediated by thromboxanes and other chemicals"
- f) "Antipyretic action is by Salicylates action on the hypothalamic heat - regulating center to produce peripheral vasodilation, which results from the inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis

QUESTION NO(38) ANSWER . C

40) insulin characteristics include the following except

- a) "Insulin requirements may be increased in patients with hepatic impairment"
- b) "Insulin requirements may fall in patients with renal impairment and therefore dose reduction may be necessary."
- c) "The short-acting insulin analogues, insulin aspart and insulin lispro, are not known to be harmful, and may be used during pregnancy and lactation"
- d) "Short-acting injectable insulins (soluble insulin, insulin aspart, insulin glulisine, and insulin lispro) can also be given by continuous subcutaneous infusion using a portable infusion pump."

QUESTION NO(39) ANSWER . E

"41) omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids characteristics include the following except

- a) "(from fish oil), most commonly eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA),"
- b) "reduce cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL, and VLDL and may elevate HDL cholesterol."
- c) not useful in patients with hypertriglyceridemia,
- d) "thrombocytopenia and bleeding disorders have been noted, especially with high doses (EPA,"

QUESTION NO(40) ANSWER . A

42) Atrial fibrillation characteristics include the following except

- a) managed by either controlling the ventricular rate or by attempting to restore and maintain sinus rhythm.
- b) All patients with atrial fibrillation should be assessed for their risk of stroke and thromboembolism,
- c) thromboprophylaxis given if necessary
- d) "All haemodynamically unstable patients with acute onset atrial fibrillation should undergo electrical cardioversion"
- e) Intravenous amiodarone, or alternatively flecainide, can be used in life-threatening cases when electrical cardioversion is delayed

QUESTION NO(41) ANSWER . C

43) TREATMENTS for asthma in Pregnancy include the following except

- a) "Drugs for asthma should preferably be administered by inhalation to minimise exposure of the fetus"
- b) Inhaled drugs, theophylline, and prednisolone can be taken as normal during pregnancy and breast-feeding
- c) "prednisolone is the preferred corticosteroid for oral administration since very little of the drug reaches the fetus"
- d) "Oxygen should be given immediately to maintain arterial oxygen saturation of 94–98% and prevent maternal and fetal hypoxia."
- e) "An intravenous beta2 agonist, aminophylline, or magnesium sulphate can not be used during pregnancy"
- f) Severe acute exacerbations of asthma can have an adverse effect on pregnancy and should be treated promptly in hospital with conventional therapy,

QUESTION NO(42) ANSWER . E

44) Sulfonylureas characteristics include the following except

- a) "act mainly by augmenting insulin secretion and consequently are effective only when some residual pancreatic beta-cell activity is present"
- b) "considered for patients who are not overweight, or in whom metformin is contra-indicated or not tolerated."
- c) "Glibenclamide, a short-acting sulfonylurea, is associated with a greater risk of hypoglycaemia;"
- d) Glibenclamide, should be avoided in the elderly, and shorter-acting alternatives, such as gliclazide or tolbutamide, should be used instead"
- e) "Sulfonylureas should be omitted on the morning of surgery; insulin is required because of the ensuing

hyperglycaemia in these circumstances."

QUESTION NO(43) ANSWER . E

45) Management of severe acute asthma include the following except

- a) "All patients with severe acute asthma should be given high-flow oxygen (if available) and an inhaled short-acting beta2 agonist via a large-volume spacer or nebuliser"
- b) "give 2–10 puffs of salbutamol 100 micrograms/metered inhalation, each puff inhaled separately via a large-volume spacer, and repeat at 10–20 minute intervals or as necessary."
- c) "a systemic corticosteroid should be given. For adults, give prednisolone 40–50 mg by mouth for at least 5 days, or intravenous hydrocortisone (preferably as sodium succinate) 100 mg every 6 hours
- d) "For children, give prednisolone 1–2 mg/kg by mouth (max. 400 mg) for up to 3 days, or longer if necessary."
- e) In severe or life-threatening asthma, also consider initial treatment with ipratropium by nebuliser,

QUESTION NO(44) ANSWER . C

46) Antidiabetic drugs characteristics include the following except

- a) used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.
- b) prescribed only if the patient fails to respond adequately to at least 3 months' restriction of energy and carbohydrate intake and an increase in physical activity.
- c) For patients not adequately controlled by diet and oral hypoglycaemic drugs, insulin may be added to the treatment regimen or substituted for oral therapy
- d) When insulin is added to oral therapy, it is generally given at bedtime as isophane or long-acting insulin, and
- e) when insulin replaces an oral regimen it may be given as once -daily injections of a biphasic insulin (or isophane insulin mixed with soluble insulin), or a multiple injection regimen.
- f) "complications of insulin therapy weight gain may be reduced if the insulin is given in combination with metformin."

QUESTION NO(45) ANSWER . D

47) Beta-blockers characteristics include the following except

- a) Propranolol is useful for rapid relief of thyrotoxic symptoms
- b) may be used in conjunction with antithyroid drugs or as an adjunct to radioactive iodine
- c) Beta-blockers are not useful in neonatal thyrotoxicosis and in supraventricular arrhythmias due to hyperthyroidism
- d) "Propranolol has been used in conjunction with iodine to prepare mildly thyrotoxic patients for

surgery

QUESTION NO(46) ANSWER . E

48) Treatment of Acute Attacks of gout include the following except

- a) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), colchicine, and ACTH are the mainstays of treatment.
- b) When comorbidities limit the use of NSAIDs or colchicine, a preferred option may be an intra-articular steroid injection, particularly when a large, easily accessible joint is involved
- c) Patients should be instructed to go on a diet if not obese, to stop drinking beer, and to avoid purine-rich foods.**
- d) Therapy to control the underlying hyperuricemia generally is contraindicated until the acute attack is controlled (unless kidneys are at risk because of unusual uric acid load).
- e) If attacks are recurrent or evidence of tophaceous or renal disease is present, therapy for control of hyperuricemia is indicated

QUESTION NO(47) ANSWER . C

49) Pharmacologic Treatment of Osteoarthritis include the following except

- a) "For hand osteoarthritis,use 1 or more of the following:Topical capsaicin Topical nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), including trolamine salicylate,Oral NSAIDs,Tramadol"
- b) For patients 75 years and older,not recommends the use of topical rather than oral NSAIDs.**
- c) For knee osteoarthritis,recommends using 1 of the following: Acetaminophen,Oral NSAIDs,Topical NSAIDs,Tramadol,Intra-articular corticosteroid injections
- d) For hip osteoarthritis recommends using 1 or more of the following for initial management:Acetaminophen,Oral NSAIDs,Tramadol,Intra-articular corticosteroid injections

QUESTION NO(48) ANSWER . C

50) DMARDs characteristics include the following except

- a) DMARDs can retard or prevent disease progression and, thus, joint destruction and subsequent loss of function.
- b) until the full action of DMARDs takes effect, anti-inflammatory or analgesic medications may be required as bridging therapy to reduce pain and swelling.
- c) early treatment of RA (ie, within months of onset) with DMARDs can not only retard disease progression more efficiently than later treatment, but it may also induce more remissions.
- d) MTX alone or in combination with other agents has become the standard of care for mild RA.
- e) use of hydroxychloroquine may decrease the risk of diabetes in patients with RA.

QUESTION NO(49) ANSWER . B

"