

Typical MCQ tests – Narcology

1. What neurophysiological system is the leader in formation of dependence syndrome
 - a) Punishments
 - b) Awards
2. What substance caused the greatest harm to public health
 - a) Alcohol
 - b) Cocaine
 - c) Nicotine
 - d) Caffeine
3. Which of the following receptors is postulated to be essential for the development of opiate dependence?
 - A. Kappa
 - B. Delta
 - C. Mu
 - D. Serotonin
 - E. Dopamine
4. Agonists of opioid receptors are following preparations, except for:
 - a) Methadone
 - b) Codeine
 - c) Buprenorphine
 - d) Heroin
5. Consumption of an “ecstasy” spoil (damage):
 - a) dopaminergic system
 - b) serotonergic system
 - c) Both above mentioned neurotransmitter systems
 - d) No one of above-mentioned neurotransmitter systems
6. Affective disorders most sharply are manifested:
 - a) At dependence on somnolent and tranquilizers
 - b) At opioid dependences
 - c) At an alcoholism
7. All listed substances rank as a class of addictive substances, except for
 - a) Amphetamine and other psycho-stimulators
 - b) Hypnotic and sedative substances
 - c) Hallucinogens
 - d) neuroleptics
8. Main route of pharmacological action of cocaine is:

- a) Direct agonist action on D2 dopaminergic receptors
- b) Direct agonist action on alpha-2-noradrenergic receptors
- c) Blockade of dopamine reuptake from synaptic cleft
- d) Mono-amino-oxidase inhibition

9. The initial phase of dependence development is characterized by all below listed, except for

- a) Withdrawal syndrome
- b) Positive shifts in mental and physical state of health under drug influence
- c) Preferring of the certain drug
- d) Regular consumption of drugs
- e) Gradual reduction of initial effect of drug consumption

10. Specific pathology of cardiovascular system at alcoholism is:

- a) Hypertonic illness
- d) Ischemic illness of heart
- e) Cardiomyopathy
- f) Raynaud's disease

11. Which one is the medication for the treatment of alcohol withdrawal syndrome?

- a) Fluoxetine
- b) Disulfiram
- c) Diazepam
- d) Zopiclone
- e) Buspirone
- f) Acamprosate

12. Which medicament of choice is acceptable during the alcoholism for the aversive therapy against relapse?

- a) Fluoxetine
- b) Disulfiram
- c) Diazepam
- d) Zopiclone
- e) Buspirone
- f) Acamprosate

13. Alcoholism is associated with all of the following personality types *except*

- A. Low self-directedness
- B. High novelty seeking
- C. High harm avoidance
- D. Low reward dependence
- E. Low cooperativeness

14. Severe alcohol withdrawal is associated with all the following medical complications *except*

- A. Magnesium deficiency
- B. Wernicke's encephalopathy
- C. Hypertension
- D. Hyperglycemia
- E. Seizures

15. Which of the following is associated with withdrawal from alcohol?

- A. Elevated dopaminergic function
- B. Reduced dopaminergic function
- C. Increased GABA activity
- D. Decreased glutaminergic activity
- E. Increased serotonin function

16. Which of the following is not seen in heroin withdrawal?

- A. Rhinorrhea
- B. Muscle cramps
- C. Miosis
- D. Diarrhea

17. Face skin itching indicates specific limiting biological reaction when is consumed:

- a) Hashish
- b) Opiates
- c) Barbiturates
- d) Ephedron
- e) Hallucinogens

18. Derivates of poppy are 1) morphine; 2) thebaine; 3) Codeine. Distribute them by ascending narcotic effect.

- a) 1-2-3
- b) 1-3-2
- c) 2-1-3
- d) 2-3-1
- e) 3-1-2
- f) 3-2-1

19. From above listed which is full opioid antagonist?

- a) Naltrexone
- b) Buprenorphine
- c) Codeine
- d) Nalbuphine
- e) Methadone

20. All of above mentioned are true for methadone, except:

- a) It is typical to have the high addictive potential;
- b) It is used during opioid dependence supportive therapy.
- c) It is used for detoxification of the heroin dependent people.
- d) The low doses are mostly recommended during supportive therapy.
- e) Lethal doses are low for intolerant people

21. Principle of step-by-step treatment of addicts suppose:

- a) The initial stage - detoxification, in a combination with general restorative therapy on the background of abstinence from drugs
- b) Supporting therapy
- c) Socially-psychological rehabilitation
- d) All above listed

22. Self-administration of cocaine diminished after dopamine antagonist's injection in:

- a) Frontal cortex
- b) Lateral hypothalamus
- c) Striatum
- d) Reticular formation
- e) Nucleus accumbens

23. How do amphetamines cause euphoriant effects?

- A. By decreasing synaptic dopamine concentration
- B. By increasing 5 HT concentration
- C. By increasing dopamine concentration
- D. By increasing noradrenaline concentration
- E. By binding to the mu receptors

24. The first phase of barbiturate withdrawal syndrome is characterized by all below-mentioned, except for a

- a) Fever
- b) Hyperhidrosis
- c) Insomnia
- d) Miosis
- e) Feeling of a dissatisfaction and anxiety

25. The clinical picture of parkinsonism observable while ephedron consumption is caused:

- a) By the use of red phosphorus
- b) By the use of iodine
- c) By the use potassium permanganate
- d) By the use of all listed chemicals

26. Hallucinogens are all below listed, *except*

- a) Derivatives of lysergic acid (LSD)
- b) psilocybin
- c) Methadone
- d) Mescaline

27. Physical dependence on hallucinogens develops

- a) In a short period
- b) In a 6 month after beginning of systematic consumption
- c) During 1 year after beginning of systematic consumption
- d) Don't develops

28. Which is main addictive substance in the composition of cannabis?

- a) cannabidiol
- b) Δ -tetra-hydro-cannabinol
- c) cannabivarin
- d) anandamide

29. Which of the following is true about LSD?

- A. It results in hypotension and falls.
- B. Pinpoint pupils are a reliable indicator of LSD use.
- C. It can cause neuroleptic malignant syndrome.
- D. Hallucinations are usually tactile.

30. You are asked to see a 42-year-old male patient on a surgical ward who had a major operation 2 days ago and is now exhibiting bizarre behavior. He expresses fears that aliens are coming to take him away and appears to be responding to hallucinations. On examination he is tremulous and sweating but appears oriented and denies any hallucinations. His laboratory workup is subnormal with increased MCV and GGT. What is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- A. Alcohol withdrawal
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Severe depression
- D. Delirium tremens
- E. Alcoholic hallucinosis