

Sample tests – module 16

1. Second generation H₁ antihistamines are:

- a) Diphenhydramine;
- b) Hydroxyzine;
- c) Cyclizine;
- d) Loratadine.

2. Which drug is the prototypical 5-HT₃ serotonin receptor antagonist?

- a) Cyproheptadine;
- b) Ondansetron;
- c) Phenoxybenzamine;
- d) Ketanserin

3. Which drugs are used for prevention of NSAID – induced ulcers:

- a) Latanoprost;
- b) Misoprostol;
- c) Carboprost;
- d) Alprostadil

4. The following statements are correct:

- a) The anti-inflammatory and analgesic action of aspirin is longer than its antiplatelet effect;
- b) The NSAID-s are well absorbed after oral administration. Most are excreted via the kidney;
- c) Paracetamol has greater anti-inflammatory action than other NSAID-s;
- d) In overdosage, metabolites of paracetamol can mainly cause kidneys damage

5. Which drug binds to tubulin in leucocytes and prevents its polymerization into microtubules?

- a) Naproxen;
- b) Colchicine;
- c) Sylfipyrasone;
- d) Indometacin

6. Choose a correct answer:

- a) Using of ergot alkaloids may result in gangrene and require amputation;
- b) The most rare toxic effects of the ergot derivatives are gastrointestinal disturbances;
- c) The peripheral vascular vasodpasm caused by ergot is always refractory to nitroprusside or nitroglycerin;
- d) Ergonovine given intravenously produces prompt vasodilation during coronary angiography