Pharmacology exam for MSc in pediatric دور فبراير 2021

Tanta University

Pharmacology Written Examination

Faculty of Medicine

Number of Questions:4 • MCQs

Pharmacology Department

Time Allowed:) Hour

Date 70/7/7+71

Total: 7. Marks



Answer all of the following MCQs: 1 marks

- 1-Which drug-binding receptors cause rapid depolarization or hyperpolarization of cells?
 - a. Receptors that have enzyme activity on their cytoplasmic side.
 - b. Intracellular nuclear receptors.
 - c. Ligand-gated ion channels.
 - d. G protein-linked receptors.
- Y-Which is NOT a disadvantage of administering a drug intravenously?
 - a. Possible hematoma formation.
 - b. Accidental intra-arterial injection.
 - c. Production of immediate drug effects.
 - d. Toxic drug reactions are difficult to reverse.
- ٣-Which term is defined as a genetically related uncharacteristic response to a drug?
 - a. Allergy.
 - b. Toxicity.
 - c. Side effect.
 - d. Idiosyncratic reaction
- [£]-Which of the following drugs is given in acute attack of malignant hyperthermia?
 - a. Atropine.
 - b. Adrenaline.
 - c. Diazepam.
 - d. Dantrolene.
- °-Which condition can be treated by targeting dopamine receptors in the periphery?
 - a. Diabetes.
 - b. Whooping cough.
 - c. Cardiogenic shock.
 - d. Skeletal muscle pain.
- 1-Which adrenergic receptor antagonist forms covalent bonds with receptors?
 - a. Prazosin.
 - b. Tamsulosin.
 - c. Phentolamine.
 - d. Phenoxybenzamine

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- c. Increased inhibition of white blood cell production.
- d. Decreased production of prostaglandins and leukotrienes..

10-Which is an example of a long-acting insulin preparation?

- a. Insulin glulisine (Apidra).
- b. Insulin detemir (Levemir).
- c. Insulin lispro protamine/insulin lispro (Humalog).
- d. Regular human insulin injection (Novolin R).

11-Glucagon increases blood glucose levels by all means EXCEPT which?

- a. Decreases glycogenesis.
- b. Stimulates glycogenolysis.
- c. Increases gluconeogenesis in the liver.
- d. Breaks down glycogen in skeletal muscle.

1Y-Which drug group has the least effect on the immune system?

- a. Tetracycline.
- b. Glycopeptide.
- c. Aminoglycoside.
- d. Fluoroquinolone –

\A-Time-dependent killing of bacteria is most characteristic of which drug or drug class?

- a. Metronidazole.
- b. Fluoroquinolones.
- c. Aminoglycosides.
- d. Penicillins

19-Complications of aerosol steroids use include

- a-Oral candidiasis.
- b-Cushing's syndrome.
- c-Decreaed ACTH.
- d-Systemic complication.

Y-- Corticosteroids are the definitive treatment for which emergency situation?

- a. Hypoglycemia.
- b. Acute bronchospasm.
- c. Management of seizures.
- d. Acute adrenal insufficiency.

Y 1- Bloavallability of an agent is maximal when the drug is .

- a-Highly lipid soluble.
- b-Larger than 1 · · Daltons in molecular weight.
- c- Highly bound to plasma proteins.
- d-Highly ionized.

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- YA-Which medication inhibits the action of $\,^{\circ}$ -lipoxygenase and consequently the action of leukotriene B $^{\varepsilon}$.
- a-Cromolyn.
- b-Zafirlukast.
- c-Zileuton.
- d-Montelukast.
- Y9- Which agent is preferred antihistamine for the management of allergic rhinitis?
- a-Chlorpheniramine.
- b-Diphenhydramine.
- c-Phenylephrine.
- d-Cetirizine
- The Anti-year- old girl with asthma presents to the emergency room with complaints of cough, dyspnoea and wheezing after visiting a riding stable. Which is the most appropriate drug to rapidly reverse her bronchoconstriction?
- a-Inhaled fluticasone.
- b-Inhaled beclomethasone.
- c-Inhaled albuterol.
- d-Intravenous propranolol.
- "1-Which statement is correct regarding the difference between acetaminophen and naproxen?
- a-Acetaminophen has more anti-inflammatory effects compared with naproxen.
- b-Acetaminophen has more GIT side effects but less effects on bleeding compared with naproxen.
- c-Acetaminophen has less risk for CV events compared to naproxen ..
- d-Acetaminophen has fewer antipyretic effects than naproxen.
- TY-Which prostaglandin agent can be used to maintain the patency of the ductus arteriosus in neonates with congenital heart problems while waiting surgery?
- a-Misoprostol.
- b-Epoprostenol.
- c-Bimatoprost.
- d-Alprostadil..
- rr Which of the following antibiotic agents should not be given to children less than h years of age due to its deposition in bone and teath.?
- a-Azithromycin.
- b-Doxycycline.
- c-Linezolid.
- d-Quinupristin.

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Department of physiology

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 60

Physiology MSC Pediatrics Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Code: PED 700
Date: 25/3/ 2021

All the questions must be answered:

- 1. Discuss: Causes and manifestation of cretinism. (15 marks)
- 2. Mention: Causes and manifestation of hemophilia and purpura. (10 marks)
- 3. State: Significance and factors affecting pulmonary surfactant. (10 marks)
- 4. Discuss: Causes and manifestation of obstructive jaundice. (10 marks)
 All the following must be answered by only one choice (15 marks)
 - 1- Edema is increased by:
 - a. Decrease blood volume.
 - b. Increase osmotic pressure of plasma protein.
 - c. Increase capillary hydrostatic pressure.
 - d. Decrease capillary hydrostatic pressure.
 - 2- Peripheral chemoreceptors are mainly stimulated by:
 - a. Alkalosis.

c. Decrease arterial pO₂.

b. b. Increase arterial pO_2 .

- d. Increase arterial blood pressure.
- 3- Obstructive lung disease could induce:
 - a. Metabolic acidosis.

c. Respiratory acidosis.

b. Metabolic alkalosis.

- d. Respiratory alkalosis.
- 4- Intrinsic mechanism of blood coagulation start by activation of factor:
 - a. VIII.
- b. X.
- c. XII.
- d. III.
- 5- Aldosterone could decrease blood level of:
 - a. Sodium.

c. Calcium.

b. Potassium.

- d. Glucose.
- 6-Stimulation of beta 1 adrenergic receptors could induce:
 - a. Decrease heart rate.

c. Miosis.

b. Increase heart rate.

- d. Bronchoconstriction.
- 7- Irreversible shock induce:
 - a. Increase sympathetic activity.
- c. Increase cardiac output.
- b. Increase capillary permeability.
- d. Decrease capillary permeability.

Look to back

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Date: 25-3-2021

M.Sc in Pediatric Medicine Medical Biochemistry Department

Medical Biochemistry exam. for First part of Pediatric Medicine M.Sc

All questions to be answered:

Give short account on the following Items:

- 1- Importance of hexose monophosphate shunt and discuss in details favism
- 2- Galactosemia
- 3- Phenylketonuria
- 4- Iron: absorption, function, and deficiency.
- 5- Vitamin D: sources, function, and deficiency.
- 6- Jaundice

WITH OUR BEST WISHES