

خطة التدريب الصيدلاني  
Pharmacy practice plan



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## 2. Aim:

To recognized the mission of pharmacy education and the responsibility to train health professionals and keep citizens informed of changes in health care systems, and to provide them with knowledge and values to stimulate public involvement in the development of the profession's policies, practices, and guidelines going forward

### الهدف:

الاعتراف برسالة التنقيف الصيدلي ومسؤولية تدريب المهنيين الصحيين وإبقاء المواطنين على اطلاع بالتغييرات في أنظمة الرعاية الصحية، وتزويدهم بالمعرفة والقيم لتحفيز المشاركة العامة في تطوير سياسات المهنة والممارسات والمبادئ التوجيهية الجارية إلى الأمام

## 3. Principles:

Pharmacy Training plan based on the following core principles:

- Commitment to quality
- Ethical and social involvement
- Learning based on values that inform the process of innovation and that focus mainly on personal and social development, knowledge, and ethical/social involvement.
- Development of thinking in its various forms
- Acquisition of the instrumental, interpersonal, and systemic competencies required by students for their professional and social performance and integration—which involves more than technical mastery of their specialty
- Promotion of teamwork

### المبادئ:

تعتمد خطة التدريب الصيدلاني على المبادئ الأساسية التالية:

- الالتزام بالجودة
- المشاركة الأخلاقية والاجتماعية
- التعلم القائم على القيم التي توجه عملية الابتكار والتي تركز بشكل أساسي على التنمية الشخصية والاجتماعية ، والمعرفة ، والمشاركة الأخلاقية / الاجتماعية.
- تنمية التفكير بأشكاله المختلفة
- اكتساب الكفاءات الآلية والشخصية والنظامية المطلوبة من قبل الطلاب لأدائهم المهني والاجتماعي والتكامل - والذي ينطوي على أكثر من إتقان تقني لتخصصهم

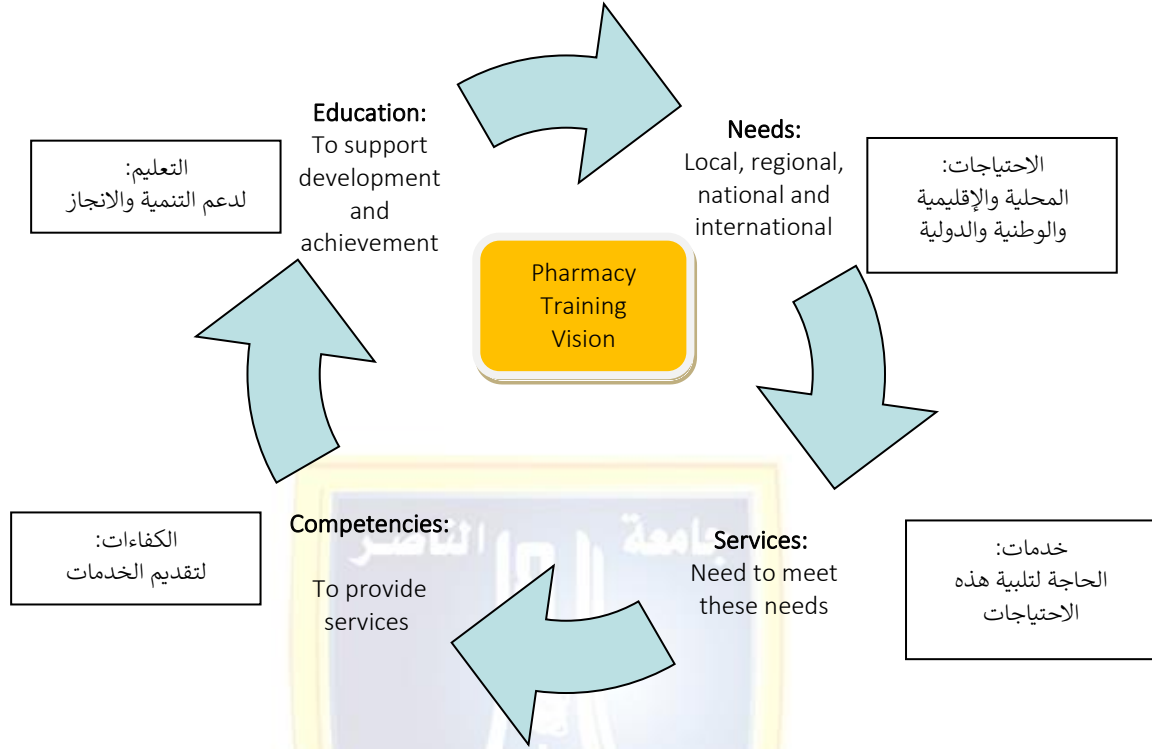


Figure 1: Pharmacy training Action plan

خطة التدريب

#### 4. Areas of professional practice/Training:

The main common areas of pharmaceutical professional practice/training that have seen the greatest growth in the last two decades are:

- Community pharmacy
- Hospital pharmacy
- Pharmaceutical industry
- Public health and regulatory matters
- Education
- Cosmetic

#### 4. مجالات الممارسة المهنية / التدريب:

- المجالات المشتركة الرئيسية للممارسة / التدريب المهني الصيدلاني التي شهدت أكبر نمو في العقدين الماضيين هي:
- صيدلية المجتمع
  - صيدلية المستشفى
  - صناعة الادوية
  - الصحة العامة والمسائل التنظيمية
  - التعليم
  - مستحضرات التجميل

Functions/domains الوظيفة	Competencies الكفاءات	Behavior that a pharmacist should be able to demonstrate السلوك الذي يجب أن يكون الصيدلي قادرًا على إظهاره
Functions involving professional performance الوظائف التي تنطوي على الأداء المهني	Comply with current legislation (including ethical/bioethical aspects) الامتثال للتشريعات الحالية (بما في ذلك الجوانب الأخلاقية / الأخلاقية الحيوية)	1. Demonstrate an understanding of current legislation related to public health, drugs, and pharmaceutical services, in particular regarding the registration and use of medicines. إظهار فهم للتشريعات الحالية المتعلقة بالصحة العامة والأدوية.
		2. Demonstrate an understanding of the necessary steps for a drug to be registered for it to be allowed to be distributed in the market, including aspects related to product safety, quality, efficacy, and cost-effectiveness. أظهر فهمًا للخطوات اللازمة لتسجيل الدواء للسماح بتوزيعه في السوق ، بما في ذلك الجوانب
		3. Demonstrate the ability to establish guidelines for professional practice and implement them effectively. إظهار القدرة على وضع مبادئ توجيهية للممارسة المهنية. وتنفيذها بفعالية
	Promote continuing education of human resources (pharmaceutical services and the health team) تعزيز التعليم المستمر للموارد البشرية (الخدمات الصيدلانية والفريق الصحي)	1. Develop, support, and facilitate continuing, life-long education of human resources in pharmaceutical services. تطوير ودعم وتسهيل التعليم المستمر مدى الحياة للموارد البشرية في الخدمات الصيدلانية.
		2. Promote the development of competencies in members of health services and other health professionals. تعزيز تطوير الكفاءات في أعضاء الخدمات الصحية وغيرهم من المهنيين الصحيين.
		3. Contribute to the educational development of future professional. المساهمة في التطوير التربوي المهني المستقبلي.

		4. Help educate prescribers on the subjects of access and evidence for proper drug use, including the necessary parameters to monitor and adjust prescriptions. ساعد في توعية الواصفين بموضوعات الوصول والأدلة على الاستخدام الصحيح للأدوية ، بما في ذلك المعلمات الضرورية لمراقبة الوصفات الطبية وضبطها.
	Promote life-long professional development تعزيز التطوير المهني مدى الحياة	1. Document continuing professional development activities (demonstrate training and continuing professional development aimed at improving their clinical knowledge, skills, and professional performance). توثيق أنشطة التطوير 2. Demonstrate up-to-date knowledge of drugs and the assessment of new إظهار المعرفة الحديثة بالأدوية وتقييم الأدوية الجديدة
pharmaceutical services: This category describes the competencies for effectively managing pharmaceutical supplies and services: تصف هذه الفئة الكفاءات لإدارة الإمدادات والخدمات الصيدلانية بشكل فعال	Prepare formulations and compounds تحضير التركيبات والمركبات	1. Formulate and prepare extemporaneous pharmaceutical compounds, parenteral solutions, cytostatic reconstitutions, and other formulations required by the services, to guarantee the timely availability of safe, quality products. صياغة وتحضير المركبات الصيدلانية غير المؤقتة ، والمحاليل الوريدية. 2. Prepare drugs in accordance with good manufacturing/drug preparation practices to guarantee the timely availability of safe, quality products. قم بإعداد الأدوية وفقاً لممارسات التصنيع / تحضير الأدوية الجيدة لضمان توافر منتجات آمنة وعالية الجودة في الوقت المناسب.
	Perform drug fractionation إجراء تجزئة الدواء	1. Correctly fractionate and prepare drugs and other essential supplies to guarantee the timely availability to patients of safe, quality products in the necessary quantities. تجزئة الأدوية والإمدادات الأساسية الأخرى وتحضيرها بشكل صحيح.



		<p>5. Encourage patients and the general public to return drugs and health products that are expired, unwanted, or unneeded. Alternatively, they should provide patients with appropriate information on procedures for the safe elimination of expired or unwanted drugs. شجع المرضى وعامة الناس على إعادة الأدوية والمنتجات الصحية منتهية الصلاحية أو غير المرغوب فيها أو غير الضرورية. بدلاً من ذلك ، يجب عليهم تزويد المرضى بالمعلومات المناسبة حول إجراءات التخلص الآمن من الأدوية منتهية الصلاحية أو غير المرغوب فيها.</p>
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### Pharmacy training Outcomes: مخرجات التدريب الصيدلاني:

Well trained pharmacist and have different skills in different domains and areas of pharmaceutical professional practice as follow: صيدلي مدرب جيداً ولديه مهارات مختلفة في مجالات ومجالات مختلفة من الممارسة المهنية الصيدلانية على النحو التالي

DOMAIN	FUNCTION
1. Regulation, control, and inspection التنظيم والرقابة والتفتيش	Carry out, within the legal framework, the control, regulation, and inspection of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products and medical devices; also, act as an authority for the establishment and inspection of pharmaceutical facilities, and help improve the legal framework. ضمن القيام ، الإطار القانوني ، بمراقبة وتنظيم وفحص المنتجات الصيدلانية والتجميلية والأجهزة الطبية ؛ العمل أيضاً كهيئة لإنشاء وتفتيش المنشآت الصيدلانية ،
2. Pharmaceutical assistance المساعدة الصيدلانية	Help promote and reestablish patient health through timely, efficient, safe, and informed provision of pharmaceutical services at the different levels of complexity of care. المساعدة في تعزيز صحة المريض وإعادة تأسيسها من خلال توفير خدمات صيدلانية في الوقت المناسب ، فعال ، آمن ، مستتب ، على مستويات مختلفة من
3. Private pharmacy صيدلية خاصة	Plan, acquire, store, and dispense drugs; prepare pharmaceutical compounds to reestablish health through timely, efficient, safe, and informed provision of pharmacy care to the community; manage the pharmacy; assess health conditions objectively, and identify the need to refer patients to another service or level of care. Provide first aid and necessary care and refer patients to another service or level of care. Make pharmaceutical recommendations, selecting appropriate medicines for minor symptoms (e.g. diarrhea, cough, fever, insect bite, etc.). Discuss therapeutic goals and drug use with patients and reach decisions based on the patient's needs and preferences. Conduct follow-up and receive cross-referrals from other services, and document interventions. تخطيط الأدوية وحيازتها وتخزينها وتوزيعها ؛ إعداد المركبات الصيدلانية لإعادة ترسيخ الصحة من خلال توفير الرعاية الصيدلانية في الوقت المناسب والفعال والأمن والمستتب للمجتمع ؛ إدارة الصيدلية تقييم الظروف الصحية بشكل موضوعي ، وتحديد الحاجة إلى إحالة المرضى إلى خدمة أو مستوى رعاية آخر. تقديم الإسعافات الأولية والرعاية

4. Industry صناعة	Conduct research and development of new formulations, registration and production of drugs and cosmetics, quality control, and quality assurance; and participate in the promotion and marketing of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products. إجراء البحوث وتطوير الصيغ الجديدة ، وتسجيل الأدوية ، ومستحضرات التجميل وإنتاجها ، ومراقبة الجودة ، وضمان الجودة ؛
5. Analytical laboratory معمل تحليلي	Extract, identify, and quantify chemical and biological substances in different matrices; interpret and report results obtained, in accordance with valid and relevant analytical procedures. استخراج وتحديد وقياس المواد الكيميائية والبيولوجية في المصفوفات المختلفة ؛ تفسير النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها والإبلاغ عنها ،



## Course specification of Pharmacy practice

This course would concern into four parts; industrial pharmacy, community pharmacy, hospital pharmacy and clinical pharmacy

### Learning Outcomes:

1. To describe the critical elements that are required in the production of a pharmaceutical product.
2. To explain the principles of Good Manufacturing Practice and quality assurance.
3. To emphasis the methods of counselling and interactions between patients and pharmacists as well as communication skills of a community pharmacist and to experience the roles of a community pharmacist.
4. To understand patient's medical case notes: To discuss symptoms, pathophysiology, laboratory test results, physical examinations, diagnosis, and appreciate the prognosis of acute and chronic illnesses, pharmaco-therapeutic management plan.
5. To provide the basic principles and philosophy of pharmaceutical care in providing clinical pharmacy services for patients both in institutional and community settings. The main purpose is to build knowledge and skills to identify and solve drug-related and drug-use problems in patients.
6. To adopt the basic knowledge to perform clinical pharmacy practice in health institutions and community pharmacy.

### Assessment Method:

Continuous assessment 60%  
Oral Exam by Academic member 40 %

Order	Content	Sub content	Credit
1	Training in community pharmacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CVS drugs</li><li>• Cough and asthma</li><li>• GIT</li><li>• OTC</li><li>• Topical preparation</li><li>• Antibiotics</li></ul>	1 <sup>^</sup> 0 Hour
2	Training in hospital pharmacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Therapeutic dispensing sessions and attachment to the various pharmacy services in the hospital</li></ul>	20 Hour

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained to screen prescriptions thoroughly to prevent any medication errors</li> <li>• Therapeutic uses of drugs, abnormal doses, drug-drug interactions, and Contraindications.</li> <li>• Calculation of doses, method of dispensing and labelling of pharmaceutical products available will be taught</li> </ul>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Training in clinical pharmacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pharmacological and non-pharmacological managements for condition and the methods of monitoring for the therapies</li> <li>• the symptom presentation and the basic principles involved in diagnosing these disorders</li> <li>• Apply laboratory results with the principles of patient management and knowledge of its relevancy</li> </ul>	<b>30 Hour</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Training in industrial pharmacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production line</li> <li>• Industry structure</li> <li>• GMP</li> <li>• Quality control</li> <li>• Quality Assurance</li> <li>• Store specification and sampling</li> </ul>	<b>Visit and 30 hour</b>

### Pharmaceutical industry Training

**aims:**

1. Shows high ability and creativity in research and production of drugs that is beneficial to the community
2. Master in-depth with accurate knowledge of current and compare it with the actual pharmaceutical industry design
3. Manage the business of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry following set guidelines.



## Report

### Industry name

### Data

- **Premise:** (How it look like?)
- **Production lines**
- **Sampling**
- **Quality control:**
  - ✓ Aim
  - ✓ SOP
  - ✓ GMP
- **ANALYSIS:**
  - Starting material
  - Finished material
  - Intermediate material
  - Packing material
- **Quality Assurance**
- **Store specification and sampling**
- **Documentation**
- **Research and development department**
- **Overall note**



### نموذج تقييم متدرب

#### ١. معلومات عن المتدرب:

اسم المتدرب	اسم الجهة
اسم الدورة	مكان التدريب
فترة التدريب	اسم المقيم
الادارة	القسم
تاريخ التقييم	

#### ٢. المسئوليات العامة للمتدرب: (٥ المستوى الافضل)

٥	٤	٣	٢	١	
					المواظبة على الحضور
					السلوك العام للمتدرب
					المشاركة خلال فترة التدريب
					يلتزم بسياسات و إجراءات المصنع
					التحفيز الذاتي
					يستخدم برامج الكمبيوتر بفعالية
					المبادرة في تعلم الجديد
					يقدم ملاحظات واقتراحات
					يعمل بروح الفريق

#### ٣. السمات الشخصية/الوظيفية للمتدرب (٥ المستوى الافضل)

٥	٤	٣	٢	١	
					مهارات الاتصال مع الآخرين
					سرعة الفهم
					استخدام للوقت
					المبادرة
					التكيف مع اسلوب التدريب
					المظهر الخارجي اللائق
					جودة العمل بشكل عام
					يلتزم بتعليمات المدرب بإيجابية

#### ٤. التقييم العام:

مواطن القوة, والضعف لدى المتدرب من حيث ارتباطها بموضوع التدريب:

الاسم:	المسمى الوظيفي:
التوقيع:	التاريخ:



## 5. Community pharmacy training syllabus:

### 1. OTC Medication:

- a. Analgesic
  - OTC analgesics (tablet, I.M, I.V, rectal, pediatric, topical)
  - OTC analgesics Specific group of patients
- b. OTC for GIT disorders
  - Neutralizing antacids for simple hyperacidity
  - Oral H2 blockers
  - Proton pump inhibitors
- c. Antiemetics
  - Antihistamine as Anti-motion sickness
  - Antiemetics, dopamine antagonists
  - Antiemetics, serotonin antagonists
- d. Antispasmodics
  - Anticholinergics
  - Non-Anticholinergics
  - Antispasmodic and digestive enzyme
  - Antispasmodics + analgesics
- c. Anti-diarrheals
  - Opiates
  - Adsorbent
- d. Laxatives: for constipation
  - Purgatives
  - osmotic agents
  - stool softener
  - bulk forming
- e. OTC for hemorrhoids
- f. OTC for Respiratory disorders
  - Sore throat
  - Decongestant
  - Dry and wet cough
- g. Dermatologic disorder
  - Eczema
  - Antibacterial
  - Antifungal
  - Burn
  - Scabies
  - Acne
  - Warts



- Antiseptics
  - h. Ear disorder
    - Antibacterial
    - Antifungal
  - g. Eye disorder
    - Antibacterial
    - Steroid preparation
    - Eye dryness
  - i. Nutrient
2. Prescription-only medications
- a. Narcotic analgesic
  - b. Antidepressants
  - c. Antipsychotics
  - d. Sedatives / hypnotics
  - e. Antiepileptics
  - f. CVS
    - Diuretics
    - Antiarrhythmic drugs
    - Antihypertensives
      - ✚ Centrally acting (Alpha-blockers, Beta blockers, ACE inhibitors, Angiotensin II blockers, Direct vasodilators)
      - ✚ Calcium channel blockers
  - g. Blood disorders
  - h. Bronchial asthma
  - i. Antibacterial
    - Sulfonamides
    - Fluroquinolones
    - Semisynthetic antibiotics
    - Penicillins
    - Cephalosporins
    - Macrolides
    - Aminoglycosides
    - Lincosamides
    - Tetracyclins
  - j. Antifungal
  - k. Antiviral
  - l. Anti-TB

### 3. Hospital pharmacy training syllabus:

**Task1:** Identify the hospital pharmacy

**Task2:** Identify the management of medications in the hospital

**Task 3:** Regulations of Dispensing and Distribution of medications in the hospital  
(Study of IV compatibility)

**Task 4:** Documentations in hospital pharmacy

**Task 5:** Specific medications in the hospitals

### 4. Clinical pharmacy training syllabus

Each five student take three case and give the details for the case starting from medical history till the full treatment regimens

- Cases discussion according to SOAP notes and interpretation of laboratory data
- Case-studies on hypertension, heart disease
- Case-studies on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Case-studies on renal disorders
- Endocrinology disorder (Diabetes mellitus, thyroid disorder)
- Gynecologic disorder (therapeutic disorder)

### 5. Training periods

	مدة التدريب	الفصل	الخطة الزمنية للتدريب
١٨٠ ساعة خارجي	40ساعه داخلي	السابع والثامن	
	٣٠ ساعات صيدلوية مستشفيات	التاسع والعاشر	
	٨ حالات سريرية		
	٣٠ ساعة تدريب مصانع		

٦. آلية التقييم لبرنامج التدريب الصيدلاني:

- إتمام وتوقيع المشرف الصيدلانية الخارجية على فترة التدريب وكتاب التدريب الأول log book1
- إتمام وتوقيع مشرف التدريب بالمستشفيات حول التدريب السريري والمستشفيات وتعبئة الكتيب التدريب الثاني log book2
- تقديم تقرير الخاص بالتدريب بالمصانع مع استمارة التقييم الخاصة بالطالب من إدارة المصنع حسب ما تم إرفاقه سابقاً

٧. آلية العامة لتقييم وتوزيع درجات طلاب التدريب الصيدلاني:

نوع التدريب	تدريب الصيدلانية الداخلية الجزء الاول	تدريب* الصيدلة الداخلية الجزء الثاني	تدريب* الصيدلة المهنية log + book 1	تدريب الصيدلة الصناعية والرقابة الدوائية بالمصانع	تدريب الصيدلانية السريرية	تدريب صيدلانية المستشفيات	Logbook2+ Oral test	امتحان نظري شامل
التقييم	٥٠	٥٠	٥٠	٥٠	٥٠	٣٠	٣٠	٤٠
عدد الساعات	٢٠	٢٠	١٨٠	٣٠	٣٠	٢٠		

\*صيدلانية داخلية عدد ١٢ محاضرة شاملة الامتحان والتدريب في الصيدليات الخارجية لطلاب مستوى رابع صيدلة

كشف درجات التدريب الميداني pharmacy practice لطلاب مستوى خامس:

العام الدراسي	اسم الطالب	عدد ساعات التدريب المنجزة	المواظبة	تقييم المدرب الميداني	تقييم log book	تقييم الامتحان الشفوي	تقييم التكاليف	الامتحان النهائي	
مستوى رابع الترم الاول		٢٠	١٠	١٠		١٠	١٠	١٠	
مستوى رابع الترم الثاني		٢٠٠	٢٠	١٠	٢٠	١٠	١٠	٣٠	
مستوى الخامس		٨٠	١٠	١٠	٢٠	١٠	١٠	٤٠	
الإجمالي عدد الساعات		٣٠٠							
الإجمالي								٣٥٠	

## الملحقات:

### تعليمات مهمة للتدريب

- من أخلاق هذه المهنة العظيمة التمسك بالخلق الرفيع والصبر والحلم مع الآخرين.
- مهنتك الشريفة تعني بتقديم المساعدة للآخرين والتفاني في ذلك و بذلها بكل حب وتواضع بعيدا عن الكبر.
- الالتزام بالتعليمات التدريب وأوقات الحضور والانصراف المحددة.
- تهذيب الحديث في التعامل مع الآخرين
- حضور الكفاءة والنشاط والمعلومات تساعد على التميز
- الالتزام بالزي الرسمي، فإنه دليل على تميز شخصيتك ومدى احترامك لنفسك ولمهنتك.

### تعليمات خاصة بالمصانع

- من يتغيب عن أول يوم تدريب يحرم عن التدريب.
- ومن يتغيب عن التدريب لأكثر من يومين وبدون اذن مسبق يحرم من التدريب.
- سيتم توزيع كل مجموعة على دوائر المصنع ولذلك يجب الالتزام بالتوزيع وعدم التنقل بين الدوائر المصنع.
- عدم التنقل بين مناطق العمل او الدوائر المختلفة الا بأذن من المشرف المباشر.
- الالتزام بلبس المصنع وخاصة في مناطق الانتاج وعدم لبس اي بوالط شخصية.
- عدم الاكل أو الشرب في دائرة الانتاج أو المختبرات ولاي سبب كان.
- لمحافظة على الأشياء الشخصية ولايتحمل المصنع أي مسؤولية عن أي فقدان
- الالتزام بالنظافة الشخصية من لحية واطافر.
- عدم لبس الحلي والمجوهرات في مناطق الإنتاج
- عدم العبث بأدوات المصنع أو الآلات والالتزام بتوجيهات المدرب المباشر
- ارجاع أي عهد يتم أخذها من المخازن بعد الانتهاء من التدريب وعدم اعطائها الا إلى الشخص المسؤول
- اتباع التوجيهات والتعليمات الصادقة من موظفي المصنع وعدم مخالفتها
- عدم المساس في أي شيء من اشياء المصنع

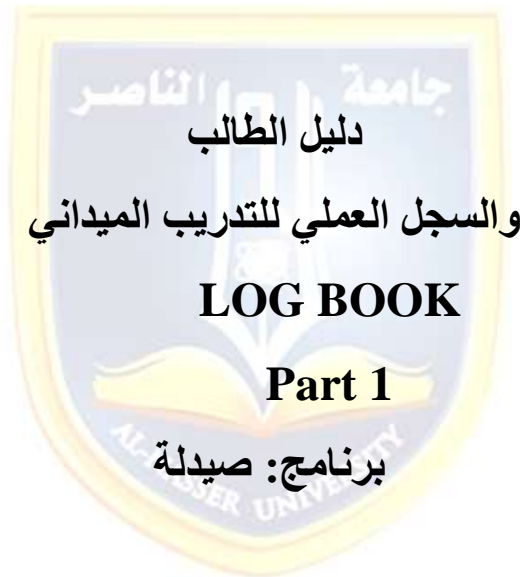
### تعليمات خاصة بالتدريب بالمستشفيات

- الالتزام باللبس الماسك والبالطو الأبيض التنظيف
- حسن التعامل مع طاقم التمريض والمريض ومرافقين المريض
- قراءه الملف بدقة واخذ ملاحظات في كتيب التدريب رقم ٢
- الالتزام بتعليمات مسئول التدريب
- مناقشة الحالات مع زملائك والمشرف

### Possible requirement to implement the course

- I. Learning sources  
B-ok.cc, [www.en.booksee.org](http://www.en.booksee.org), [www.libgen.org](http://www.libgen.org)
- II. Public, private hospitals and Yemeni pharmaceutical industries
- III. Fill log book I and II





\* الفهرس :

الصفحة	المحتوى	م
1	الغلاف	1
2	الفهرس	2
3	المقدمة	3
4	أهداف التدريب	4
5	رساله القسم	5
6	بيانات الطالب	6
7	توجيهات وإرشادات لطلبة التدريب	7
8	واجبات وضوابط	8
9	ما يتوجب على الطلبة معرفته	9
10	ألية التدريب والمتابعة	10
11	جدول المتابعة الزمني	11
12	إفادة المشرف على التدريب	12
13-38	استمارات التدريب	13
39	استمارة الوصفة الطبية	14



## \* المقدمة :

الحمد لله الذي علم بالقلم علم الإنسان ما لم يعلم والصلاة والسلام على النبي الأكرم الذي قال "إن الله يحب إذا عمل أحدكم عملاً أن يتقنه" وبعد ،،  
فإن جامعة الناصر تولي اهتماماً كبيراً بالتدريب الميداني وتعتبره متمماً للإطار النظري الذي يتلقاه الطالب في الكلية.  
وما هذا الدليل إلا للارتقاء بمستوى الطلاب ورفع مستوى أدائهم في مجال الصيدلة من خلال تنظيم المعلومات والمعارف النظرية واستخدامها في مواقف جديدة.  
يمثل التدريب الميداني الخطوة الأولى في طريق المتدرب نحو النجاح والتفوق والإبداع لما فيه من فرصة كبيرة لمواجهة الواقع العملي والتعامل مع تفاصيله بكفاءة عالية وممارسة واقعية تكسب المتدرب خبرات مختلفة وتساعد على مواجهة المواقف الصعبة أو الطارئة بكل ثقة وحيوية وتضمن له تبوء المكان المناسب في الحاضر والمستقبل.  
يحتوي هذا الدليل على برنامج التدريب الميداني بكافة جوانبه العملية لطلبة الكلية خلال دراستهم، بحيث يشمل أهداف التدريب ومخرجاته وفترته الزمنية وآليات المتابعة والتقييم، والتي تسعى الكلية لتقديمها وإكسابها لطلبتها منذ التحاقهم بها وحتى تخرجهم أفراداً مؤهلين وذوي كفاءة وتميز في مجال العمل المهني.  
راجيا من العلي القدير التوفيق للجميع ،،،،

قسم الصيدلة

### \* أهداف التدريب :

يهدف التدريب الميداني لطلاب قسم الصيدلة بكلية العلوم الطبية إلى تزويدهم بالخبرات والمهارات والمعارف اللازمة لممارسة مهنة الصيدلة، من خلال مساعدتهم على ترجمة الأساليب النظرية التي حصلوا عليها أثناء الدراسة إلى أساليب تطبيقية عملية .

التدريب الميداني يهدف إلى:

1. تخريج جيل مدرب ومهيأ للدخول في مجال العمل , وقادر على تحمل المسؤولية .
2. إكساب الطالب الخبرة من ذوي الخبرة
3. تنمية مهارات البحث عن المعلومات والتصنيف و الترتيب.
4. تنمية قدرات الطالب للعمل في مجال الصيدلة .
5. إكساب الطالب الثقة بالنفس واحترام الذات والآخرين.
6. تحقيق النمو المهني والشخصي لطلاب التدريب
7. إكساب الطلاب القيم المهنية و أخلاقيات المهنة عن طريق الممارسة العملية ونمو الذات المهنية.

### رسالة القسم:

إعداد صيادلة ذوي كفاءة علمية عالية يتحلون بالأخلاق الصيدلانية وقادرين على المنافسة في سوق العمل المحلي والاقليمي وطموحين في البحث العلمي والاستمرار في التعلم الذاتي.

### رسالة البرنامج:

يسعى برنامج الصيدلة الي تلبية احتياجات المجتمع اليمنى من الصيادلة ذوو التأهيل العلمي القادر على خدمة المجتمع في الاستخدام الرشيد للطب والصناعة الدوائية، والاسهام العالي في البحث العلمي والاستمرار في التعلم الذاتي.

### الفترة الزمنية للتدريب:

(150) ساعة تدريب موزعة كما يلي:

- (50) ساعة في الاجازة الصيفية بعد انتهاء امتحانات المستوى الثالث
- (50) ساعة في الاجازة الصيفية بعد انتهاء امتحانات المستوى الرابع
- (50) ساعة في الاجازة الصيفية بعد انتهاء امتحانات المستوى الخامس

Photo

❖ بيانات الطالب

	اسم المتدرب :
	القسم :
	المستوى :
	الفصل الدراسي :
	السنة الدراسية :
	عنوان السكن :
	رقم المنزل :
	رقم الجوال :
	البريد الإلكتروني :
	فصيلة الدم :
	أنواع الحساسية :
	أمراض مزمنة :
	تاريخ بدء التدريب :
	تاريخ انتهاء التدريب :
في حالة حدوث أي طارئ يرجى الاتصال على :	
	الاسم :
	صلة القرابة :
	العنوان :
	رقم الهاتف :
	رقم الجوال :

\* توجيهات و إرشادات لطلاب التدريب :

- 1- إن هذا العلم قد من الله به عليكم لتخدموا به أبناء وطنكم وإخوانكم لا للتباهي به فتضيع القيمة السامية لهذه المهنة .
- 2- من أخلاق هذه المهنة العظيمة التمسك بالخلق الرفيع والصبر والحلم مع الآخرين .
- 3- مهنتك الشريفة تعني بتقديم المساعدة للآخرين والتفاني في ذلك و بذلها بكل حب وتواضع بعيدا عن الكبر .
- 4- الإخلاص في العمل والأمانة ، من خلال الالتزام بالتعليمات وأوقات الحضور والانصراف المحددة.
- 5- تهذيب الحديث في التعامل مع الآخرين، والبعد عن سفاسف الأمور التي لا تمت للعمل بصلة .
- 6- المشاركة الجماعية تقلل من الأخطاء وتفتح أبوابا للإنجاز والنجاح والتقدم .
- 7- حضور الكفاءة والنشاط والمعلومات تساعد على التميز، لأن ضعف نشاطك وكفاءتك يعتبر عائقا عن الوفاء بالواجب، فكن متميزا .
- 8- الالتزام بالزي الرسمي، فإنه دليل على تميز شخصيتك ومدى احترامك لنفسك ولدينك ولمهنتك .

**\* واجبات وضوابط يجب على المتدربين الالتزام بها أثناء التدريب :**

- يتيح التدريب الميداني الكثير من المواقف للطلاب المتدرب مما يساعده على فهم الحياة المهنية أو المؤسسة بجميع جوانبها.
- ولكي تتم هذه الفترة بنجاح لابد للطلاب المتدرب أن يعي الواجبات والضوابط التي يجب عليه الالتزام بها أثناء التدريب:
- الالتزام بلوائح المؤسسة التي يتدرب فيها.
  - الانتظام بالدوام اليومي الكامل منذ بداية الدوام وحتى موعد الانصراف.
  - في حالة حدوث أي طارئ أو ضرورة تلزم التأخر أو الغياب يجب الاعتذار للمشرف ومن ثم للمؤسسة.
  - ينفذ المتدرب الجدول اليومي وسائر الأعمال والأنشطة التي يكلف بها.
  - تطبيق فلسفة الكلية تطبيقاً كاملاً من حيث الالتزام بأداب المهنة وأخلاقها في المظهر العام والسلوك الجيد والقوة الحسنة.
  - تطبيق ما تعلمه الطالب المتدرب في الكلية من معارف ومهارات والاستفادة قدر الإمكان من إمكانات المؤسسة والمساهمة في تطويرها.
  - التعاون الكامل مع المشرف والتجاوب معه والاستفادة من خبراته وتوجيهاته العلمية.
  - بناء علاقة طيبة مع المؤسسة وترك أثر طيب عند المؤسسة والعاملين فيها والفئة التي تخدمها المؤسسة.

\*ما يتوجب على الطالب معرفته أثناء التدريب:

- 1- معرفة تصنيف الأدوية و كيفية ترتيب الصيدلية الداخلية
- 2- الأسماء التجارية للأدوية الموجودة في السوق اليمنية مع أسماء البدائل الأكثر انتشارا
- 3- تطبيق أخلاقيات المهنة في التعامل مع المريض و الشركات الدوائية
- 4- معرفة الأساليب المناسبة للتعامل مع الوصفة الطبية من ناحية (القراءة – الاخطاء الشائعة)
- 5- معرفة جرعات الدواء (للأطفال – الكبار - كبار السن – أصحاب الحالات الخاصة )
- 6- معرفة التداخلات الدوائية للأدوية الموجودة في السوق.
- 7- معرفة الأدوية التي يمنع استخدامها في بعض الحالات مثل (السكري-الحمل-الأطفال –الفشل الكلوي-الرضاعة.....إلخ )
- 8- معرفة تطبيق أساليب التسويق الدوائي على أرض الواقع
- 9- معرفة الشركات العاملة والمرخص لها وكيفية التعامل معها.
- 10-معرفة الأشكال الصيدلانية المختلفة و ثباتيتها وطرق تخزينها.

\* آلية التدريب والمتابعة :

- 1- على الطالب التنسيق و أخذ الموافقة المبدئية من جهة التدريب ( مصنع أدوية, شركة أدوية, صيدلية, مختبر الرقابة المركزي..... إلخ )
- 2- تقديم طلب عمل إرسالية من إدارة التدريب في الجامعة إلى الجهة التي سوف يتدرب فيها الطالب.
- 3- الالتزام بفترة التدريب المحددة من قبل القسم وجهة التدريب.
- 4- يتم متابعه الطالب من خلال جدول المتابعة الزمني
- 5- يتم تقييم الطالب من خلال إفادة المشرف على تدريب الطالب في الصيدلية ومن خلال تعبئه جميع البيانات في السجل العملي للتدريب.
- 6- مناقشة الطالب من قبل القسم للتأكد من تدريب الطالب ومدى الإستفادة من التدريب







\*إفادة المشرف على التدريب:

الأخ رئيس قسم الصيدلة د/ .....  
نود إفادتكم بأن الطالب/ .....  
تدرب لدينا في صيدلية /..... خلال الفترة الزمنية من..... إلى .....  
بواقع .....ساعه يوميا  
و إجمالي عدد ساعات التدريب.....

\*تقييم الطالب خلال فترة التدريب:

نقاط التقييم	ممتاز	جيد جدا	جيد	ملاحظات
مستوى الانضباط				
التعامل				
اكتساب المهارة				

المشرف على التدريب: د/ .....

التوقيع: .....

## Field-training in

# “Community pharmacy”



## I. DATA OF THE FIELD OF TRAINING

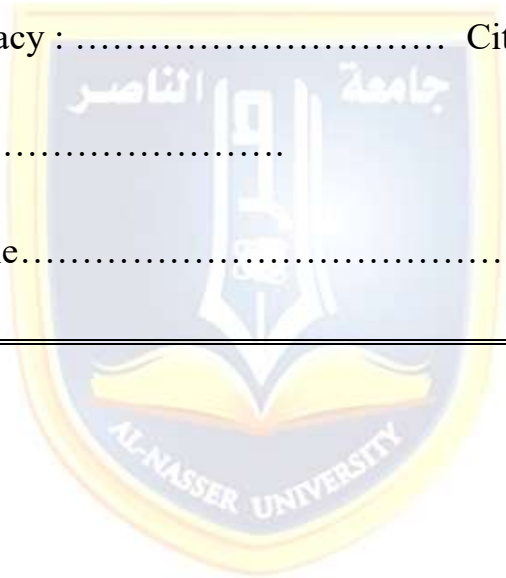
**Details of the Community pharmacy where the training has been accomplished.**

Name of pharmacy : .....

Address of pharmacy : ..... City.....

Telephone.....

Pharmacy Principle.....; Mobile .....



## II. OTC MEDICATIONS

Note : for injectable medications , write IM, IV, SC near to the adult dose

### A. OTC analgesics

Task 1: Complete the following table of OTC analgesics with different generic names

**M.O.A:** Inhibit prostaglandin synthesis

(i) Tablet or capsules OTC analgesics					
Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country		Strength & dosage form	adult Dose (e.g. 1 x3 )	Black box or Contraindications
	Original	other			
1 Paracetamol	Panadol GSK, UK	Amol Shifaco, YEM	500 mg tab.	1x3	Hypersensitivity Sever active liver diseases
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(ii) I.M. adult OTC analgesic**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(iii) I.V. adult OTC analgesic**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(iv) Adult rectal OTC analgesic**

Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. original	Company, country other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
<b>1 diclofenac Na</b>	<b>Voltarene Novartis, SWZ</b>	<b>Declophen Pharco, EGY</b>	<b>100 mg Suppose.</b>	<b>1x1</b>	<b>CVS (M.I), GITR (PU), hypersensitivity</b>
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(v) Oral pediatric OTC analgesic**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(vi) Rectal pediatric OTC analgesic**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

**(vii) injectable pediatric OTC analgesic**

- 1.....
- 2.....

**(viii) Topical OTC analgesic**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....

**Task 2: Select OTC analgesics Specific group of patients (Write TWO different generic names, if any)**

Pediatric (Child)	Peptic ulcer	Pregnant women	Lactating (breastfeeding) women	Renal failure or Hemodialysis	Hepatic failure	CVS (M.I)	Old people (Geriatric)
1..... age .....	1.....	1..... ....	1.....	1..... Dose adjustment ----- ----- --	1.....	1.....	1..... Dose adjustment ----- ----- -----
2..... age .....	2.....	2..... ....	2.....	2..... Dose adjustment ----- ----- --	2.....	2.....	2..... Dose adjustment ----- ----- -----

**Task 3: OTC analgesics : Answer the question.**

1. What is the generic name of paracetamol in USA ?  
.....
2. Are NSAIDs contraindicated in bronchial asthma or should be used cautiously ?  
.....
3. Can aspirin be used for children who have fever ? Why ?  
.....
4. Other than paracetamol, Which is better OTC analgesic for a lactating woman ?  
-----
5. In children, at what age diclofenac sodium can be used for children?  
.....
6. For a patient with sever toothache , what do you recommend ? Why ?  
( paracetamol - ketoprofen - paracetamol +caffeine )  
because.....
7. Is Solpadeine® an OTC analgesic ? why ?  
-----
8. A patient comes to the pharmacy suffering from myalgia ? what do you recommend ?  
-----
9. What is the best OTC analgesic for renal colic e.g. due to renal stone ?  
-----



## B. OTC for GIT disorders

**Task 4: Complete the following table of GIT OTC with different generic names**

(i) Neutralizing antacids for simple hyperacidity						
M.O.A: .....						
Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country	Original	other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
1...sodium bicarbonate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2...Aluminum hydroxide + magnesium hydroxide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3...Aluminum hydroxide + magnesium hydroxide + simethicone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 antacid + sodium alginate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(ii) Oral H2 blockers for gastritis and gastro esophageal reflux (GERD)						
M.O.A: .....						
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(iii) Injectable H2 blockers for gastritis and gastro esophageal reflux (GERD)						
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(iv) Oral Proton pump inhibitors ( PPIs) for Peptic ulcer and GERD						
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....





**(xiv) Antispasmodics + analgesics**  
M.O.A: .....

- 1.....
- 2.....

**(xv) Antidiarrheals : symptomatic relief of diarrhea : Opiates**  
M.O.A: .....

- 1.....
- 2.....

**(xvi) Antidiarrheals : symptomatic relief of diarrhea : Adsorbent**  
M.O.A: .....

- 1.....

**(xvii) Laxatives: for constipation : Purgatives**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

**(xviii) Laxatives: for constipation : osmotic agents**  
M.O.A: .....

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

**(i) Laxatives: for constipation : stool softener**  
M.O.A.: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xix) Laxative : bulk forming**  
M.O.A: .....

Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. original	Company, country other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xx) OTC for hemorrhoids : Topical**  
M.O.A: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xxi) OTC for hemorrhoids: oral**  
M.O.A: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

**Task 5: OTC for GIT answer the questions**

- Is (Gaviscon® ) or (Gaviscon advance ®) safe or both safe in pregnancy ? why ?  
.....
- Medications containing sodium bicarbonate can cause 2 serious adverse effects . What are these effects? .....
- A patient comes to the pharmacy and tell you that he had been suffering from heart burn (epigastric pain) for more than 15 days . What groups you recommend for that patient, a neutralizing antacid, H2 blocker or PPI ? Why  
.....
- What are the main differences between drugs of PPIs ?

- .....
5. Is (domperidone) approved by FDA ?  
.....
  6. Cortigen-B6 ® is neither approved in USA nor in Europe. What is the problem of this medication?  
.....
  7. Is ( metronidazole) an antidiarrhoeal ? Is it OTC ?  
.....
  8. (Regulate®) is a chocolate chewable tablets used for constipation. What is the generic name of this product ? Is it a (medication) or ( a poison) ?  
.....
  9. What are the drugs in (Epirax®) ? what type of disease it is used for ? Is it OTC? Why ? Give another medication that can be used as alternative for that Epirax ?  
.....
  10. Drotaverine (Nospa)® is a very commonly prescribed antispasmodic in Yemen but considered illegal in USA and Europe. Why ?  
.....
  11. Enumerate 4 laxatives that can cause severe intestinal colic  
.....

**Task 6: GIT OTC for Specific group of patients (Write generic names)**

OTC for GIT	Pediatric (Child)	Pregnant women	Lactating (breastfeeding) women	Renal failure	Hepatic failure	CVS disease	Old people (Geriatric)
Neutralizing Antacid	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... ..... Dose adjustment ..... ..... ..... .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment ..... .....
H2 blockers	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... ..... Dose adjustment ..... ..... ..... .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment ..... .....
PPIs	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... ..... Dose adjustment ..... ..... ..... .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment ..... .....

Antiemetic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	age .....			.....	.....	.....	Dose adjustment
				Dose adjustment			-----
				nt			-----
				-----			-----
				-----			-----
				-			
Anti-motion sickness	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	age .....			.....	.....	.....	Dose adjustment
				Dose adjustment			-----
				nt			-----
				-----			-----
				-----			-----
				-			
Antispasmodic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	age .....			.....	.....	.....	Dose adjustment
				Dose adjustment			-----
				nt			-----
				-----			-----
				-----			-----
				-			
Antidiarrheal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	age .....			.....	.....	.....	Dose adjustment
				Dose adjustment			-----
				nt			-----
				-----			-----
				-----			-----
				-			
Laxative	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	age .....			.....	.....	.....	Dose adjustment
				Dose adjustment			-----
				nt			-----
				-----			-----
				-----			-----
				-			

### C. OTC for Respiratory disorders

**Task 7: Complete the following table of respiratory OTC with different generic names**

**(i) OTC for sore throat : Lozenges**

M.O.A: .....

Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country original	Other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(ii) OTC for sore throat: buccal spray**

M.O.A: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

**(iii) OTC for sore throat: Gargles**

M.O.A: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(iv) Antihistamine 1 : sedative oral**

M.O.A: .....

**(v) Antihistamine 1 : Non-sedative ; oral**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



**(vi) Injectable antihistamine 1**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(vii) Nasal decongestant: Topical ( nasal drop or nasal spray)**

**M.O.A:** .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(viii) Nasal decongestant + antihistamine 1t: Topical ( nasal drop or nasal spray)**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(ix) Nasal decongestant + antihistamine 1 ; oral**

Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country original	Other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(x) antihistamine 1 + analgesic ; oral**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xi) antihistamine 1 + analgesic + nasal decongestant ; oral**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xii) Pediatric antihistamine 1 + nasal decongestant**

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xiii) Pediatric antihistamine 1 + nasal decongestant**

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xiv) Medications for wet cough ; Mucoytic plain**

**M.O.A:** .....

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xv) Medications for wet cough ; Expectorants + bronchodilators**

**M.O.A:** .....

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xvi) Medications for wet cough ; Expectorants + bronchodilators + antihistamine 1**

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xvii) Medications for wet cough ; Herbal**

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xviii) Antitussives ( for dry cough) ; containing codeine**

M.O.A: .....

Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country original	Other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xix) Antitussives ( for dry cough) ; opioids**

M.O.A: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xx) Antitussives ( for dry cough) ; antihistamine 1**

M.O.A: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xxi) Pediatric medications for wet cough**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xxii) Pediatric medications for wet cough**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Task8: Answer the questions**

1. Mention 2 medications for cough that are Elixirs ? Are they safe for pregnant or children ?  
.....
2. A patient has (sneezing) + (nasal redness)+ (rhinorrhea; flu) . Recommend one appropriate OTC medication ( One trade name + generic names) for that patient  
.....
3. Some pharmacists recommend Vitamin C with medications of cold . Is that correct ? why ?  
.....
4. A medication containing (dextromethorphan) + (Guaifenesin). Is it indicated for dry cough, wet cough, or both ?
5. Why are oral nasal decongestants not recommended in patient having a CVS disease?  
.....
6. What are the drugs for dry cough and wet cough that are not approved by FDA ?  
.....

**Task 9: Respiratory OTC for Specific group of patients (Write generic names)**

OTC for GIT	Pediatric (Child)	Pregnant women	Lactating (breastfeeding) women	Renal failure	Hepatic failure	CVS disease	Old people (Geriatric)
Sore throat	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment
Antihistamine	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment
Nasal decongestant	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment
Anticough	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment
Expectorant	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment

Mucolytic	.....	.....	.....	-----	.....	.....	-----
	age .....			Dose adjustment			Dose adjustment
				-----			-----
				-----			-----
For cough + bronchodilator	.....	.....	.....	-----	.....	.....	-----
	age .....			Dose adjustment			Dose adjustment
				-----			-----
				-----			-----

### D. OTC for Dermatologic disorders

**Task 10:** Complete the following table of **TOPICAL** dermatologic OTC with different generic names

**(i) Topical corticosteroids (PLAIN) for eczema (allergic dermatitis)**

M.O.A: .....

Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country original	Other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(ii) Topical antibacterial (PLAIN) for topical bacterial infections**

M.O.A: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(iii) Topical antifungal (PLAIN) for topical fungal infections**  
M.O.A: .....

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(iv) Topical corticosteroid + antibacterial**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(v) Topical corticosteroid + antifungal**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(vi) Topical corticosteroid + antifungal + antibacterial**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(ix) Topical preparations for Burn ( other than corticosteroids and antibacterials)**  
M.O.A: .....

Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. original	Company, country Other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

3.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(x) Topical preparations for Scabies**  
M.O.A: .....

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xi) Topical preparations for Acne ( other than antibacterials)**  
M.O.A: .....

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xii) Topical preparations for Warts**

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xiii) Medicated Soaps**

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**(xiv) Antiseptics /disinfectants solutions**

1.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....





### F. OTC for Eye disorders (Ear drops, ointments, creams, gels)

**Task 12: Complete the following table of TOPICAL Ophthalmic OTC with different generic names**

<b>(i) Ophthalmic preparations; antibacterial (plain)</b>					
Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. original	Company, country Other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>(ii) Ophthalmic preparations; corticosteroid (plain)</b>					
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>(iii) Ophthalmic preparations; corticosteroid + antibacterial (plain)</b>					
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>(iv) Ophthalmic preparations; for dryness of Eye</b>					
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

### G. Nutrients (vitamins & minerals)

**Task 13: Complete the following table of Nutrient OTC with different generic names**

<b>(i) Single Plain Vitamins ; ( No Minerals)</b>					
Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country		Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
	original	Other			
1 Vitamin C Oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Vitamin C injection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Vitamin A oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Vitamin E oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Vitamin D oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Vitamin D injection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Vitamin B12 Oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 vitamin B12 injection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>(ii) Combination of vitamins ( no minerals)</b>					
1 Vitamin A + E Oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Vitamin B1 +B6 + B12 Oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Vitamin B1 +B6 + B12 Injection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Vitamin B complex Oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Vitamin B complex Injection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Multivitamins oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>(iii) Minerals Plain ( No vitamins)</b>					
Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country		Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
	original	Other			
1 Calcium salts Oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

2 Calcium salts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
injection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(iv) Minerals with few vitamins**

1 Vitamin C +	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcium oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Vitamin C +	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
calcium injection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Vitamin A +	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
zinc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(v) Multivitamins + minerals**

Multivitamins +	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
minerals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(vi) Royal jelly ± vitamins**

Royal jelly ±	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
vitamins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(vii) Ginseng ± vitamins**

Ginseng ±	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
vitamins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(viii) Ginseng + Royal jelly ± vitamins**

**(ix) Antanemics preparations ( Folic acid plain )**

Generic name	Trade name, Manuf. Company, country original	Other	Strength & dosage form	Adult dose e.g. (1x3)	Contraindications
Folic acid oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folic acid injectable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(x) Antanemics preparations ( iron plain)**

1 iron oral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Iron injectable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**(xi) Antanemics preparations ( iron + folic acid)**

Iron + folic acid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron + folic acid + vitamin C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Task 14: Nutrient OTC for Specific group of patients (Write generic name)**

OTC for GIT	Pediatric (Child)	Pregnant women	Lactating (breastfeeding) women	Renal failure	Hepatic failure	CVS disease	Old people (Geriatric)
Vitamin A	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment
Vitamin D	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment
Ginseng	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment
Iron	..... age .....	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment	.....	.....	..... Dose adjustment

### III. PRESCRIPTION-ONLY MEDICATIONS (POMs)

#### Task 15 : Complete the following tables of POMs for CNS diseases

##### 1. Narcotic analgesics

Generic name	Trade name	Strength/ dosage form	adult Dose (e.g. 1 x3 )	Manuf. Company, country
--------------	------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

##### 2. Antidepressants

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

##### 3. Antipsychotics

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

##### 4. Antidepressants + antipsychotics

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

##### 5. Sedatives / hypnotics

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

##### 6. Antiepileptics

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

#### Task 16: Complete the following tables of POMs for CVS diseases

##### 1. Diuretics

Generic name	Trade name	Strength/ dosage form	adult Dose (e.g. 1 x3 )	Manuf. Company, country
--------------	------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

- 1  
Hydrochlorothiazide
- 2  
amiodarone
- 3  
furosemide
- 4  
Toresemide

##### 2. Antihypertensives

###### (i) Centrally acting

- |            |       |       |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Methyldopa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

**(i) Alpha-blockers**

- 1 Prazosin .....
- 2 Doxazosin .....

**(ii) Beta blockers**

- 1 Propranolol .....
- 2 Atenolol .....
- 3 metoprolol .....
- 4 Bisoprolol .....
- 5 Carvidolol .....

**(iii) ACE inhibitors**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

**(iv) Angiotensin II blockers**

- 1.....
- 2.....

**(v) Direct vasodilators**

- 1 hydralazine .....

**3. Antihypertensives + diuretics**

- 1....., .....
- 2....., .....
- 3....., .....

**4. Antiarrhythmic drugs**

- 1.....

**5. Calcium channel blockers ( Antihypertensives, antiarrhythmics, antianginals)**

- 1..Nifedipine .....
- 2 Amlodipine .....
- 3 Dilitiazem .....
- 4 verapamil .....

**6. Cardiac stimulants for CHF and cardiac arrest**

**(i) Digitalis**

Generic name	Trade name	Strength/ dosage form	adult Dose (e.g. 1 x3 )	Manuf. Company, country
--------------	------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

- 1 Digoxin .....

**(ii) Sympathomimetics and dopaminergic agonists**

- Adrenaline .....
- Dopamine .....
- Dobutamine .....

**7. Antianginals (Coronary vasodilators)**

- 1 Nitroglycerin .....
- 2 Isosobide .....

**Task 17 : Answer the following questions**

Q1. Which of the CVS drugs are available as injection ?

Q2. Mention three CVS diseases in which amlodipine can be used ?

.....

Q3. For pregnant women, which of the above enumerate the CVS drugs that can be used safely ?

-----

-----

---

Q4. Mention other drugs used as prophylactic for angina ?

-----

-----

-----

**Task 18: Complete the following tables of POMs for Blood disorders**

**1. Antihemorrhage (Hemostatics)**

Generic name	Trade name	Strength/ dosage form	adult Dose (e.g. 1 x3 )	Manuf. Company, country
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**2. Oral Anticoagulants**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**3. Injectable anticoagulants**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Task 19 : Complete the following tables of POMs for Bronchial asthma**

**1. Acute asthma**

Generic name	Trade name	Strength/ dosage form	adult Dose (e.g. 1 x3 )	Manuf. Company, country
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**2. Prophylaxis of asthma**

1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

3.....

**Task 20 : Complete the following tables of POMs for Bacterial infections**

**1. SYSTEMIC ANTIBACTERIALS**

**(i) Sulfonamides +**

Generic name	Trade name	Strength/ dosage form	adult Dose (e.g. 1 x3 )	Manuf. Company, country
--------------	------------	-----------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

1 sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim .....

**(ii) Fluroquinolones**

1 Ciprofloxacin .....  
2 Norfloxacin .....  
3 Ofloxacin .....  
4 Levofloxacin .....  
5 Lomefloxacin .....

**(iii) Glycopeptides**

1 Vancomycin .....

**(vi) Metronidazoles : anerobic e.g. clostridium , anerobic GIT , H. pylori, bacterial vaginosis ( also are used for amoeba, giardia and trichomonas)**

1 Metronidazole .....  
2 Tinidazole .....  
3 Scendiazole .....

**(iv) Semisynthetic antibiotics**

**BETALACTAM (Penicillins, cephalosporins)**

• **Penicillins narrow spectrum**

1 Crystalline Pn ( Pn G) .....  
2 Procaine Pn .....  
3 benzathin Pn .....  
4 Phenoxymethyl Pn ( Pn V) .....

• **Penicillins ( broad spectrum)**

1 Ampicillin .....  
2 Amoxicillin .....

• **Penicillins ( Broad + resistant to betalactmase)**

1 Ampicillin + cloxacillin .....  
2 Amoxicillin + flucloxacillin .....

• **Penicillins ( Extended-spectrum resistant to betalactmase)**

1 amoxicillin + clavulenic acid .....  
Piperacillin + tazobactam .....

Ampicillin + sulbactam .....



	• <b>Cephalosporins (1<sup>st</sup> generation)</b>			
Cefadroxyl	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cefazoline	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cefradine	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cefalexin	.....	.....	.....	.....
	• <b>Cephalosporins (2<sup>nd</sup> generation)</b>			
Cefuroxime	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cefprozil	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cefaclor	.....	.....	.....	.....
	• <b>Cephalosporins (3<sup>rd</sup> generation)</b>			
Cefpodoxime	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cefixime	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceftriaxone	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cefotaxime	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceftazidime	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<b>MACROLIDES</b>			
Erythromycin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarithromycin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azithromycin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roxithromycin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spiramycin	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<b>AMINOGLYCOSIDES</b>			
Gentamicin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amikacin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobramycin	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<b>LINCOSAMIDES</b>			
Lincomycin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clindamycin	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<b>TETRACYCLINS</b>			
Tetracyclin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doxycyclin	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Task 21: Complete the following table about properties of antibiotics**

	Put <input type="checkbox"/>	Put <input type="checkbox"/>			
Antibacterials	G +ve	G- ve	Bacteri- cidal	Bacteriostatic	Main indications
Sulfonamides +	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----
Fluroquinolones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----
Vancomycin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----
Narrow Pn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----
Broad Pn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----
Broad + resistant Pn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----

Extended-resistant Pn	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	-----
1 <sup>st</sup> cephalosporins	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	-----
2 <sup>nd</sup> cephalosporins	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	-----
3 <sup>rd</sup> cephalosporons	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	-----
Aminoglycoside	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	-----
Macrolides	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	-----
Lincosamides	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	-----
Tetracyclins	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	-----

**Task 22: Complete the following tables of POMs for Other infections**

**SYSTEMIC ANTIFUNGALS**

Generic name	Trade name	Strength/ dosage form	adult Dose (e.g. 1 x3 )	Manuf. Company, country
Fluconazole	.....	.....	.....	.....
Itraconazole	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ketoconazole	.....	.....	.....	.....

**3. SYSTEMIC ANTIVIRALS**

Acyclovir	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**4. SYSTEMIC ANTIAMOEBIALS, ANTIGIARDIALS, ANTITRICHOMONALS**

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**5. SYSTEMIC ANTI-TB**

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

6. SYSTEMIC LEPROTIC

.....  
.....

7. SYSTEMIC ANTI-TOXOPLASMOSIS

.....  
.....

8. ANTHELMINTICS ( COMMON WORMS)

.....  
.....  
.....

9. ANTI-TEANIA

.....  
.....  
.....

10. ANTI-BILHARIZIALS (ANTISCHISTOSOMA)

.....  
.....  
.....



#### IV. PRESCRIPTIONS CHECKING

**Task 23:** Attach 5 prescriptions you encounter in the pharmacy and provide information and check each prescription for dose and drug interactions

Attach prescription 1 here



Provide the following information of the prescription

Prescription 1

Patient data

Age -----

Sex -----

Medications

No.	Trade Name	Generic name	Dosage form	Dose	quantity	Price YR
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Check dose and Drug interaction ( Use Medscape)

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

Attach prescription 2 here



Provide the following information of the prescription

## Prescription 2

### Patient data

Age -----

Sex -----

### Medications

No.	Trade Name	Generic name	Dosage form	Dose	quantity	Price YR
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

### Check dose and Drug interaction ( Use Medscape)

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

Attach prescription 3 here





Provide the following information of the prescription

Prescription 3

Patient data

Age -----

Sex -----

Medications

No.	Trade Name	Generic name	Dosage form	Dose	quantity	Price YR
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Check dose and Drug interaction ( Use Medscape)

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

Attach prescription 4 here



Provide the following information of the prescription

### Prescription 4

#### Patient data

Age -----

Sex -----

#### Medications

No.	Trade Name	Generic name	Dosage form	Dose	quantity	Price YR
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### Check dose and Drug interaction ( Use Medscape)

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

Attach prescription 5 here



Provide the following information of the prescription

Prescription 5

Patient data

Age -----

Sex -----

Medications

No.	Trade Name	Generic name	Dosage form	Dose	quantity	Price YR
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Check dose and Drug interaction ( Use Medscape)

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

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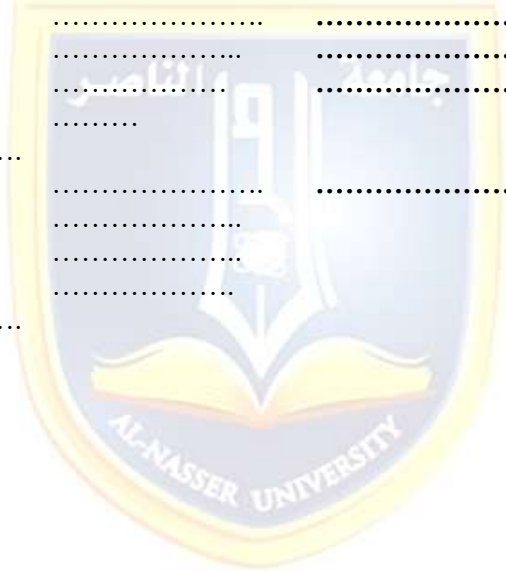
## V. PHARMACEUTICAL AGENTS/MANUFACTURERS

Task 24: complete the following table of pharmaceutical manufacturer and agents in Yemer

م	اسم الوكيل	عنوانه - تلفونه	أهم الشركات التي هو وكيل لها	( أهم الاصناف )
1	ناتكو (هائل سعيد)	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... .....
2	الفتح	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... .....
3	الرشيد	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... .....
4	الجبل	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... .....
5	الغزالي	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5..... .....
6	الغريب	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3.....

## وكلاء اخرين

م	اسم الوكيل	عنوانه - تلفونه	أهم الشركات التي هو وكيل لها	( أهم الاصناف )
1	.....	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
3	.....	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
4	.....	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....



## مصانع الأدوية اليمنية

م	اسم المصنع	عنوانه - تلفونه	أهم الشركات التي هو وكيل لها	(أهم الاصناف)
1	1	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
2	2	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
3	3	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
4	4	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
5	5	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
6	6	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
7	7	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....
8	8	.....	.....	1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....





**Field-training in  
Industrial pharmacy**

## I. DATA OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

### Details of the Yemen industries

#### Industry where the training has been accomplished.

Name of the industry: .....

Departments where the training was practiced

- Premises:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- Production line

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

#### Solid dosage form section

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

### Liquid dosage form

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### Semisolid dosage form

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

### Packaging process

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## Flow chart for production process



**Quality control department**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Quality assurance department**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Store:  
Type of store**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Difference between stores**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Storage condition**

.....



.....  
.....  
.....

**Traffic light**

.....  
.....

**Research and development (R&D)**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**SOP**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**GMP**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Documentation**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Stability process**

.....

.....  
.....  
.....





Al-Nasser University  
Faculty of medical sciences  
Department of Pharmacy

الجمهورية العربية السورية  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جامعة الناصر



**LOG-BOOK of pharmacy practice  
for  
PHARMACY BACHELOR STUDENTS  
(Part 2)**

Name of Trainee .....

Academic year .....

Supervisor Name/ Sig. ....





## Contents

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## PREFACE

Filed training, together with theoretical and practical parts, are both essential in bachelor program adopted by the pharmacy department –faculty of medical sciences, Al-Nasser university.

The filed-training log-Book is prepared with the intention to provide orientation to trainees and supervisors about various tasks to be performed and/or observed in different disciplines during the training period. The main goal of the training is to acquire the knowledge/ skills different necessary to practice pharmacy at professional fields.

Dean of faculty

Associate Professor /

Head of Pharmacy department

Assistant professor /



# Field-training Specifications

## Pharmacy practice

### Introduction

The pharmacy practice is considered as an essential part in modern pharmacy academic educational programs. This part together with the theoretical and practical parts are indispensable in pharmacy programs. It is designed to provide the student with an opportunity to integrate and apply previously acquired knowledge and technical skills in actual pharmacy field settings. With collaboration of experienced pharmacy Professionals and under supervision of the pharmacy department, the student can learn more about various tasks related to pharmacist carriers.

### Learning Outcomes:

1. To describe the critical elements that are required in the production of a pharmaceutical product.
2. To explain the principles of Good Manufacturing Practice and quality assurance.
3. To emphasize the methods of counselling and interactions between patients and pharmacists as well as communication skills of a community pharmacist and to experience the roles of a community pharmacist.
4. To understand patient's medical case notes: To discuss symptoms, pathophysiology, laboratory test results, physical examinations, diagnosis, and appreciate the prognosis of acute and chronic illnesses, pharmacotherapeutic management plan.
5. To provide the basic principles and philosophy of pharmaceutical care in providing clinical pharmacy services for patients both in institutional and community settings. The main purpose is to build knowledge and skills to identify and solve drug-related and drug-use problems in patients.
6. To adopt the basic knowledge to perform clinical pharmacy practice in health institutions and community pharmacy.
- 7.



### **I- Trainee' responsibilities**

During training period, every trainee has to demonstrate following responsibilities:

1. Demonstrate good behavior during and after practicing the training.
2. Complete all tasks of training.
3. Commit to instructions of the training supervisor.
4. Never commit cheating or lying by utilizing his/her colleague works
5. Adhere to the times of training.
6. Keep the integrity and calmness of the training field
7. Obey the directions of the field principle
8. Respect rules and policies of the field
9. Establish good working relationships with his/her colleagues and other personnel in the field.

Any trainee who fails to demonstrate any of those responsibilities as judged by the supervisor shall be considered failed in the training.



## Field-training in “Hospital pharmacy”

### NOTES:

- The supervisor shall categorize students into teams ( each consist of 2 students)
- Each team shall bring different data for each task
- The trainee should not copy or photo-copy any document in the hospital. This is total forbidden.



## I. DATA OF THE FIELD OF TRAINING

**Details of the Hospital pharmacy where the training has been accomplished.**

Name of the hospital : .....

Types of hospital : (Public - Private)

Address of the hospital : ..... City.....

The Pharmacy Principle.....; Mobile .....



**Task1: Identify the hospital pharmacy( Put✓ in the appropriate square)**

(i) Is there a (bulk store = Medical supply store ) in the hospital ?

Yes  No

(ii) Number of pharmacies in the hospital

One  Two  More than two

(iii) Location of the hospital. pharmacy

At the center of hospital  Near to the exit gate  other location  
(where ? .....)

(iv) Number of hospital pharmacists

One  Two  More than two

(v) Shifts of hospital pharmacists

Every 8 hours  Every 12 hours  Every 24 hours

(vi) Interior design of the pharmacy

- Administrative office is present  Yes  No
- There is a bulk store in the pharmacy  Yes  No
- There is a refrigerator  Yes  No
- Is there a locked cupboard for controlled drugs ?  Yes  No

(vii) Name 5 medications you find in the refrigerator? ( If there is a refrigerator)

	Generic name	Trade name	Strength/ dosage form	Comp. manufacturer	Use of medication
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



**Task2: Identify the management of medications in the hospital**

**Put √ inside the appropriate square**

**(i) How do medications flow in the hospital ?**

- From supplier to bulk store to hospital pharmacy
- From supplier directly to the hospital pharmacy

-----

**(ii) Which department does supply emergency rooms and operation rooms ?**

- The In-patient pharmacy
- The Bulk store

-----

**(iii) How are medications requested from the supplier ?**

.....  
.....  
.....

**(iv) How are the medications received in the hospital pharmacy ?**

- **What should the pharmacist check in the medications upon receiving them ?**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- **How are the IV fluids checked when received ?**

.....  
.....  
.....

**(v) How are medications ordered (arranged) in the pharmacy ?**

- Based on therapeutic categories ( e.g. analgesics, antibiotics, etc.)
- Based on the supplier ( Natco, Al-jabal, etc.)
- Based on dosage forms ( capsules, vials, ampoules , etc.)





(vi) Are there medications stored outside the hospital pharmacy e.g. in emergency room, operative rooms, nurse stations ?

Yes   
No

-----  
If Yes;

a. Which department does supply medications to those sites ?

The In-patient pharmacy   
The Bulk store

-----  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(vii) How are pharmaceutical wastes e.g. used syringes, vials and drips disposed ?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
-----

**Task3: Regulations of Dispensing and Distribution of medications in the hospital ( Put ✓ in the appropriate square)**

(i) How are Controlled drugs dispensed ?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(ii) Give 5 examples of controlled drugs

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(iii) How are medications distributed to in-patients ?



- From the pharmacy to nurses to in-patients
- From pharmacy to patient attendant to nurse

(iv) Are the medications prescribed checked for drug interaction or doses?

- Yes
- No

If No, what are the reasons ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(v) I.V. compatibility Checking

- Are the incompatibility of IV admixtures checked ?

- Yes
- No

If No, what are the reasons ?? إذا لا ما هي الاسباب لعدم القيام بذلك ؟

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- Study of IV compatibility ( in prescriptions containing IV drips + drugs)

(Use a reliable reference e.g

- 1- BNF
  - 2- Injectable drug guide , Alistair Gray et al., , Pharmaceutical press, UK;
- ( You can download PDF from the web ([www.pdfdrive.com](http://www.pdfdrive.com)) )

**Study of IV compatibility ( in prescriptions containing IV drips + drugs)**  
**Prescription (1)**







**Describe the contents in the following documents ( if any)**

**1. Hospital formulary ( record of all medications in the hospital)**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**2. Stock record ( record of in-out flow of medications in the bulk store )**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**3. Medications- Receiving documents**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**4. Medications issuing-documents**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**5. Medications- Requesting documents**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**6. Medications-administration record ( In-patientst)**





(ii) Pre-anesthetic medications ( Don't mention the antibiotics)					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(iii) IV infusions 1- I.V. fluids					
Normal saline 0.9%)	N.S ; ....., .....	500 ml	.....	.....	.....
Dextrose = glucose (5%)	D.W; G.W ; ....., .....	500 ml	.....	.....	.....
Normal saline dextrose 5% + N.S. 0.9%	G.N.S ;DNS; ....., .....	500 ml	.....	.....	.....
Ringer lactate ..... ..... .....	R.L ; ....., .....	500 ML	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



<b>I.V. infusions ( others)</b>					
Ciprofloxacin	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
metronidazole	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....

<b>(iv) Operative medications ( anesthetics and others)</b>					
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....

.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....

<b>(v) Medical appliances ( Medical Cotton ; gauzes; etc.)</b>					
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....





					...
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	.....	..... ..... ..... .....
.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	.....	..... ..... ..... .....



## Field-training

# “Clinical pharmacy”

### NOTES:

- The supervisor shall categorize students into teams ( each consist of 2-3 students)
- If more than one team practiced at the same hospital, the supervisor should direct each team toward different departments in the hospital, so as to each team report different cases.
- Cases required to be studies should be at least 3 different cases from different departments



## I. DATA OF THE FIELD OF TRAINING

### Details of the Hospital where the training has been accomplished.

Name of the hospital: .....

Types of hospital: (Public - Private)

Departments where the training was practiced

	Name of department	Head of department	Nurse
1	.....	Dr. ....	.....
2	.....	Dr. ....	.....
3	.....	Dr. ....	.....



Task 1: Case 1: In-patient at ( ..... department )

Attach a photo of the file title of the patients

Date when you begin to study the case .....

1- Patient`s data	
Sex	.....
Age	.....
Bed /Room No.	-----
Date of admission	.....

<p><b>2- Case story ; What happened ?</b> (The reasons that caused admission of the patient to the hospital)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>3- Patient`s Medical history</b> ( Chronic current diseases the patient suffered from before Admission to the hospital and the medications the patient used and still use for those</p>



diseases)
<b>Diseases</b>
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
<b>Medications</b>
.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....

<b>4- Clinical features ( symptoms and signs e.g. BP, HR, Respiratory rate )</b>
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.....
.....
.....
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.....
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.....
.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....
.....



<b>5- Laboratory investigation (Record only important results)</b>	
<b>Blood</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Biochemistry (Hormones, enzymes, biochemical )</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Urine</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Stool</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Others</b>	..... ..... .....

For the investigation that was not conducted, just Write (NIL)



<b>6- Instrumental investigation (Record only important results)</b>	
<b>X-ray</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>US (Ultrasound)</b>	..... ..... .....
<b>CT-scan</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>MRI</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Others</b>	..... ..... .....

For the investigation that was not conducted, just Write (NIL)



**7- Diagnosis by the physician**

**Diagnosis**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Your comments on the Physician`s diagnosis**

**The reasons for the diagnosis (Why did the physician diagnose the disease as such ?**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Do you agree with the physician`s diagnosis ? Give reasons**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....





**8- Medications prescribed by the physician**

Medication Name , strength dosage form	Category	Dose	Why medications was prescribed ?	Do you approve to use that medication ? If not , give reasons.
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....

- Category e.g. antibiotic, analgesic, antiemetic
- Why medication was used ? E.g. BP 160 ; Fever 38 ; Bleeding
- Do you approve that medication ? E.g. Yes , it is the best. No, there is contraindication , drug interaction or error in the dose or No, the drug is ineffective , etc.



**9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)**

(1<sup>st</sup> Follow up); Date .....

Name of drug prescribed	Symptom or sign for which the medication prescribed by the physician	Check drug administration From (the medication administration record)	Therapy outcome Either (√) or (X)	If therapy outcome was (X) , give reasons why ?
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....

Check drug administration from (the medication administration record): Write yes if the medication was administered to the patient at given times or No if not; ; Therapeutic outcome ( write (√) : if symptom relieved) or (X): if symptom was unrelieved.



**9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)**

(2<sup>nd</sup> Follow up); Date .....

Name of drug prescribed	Symptom or sign for which the medication prescribed by the physician	Check drug administration From (the medication administration record)	Therapy outcome Either (√) or (X)	If therapy outcome was (X) , give reasons why ?
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....

Check drug administration from (the medication administration record): Write yes if the medication was administered to the patient at given times or No if not; ; Therapeutic outcome ( write (√) : if symptom relieved) or (X): if symptom was unrelieved.



**9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)**

(3<sup>rd</sup> Follow up); Date .....

Name of drug prescribed	Symptom or sign for which the medication prescribed by the physician	Check drug administration From (the medication administration record)	Therapy outcome Either (√) or (X)	If therapy outcome was (X) , give reasons why ?
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....

Check drug administration from (the medication administration record): Write yes if the medication was administered to the patient at given times or No if not; ; Therapeutic outcome ( write (√) : if symptom relieved) or (X): if symptom was unrelieved.



10- Medications You may recommend to add to the therapy			
Name , strength dosage form	Category	Dose	Why would the medication be recommended ?
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....

**11- What Non-pharmacotherapy you might recommend to the patient ? Why ?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Note :Non-pharmacotherapy such as life style changes, cease smoking, sport, diet control etc.**



Task 2: Case 2: In-patient at ( ..... department )

Attach a photo of the file title of the patients

Date when you begin to study the case .....

1- Patient`s data	
Sex	.....
Age	.....
Bed /Room No.	-----
Date of admission	.....

**2- Case story ; What happened ?** (The reasons that caused admission of the patient to the hospital)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



3- **Patient`s Medical history** ( Chronic current diseases the patient suffered from before Admission to the hospital and the medications the patient used and still use for those diseases)

**Diseases**

.....  
.....  
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**Medications**

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4- **Clinical features** ( symptoms and signs e.g. BP, HR, Respiratory rate )

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<b>5- Laboratory investigation (Record only important results)</b>	
<b>Blood</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Biochemistry (Hormones, enzymes, biochemical )</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Urine</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Stool</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Others</b>	..... .....

For the investigation that was not conducted, just Write (NIL)





<b>6- Instrumental investigation (Record only important results)</b>	
<b>X-ray</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>US (Ultrasound)</b>	..... ..... .....
<b>CT-scan</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>MRI</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Others</b>	..... ..... .....

For the investigation that was not conducted, just Write (NIL)





8- Medications prescribed by the physician				
Name , strength dosage form	Category	Dose	Why medications was prescribed ?	Do you approve to use that medication ? If not , give reasons.
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
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..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....

- Category e.g. antibiotic, analgesic, antiemetic
- Why medication was used ? E.g. BP 160 ; Fever 38 ; Bleeding



- Do you approve that medication ? E.g. Yes , it is the best. No, there is contraindication , drug interaction or error in the dose or No, the drug is ineffective , etc.

**9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)**  
**(1<sup>st</sup> Follow up); Date .....**

Name of drug prescribed	Symptom or sign for which the medication prescribed by the physician	Check drug administration From (the medication administration record)	Therapy outcome Either (√) or (X)	If therapy outcome was (X) , give reasons why ?
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
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Check drug administration from (the medication administration record): Write yes if the medication was administered to the patient at given times or No if not; ; Therapeutic outcome ( write (√) : if symptom relieved) or (X): if symptom was unrelieved.



**9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)**

(2<sup>nd</sup> Follow up); Date .....

Name of drug prescribed	Symptom or sign for which the medication prescribed by the physician	Check drug administration From (the medication administration record)	Therapy outcome Either (√) or (X)	If therapy outcome was (X) , give reasons why ?
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
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Check drug administration from (the medication administration record): Write yes if the medication was administered to the patient at given times or No if not; ; Therapeutic outcome ( write (√) : if symptom relieved) or (X): if symptom was unrelieved.



**9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)**

(3<sup>rd</sup> Follow up); Date .....

Name of drug prescribed	Symptom or sign for which the medication prescribed by the physician	Check drug administration From (the medication administration record)	Therapy outcome Either (√) or (X)	If therapy outcome was (X) , give reasons why ?
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
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Check drug administration from (the medication administration record): Write yes if the medication was administered to the patient at given times or No if not; ; Therapeutic outcome ( write (√) : if symptom relieved) or (X): if symptom was unrelieved.



<b>10- Medications You may recommend to add to the therapy</b>			
<b>Name , strength dosage form</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Dose</b>	<b>Why would the medication be recommended ?</b>
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....

**11- What Non-pharmacotherapy you might recommend to the patient ? Why ?**

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**Note :Non-pharmacotherapy such as life style changes, cease smoking, sport, diet control etc.**



Task 3: Case 3: In-patient at ( ..... department )

Attach a photo of the file title of the patients

Date when you begin to study the case .....

1- Patient`s data	
<b>Sex</b>	.....
<b>Age</b>	.....
<b>Bed /Room No.</b>	-----
<b>Date of admission</b>	.....

<p><b>2- Case story; What happened ?</b> (The reasons that caused admission of the patient to the hospital)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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3- **Patient`s Medical history** ( Chronic current diseases the patient suffered from before Admission to the hospital and the medications the patient used and still use for those diseases)

**Diseases**

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**Medications**

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4- **Clinical features** ( symptoms and signs e.g. BP, HR, Respiratory rate )

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<b>5- Laboratory investigation (Record only important results)</b>	
<b>Blood</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Biochemistry (Hormones, enzymes, biochemical )</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Urine</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Stool</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Others</b>	..... ..... .....

For the investigation that was not conducted, just Write (NIL)



<b>6- Instrumental investigation (Record only important results)</b>	
<b>X-ray</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>US (Ultrasound)</b>	..... ..... .....
<b>CT-scan</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>MRI</b>	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
<b>Others</b>	..... ..... .....

For the investigation that was not conducted, just Write (NIL)



**7- Diagnosis by the physician**

**Diagnosis**

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**Your comments on the Physician`s diagnosis**

**The reasons for the diagnosis (Why did the physician diagnose the disease as such ?**

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**Do you agree with the physician`s diagnosis ? Give reasons**

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**8- Medications prescribed by the physician**

Name , strength dosage form	Category	Dose	Why medications was prescribed ?	Do you approve to use that medication ? If not , give reasons.
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
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..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....

- Category e.g. antibiotic, analgesic, antiemetic
- Why medication was used ? E.g. BP 160 ; Fever 38 ; Bleeding



- Do you approve that medication ? E.g. Yes , it is the best. No, there is contraindication , drug interaction or error in the dose or No, the drug is ineffective , etc.

9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)				
(1 <sup>st</sup> Follow up); Date .....				
Name of drug prescribed	Symptom or sign for which the medication prescribed by the physician	Check drug administration From (the medication administration record)	Therapy outcome Either (√) or (X)	If therapy outcome was (X) , give reasons why ?
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Check drug administration from (the medication administration record): Write yes if the medication was administered to the patient at given times or No if not; ; Therapeutic outcome ( write (√) : if symptom relieved) or (X): if symptom was unrelieved.



9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)				
(2 <sup>nd</sup> Follow up); Date .....				
Name of drug prescribed	Symptom or sign for which the medication prescribed by the physician	Check drug administration From (the medication administration record)	Therapy outcome Either (√) or (X)	If therapy outcome was (X) , give reasons why ?
..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
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Check drug administration from (the medication administration record): Write yes if the medication was administered to the patient at given times or No if not; ; Therapeutic outcome ( write (√) : if symptom relieved) or (X): if symptom was unrelieved.



9- Drug therapy monitoring ( Follow up the patient case after days of treatment)				
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Name , strength dosage form	Category	Dose	Why would the medication be recommended ?
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....
..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... .....	..... ..... .....

**11- What Non-pharmacotherapy you might recommend to the patient ? Why ?**

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**Note :Non-pharmacotherapy such as life style changes, cease smoking, sport, diet control etc.**



جامعة الناصر  
AL-NASSER UNIVERSITY

# QuestionBank

for Comprehensive Test  
of Pharmacy Practice



**Prepared by:**

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AssistantProf. Wafa M. Al Madhagi  
Msc. Dr. Wedad Mansoor



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### المقدمة:

الحمد لله والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم  
يحتوى هذا الكتاب على تراكم معرفي لعدة مواد صيدلانية تشمل الصيدلانيات، الصيدلية السريرية  
والمهنية والعقاقير والتطبيقات والرقابة الدوائية والكيمياء الدوائية لتكون مرجع للطالب من  
اجل امتحان التدريب الصيدلاني الخاص بطلاب الصيدلة من اجل شهادة امتياز للتدريب العملي  
واللجنة الأساسية من اجل امتحان مزاولة المهنة والحياة العملية.



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## كلمة رئيس الجامعة:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم وبعد:

استمراراً في التميز تحرص جامعة الناصر أن تقدم لطلابها كل ما يمكن تقديمه من المعلومات الحديثة والمتطورة التي من شأنها رفع المستوى المعرفي والمهني لخريجها، ومن ضمن تلك الخدمة تقديم هذا الكتاب الذي يحتوي على كم كبير من المعلومات الهامة لخريج الصيدلة في صورة عدد كبير من الأسئلة التي تضمنت أهم ما ينبغي للخريج الإلمام بها، والتي سيكون لها الأثر الكبير في صقل مهارة الخريج للولوج إلى سوق العمل بمستوى عالي من المعلومات النظرية والعملية التي تحقق جميع مواصفات الخريج التي تضمنها برنامج الصيدلة، وبما يليق بخريج جامعة الناصر.

الشكر الجزيل لمن بذل جهود جبارة في إنجاز هذا الكتاب وأخص بالذكر عميد كلية العلوم الطبية الأستاذ الدكتور/ عبدالكريم الزمر، ورئيس قسم الصيدلة الدكتورة / وفاء المذحجي، وكل الجنود المجهولين الذي شاركوا في إخراج هذا الكتاب بالشكل النهائي، مع تمنياتي لإبنائي الخريجين بالتوفيق والنجاح في حياتهم العلمية والعملية.

والله من وراء القصد،،،،

رئيس الجامعة  
أ.د/ عبدالله حسين طاهش

## كلمة عميد كلية العلوم الطبية:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين

من منطلق الاهتمام بالطالب الجامعي المنظم الى صرح جامعتنا الكريمة ومن الحرص على ايجاد جميع مصادر الاستفادة التي تفيد الطالب الجامعي اجتهدنا لايجاد كل الفرص الممكنة التي تنمي من المهارات والتحصيل العلمي المناسب بما يتناسب مع طموح جامعتنا في هذا الشأن اوجدنا الكثير من الطرق وبحثنا عن الكثير من الخيارات لطرح الفائدة لابنائنا وبناتنا الطالبات وكان هذا الكتاب شيء من ما ذكرنا انفاً ولاهميته في زيادة المعلومات التي يستفيد منها خريجينا وثقتنا الكبيره بهم كونهم يمثلون جامعة الناصر ، ويأتي هذا الكتاب على شكل بنك من المعلومات المتعددة المصادر الذي قام عليه نخبة من الاخصائيين والمراجعين ويعد من اميز واحداث الكتب في هذا المجال .. وفقنا الله واياكم لما يحبه ويرضاه ونفع بكم الاهل والوطن

عميد الكلية

أ.د / عبد الكريم الزمر

**كلمة رئيس قسم الصيدلة:**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم، والصلاة والسلام على اشرف الانبياء والمرسلين

اعزائنا وعزيزاتنا الطلاب المنتسبين لجامعتنا الموقره ، نقدم لكم بعد البحث والترتيب والعمل والكثير من الجهد كتاب بنك الاسئلة الشامل الذي عملنا عليه طيلة الفتره الماضيه لنقدم رساله مهمه من المعلومات الداعمه في مجالكم والتي تتيح لك تلقي المعلومات والاستعدادات المناسبه لكافة التحديات التي ستواجهكم في جميع النواحي العلميه والعملية وهذا النهج من الكتب شيء مميز في ترسيخ ما تعلمتموه ، دائما نحرص في اطروحاتنا على ما هو مهم ومفيد بجميع الطرق المتاحه ، في هذا الكتاب ايضا تناولنا جميع المواضيع بطرق بحثية دقيقة جدا ، دتم فخر لمستقبلنا واملّ ولا نتوانا في تقديم الغالي والنفيس سبيل المحصله العلميه القويه.

رئيسة القسم  
د/ وفاء المذحجي



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### Exam Model 1

#### 1- Therapeutic index is

- a- Toxic dose + therapeutic dose
- b- Toxic dose - therapeutic dose
- c- Toxic dose / therapeutic dose
- d- Toxic dose \* therapeutic dose
- e- None of them

#### 2- Praziquantel is

- a- Generic name of iltiricide
- b- Kill all worms
- c- Drug of choice fornematode
- d- Both a & b
- e- All of the above

#### 3- At cardiac shock the first drug of choice is

- a. Epinephrine
- b. Hydrocortisone
- c. Ephedrine
- d. Saline
- e. None of the above

#### 4- Controlled drug in the body depend on

- a- PH
- b- Enzymatic reaction
- c- Body fluid interaction
- d- Both b & c
- e- All of the above

#### 5- Maximum dose of captopril is

- a- 150 mg / day
- b- When hypertension occur
- c- 400 mg / day
- d- Both a & b
- e- None of the above

#### 6- All are cardio selective B blocker except

- a- Atenolol
- b- Esmolol

c-Metoprolol

d-Acebutalol

e-Labetalol

#### 7- Ticlopidine is

- a- Anticoagulant
- b- Antiplatelet
- c- Antibiotic
- d- Anticholinergic
- e- Antifibrinolytic

#### 8-Cardiac arrest could be managed by the following except

- a- Ephedrine
- b- Lidocaine
- c- Propranolol
- d- Normal saline
- e- Hydrocortisone

#### 9- Insulin which can be given intravenously is

- a- Regular type
- b- 30/70 type
- c- NPH type
- d- All of the above
- e- Non of the above

#### 10- Drug is used for leishmania

- a- Sodium stiboglyconate
- b- Sodium cromoglyconate
- c- Mebendazole
- d- Metronidazole
- e- Nifuortimox

#### 11- All these drug are antibacterial except

- a- Lomefloxacin
- b- Cefepazone
- c- Amoxicillin
- d- Streptomycin
- e- Zalacitab

#### 12- All these are natural estrogen except

- a- Mestranol



- b- Estrone
- c- Estriol
- d- Estradiol
- e- Non of them
- d- paracetamol
- e- ampicillin

**13- Co trimoxazole contains**

- a- Trimethoprim& Sulphamethoxazole
- b- Trimethoprim and Sulphadiazine
- c- Trimethoprim and Sulphonyl urea
- d- Trimethoprim and Sulphauracil
- e- Trimethoprim and salbutamol

**14- Which of the following has vasodilator effect**

- a. Nicotine
- b. Cholestamine
- c. Urokinase
- d. Vitamine A
- e. Calcium

**15- One of the following is not for epilepsy**

- a- Clonazepam
- b- Phenytoin
- c- Primidone
- d- Imipramine
- e- Depakine

**16- One of the following is not from quinolone group**

- a- Naldixic acid
- b- enoxacin
- c- quinine
- d- norfloxacin
- e- ciprofloxacin

**17- one of the following should be avoided in pregnancy**

- a- vitamin A
- b- calcium
- c- misoprostol (cytotic)

**18- All of these can be used for treatment of leprosy except**

- a- Dapson
- b- Rifampin
- c- Clofazimine
- d- INH
- e- None of the above

**19- Sumatriptan is used for**

- a- Hypertension
- b- Treatment of migraine
- c- Angina pectoris
- d- Control epilepsy
- e- Epilepsy

**20- Which of the following is enzyme inducer**

- a- Rifampicin
- b- Cimetidine
- c- Chloramphenicol
- d- Vit C
- e- Omeprazole

**21- All of the following for prophylaxis of asthma except**

- a- Ketotifen
- b- Nedocromil sodium
- c- Sodium cromoglycate
- d- Salbutamol
- e- None of the above

**22- All of the following is NSAH (non-sedating antihistaminic) except**

- a- Loratidine
- b- Cetrizine
- c- Astemizol
- d- Azatadine
- e- None of the above

**23- All of the following are controlled drugs except**

- a- Rivotril
- b- Epanutin
- c- Stesolid





- d- Diazepam
- e- None of the above

**24- All these drugs are antiviral except**

- a- Amantadine
- b- Zidovudine
- c- Acyclovir
- d- Alurin
- e- Gancyclovir

**25- Which of the following symptoms does not occur with morphine**

- a- Diarrhea
- b- Vomiting
- c- Constipation
- d- Respiratory depression
- e- Addiction

**26- Which one of the following is the drug of choice for myxedema (hypothyroidism)**

- a- Carbimazole
- b- tadenan
- c- throxine sodium
- d- propyl uracil
- e- potassium iodide

**27- Which of these drugs is not used for acute pain**

- a- Naproxine
- b- Colichicine
- c- Codeine
- d- Prednisolone
- e- Keorelac

**28- Benzyl peroxide is alcohol treatment for**

- a- Rheumatic pain
- b- Angina pectoris
- c- Acne vulgaris
- d- Dysmenorrhea
- e- Diabetes insipidus

**29- Vitamin A daily dose for therapy**

- a- 20 000 IU
- b- 100 000 - 200 000 IU

- c- 20 000 - 100 000 IU
- d- 15 000 IU
- e- 10 000 IU

**30- Vitamin A daily dose correction of deficiency**

- a- 15 000 IU
- b- 20 000 IU
- c- 50 000 IU
- d- 100 000 IU
- e- 500 000 IU

**31- The drug of choice of treatment of amoeba**

- a- Chloramphenicol
- b- Gentamycin
- c- Tetracycline
- d- Metronidazole
- e- Mebendazole

**32- To prevent more absorption of the toxic drug we use**

- a- Water
- b- Saline
- c- Sodium salt
- d- Potassium salt
- e- Activated charcoal

**33- Hepatitis vaccine dose**

- a- Once per year
- b- Twice per year
- c- Three per year
- d- Four time per year
- e- None of them

**34- Which one is OTC drug**

- a- Analgesics
- b- Warfarin
- c- Ciprofloxacin
- d- Insulin
- e- Glibinclamide

**35- Anticoagulant effect of warfarin is decreased by the use of the following except**

- a- Rifampicin
- b- Aspirin
- c- Vitamin K
- d- All of them



e- None of them

**36- One of the following is given once daily**

- a- Amorphous insulin
- b- Protamine Zinc insulin
- c- c- Regular insulin
- d- Both b & c
- e- All of the above

**37- The steady state concentration of the drug in the plasma is**

- a- Directly proportional to the rate of absorption
- b- Indirectly proportional to the rate of absorption
- c- Directly proportional to the rate of elimination
- d- Indirectly proportional to the rate of elimination
- e- Directly proportional to the rate of distribution

**38- All these are anticoagulant except**

- a- Warfarine
- b- Ancord
- c- Heparin
- d- Dalteparin
- e- Dipyridamole

**39- The following are antiplatelet except**

- a- Dipyridamole
- b- Ticlopidne
- c- Streptokinase
- d- d- Aspirin
- e- Clobidogrel

**40- Ferrogard is**

- a- Ferrous citrate
- b- Ferrous sulfate
- c- Ferrous gluconate
- d- Ferrous fumarate
- e- Ferric sulfate

**41- Procainamide interfere with sodium channel activity the same as**

- a- Quinidine
- b- Digoxine
- c- Verapamil
- d- Sotalol
- e- Amlodipine

**42- What is the function of vitaminK**

- a- Synthesis of iron
- b- Synthesis of coagulation factor by hepatic cell
- c- Synthesis of prostaglandin
- d- Synthesis of vitamin B12
- e- Synthesis of histamine

**43- Thiazide derivative cause all of the following except**

- a- Hyponatremia
- b- Hyperglycemia
- c- Hypokalemia
- d- Hyperuricemia
- e- Hyponatremia

**44- Treatment with anti arrhythmic drug depend on all of the following EXCEPT**

- a- Type of medication
- b- Patient sex
- c- Period of medication
- d- Diagnosis
- e- Pharmacokinetic

**45- Elimination of digoxine is mainly by**

- a- Kidney
- b- Liver
- c- Skin
- d- Both a & b
- e- All of the above

**46- Dobutamine is given I.V(not by mouth) because**

- a- Not stable in gastric PH
- b- Eliminated very quickly



- c- Causes nausea and vomiting if taken orally
- d- Needed large dose orally
- e- None of the above

**47- Amiloride treatment can cause**

- a- C.N.S disturbance
- b- Hyperkalemia
- c- Hypokalemia
- d- Both a & b
- e- None of the above

**48- Drug can cause problem if taken as an OTC**

- a- Warfarine
- b- Captopril
- c- Chlorothiazide
- d- Rifampicin
- e- Gemfibrozil

**49- Drug physical dependence**

- a- As same as drug abuse
- b- Less than drug abuse
- c- More than drug abuse
- d- a or b
- e- a or d

**50- Thiazide diuretics include**

- a- Chlorothiazide
- b- Hydrochlorothiazide
- c- Indepamide
- d- Both a & b
- e- All of the above

**51- QID**

- a- Three time daily
- b- Four time daily
- c- Twice daily
- d- Every 6 hour
- e- Every 8 hour

**52- Amphotricin**

- a- Antifungal that acts parenterally only
- b- Antifungal that acts orally only

- c- Antifungal that acts parenterally and oral
- d- Imidazole group antifungal
- e- All of the above

**53- Grisofulvin**

- a- Antifungal that acts parenterally only
- b- Antifungal that acts orally only
- c- Antifungal that acts parenterally and oral
- d- Imidazole group antifungal
- e- All of the above

**54- Miconazole**

- a- Antifungal that acts systemic only
- b- Antifungal that acts locally only
- c- Antifungal that acts local and systemic
- d- Imidazole group antifungal
- e- Both c & d

**55- Gemfibrozil used for treatment of**

- a- Hypolipidemia
- b- Hyperlipidemia
- c- Hypotension
- d- Hypertension
- e- None of the above

**56- All are antimetabolite except**

- a- Methotrexate
- b- Flurouracil
- c- Cytrabine
- d- Azathiopine
- e- Cyclophosphamide

**57- Cefaclor**

- a- 1st generation cephalosporin
- b- 2nd generation cephalosporin
- c- 3rd generation cephalosporin
- d- 4th generation cephalosporin
- e- 5th generation cephalosporin



**58- Which aminoglycoside antibiotic can be taken orally**

- a- Gentamycin
- b- Neomycin
- c- Amikacin
- d- Tobramycin
- e- Kanamycin

**59- Tecloplanin antibiotic effect on gram positive bacteria similar to**

- a- Vancomycin
- b- Neomycin
- c- Amikacin
- d- Tobramycin
- e- Kanamycin

**60- Which of the following is not from tetracycline group**

- a- Minocycline
- b- Doxycycline
- c- Demeclocycline
- d- Clindamycin
- e- None of them

**61- Which of the following is not calcium channel blocker**

- a. Verapamil
- b. Dilitiazem
- c. Amlodipine
- d. Cinnarizine
- e. Nifedipine

**62- Mesalazine( ascal ) is a treatment and maintenance of**

- a- Ulcerative colitis
- b- Bronchial asthma
- c- Primary dysmenorrheal
- d- Secondary epilepsy
- e- Diabetes mellitus

**63- Lipid soluble vitamin**

- a- Vitamin A,D,E,C
- b- Vitamin A,D,E,K
- c- Vitamin A,E,K,C

d- Vitamin A,D,C,B

e- Vitamin A,D,K,B

**64- Imipenem ( carbepenem )**

- a- Beta lactam antibiotic
- b- Cephalosporin
- c- Quinolone
- d- Macrolides
- e- aminoglycoside

**65- All these medication used in T.B. except**

- a- I.N.H
- b- Rifampin
- c- Cycloserine
- d- Cyclosporine
- e- None of the above

**66- All these drugs are anticholenergic except**

- a- Ipratropium bromide
- b- Atropine sulphate
- c- Benzotropine mesylate
- d- Hyoscine N butyl bromide
- e- Dobutamine

**67- All these drugs are anti bacterial except**

- a- Zalacitabine
- b- Cefprozil
- c- Lomefloxacin
- d- Cefpodoxime
- e- Clarithromycin

**68- There is one drug used for HIV**

- a- Zalacitabine
- b- Finasteride
- c- Cefaprozil
- d- Enoxacin
- e- Ampicillin

**69- Suprax® is**

- a- Cefixime
- b- Itraconazole
- c- Fluconazole



- d- Cefuroxime
- e- Sulphamethoxazole

**70- Which one is sporanox®**

- a- Cefixime
- b- Itraconazole
- c- Fluconazole
- d- Cefuroxime
- e- Sulphamethoxazole

**71- All these can be used in leprosy except**

- a- Dapson
- b- Rifampicin
- c- Clofazimine
- d- d- I.N.H
- e- None of the above

**72- Timolol**

- a- Non selective for glaucoma
- b- Selective antihypertensive
- c- None selective antihypertensive
- d- Selective for asthma
- e- Selective for glaucoma

**73- Acebutalol**

- a- Non selective for glaucoma
- b- Selective antihypertensive
- c- None Selective antihypertensive
- d- Selective for asthma
- e- Selective for glaucoma

**74- Labetalol**

- a- Non selective for glaucoma
- b- Selective antihypertensive
- c- None Selective antihypertensive
- d- Selective for asthma
- e- Selective for glaucoma

**75- Betaxolol**

- a- Non selective for glaucoma
- b- Selective antihypertensive
- c- None Selective

antihypertensive

- d- Selective for asthma
- e- Selective for glaucoma

**76- Which one is not aminoglycoside antibiotic**

- a- Netilmycin
- b- Lyme cyclin
- c- Kanamycin
- d- Tobramycin
- e- Gentamycin

**77- Betahistine HCL**

- a- Antihistaminic
- b- Minneare disease
- c- Analgesic
- d- Both a & b
- e- All of the above

**78- Which one is not 5HT-3 antagonist**

- a- Tropisetron
- b- Ondasetron
- c- Domperidone
- d- Granisetron
- e- None of the above

**79- Which is not oral anticoagulant**

- a- Warfarin
- b- Enoeparine
- c- Phenidione
- d- Nicoumalone
- e- None of them

**80- Which is correct about diazepam**

- a- Can cause muscle spasm
- b- Is taken I.M only
- c- Derivative form morphine
- d- Not used for long time
- e- Sedative and hypnotic

**81- Maximum dose of paracetamol is**

- a- 7.5 mg in 4 hour
- b- 7.5 mg in 8 hour





- c- 7.5 mg in 24 hour
- d- 4 mg in 24 hour
- e- 4 mg in 12 hour

**82- The duration of treatment of T.B by CTX is**

- a- One day
- b- One week
- c- One month
- d- Six months
- e- None of the above

**83- Metoclopramide is dopamine antagonist**

- a- Act centrally by blocking chemoreceptor trigger zone (C.T.Z)
- b- Act peripherally
- c- Has antiemetic effect
- d- Both a & b
- e- All of the above

**84- Which of the following is contraindicated in pregnancy**

- a- Sucralfate
- b- Ethambutol
- c- Chlorpheniramine
- d- Ciprofloxacin
- e- Amoxicillin

**85- Bioavailability of the drug is**

- a- Rate of absorption
- b- Extent of absorption
- c- Rate & Extent of absorption
- d- Rate & extent of distribution
- e- None of the above

**86- Example of drug induced hepatotoxicity**

- a- Paracetamol
- b- Ketoconazole
- c- Rifampicin
- d- Quinidine
- e- All of them

**87- Terbinafine is used topical for**

- a- Eczema
- b- Fungal infection

- c- Candida
- d- All of them
- e- None them

**88- Which of the following is not contraindicated in pregnancy**

- a- Enalapril
- b- Captopril
- c- Propranolol
- d- Nitroprusside
- e- Methyl dopa

**89- Pneumocystis pneumonia (P.C.P)**

- a- Virus
- b- Bacteria
- c- Parasite
- d- Mycobacteria
- e- Helminthes

**90- Which one of these is not antibiotic**

- a- Erythromycin
- b- Cefprozil
- c- Sulphamefinide
- d- Levofloxacin
- e- Finasteride

**91- Which of the following is used in Benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH)**

- a- Cefprozil
- b- Sulphamefinide
- c- Levofloxacin
- d- Finasteride
- e- Mivacurim

**92- All of these are broad spectrum cephalosporin except**

- a- Cefipime
- b- Cefopodoxime
- c- Ceftriaxone
- d- Cefotaxime
- e- None of them

**93- Which one of these is not mucolytic**



- a- Bromhexine
- b- Carbocystiene
- c- Ambroxol
- d- Guiaphensin
- e- Dextromethorphan

**94- Which one is antiplatelet**

- a- Ticlopidine
- b- Desfluran
- c- Warfarin
- d- Heparin
- e- Urokinase

**95- All of these are anti-neoplastics except**

- a- Tenoposide
- b- Pentostatin
- c- Amlodipine
- d- Aldesleukin
- e- None of the above

**96- Potassium supplement therapy must not be given with**

- a- Triametrene
- b- Aspirin
- c- Paracetamol
- d- Piroxicam
- e- Fuoresimide

**97- Misoprostol (cytotic) inhibit gastric acidity by**

- a- Proton pump Inhibitor
- b- H2 blocker
- c- Protect mucosa
- d- Both a & b
- e- All of the above

**98- Drugs induce nephrotoxicity**

- a- Aminglycoside
- b- Sulphonamide
- c- Penicillin
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**99- Anti dote of heparin**

- a- Protamine sulfate
- b- Acetyl cystine

- c- Vitamin K
- d- Naloxone
- e- Desferroxamine

**100- Antidote of paracetamol**

- a- Protamine sulfate
- b- Acetyl cystine
- c- Vitamin K
- d- Naloxone
- e- Desferroxamine

**Exam Model 2****1- Poor patient compliance means**

- a- Patient not take medication neither in proper time nor proper dose
- b- Patient take medication not under physician advice
- c- The rate of absorption is higher than that of elimination
- d- Both a & b
- e- All of the above

**2- Fluoxetine is**

- a- SSRI
- b- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
- c- Antidepressant
- d- Both a & b
- e- All of the above

**3- Omeprazole**

- a- Act as proton pump inhibitor
- b- Block hydrogen receptor
- c- Block the hydrogen potassium ATP enzyme system
- d- Both a & b
- e- Both a & c

**4- Examples of drug drug interaction**

- a- Warfarin and aspirin



- b- Insulin and INH  
c- Captopril and potassium sparing diuretic  
d- Spironolactone and digoxine  
e- All of the above
- 5- Generic name of vitamine B1 is**  
a- Thiamine  
b- Riboflavin  
c- c- Niacin  
d- Pyridoxine  
e- Cyanocobolamin
- 6- Generic name of vitamine B2 is**  
a- Thiamine  
b- Riboflavin  
c- Niacin  
d- Pyridoxine  
e- Cyanocobolamin
- 7- Generic name of vitamine B6 is**  
a- Thiamine  
b- Riboflavin  
c- Niacin  
d- Pyridoxine  
e- Cyanocobolamin
- 8- Generic name of vitamineB12 is**  
a- Thiamine  
b- Riboflavin  
c- c- Niacin  
d- Pyridoxine  
e- Cyanocobolamin
- 9- All of these are calamine lactate B.P component except**  
a- Zinc oxide  
b- Calamine  
c- Sodium sulphate  
d- d- Sodium citrate  
e- Bentonite
- 10- M.M.R vaccine is**  
a- Mennengoccal polysaccharide –mumps – rubella  
b- Measles –mumps –rabies  
c- Mennengoccal polysaccharide –Measles – rubella  
d- Measles –mumps –rubella  
e- Mennengoccal polysaccharide –mumps – rabies
- 11- The instruction for patient taking METAMUCIL or any other bulk forming laxative ( e.g methyl cellulose to**  
a- Adequate fluid intake should be maintained to avoid intestinal obstruction  
b- Administration of charcoal  
c- Antagonize by diuretic  
d- Both a & b  
e- All of the above
- 12- Cytotic is used for**  
a- Gastric ad duodenal ulcer  
b- Contraindicated in pregnancy  
c- Upper respiratory tract infection  
d- Both a & b  
e- All of the above
- 13- The following is ( are ) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor**  
a- Simvastatin  
b- Fluvastatin  
c- Atorvastatin  
d- Pravastatin  
e- All of the above
- 14- Source of human insulin**  
a- Streptococcus pneumonia  
b- Influenza A  
c- E. coli by recombinant DNA technology  
d- Both a & b  
e- Both b & c



**15- Zantac contain**

- a- Clavulanate penicillin
- b- Cefuroxime
- c- Cefaclor
- d- Streptomycin
- e- Chloramphenicol

**16- Thiabendazole is**

- a- Thiazide diuretic
- b- Loop diuretic
- c- Potassium sparing diuretic
- d- All of them
- e- None of them

**17- Oral rehydration solution contain**

- a- Sodium chloride + potassium chloride + sodium citrate
- b- Sodium chloride + potassium chloride + glucose
- c- Sodium chloride + potassium citrate + sodium citrate
- d- NaCl + K citrate + Na citrate + glucose
- e- NaCl + K chloride + NaHCO<sub>3</sub> + citric acid

**18- Gemfibrozil**

- a- Increase HDL and triglyceride
- b- Increase HDL and decrease triglyceride
- c- Increase HDL and LDL
- d- Increase LDL and triglyceride
- e- Increase HDL , LDL and triglyceride

**19- Nitroprusside sodium is**

- a- Potent vasodilator
- b- Potent diuretic
- c- Potent vasoconstrictor
- d- Anti arrhythmic agent
- e- Anti malaria

**20- Drugs needs monitoring their****serum level**

- a- Amikacin
- b- Theophyllin
- c- Warfarin
- d- Digoxin
- e- All of the above

**21- One of the following is true for flucloxacillin**

- a- It is inactivated by penicillinase enzyme
- b- It is taken by oral route only
- c- It is stable in basic media
- d- It is better absorbed than cloxacillin
- e- It is belong cephalosporin group

**22- Praziquantel used for bilharziasis**

- a- Causes loss of intracellular calcium of worms
- b- Used for malaria
- c- Has trade name Biltricide
- d- Both a & b
- e- Both a & c

**23- Nitrofuranton is indicated for**

- a- U.R.T
- b- b- U.T.I
- c- Viral infection
- d- GIT infection
- e- Parasitic infection

**24- Vitamin K**

- a- Increase formation of clotting factor
- b- Increase conversion of vitamin K to its active form
- c- decrease conversion of vitamin K to its active form
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**25- Quinidine sulfate is**

- a- Antiarrhythmic



- b- Anti malarial
- c- Anti hypertensive
- d- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

- a- Single Dose
- b- Two Dose
- c- Three Dose
- d- Four Dose
- e- Five Dose

### 26- ACE mechanisms

- a- Converting angiotensin II to vasoconstrictor angiotensin I
- b- Converting angiotensin I to vasoconstrictor angiotensin II
- c- Converting angiotensin I to vasodilator angiotensin II
- d- Converting angiotensin II to vasodilator angiotensin I
- e- None of the above

### 27- All are side effects of thiazide except

- a- Hypernatremia
- b- Hyperglycemia
- c- Hypokalemia
- d- Hyperuricemia
- e- Hypercalcemia

### 28- Ipeca is emetic agent which induce emesis through

- a- Stimulation of stomach
- b- Stimulation of the CTZ in C.N.S
- c- Suppression of the CTZ in C.N.S
- d- Both a & b
- e- Both a & c

### 29- Theophylline is

- a- Bronchodilator
- b- B2 agonist
- c- Cause bradycardia
- d- B1 antagonist
- e- All of the above

### 30- Schedule for immunization for HBV is

### 31- Itraconazole is

- a- Anti amebiasis
- b- Anti fungal
- c- Imidazole group
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

### 32- Anaphylactic reaction is treated by

- a- Epinephrine
- b- Human albumin
- c- Cimetidine
- d- Hydrocortisone
- e- atenolol

### 33- Emesis is not indicated for the following EXCEPT

- a- Paracetamol poisoning
- b- Seizers
- c- CNS depression
- d- Caustic substance ingestion
- e- Unconsciousness patient

### 34- All of the following is anion except

- a- Phosphate
- b- Acetate
- c- Sodium
- d- Chloride
- e- Flour

### 35- Astemizole

- a- Long acting anti histaminic
- b- b- short acting anti histaminic
- c- is similar to chloropheneramine maleate
- d- sedating antihistaminic
- e- none of the above

### 36- Triazole



- a- Antifungal
- b- Trade name of clotrimazole
- c- Trade name of amphotricin B
- d- Its nystatin
- e- Antibacterial

**37- Minoxidil is monitored by the following parameters except**

- a- Urine flow
- b- Blood pressure
- c- Pulse rate
- d- Body weight
- e- None of the above

**38- Aspirin is recommended with**

- a- Anticoagulant therapy
- b- Chicken box
- c- Influenza symptoms
- d- Dysmenorrheal
- e- Hypertension

**39- Which of the following is not true about tetracycline**

- a- Broad spectrum bacteriostatic
- b- Broad spectrum bacteriocidal
- c- Inhibit protein synthesis at 30 S ribosomal subunit
- d- d- Used for acne
- e- interfere with Cause calcium deposition in bone and teeth

**40- Indication of allopurinol**

- a- Prophylaxis of gout
- b- Treatment of uric acid and Ca oxalate renal stone
- c- Trade name is zyloric
- d- Both a & c
- e- All of the above

**41- Example of non sedating antihistaminic**

- a- Loratadine
- b- Astemazole
- c- Ceterizine
- d- Terfenadrine

- e- All of the above

**42- Famotidne is H2 receptor antagonist**

- a- Used in treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcer
- b- Used for hepatitis
- c- Used in influenza
- d- d- All of them
- e- None of them

**43- The action of captopril**

- a- Inhibit conversion of angiotensin I to II
- b- b- Effective hypotensive drug
- c- Used in patient suffer from heart failure
- d- d- Maximum dose is 150 mg/day
- e- All of the above

**44- Type II diabetes is characterized by**

- a- Lack response to insulin
- b- Lack of response to sulphonyl urea
- c- Response to diet therapy alone
- d- Slowly increase of sulphonyl urea requirement
- e- No increase of sulphonyl urea requirement

**45- Side effect of aminoglycoside**

- a- Ototoxicity
- b- Nephrotoxicity
- c- Hepatotoxicity
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**46- The following is / are quinolone**

- a- Ciprofloxacin
- b- Nor floxacin
- c- Streptomycin
- d- Penicillin



e- Both a and b are correct

**47- Drug consider potassium sparing diuretic**

- a- Triametrine
- b- Amiloride
- c- Spironolactone
- d- Both a and c
- e- All of the above

**48- Acetazolamide**

- a- Use in treatment of glaucoma
- b- Inhibit carbonic anhydrase enzyme
- c- Reduce intra ocular pressure
- d- It is diuretic
- e- All of the above

**49- Which one induces metabolism of other medication**

- a- Vitamin C
- b- Cimitidine
- c- Metronidazole
- d- Rifampicin
- e- All of them

**50- All of these you can dispense to patient without prescription except**

- a- Aspirin
- b- Tegretol
- c- Malox
- d- Bisacodyl
- e- Vitamin C

**51- Acetohexamide is**

- a- Anti malarial
- b- Anti coagulant
- c- Antidepressant
- d- Hypoglycemic agent
- e- Hypotensive agent

**52- Trade name of pindolol**

- a- a-Visken®
- b- Losec®
- c- Lioresal®
- d- Inderal®
- e- None of them

**53- Trade name of baclofen**

- a- Advil®
- b- osec®
- c- Lioresal®
- d- Inderal®
- e- None of them

**54- Trade name of omeprazole**

- a- Viskan®
- b- Losec®
- c- Lioresal®
- d- Inderal®
- e- None of them

**55- What is the meaning of P.O.M**

- a- Prescription only medicine
- b- Electrocardiogram
- c- Twice daily
- d- Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase
- e- Four time daily

**56- What is the meaning of BID**

- a- Prescription only medicine
- b- Electrocardiogram
- c- Twice daily
- d- Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase
- e- Four time daily

**57- What is the meaning of ECG**

- a- Prescription only medicine
- b- Electrocardiogram
- c- Twice daily
- d- Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase
- e- Four time daily

**58- What is the meaning of G6PD**

- a- Prescription only medicine
- b- Electrocardiogram
- c- Twice daily
- d- Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase
- e- Four time daily

**59- Which one of these is pro**

**drug**

- a- Ampicillin
- b- Erythromycin
- c- Pivampicillin
- d- Tetracycline
- e- All of the above

**60- 500 ml of normal saline 0.9 % contain.....gm NaCl**

- a- 4.5 gm
- b- 0.45 gm
- c- 2.25 gm
- d- 0.225 gm
- e- 45 gm

**61- ACE inhibitors are**

- a- Captopril
- b- Enalapril
- c- Fosinopril
- d- Lisinopril
- e- All of the above

**62- Levodopa is**

- a- Antiplatelet
- b- Antibiotic
- c- Anticombed with Carbidopa
- d- combined with Benzerzide
- e- treatment of parkinsonism
- f- both a and c
- g- all of the above

**63- Specific serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) are used as**

- a- Anti histaminic
- b- Antidepressant
- c- antihypertensive
- d- Antiemetic
- e- Hypoglycemic agent

**64- Which of the following has no vasodilating effect**

- a- Enalapril
- b- Methyl dopa
- c- Hydralazine

- d- Prazosin
- e- Verapamil

**65- Drug contraindicated in pregnancy**

- a- NSAIDs
- b- Antiepileptic
- c- Cotrimoxazole
- d- Mesoprostol
- e- All of them

**66- The following is used in T.B. treatment**

- a. INH
- b. Ethambutol
- c. Rifampicin
- d. Pyrazinamide
- e. All of the above

**67- Calcipotriol is indicated for**

- a- Calcium supplement
- b- Hypertension
- c- Psoriasis
- d- Acne
- e- Hyperthyroidism

**68- Maximum dose of captopril is**

- a- 150 mg / day
- b- 250 mg / day
- c- 350 mg / day
- d- 150 mg / 12 hour
- e- 250 –350 / 12 hour

**69- Amantadine is used for the following except**

- a- Antiviral
- b- Influenza A
- c- Antiparkinsonism
- d- Influenza B
- e- None of them

**70- All are viral infection except**

- a- Hepatitis B
- b- Influenza
- c- Herpes zoster
- d- Rickettsia
- e- Varicella





**71- At cardiac shock (arrest) the drug of choice is**

- a- Epinephrine
- b- Propranolol
- c- Hydrocortisone
- d- Saline solution
- e- Ringer solution

**72- Example of cardioselective B blocker**

- a- Atenolol
- b- Bisoprolol
- c- Esmolol
- d- Metoprolol
- e- All of the above

**73- Drug to pass B.B.B**

- a- Unionized & lipophilic
- b- Ionized & hydrophilic
- c- Unionized & hydrophilic
- d- Ionized & lipophilic
- e- Any of them

**74- All of the following are anti parkinsonism metabolite (cytotoxic) except**

- a- Amantadine
- b- Levodopa
- c- Selegiline
- d- Bromocriptine
- e- Apomorphine

**75- All of the following are anti metabolite (cytotoxic) except**

- a- Cyclophosphamide
- b- Methotrexate
- c- Cytrabine
- d- Flurouracil
- e- Mercaptopurine

**76- All of the following are anti cholinergic except**

- a- Atropine sulphate
- b- Hydroatropine
- c- Ipratropium bromide
- d- Butropium bromide

e- None of the above

**77- All those are corticosteroid except**

- a- Prednisolon
- b- Ondasetron
- c- Triamicrolon
- d- Beclomethasone
- e- Dexamethasone

**78- Upper respiratory tract infections are treated sometimes with antibiotic. the recommended micro-organisms for which you suggest an antibiotics are**

- a- Gram positive bacteria
- b- Gram negative bacteria
- c- Mixed bacteria
- d- d- Any of the above
- e- None of the above

**79- Ipecac induce vomiting through**

- a- Stimulation of stomach
- b- Stimulation of chemo trigger zone
- c- Inhibition of chemo trigger zone
- d- Both a and b
- e- Both a and c

**80- All of the following are used for T.B. except**

- a- INH
- b- Cycloserine
- c- Rifampicin
- d- Ethambutol
- e- Cyclosporine

**81- When newly married don't want children, the contraception should be arranged as follow**

- a- Send the wife to the family doctor
- b- Avoid obstruction during fertility period



- c- Use the calendar
- d- Any of them
- e- None of them

**82- Type I diabetes advised to use**

- a- insulin
- b- glibenclamide
- c- metformine
- d- both a and b
- e- all of the above

**83- Type II diabetes advised to use**

- a- diet regimen only
- b- sulphonyl urea
- c- insulin
- d- both a and b
- e- all of them

**84- Side effect of insulin are**

- a- local reaction
- b- hypersensitivity
- c- Fat atrophy at site of injection
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**85- One of the following is main side effect of insulin**

- a- fluid retention
- b- hypoglycemia
- c- hyperglycemia
- d- all of the above
- e- none of the above

**86- The only amino glycoside antibiotic can be taken orally**

- a- neomycin sulphate
- b- streptomycin
- c- paromomycin
- d- both a and b
- e- all of the above

**87- Chloramphenicol liver inhibitory effect include**

- a- increasment of metabolism and response
- b- reduction of metabolism and

response

- c- increasment of metabolism and reduction of response
- d- reduction of metabolism and increasment of response
- e- None of the above

**88- OTC include**

- a- Simple analgesic
- b- Thyroxine
- c- Theophylline
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**89- Enteric coated tablet**

- a- Pass the stomach and release in the intestine
- b- Pass the stomach and intestine
- c- release in the stomach
- d- Release in fundus of the stomach
- e- None of the above

**90- All of these are true for levodopa except**

- a- Precursor of dopa
- b- Don't pass the B.B.B barrier
- c- Effective in parkinsonism
- d- Stimulate dopamine release
- e- Combined with carbidopa

**91- Pentobarbital differ from Phenobarbital in**

- a- Longer duration
- b- Faster in action
- c- Slower in action
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**92- Morphine is similar to morpine in**

- a- Addiction
- b- Miosis
- c- Analgesic
- d- Constipation



- e- All of the above
- 93- The concentration of the drug on the expiry date should be**
- Not less than 100 %
  - Not less than 90%
  - 90 –110 %
  - Less than 80 %
  - None of the above
- 94- If prescription contains inderal® and the patient is wheezing**
- Give the medicine
  - Ask him if he asthmatic
  - Ask if he is hypertensive
  - Call the doctor
  - None of the above
- 95- Theophylline is**
- Bronchodilator
  - Anti cholinergic
  - B2 agonist
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
- 96- Theophylline dose in children**
- Increase the metabolism and dose
  - Decrease the metabolism and dose
  - Increase the metabolism and reduction dose
  - Reduction the metabolism and increment dose
  - None of the above
- 97- Biotransformation process is**
- Transformation drug from more lipid soluble to less lipid soluble
  - Transformation drug from less lipid soluble to more lipid soluble
  - Transformation drug from less lipid soluble to least lipid soluble
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
- 98- Pharmacokinetics is**
- Effect of body on drug
  - Effect of drug on the body
  - Drug response when react to the receptor to give effect
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
- 99- Surfactant not used orally**
- Tween
  - Span
  - Na lauryl sulphate
  - Both a and b
  - Both b and c
- 100-Zidovudine is used for**
- AIDS
  - P.U
  - HIV
  - Both a & c
  - All of the above

### Exam Model 3

#### **1- The following are quinolone antibiotic EXCEPT**

- Ciprofloxacin
- b-Azithromycin
- Nalidixic acid
- d- Enoxacin
- Norfloxacin

#### **2- Praziquantel is**

- Antihistaminic
- Bronchodilator
- Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
- Antibiotic
- None of the above

#### **3- Which of the following diuretic**





may cause hyperkalemia

- a- Furosemide
- b- Chlorothalidone
- c- Amiloride
- d- Bumetanide
- e- Acetazolamide

**4- One of these drugs is potentially harmful when taken with OTC drugs without medical consultation**

- a- Captopril
- b- gemfibrozil
- c- paracetamol
- d- warfarin
- e- amiloride

**5- There is contraindication in taking potassium containing preparation with these cases EXCEPT**

- a- Renal disease
- b- Using ACE inhibitor
- c- Hypertension
- d- Using potassium diuretic
- e- Muscle spasm

**6- For metabolic acidosis one of these is given**

- a- Sodium chloride
- b- Sodium bicarbonate
- c- Calcium carbonate
- d- Potassium bicarbonate
- e- Magnesium sulphate

**7- The dose of paracetamol for 3-month children to one year old child is**

- a- 120 –250 mg / 4-6 hours daily
- b- 250 –500 mg / 4-6 hours daily
- c- 60 –120 mg / 4-6 hours daily
- d- 20 –60 mg / 4-6 hours daily
- e- 500 –1000 mg / 4-6 hours

daily

**8- Concerning levodopa all of the following statements are correct EXCEPT**

- a- Is a precursor of dopamine
- b- Does not cross the blood brain barrier
- c- Causes increase dopamine output in parkinsonian brain
- d- Is only effective in the presence of dopamine producing neuron
- e- It combined with carbidopa

**9- Claims for new drugs for hypertension concentrate on**

- a- Ability to lower blood pressure within shorter time
- b- Ability to lower high readings of blood pressure
- c- Ability to cause less rebound hypertension
- d- Ability to control blood pressure around the clock
- e- none of the above

**10- All of these are fibrinolytic drugs EXCEPT**

- a- Dipyridamole
- b- Streptokinase
- c- Urokinase
- d- Anistreplase
- e- Alteplase

**11- Which of the following statements concerning thyroid hormone is correct**

- a- vital for normal growth and development
- b- vital for normal body temperature
- c- play an important role in energy metabolism
- d- both a and b



e- all of the above

**12- All of these statements are true for amantadine EXCEPT**

- a- trade name is symmetrical
- b- used in parkinsonism
- c- antiviral
- d- used in prophylaxis of influenza A virus
- e- used in prophylaxis of influenza B virus

**13- Which one of the following is NOT corticosteroid**

- a- triaminiolone
- b- ondasetron
- c- budesonide
- d- beclomethasone
- e- betamethasone

**14- The following are adverse effect of insulin EXCEPT**

- a- hypoglycemia
- b- fluid retention
- c- hyperglycemia
- d- fat atrophy
- e- visual disturbance

**15- The safest drug for an elderly patient who suffering from osteoarthritis and peptic ulcer disease (PUD)**

- a- aspirin as it the most established drug for this condition
- b- paracetamol in dose of 1 × 500 mg tablet PRN
- c- one of the newest agent of the NSAIDs as they are more potent
- d- paracetamol in dose of 2 × 500 mg tablet on regular basis
- e- indomethacin suppository to avoid gastric route

**16- Itraconazole is**

- a- anti amebiasis
- b- anti fungal
- c- from imidazole group
- d- anti malarial
- e- all of the above

**17- Ondasetron HCL is used for**

- a- hypertension
- b- prophylaxis of migraine headache
- c- angina pectoris
- d- emesis
- e- constipation

**18- Malignant hypothermia ( a rare inherited muscle disorder ) a typical complication of**

- a- antihypertensive therapy
- b- frequent blood transfusion
- c- oral contraceptive use
- d- general anesthesia
- e- vaccination

**19- When dispensing drug that cause allergic reaction such as penicillin and sulfonamide the pharmacist should**

- a- ask patient to avoid taking drug with food
- b- ask patient to avoid taking drug with milk
- c- ask patient if he allergic to drug
- d- ask patient to avoid certain dosage form of the drug
- e- none of the above

**20- The best advice for the parent of a feverish child (41°C) is to suggest**

- a- take him to the hospital which is 30 minute drive , immediately
- b- wait for 2 hour and if temperature does not come



- down go to the hospital
- c- to give 1 gm paracetamole immediately
- d- to sponge him with tipped water and take him to the hospital
- e- to take Augmentin 500 mg + 500 mg paracetamole

**21- All of these drugs can be used as prophylactic in asthma EXCEPT**

- a- ketotifen
- b- nedocromil sodium
- c- sodium cromoglycate
- d- Salbutamol
- e- None of the above

**22- All of these drugs are non sedating anti histaminic EXCEPT**

- a- astemazole
- b- cetirizine
- c- terfenadine
- d- loratadine
- e- azatadine maleate

**23- Indication for therapeutics of B-blockers includes**

- a- essential hypertension
- b- thyrotoxicosis
- c- angina pectoris
- d- both a and b
- e- all of the above

**24- All of these drugs are controlled drugs EXCEPT**

- a- epanutin
- b- rivotril
- c- stesolid
- d- diazepam
- e- none of them

**25- Clonidine**

- a- is classified as  $\alpha$  2 adrenergic stimul

- b- lower blood pressure by combination of bradycardia and reduced cardiac output
- c- may cause rebound hypertension when suddenly withdrawn
- d- both a & b
- e- all of the above

**26- in patient who is asking for a decongestant (who is a truck driver) the best choice will be**

- a- astemazole
- b- cetirizine
- c- terfenadine
- d- loratadine
- e- all of the above

**27- Fundamental control effects of morphine include**

- a. analgesia
- b. changes in mood
- c. mydriasis
- d. both a and b
- e. all of the above

**28- Atropine routinely employed during general anesthesia in order to**

- a- sedate the patient prior to induction of anesthesia
- b- reduces salivary and respiratory tract secretion
- c- induces muscular relaxation through cholinergic receptor blockade
- d- both a and b
- e- all of the above

**29- A father came to see you and told you that a child (who is 5 Kg ) swallowed 10 tablet of aspirin for children and asking for an antidote**

- a- you will suggest him to go to



- hospital immediately
- b- you will give him antiemetic
  - c- you will ask him to see the child
  - d- you will suggest to him to ignore the incident
  - e- you will give him antidote
- 30- Which one of these drugs is not used for epilepsy**
- a- clonazepam
  - b- primidone
  - c- phenytoin
  - d- imipenem
  - e- valproic acid
- 31- Which one of these drugs is not used for acute pain**
- a- naproxen
  - b- codeine
  - c- colchicine
  - d- prednisolone
  - e- indomethacin
- 32- Digoxine serum concentration are monitored, since their elimination depend on**
- a. liver
  - b. kidney
  - c. skin
  - d. both a and b
  - e. all of the above
- 33- Which one of these drugs is NOT used for anxiety**
- a- lorazepam
  - b- alprazolam
  - c- propranolol
  - d- benzotropine
  - e- none of the above
- 34- Which one of these drugs is NOT macrolide antibiotic**
- a- Azithromycin
  - b- Clindamycin
  - c- Clarithromycin
  - d- Erythromycin
  - e- Telithromycin
- 35- The most common route of drug entry to the cell is**
- a- Uptake by special carriers
  - b- Diffusion through the lipid phase
  - c- Aqueous diffusion
  - d- Transport by amino acid carrier
  - e- Facilitated diffusion
- 36- A patient who presents a prescription for erythromycin 500 mg Q6H for 10 days and your pharmacy didn't have it, which of the following you suggest as the best alternative to his physician**
- a- Clarithromycin
  - b- Penicillin V
  - c- Gentamycin
  - d- Amoxicillin
  - e- Streptomycin
- 37- Which of these drugs is NOT cough suppressant**
- a- Dextromethorphan
  - b- Pholcodine
  - c- Morphine
  - d- Guaiphenesin
  - e- Codeine
- 38- In storage of medicinal product**
- a- Generally, a lower storage temperature decreases the rate of chemical and microbial degradation leading to increased shelf life
  - b- Reducing the temperature to below 0°C may not extend the shelf life of creams because it causes cracking



- in creams
- c- Reducing the temperature to below 0°C may not extend the shelf life of insulin because it causes aggregation of insulin
  - d- All of the above
  - e- None of the above

**39- A child who came with prescription for paracetamol (whose weight is 12 Kg) and dose (5 ml Q4H to Q6H PRN ) you are going to tell the doctor to tell him**

- a- The dose is too high as the daily dose is 5 mg / kg
- b- The dose is adequate but frequency should be Q6H only
- c- The dose is small and a dose of a 180 mg is required
- d- The dose is in adequate and no need to call the doctor
- e- The dose is adequate but frequency should be Q4H only

**40- Which of these drugs should be avoided during pregnancy**

- a- Misoprostol
- b- Methylcellulose
- c- Cinnarizine
- d- Hyoscine
- e- Paracetamol

**41- Which one of these drugs is NOT Beta agonist**

- a- salbutamol
- b- fenterol
- c- pindolol
- d- pirbuterol
- e- albuterol

**42- Protein binding of a drug can lead to**

- a- Delayed urinary excretion of drugs

- b- Enhanced urinary excretion of drugs
- c- Decreased biological half life of drugs
- d- Both a and c
- e- None of the above

**43- Nitrous oxide is widely used in anesthesia because it**

- a- Is non flammable and non explosive
- b- Provide rapid, smooth induction of anesthesia
- c- Is a potent muscle relaxant
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**44- Disulfiram (tetra ethyl thiuram sulfide)**

- a- Effective treatment of alcohol withdrawal syndrome
- b- Prevent oxidation to acetaldehyde to acetate
- c- Protect the liver against damage by alcohol
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**45- The duration of treatment of T.B is**

- a- 1 –2 weeks
- b- 1 –2 months
- c- 2 –3 months
- d- 6 –9 months
- e- 2 –4 years

**46- Which of these drugs is contraindicated during pregnancy**

- a- Sucralfate
- b- Chloropheniramine
- c- Ethambutol
- d- Folic acid
- e- Ciprofloxacin

**47- By definition first pass metabolism effect of drug is**





- a- Metabolism of drugs in gut wall during absorption
- b- Metabolism of drugs in the liver during the first liver passage
- c- Metabolism of drugs in gut wall and in the liver during the first liver passage
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**48- A patient presents to you prescription for KCL and enalapril, you are going to ask him**

- a- Which preparation of KCL want
- b- How much does he need of each medication
- c- Is he using another antihypertensive
- d- If he suffer from hypertension
- e- None of the above

**49- Hemisuccinate are used as prodrug for drugs to be given IV administration because**

- a- The prodrug is more water soluble than parent drug and therefore will not precipitate in veins
- b- The prodrug is less water soluble than parent drug and therefore will not precipitate in veins
- c- Use of prodrug can avoid high initial dose of parent drug since prodrug is changed to parent drug after administration
- d- Both a and b
- e- Both a and c

**50- What is the active ingredient of dolomol**

- a- Paracetamol which is an anti-inflammatory drug
- b- An analgesic but not paracetamol
- c- Paracetamol which is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory drug
- d- Paracetamol which has no an anti inflammatory but has an analgesic activity
- e- Antipyretic but not paracetamol

**51- All of these are side effect of chloramphenicol EXCEPT**

- a- Irreversible a plastic anemia
- b- Optic neuritis
- c- Iron deficiency anemia
- d- Peripheral neuritis
- e- Gray baby syndrome

**52- Vasopressin is used in the treatment of**

- a- Diabetes insipidus
- b- Type I Diabetes mellitus
- c- Type II Diabetes mellitus
- d- Peripheral neuritis
- e- Angina pectoris

**53- According to ministry of health (MOH) regulation narcotic prescription can be dispensed by the pharmacist when**

- a- Having a clear patient name and identification number written clearly on the prescription
- b- Having the prescriber name, identification number written clearly on the prescription
- c- The prescription can be filled maximum of 3 days after it has been written
- d- Both a and c
- e- All of the above



**54- In which of the following references you can find the answer if you asked by a patient to identify an orange tablet with a printed code of F12**

- a- Martindale
- b- b- PDR
- c- SNF
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**55- The concentration of NaCl in dextrose 5% normal saline (D5W/NS) is**

- a- 1.8 %
- b- 0.9 %
- c- 0.45 %
- d- 0.225 %
- e- 3.6 %

**56- What is the major complication of morphine over dose**

- a- AV block
- b- Respiratory depression
- c- Cardiac arrest
- d- Liver dysfunction
- e- Kidney dysfunction

**57- Which one of the following statements is INCORRECT**

- a- A syrup is an aqueous solution that has sweet taste
- b- Sustained release tablets should be crushed before dissolving when given to a patient with dysphagia
- c- Elixir is a solution that contain alcohol as a diluents
- d- Regular tablet is a solid dosage form
- e- Emulsion is a mixture of oil and water by the use of surfactant

**58- Intra osseous injection refers to injection into the**

- a- Bone marrow
- b- Superficial skin layer
- c- Muscle mass
- d- Pleural fluid
- e- Spinal cord

**59- The trade name of cotrimoxazole is**

- a- Bactrim®
- b- Ultracif®
- c- Comazole®
- d- Augmentin®
- e- Salinal®

**60- The recommended dose of paracetamol for 10 Kg child is**

- a- 50 mg every 6 hours
- b- 150 –300 mg four times daily
- c- 15 mls every 4 –6 hour
- d- 100 –150 mg every 4-6 hours
- e- 10 mg / 4 hour

**61- Which one of the following preparations can be used externally as otic waxes remover**

- a- Glycerine with 5 % sodium bicarbonate
- b- Dextrose with 5 % sodium bicarbonate
- c- Alcohol
- d- Normal saline
- e- Ringer solution with dextrose

**62- The PH of acidic preparation**

- a- 7
- b- More than 7
- c- Less than 7
- d- 5.5 –8.5
- e- 6 –8

**63- Eight fluid ounce**

- a- 240 ml
- b- 120 ml
- c- 60 ml
- d- 30 ml



e- 15 ml

**64- Which of the following drugs should not be mixed with normal saline for intravenous administration**

- a- Phenytoin
- b- Cefazolin
- c- Amphotricin B
- d- Insulin
- e- Zantac

**65- How many gram of magnesium oxide are required to make 300 ml of 15% (W/V) solution**

- a- 15
- b- 30
- c- 45
- d- 60
- e- 75

**66- How much sodium chloride is required to prepare 500 ml of 0.9% normal saline**

- a- 0.45 grams
- b- 4.5 milligrams
- c- 450 milligrams
- d- 4500 milligrams
- e- 4.5 grams

**67- If 30 grams of 0.1% hydrocortisone is mixed with 2.5% of hydrocortisone what is the percentage of hydrocortisone in the final mixture**

- a- 2.2 % W/W
- b- 1.85 % W/W
- c- 0.25 % W/W
- d- 1.75 % W/W
- e- 1.35 % W/W

**68- Quinolone is not recommended in children because**

- a- They are not very effective unlike the adult

b- They have serious side effect on the liver

c- They affect the joint causing cartilage erosion

d- They make the child hyperactive , irritable and may cause seizure

e- Cause discoloration of teeth

**69- The advice you will give to the patient when dispensing alendronate (fosamax®) to treat osteoporosis**

a- Drug must be taken first thing in the morning

b- Drug must be taken with a full glass of water at least 30 minutes before any food

a- Patient must not lie down for at least 30 minute after taking alendronate

b- Both b and c

c- All of the above

**70- All of these drugs are antifungal agents EXCEPT**

a- Nystatin

b- Itraconazole

c- Flucytosine

d- Mirtazapine

e- White field ointment

**71- QID mean**

a- Every day

b- Every other day

c- Four time a day

d- Every four day

e- Every 12 hour

**72- Which one of the following medications have been .....dueto incidence of rhabdomyolysis**

a- Cerivastatin

b- Sumatriptan

c- Pamidronate

d- Fusidic acid injection





e- Labetalol

**73- New guideline for asthma treatment is**

- a- To give inhaled steroids for short time because it may affect the growth
- b- To use short acting B2 agonist on regular basis
- c- To use long acting B2 agonist along with inhaled steroids for longtime
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**74- Which drug is consider cytochrome P-450 enzyme inhibitor**

- a- Clarithromycin
- b- Omeprazole
- c- Phenytoin
- d- Rifampicin
- e- Ciprofloxacin

**75- Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) for women recently**

- a- Show benefits in reducing the risk of cancer
- b- It significantly reduces the risk of heart disease
- c- Can be used for life as it showed protective effect without any side effect
- d- Show no benefit compared with placebo and it may increase risk of breast cancer
- e- It increase the risk of osteoporosis

**76- Pharmacodynamic is defined by**

- a- The study of biochemical and physiological effects of the drug
- b- Drug interaction, dosage

form, and side effect of the drug

- c- The study of time course of a drug and its metabolite in the body after administration
- d- Study of effect and adverse effect of the drug
- e- All of the above

**77- A father seeks for advice for his 2 month-old child complaining of runny nose and temperature 39°C. what is the best advice to him**

- a- Give him paracetamol and Actifed
- b- Watch the child for the next 48 hr
- c- Take the child to the emergency department
- d- Start him immediately on amoxil
- e- Combine paracetamol and amoxil

**78- The drug of choice of head lice is**

- a- Topical steroids
- b- Pyrethrins
- c- Anti histamines
- d- Antibiotic
- e- Anti fungal

**79- All of these drugs are considered calcium channel blocker EXCEPT**

- a- Felodipine
- b- Diltiazem
- c- Nifedipine
- d- Lamivudine
- e- Verapamil

**80- Norepinephrine stimulate B1 adrenergic receptor and alpha-adrenergic receptor causing**

- a- Increase contractility and



- heart rate
- b- Vasoconstriction and increase systemic blood pressure and coronary blood flow
  - c- Vasoconstriction of pulmonary alveoli
  - d- Both a and b
  - e- All of the above

**81- These drugs cannot dispense to patient without prescription EXCEPT**

- a- Bisacodyl®
- b- Tegretol®
- c- Pravastatin®
- d- Metformin®
- e- Xanax®

**82- The well-known complexion of reaction warfarin and certain drugs containing metal ions such as aluminium hydroxide leads to**

- a- Formation of complexes in the GIT tract that are poorly absorbed
- b- Formation of complexes in the GIT tract that are highly absorbed
- c- Formation of complexes in the GIT tract that cause irritation
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**83- A 55-year-old patient with a history of congestive heart failure (CHF) and diabetes mellitus (DM) who is not compliant with his 5 medication, the best advice way to discuss with him the following**

- a- Side effect of his medications in details
- b- Long term complication of CHF and DM if not properly

treated

- c- Drug interaction of digoxin
- d- The most important drug for his regimen
- e- Stop the medication

**84- Indications for therapeutic use of B- blockers includes**

- a- Essential hypertension
- b- angina pectoris
- c- glaucoma
- d- both a and b
- e- all of the above

**85- All these drugs are controlled drugs EXCEPT**

- a. Carbamazepine®
- b. Rivotril®
- c. Tylenol®
- d. Diazepam®
- e. Fosamax®

**86- The drug of choice for the treatment pseudomembraneous colitis**

- a- Metronidazole
- b- Clindamycin
- c- Ciprofloxacin
- d- Aspirin
- e- Vancomycin

**87- The insulin that cannot be given IV**

- a- NPH
- b- Regular
- c- Insulin lispro
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**88- During patient counseling on medication what are the things that make patient feel confident and comfortable about information you give**

- a- Hanging your certificates and awards on the wall or your desk



- b- Talking to patient according his/her level of education
- c- To assure patients compliancemajorside witheffectswith his patients
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of above

**89- Isoniazide is known to be a liver enzyme inhibitor, there for its co administration with a drug that is metabolized by liver would lead to**

- a. Increased rate of metabolism of that drug leading to decreased response to drug
- b. Increased rate of metabolism of that drug leading to increased response to drug
- c. Decreased rate of metabolism of that drug leading to decreased response to drug
- d. Decreased rate of metabolism of that drug leading to increased response to drug
- e. All of the above

**90- Nitroglycerin skin patches (nitroderm -5) mean**

- a- It contains 5 mg only
- b- It contains 5 mg / hour
- c- It delivers 5 mg / 24 hour
- d- It deliver 5mg per 12 hour
- e- All of the above

**91- Drug -drug interaction may take place by the following mechanism(s)**

- a- Enzyme induction
- b- Formation of unabsorbed complex
- c- Enzyme inhibition
- d- Plasma protein displacement
- e- All of the above

**92- The most common side effect for oral hypoglycemic drugs is**

- a. Thyroid gland suppression
- b. GIT upset
- c. Allergic reaction
- d. Hypoglycemia
- e. all of the above

**93- Which one of the following drugs is contraindicated in a patient with G6PD deficiency**

- a- Acetaminophen
- b- Penicillin
- c- Co trimoxazole
- d- Dexamethasone
- e- Insulin

**94- Epileptic patient complaining of mild skin rash and he is taking lamotrigine and sodium valproate, he asked you what he should do? Your advice is**

- a- Seek medical advice immediately because it might get worse
- b- Start another antiepileptic drug and stop these two
- c- This is a common side effect of valproate and do not do anything
- d- Give hydrocortisone cream 1% to be applied on the affected area
- e- Reduce the dose immediately

**95- What is the salt form of ferrous-in-sol**

- a- Ferrous fumarate
- b- Ferrous gluconate
- c- Ferrous sulfate
- d- Ferrous succinate
- e- Ferric sulfate

**96- Patient is taking warfarin, which one of these drugs may increase warfarin effect**



- a- Carbamazepine
- b- Vitamin K
- c- Amiodaron
- d- Oral contraceptive
- e- Rifampicin

**97- Viagra® has fatal drug interaction with**

- a- Carbamazepin
- b- Nitroglycerine
- c- Ketamine
- d- Zithromax
- e- atenolol

**98- The following drugs may cause discoloration of the feces EXCEPT**

- a- Phenytoin
- b- Iron salt
- c- Rifampicin
- d- Warfarin
- e- None of the above

**99- The maximum recommended dose of diclofenac (voltaren®) for adult is**

- a- 50 mg
- b- 75 mg
- c- 100 mg
- d- 150 mg
- e- None of the above

**100- Cephalexine is**

- a- First generation cephalosporin which coves G+ organism
- b- One of the quinolones
- c- Second generation cephalosporin which coves G+ organism
- d- One of the amino penicillins
- e- Third generation cephalosporin which coves G+ organism



### **Exam Model 4**

**1- Ondasetronhcl is used for**

- a- Hypertension
- b- Angina pectoris
- c- Prophylaxis of migraine
- d- Anti emetic
- e- Anti epileptic

**2- All of these is side effect of chloramphenicol except**

- a- Irreversible aplastic anemia
- b- Optic neuritis
- c- Peripheral neuritis
- d- Iron deficiency anemia
- e- Megaloblastic anemia

**3- Ticlopidine is used for**

- a- Anticoagulant
- b- Antibiotic
- c- Anti platelet
- d- Anti cholinergic
- e- Anti depressant

**4- All these drugs are fibrinolytic except**

- a- Dipyridamole
- b- Streptokinase
- c- Urokinase
- d- Alteplase
- e- Non of the above

**5- All these drugs cause anti metabolic effect except**

- a- Methotrexate
- b- Flurouracil
- c- Cytarbin
- d- Azothioprime
- e- Cyclophosphamide

**6- All these drugs can be used for parkinsonism except**

- a- selegiline
- b- carbidopa
- c- levodopa

- d- Nedocromil sodium
- e- pergolide

**7- All these cases not cure with thiazide except:**

- a- Hypernatremia
- b- Hyperglycemia
- c- Hypokalemia
- d- Hyperuricemia
- e- Hyponatremia

**8- Cardiac arrest could be management by the following except**

- a- Ephedrine
- b- Lidocaine
- c- Propranolol
- d- Normal saline
- e- Hydrocortisone

**9- Antidote of heparin is**

- a- Protamine sulphate
- b- Acetyl cystiene
- c- Vitamin K
- d- Naloxone
- e- None of the above

**10- Antidote of warfarin is**

- a- Protamine sulphate
- b- Acetyl cystiene
- c- Vitamin K
- d- Naloxone
- e- None of the above

**11- Antidote of paracetamol is**

- a- Protamine sulphate
- b- Acetyl cystiene
- c- Vitamin K
- d- Naloxone
- e- None of the above

**12- Antidote of morphine is**

- a- Protamine sulphate
- b- Acetyl cystiene
- c- Vitamin K
- d- Naloxone
- e- None of the above



**13- Disease cause edema**

- a- Renal failure
- b- Congestive heart failure
- c- Hepatic disease
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**14- Simvastatin**

- a- Anti hypertensive agent
- b- Hypolipdemic agent
- c- Anti hyperlipidemic
- d- Both b and c
- e- All of the above

**15- Side effect of corticosteroid include**

- a- Water and sodium retention + hypertension
- b- Gastric ulcer + glaucoma
- c- Osteoporosis + DM + Cushing syndrome
- d- Both b and c
- e- All of the above

**6- Biotransformation is conversion of the drug to**

- a- More lipid soluble
- b- Less lipid soluble
- c- No change of drug solubility
- d- Any of them
- e- None of them

**17- Phenyl ephrine is used**

- a- Decongestant
- b- For runny nose
- c- Sympathomimetic
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**18- Oxytocin produces all of the following except**

- a- Progesterone release
- b- Uterine stimulation
- c- Labor induction
- d- Mammalian gland stimulation

- e- Both a and b

**19- New & best therapy for peptic ulcer is**

- a- Antacid + H<sub>2</sub> antagonist
- b- se more than one H<sub>2</sub> antagonist
- c- triple therapy including antibiotic
- d- double therapy including proton pump inhibitor
- e- none of the above

**20- In case of arthritis & peptic ulcer of elderly patient use**

- a- Aspirin
- b- Paracetamol
- c- Diclofenac
- d- Indomethacin
- e- Piroxicam

**21- Give names of drugs the drug changes the color of urine**

- a- Nitrofurantoin
- b- Phenazopyridine
- c- Rifampicin
- d- Both a and c
- e- All of the above

**22- Drug of choice of febrile convulsion in children**

- a- Valporic acid
- b- Phenytoin
- c- Gabapentin
- d- Carbamazepine
- e- Non of the above

**23- Cyproteron (androcure)is used for**

- a- Increase sexual abilities in male
- b- Treat hairsuitism in female
- c- Treat prostate cancer
- d- Treatment acne
- e- All of the above

**24- Immunocompetent means**

- a- Control resistant to infection



- b- Low resistant to infection
- c- Increase immunity in patient
- d- Gama Immunoglobulin
- e- None of the above

**25- Immunocompromised means**

- a- Control resistant to infection
- b- Low resistant to infection
- c- Increase immunity in patient
- d- Gama Immunoglobulin
- e- None of the above

**26- Difference between captopril & other ACE inhibitor**

- a- Mode of action
- b- Site of action
- c- Potency
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**27- Gluco corticoid used in**

- a- Bronchial asthma
- b- Addisons disease
- c- Suppression therapy
- d- Anti shock, anti stress
- e- All of the above

**28- Cotrimoxazole contain Trimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazole as**

- a- 1:5
- b- 2:3
- c- 1:4
- d- 1:3
- e- 1:6

**29- One of the following symptoms is not side effect of morphine**

- a- Constipation
- b- Diarrhea
- c- Vomiting
- d- Respiratory depression
- e- None of the above

**30- One of the following is the drug of choice for myxedema (hypothyroidism)**

- a- Carbimazole (Neo —

mercazole )

- b- Thyroxin sodium
- c- Iodine
- d- Propyl thiouracil
- e- Lugols solution

**31- One of the following is the drug of choice for amoeba**

- a- Chloramphenicol
- b- Tetracycline
- c- Gentamycin
- d- Metronidazole
- e- Mebendazole

**32- One of the following is given once daily**

- a- Amorphous insulin
- b- Natural insulin
- c- Protamine Zinc insulin
- d- Regular insulin
- e- All of the above

**33- Ferrogard is**

- a- Ferrous gluconate
- b- Ferrous sulphate
- c- Ferrous citrate
- d- Ferrous fumarate
- e- Ferric sulphate

**34- What does QOD stands for**

- a- Four times daily
- b- Every 4 hours
- c- Every other day
- d- Once daily
- e- Four time every other day

**35- One of the following is not calcium channel blockers**

- a- Verapamil (Isopten)
- b- Amlodipine (Amlor)
- c- Diltiazem (Dilizem)
- d- Cinnarizine (Stugeron)
- e- Nifedipine (Adalat)

**36- The dose of paracetamol for a 3-month-old baby**

- a- 5 –10 mg / kg / 4 hour daily
- b- 5 –10 ml / 6 hour daily



- c- 120 –250 mg / kg / 4-6hour daily
- d- 250 –500 mg / kg / 4 hour daily
- e- 10 –15 mg / kg / 4-6 hour daily

**37- Which of the following is not NSAIDs**

- a- Ibuprofen
- b- Parafon
- c- Naproxen
- d- Tenoxicam
- e- Aspirin

**38- Antidote of digoxine**

- a- Digitoxine
- b- Charcoal
- c- Digibinide
- d- Naloxone
- e- Tranxamic acid

**39- If prescription contains atenolol and the patient is wheezing**

- a- Give him the medicine
- b- Call the doctor and ask him about the case
- c- Ask him if he is taking otheranti hypertensive
- d- Ask him if he is asthmatic
- e- Don't dispenserug the d

**40- B agonists cause**

- a- Increase oxygen consumption
- b- ectotropic effect
- c- Inotropic effect
- d- Both a and c
- e- All of the above

**41- The best guide to patient is**

- a- Tell him about all side effect of the drug
- b- Tell him about mechanism of action of the drug
- c- Tell him about some side effect of the drug

- d- Tell him about all advantages of using the drug
- e- None of the above

**42- Simvastatin is categorized by FDA as pregnancy category X this mean that**

- a- The drug is contraindicated during pregnancy
- b- The drug affects the fetus to small extent
- c- The drug should be used with caution during pregnancy
- d- The drug is used in third trimester
- e- The drug is absolutely safe to use

**43- Regular insulin can be used by**

- a- IV
- b- IM
- c- SC
- d- Both b and c
- e- All of the above

**44- In control prescription (Narcotic prescription) should be**

- a- Identification of patient (name, age,
- b- Identification of patient and signature of doctor and patient
- c- Not dispensed after 3 days of prescribing
- d- Both a and c
- e- All of the above

**45- Cisaprid was pulled from market by MOH side effect**

- a- Anemia
- b- Nephrotoxicity
- c- Arrhythmia
- d- Leukemia
- e- Heart failure

**46- Which of the following is**





**natural emulsifying agent**

- a- Acacia
- b- Lactulose
- c- Paraffin oil
- d- Span
- e- Tween

**47- All of the following are thiazide diuretic except**

- a- Chlorothiazide
- b- Hydrochlorothiazide
- c- Amiloride
- d- Indepamide
- e- Chlorothalidone

**48- If doctor ask you about the recommended dose of Cefuroxime what is the reference you will use**

- a- SNF
- b- AHFS
- c- Heart lane
- d- BNF
- e- All of the above

**49- Microdex is**

- a- New drug for hypertension
- b- New drug for hypertension
- c- Software program for disease and drugs
- d- New drug for hypertension
- e- Reference of pharmacological drugs

**50- If you have prescription containing water 60 g, olive oil 120 gm , ASA (acetyl salicylic acid ) so the mixture will be :**

- a- Elixir
- b- Suspension
- c- Syrup
- d- Solution
- e- Emulsion

**51- Grains**

- a- 65 gm
- b- 6.5 gm
- c- 0.065 gm

d- 0.0065 gm

e- None of the above

**52- Cytotic was pulled from the market due to side effect of**

- a- Abortion
- b- Anemia
- c- GIT irritation
- d- Diarrhea
- e- Migraine

**53- Which of the following diuretic may cause Hyperkalemia**

- a- Furosmide
- b- Amiloride
- c- Bumetanide
- d- Chlorothalidone
- e- Ethacrynic acid

**54- What is the active ingredient in Viagra®**

- a- Sildenafil
- b- Silfenadil
- c- Sildefanil
- d- Sldenadil
- e- None of the above

**55- Antihistaminines are not given to babies because**

- a- Sleeping side effect
- b- Liver toxicity
- c- Nephrotoxicity
- d- Peptic ulcer
- e- None of the above

**56- What is the concentration of NaCl in Dextrose 5% & 1/2 N.S**

- a- 0.9 NaCl
- b- 0.25NaCl
- c- 0.45 NaCl
- d- 0.225 NaCl
- e- 9 NaCl

**57- The PH of eye preparation is**

- a- 2- 3
- b- 4-6
- c- > 6



- d- 6-8
- e- 8-10

**58- If you mix 60 gm of hydrocortisone cream 1% with hydrocortisone cream 2.5% the concentration of the mix will be**

- a- 1.75 %
- b- 0.25 %
- c- 1.9 %
- d- 1.85 %
- e- 2.2 %

**59- Patient tells you that he takes phenytoin and noted hairsitism (excessive hair growth) what will you tell him?**

- a- Stop medication immediately
- b- Ask doctor for alternative
- c- Its common side effect of phenytoin and do nothing
- d- Stop phenytoin and give her alternative
- e- Reduce the dose of the drug

**60- Female patient tell you that she takes phenytoin and noted hairsitism (excessive hair growth) what will you tell her?**

- a- Stop medication immediately
- b- Ask doctor for alternative
- c- Its common side effect of phenytoin and do nothing
- d- Stop phenytoin and give her alternative
- e- Reduce the dose of the drug

**61- Nurse ask you to dilute 3 ml lidocain 1% to 1: 1000 how many ml of water you will need**

- a- 100 ml
- b- 10 ml
- c- 30 ml
- d- 300 ml
- e- 3 ml

**62- Bycol ® was pulled from the market due to fatal side effect of**

- a- Osteoarthritis
- b- Leukemia
- c- CNs manifestation
- d- Rhabdomyolysis
- e- Abortion

**63- Intrathecal is**

- a- Spinal cord
- b- Intra joint
- c- Tracheal
- d- Subcutaneous
- e- Intra dermal

**64- Enteric coated tablet disintegrate by**

- a- PH of the stomach
- b- PH of the intestine
- c- PH of the oesophageus
- d- Both a and c
- e- All of the above

**65- Patient coming with a 2 months baby with 39°C what will you do**

- a- Give him Tempra + Actifed
- b- Advice the father to sponge with water
- c- advice him to go to hospital
- d- give him antibiotic and anti pyretic
- e- both b and c

**66- Solution of 160 ml containing 5% NaCl how much water in this solution**

- a- 100 ml
- b- 152 ml
- c- 135 ml
- d- 8 ml
- e- 130 ml

**67- One of the following corticosteroids is**

**mineralocorticoid group**  
a- Hydrocortisone



- b- Prednisolone
- c- Fludrocortisone
- d- Betametasone
- e- Dexamethasone

**68- Ephedrine should not used in patient had**

- a- Cough
- b- Nasal congestion
- c- Bronchospasm
- d- Heart disease
- e- Both a and b

**69- Which one of the loop diuretic is more potent than other**

- a- Furosemide
- b- Torasemide
- c- Bumetanide
- d- Ethacrynic acid
- e- None of the above

**70- Which of the following has minimal or no adverse effect on kidney**

- a- Chloramphenicol
- b- Aminoglycoside
- c- Cephalosporin
- d- Amphotricin B
- e- None of the above

**71- All of these may reduce the anti coagulant effect of warfarin EXCEPT**

- a- Vitamin K
- b- Rifampicin
- c- Oral contraceptive
- d- Aspirin
- e- None of the above

**72- One of these is NOT used for ascaris infection therapy**

- a- Niclosamide
- b- Piperazine
- c- Mebendazole
- d- Pyrantel
- e- Levamisole

**73- With drug that classified as**

**non linear kinetic, any increase of dose result in**

- a- Increase in the amount of the drug eliminated
- b- Increase in the amount of the drug absorbed
- c- Increase in the half life
- d- Disproportional Increase in the plasma concentration
- e- Proportional increase in the plasma concentration

**74- In patient with ischemic heart disease which of the following drug is contraindicated**

- a- Ephedrine
- b- Nadalol
- c- Isorbide dinitrate
- d- Captopril
- e- Diuretics

**75- One of these drugs is NOT suitable for treatment of gastrointestinal colic**

- a- Papverine
- b- Xylometazoline
- c- Alverine
- d- Hyoscine
- e- Atropine

**76- Food poisoning is caused by**

- a- Virus
- b- Bacteria
- c- Worms
- d- Tinea
- e- Parasite

**77- One of these is not useful for aspergillosis**

- a- Itraconazole
- b- Fluconazole
- c- Amphitrocin
- d- Both a and b
- e- None of the above

**78- There are major clinical**



**differences between the different members of ACE inh.**

- a- No they are basically equally effective if used in appropriate doses
- b- There are differences and some of them are proven to be more effective than others
- c- The dose limit applies to only one of them
- d- The difference in their mode of action
- e- The difference in their site of action

**79- The new therapy for peptic ulcer has been changed recently into**

- a- Add antacid to be used on PRN basis
- b- Use higher than the doses that were used previous
- c- Using more than H2 antagonist simultaneously
- d- Using a combination of three drugs one of which should be an antibiotic
- e- Use 2 proton pump inhibitor simultaneously

**80- Tuberculosis is a disease which should be treated with**

- a- Single drug to avoid resistance
- b- Two drugs in order to shorten therapy period
- c- Three or four drug initially to assure eradication of microorganism
- d- Both a or b
- e- None of the above

**81- Hypercalcemia is a sign of toxicity of**

- a- Parathyroid extract
- b- Thyroid extract

- c- Vitamin D
- d- Both a and c
- e- All of the above

**82- Gluco corticoid can be used in treatment of**

- a- Addison's disease
- b- Hypopituitarism
- c- Severe bronchial asthma
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**83- Regarding Amiloride /triameprine /spironolactone which is correct**

- a- Not belong to the same therapeutic class
- b- May lead to hypokalemia
- c- Not used for oedema
- d- May lead to Hyperkalemia
- e- Treat Hyperlipidemia

**84- When dosing with aminoglycoside, you must consider person GFR which is reflected by**

- a- Serum Creatinine
- b- Creatinine clearance
- c- Amount of urine
- d- Both a and b
- e- None of the above

**85- The new non sedating anti histaminic are**

- a- H2 antagonist
- b- H1 antagonist
- c- D2 antagonist
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**86- Which one is consider enzyme inducer**

- a- Rifampicin
- b- Chloramphenicol
- c- Cimitidine
- d- Omeprazole



e- Vitamin C

**87- When dispensing drug that cause allergic reaction such a penicillin and sulfonamide the pharmacist should**

- a- Ask the patient to avoid taking drug with food
- b- Ask patient to avoid taking drug with milk
- c- Ask patient if he is allergic to the drug
- d- Both a and c
- e- All of the above

**88- Metoclopramide is**

- a- Dopamine antagonist with indirect cholinergic activity
- b- Has strong central anti emetic property
- c- Trade name is plasil
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**89- Flumazenil**

- a- Benzodiazepine
- b- Barbiturate
- c- Benzodiazepine antagonist
- d- Barbiturate antagonist
- e- None of the above

**90- Mivacurin**

- a- Non depolarizing muscle relaxant
- b- Depolarizing muscle relaxant
- c- Antibiotic
- d- Analgesic antipyretic
- e- Non of the above

**91- Geriatric one of the these are NOT occurred EXCEPT**

- a- Increase cardiac output
- b- Increase hepatic blood pressure
- c- Decrease effect of lipid soluble drug

d- Decrease gastric secretion

e- Decrease memory efficiency

**92- Astemazole**

- a- Long acting antihistaminic
- b- Short acting histaminic
- c- Similar to chlorphenramine maleate
- d- Both b and c
- e- Non of the above

**93- Triazole**

- a- Is antifungal
- b- Is trade name of amphotericin B
- c- Is trade name of clotrimazole
- d- Is trade name of nystatin
- e- Is antibiotic

**94- Which of these has NO vasodilating effect**

- a- Methyldopa
- b- Enalapril
- c- Hydralazine
- d- Prazosin
- e- Propranolol

**95- One of these may used as topical eye ointment**

- a- Amikacin
- b- Netilmycin
- c- Streptomycin
- d- Tobramycin
- e- Kanamycin

**96-Antidote of warfarin**

- a- Protamine sulfate
- b- Acetyl cystine
- c- Vitamin K
- d- Naloxone
- e- Desferroxamine

**97-Give the name of vitamin B12**

- a- Riboflavin
- b- Cyanocoblamine
- c- Ascorbic acid
- d- Tocopherol





e- Menadione

**98-Carvedilol**

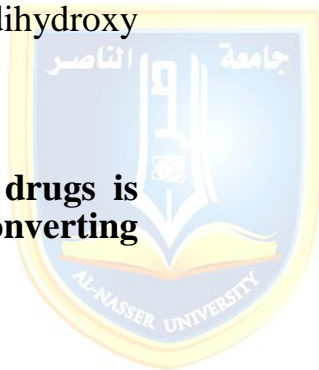
- a- Has non selective beta adreno receptor blocking activity
- b- Has alpha adrenergic blocking activity
- c- Has alpha agonist activity
- d- Both a and b
- e- Both a and c

**99-Calcitriol**

- a- 1,25 dihydroxy cholecalciferol
- b- 1,1 dihydroxy cholecalciferol
- c- 25,25 dihydroxy cholecalciferol
- d- Both a and b
- e- None of them

**100-Which one of these drugs is NOT angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI)**

- a- Enalapril
- b- Lisinopril
- c- Quinapril
- d- Zarapril
- e- Captopril



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### **Exam Model 5**

#### **1- Type of psyllium laxative**

- a- Bulk forming laxative
- b- Osmotic laxative
- c- Irritant (stimulant) laxative
- d- Lubricant laxative
- e- None of the above

#### **2- Percent of elemental iron in ferrous gluconate is**

- a- 10
- b- 12
- c- 20
- d- 30
- e- 33

#### **3- Recommended serum phenytoin level in epileptic patient**

- a- Less than 10 ug/ml
- b- 10 –20 ug/ml
- c- 20 –30 ug/ml
- d- 30 –35 ug/ml
- e- More than 35 ug/ml

#### **4- Depakot main advantages over depakin**

- a- Less hepatotoxic
- b- Less nephrotoxic
- c- more absorptive
- d- Less GIT irritation
- e- non of the above

#### **5- Allopurinol effect through**

- a- Inhibit xanthine reductase enzyme
- b- Inhibit xanthine oxidase enzyme
- c- Increase uric acid excretion
- d- Decease uric acid synthesis
- e- Both a and d

#### **6- Which one of them is not ACE inhibitor**

- a- Lisinopril
- b- Enalapril
- c- Captopril

d- Zarapril

e- None of the above

#### **7- Sustained release drug delivery depend on**

- a- Interaction with body fluid
- b- Medium PH
- c- Enzymatic activity
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

#### **8- The heme portion of haemoglobin contain**

- a- Vitamin B12
- b- Pyridoxine
- c- Iron
- d- Sodium
- e- Calcium

#### **9- Sterilization is necessary for**

- a- Parenteral preparation
- b- Ophthalmic
- c- Oral preparation
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

#### **10- In renal impairment dosage interval should be adjusted for all except**

- a- Gentamycin
- b- Digoxine
- c- Lidocaine
- d- Atenolol
- e- Vancomycin

#### **11- Single dose package container packed in the pharmacy must have expiration date**

- a- 10 % of remain self life of the stock but not longer than 6 months
- b- 25 % of remain self life of the stock but not longer than 6 months
- c- 35 % of remain self life of the stock but not longer than 4



- months
- d- 20 % of remain self life of the stock but not longer than 6 months
- e- 10 % of remain self life of the stock but not longer than 12 months
- 12- Which should be not prepared in horizontal laminar flow**
- a- Intravenous injection
- b- Solution
- c- Large volume fluid
- d- Intramuscular injection
- e- Intradermal injection
- 13- Which one of the following is incorrect**
- a- Enteric coated tablet pass the gastric PH
- b- Solution is the most rapid oral dosage form
- c- IV give 100 % bioavailability
- d- SR tablet should be crushed
- e- Most common route for insulin injection is subcutaneous
- 14- Isoniazide is primary anti TB infection require .....supplement**
- a- Require vitamin B6
- b- Require vitamin B2
- c- Require vitamin B12
- d- Require vitamin B1
- e- Require vitamin B5
- 15- Controlled drug delivery (already programmed) depend on**
- a- Interaction with body fluid
- b- Medium PH
- c- Enzymatic activity
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above
- 16- Thyroid hormone**
- a- Control temperature
- b- Growth hormone
- c- release from parathyroid gland
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above
- 17- Binding to plasma protein**
- a- Increase  $t_{1/2}$
- b- decrease  $t_{1/2}$
- c- no affect  $t_{1/2}$
- d- same to all drugs
- e- Both A& D
- 18- Dobutamine is given IV because**
- a- Poorly absorbed from GIT
- b- Easily absorbed from GIT
- c- Not absorbed from GIT
- d- Not stable in gastric PH
- e- None of the above
- 19- Mesalazine**
- a- GERD disease
- b- Hypertension
- c- Ulcerative colitis
- d- Hyperlipedmia
- e- All of the above
- 20- Warfarin when taken with aluminum hydroxide**
- a- Poorly absorbed from GIT
- b- Easily absorbed from GIT
- c- Not absorbed from GIT
- d- No effect on absorption
- e- None of the above
- 21- Pseudomemberaneous colitis is treated by**
- a- Tetracycline
- b- Vancomycin
- c- Tecloplanin
- d- Both a and b
- e- Both b and c
- 22- What is mean of SNF**
- a- Spain national formulary
- b- Saudi national formulary
- c- Saudi national formulation
- d- Slovenia national formulary
- e- None of the above
- 23- Morphine differ from**



**mepropamate in**

- a- Analgesic
- b- Miosis
- c- Addiction
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

**24- Surfactant not used orally**

- a- Tween
- b- Span
- c- Sodium lauryl sulphate
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**25- Ipratropium bromide is used as**

- a- Bronchodilator
- b- Antimuscarinic
- c- Smooth muscle relaxant
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**26- Aspirin is recommended with**

- a- Anticoagulant
- b- Chicken box
- c- Dysmenorrheal
- d- both A & C
- e- None of the above

**27- All of these drug have anti inflammatory except**

- a- Diclophenac
- b- Aspirin
- c- Indomethacin
- d- Dexamethasone
- e- Paracetamol

**28- UTI infection caused by**

- a- G+VE
- b- G-VE
- c- Mixed G+VE and G-VE
- d- Both a and b
- e- None of the above

**29- One drug is not used for acute diarrhea**

- a- Metronidazole
- b- Flagyl

- c- Tetracycline
- d- Both a and b
- e- None of the above

**30- The only sedative anti histaminic**

- a- loratidine
- b- cetirizine
- c- chloropheneramine maleate
- d- all of the above
- e- none of the above

**31- Plasma concentration of the drug in all body mean**

- a- rate of absorption
- b- rate of distribution
- c- rate of binding
- d- therapeutic volume
- e- non of the above

**32- The source of HCG (human chronic gonadotropine) is the urine of pregnant women**

- a- skin
- b- urine
- c- stool
- d- blood
- e- saliva

**33- Oxytocin make the following EXCEPT**

- a- Induce labour
- b- Uterine stimulation
- c- Mamilian gland stimulation
- d- Progesterone release
- e- None of the above

**34- Drug pass BBB should be**

- a- Un ionized hydrophilic
- b- ionized hydrophilic
- c- Un ionized lipophilic
- d- ionized lipophilic
- e- none of the above

**35- The relationship between the pharmacist and the patient is based on**



- a- Trust
- b- exchange benefits
- c- taking money from patient
- d- both A& B
- e- all of the above

**36- The metabolism in the body occur in**

- a- Liver
- b- Kidney
- c- Bowel mucosa
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**37- Protein bound of drug forming compound which is**

- a- Inactive while the free part is active
- b- Inactive and the free part is inactive
- c- active while the free part is inactive
- d- active and the free part is active
- e- None of the above

**38- Ventolin® inhaler generic name**

- a- Salbutamol
- b- Terbutaline
- c- Nedocromil sodium
- d- Sodium stibogluconate
- e- Sodium thiocyanate

**39- Drugs that has narrow region between therapeutic and toxic dose**

- a- Warfarin
- b- Theophylline
- c- Digoxine
- d- Both a and b
- e- All of the above

**40- Uses of gentian violet (crystal violet)**

- a- Antiseptic
- b- Skin disinfectant
- c- Emollient

- d- antifungal
- e- Sun screen

**41- The concentration of crystal violet paints**

- a- 0.5 % in BP 1980
- b- 1 % in BP 1980
- c- 1 % in USP 1985
- d- 0.5 % in BP 1985
- e- Both a and c

**42- Abbreviation of INH mean**

- a- Isoniazide
- b- Isonicotinic acid hydralazine
- c- Isonicotinic base hydrazide
- d- Both and b
- e- None of the above

**43- The concentration of mercurochrome solution is**

- a- 1 %
- b- 2 %
- c- 3 %
- d- 4 %
- e- 5 %

**44- The antidote of heavy metal as antimony, arsenic, gold, mercury and bismuth**

- a- Desferroxamine
- b- Penicillamine
- c- Dimercaprol
- d- Dextrose
- e- Sodium thiosulphate

**45- The antidote of copper and lead**

- a- Desferroxamine
- b- Penicillamine
- c- Dimercaprol
- d- Dextrose
- e- Sodium thiosulphate

**46- The antidote of insulin & oral hypoglycemic**

- a- Desferroxamine



- b- Penicillamine  
c- Dimercaprol  
d- Dextrose  
e- Sodium thiosulphate
- 47- The antidote of iron**  
a- Desferroxamine  
b- Penicillamine  
c- Dimercaprol  
d- Dextrose  
e- Sodium thiosulphate
- 48- Clomphene citrate used for**  
a- An ovulation infertility  
b- Oral contraceptive  
c- Diabetes mellitus  
d- Hyperthyroidism  
e- Non of the above
- 49- Cholystramine is used for**  
a- Hyperlipidemia  
b- ypercholestremia  
c- Hypertension  
d- Both a and b  
e- All of the above
- 50- Clonidine is used as**  
a- Anti hypertensive acting centrally  
b- Prevent the recurrence of migraine  
c- Oral anti diabetic  
d- Both a and b  
e- All of the above
- 51- One of these may be used as topical ointment**  
a- amikacin  
b- gentamycin  
c- streptomycin  
d- tobramycin  
e- both B& D
- 52- The following drugs used in acute diarrhea except**  
a- a-metronidazole
- b- loperamide  
c- gentamycin  
d- tetracycline  
e- non of the above
- 53- Aminoglycosides antibiotic is taken**  
a- a-by injection because it's slowly absorbed from intestine  
b- by oral & injection  
c- by injection due to degradation by gastric juice  
d- both A & B  
e- e-all of the above
- 54- All of these are true for levodopa except**  
a- precursor of dopa  
b- don't pass the B.B barrier  
c- effective in parkinsonism  
d- stimulate dopamine  
e- combined with carbidopa
- 55- These agents used for systemic fungal infections except**  
a- azoles  
b- b-amphotricin-B  
c- flucytosin  
d- grisofulvin  
e- non of the above
- 56- These agents used for superficial fungal infections except**  
a- azoles  
b- amphotricin -B  
c- flucytosin  
d- d-grisofulvin  
e- e-non of the above
- 57- Lipobay ® removed from market as it causes**  
a- heart problems  
b- brain problems  
c- abortion  
d- death  
e- non of the above

**58- Roacutane ®**

- a- used to treat acne
- b- contraindicated in pregnancy
- c- cause arrhythmia
- d- both A& B
- e- All of the above

**59- Probelced ® removed from market as it causes**

- a- a-heart problems
- b- brain problems
- c- abortion
- d- death
- e- e-non of the above

**60- Maximum dose of ibuprofen is**

- a- 1800 mg / day
- b- 3200 mg / day
- c- 3000 mg / day
- d- 1500 mg / day
- e- non of the above

**61- Maximum dose of nifedipine is**

- a- 30 mg / day
- b- 60 mg / day
- c- 90 mg / day
- d- 120 mg / day
- e- 180 mg / day

**62- One of these antifungal taken via Parenteral route only**

- a- grisofulvin
- b- amphotercin- B
- c- miconazole
- d- gentian violet
- e- all of above

**63- The largest diameter of needle is**

- a- 25 gauge
- b- 22 gauge
- c- 24 gauge
- d- 20 gauge
- e- 30 gauge

**64- Which is correct**

- a- qid : every other day
- b- qod : every 3 hours

- c- q3h : four times daily
- d- os : in left eye
- e- od : in both eyes

**65- The heart beat is 50 so it's called**

- a- bradycardia
- b- tackycardia
- c- arrhythmia
- d- atrial fibrillation
- e- non of the above

**66- Emphysema**

- a- is chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- b- anatomical change of lung
- c- associated with sputum
- d- occurs with chronic bronchitis
- e- all of the above

**67- Corticosteroids in treatment of asthma**

- a- decrease inflammation combined with asthma
- b- increase number of alpha receptors
- c- decrease sputum combined with asthma
- d- all of the above
- e- non of the above

**68- One of these is not occurs with irritable bowel syndrome**

- a- constipation
- b- diarrhea
- c- vertigo
- d- pain in intestine
- e- non of the above

**69- Need aseptic technique**

- a- ophthalmic preparation
- b- Parenteral preparation
- c- extemporaneous preparation
- d- both A & B
- e- All of the above

**70- Treatment of brucellosis is**



- a- doxycycline 100 mg po bid for 6 weeks
- b- rifampin 600- 900 mg /d po for 6 weeks
- c- streptomycin 1g / d IM daily for 2-3 weeks
- d- A& B OR A & C
- e- B& C

**71- Time for treatment of brucellosis is**

- a- 3 weeks
- b- 6 weeks
- c- 9 weeks
- d- 6-9 month
- e- non of the above

**72- E. coli can cause**

- a- urinary tract infection
- b- gastrointestinal infection
- c- meningitis
- d- all of the above
- e- non of the above

**73- Type 1 diabetes mellitus use**

- a- insulin only
- b- sulfonyl urea only
- c- biguanide
- d- both A& B
- e- Non of the above

**74- Sulphonyl urea act as**

- a- stimulate secretion of endogenous insulin
- b- slowing of glucose absorption
- c- inhibit degradation of free active insulin
- d- stimulate glycolysis in tissues
- e- non of the above

**75- Test used to ensure free from microorganisms**

- a- stability test
- b- dissolution test
- c- disintegration test
- d- pyrogen test

- e- non of the above

**76- Test used to ensure free from microorganisms**

- a- a-sterility test
- b- b-clarify test
- c- C-disintegration test
- d- Filtration test
- e- e-non of the above

**77- Decrease in size of solid dosage form led to**

- a- increase in chemical stability
- b- increase is surface area
- c- decrease in therapeutic effect
- d- both A& B
- e- All of the above

**78- Diamox® its generic name is**

- a- chlorpropamide
- b- acetohexamide
- c- gliplizide
- d- acetazolamide
- e- non of the above

**79- One of these is not a chronic skin disease**

- a- Eczema
- b- Chicken pox
- c- Psoriasis
- d- Scabies
- e- All of the above

**80- All cause constipation except**

- a- Antibiotics
- b- Opoids
- c- Antitussive
- d- Anticholinergics
- e- Non of the above

**81- Not taken with horizontal laminar flow**

- a- Antibiotics
- b- Total parenteral nutrition
- c- Large volume fluid
- d- All of the above





- e- Non of the above
- 82- T.B species is**
- fungi
  - virus
  - parasite
  - bacteria
  - mycobacteria
- 83- Benzyl peroxide used to treat**
- Scabies
  - Sun burns
  - Acne vulgaris
  - Psoriasis
  - Tinea
- 84- which is not aminoglycoside**
- Netilimycin
  - Tobramycin
  - Kanamycin
  - Lymecycline
  - Gentamycin
- 85- Disease that can cause edema**
- Angina pectoris
  - Renal failure
  - Diabetes mellitus
  - Congestive heart failure
  - Both B & D
- 86- Trandate®**
- Its generic name is labetalol
  - It's alpha & beta blocker
  - It's pure beta blocker
  - It's used to treat diarrhea
  - Both A & B
- 87- Soheel®**
- Its generic name is sildenafil
  - Its generic name is tildenafil
  - Its generic name is tadalafil
  - It's phosphodiesterase inhibitor
  - Both B & D
- 88- Drug of choice in emergency lowering intraocular pressure**
- Bethanecol
  - Carbachol
  - Pilocarpine
  - Neostigmine
  - Physostigmine
- 89- Used as antimuscarinic in urology treatment**
- Bethanecol
  - Carbachol
  - Pilocarpine
  - Neostigmine
  - Physostigmine
- 90- Azelaic acid used for**
- Diarrhea
  - Constipation
  - Antacid
  - Antitussive
  - Acne vulgaris
- 91- Propantheline is**
- Antispasmodic
  - Anticholinergics
  - Antimuscarinic
  - All of the above
  - Non of the above
- 92- Nor epinephrine**
- Stimulate adrenergic receptors
  - Increase contractility of heart
  - Prolong action of local anesthetics
  - Both a & b
  - All of the above
- 93- Side effect of metronidazole**
- Metallic taste
  - Carcinogenicity
  - Mutagenicity
  - Dark brown urine
  - All of the above
- 94- All make GIT upset except**
- Phenytoin
  - Carbamazepine
  - Benzodiazepam



- d- Valproate
- e- Phenobarbitol

**95- Drug that induce impotence is**

- a- propranolol
- b- azoles
- c- cimetidine
- d- thiazide
- e- all of the above

**96- Condition contraindicate to take spironolactone**

- a- hyperkalemia
- b- renal insufficiency
- c- peptic ulcer
- d- all of above
- e- non of the above

**97- Safe to use with asthmatic patients**

- a- a-propranolol
- b- atenolol
- c- timolol
- d- nadolol
- e- carvdilol

**98- Impetigo is**

- a- gram positive bacteria
- b- infection of superficial layer of epidermis
- c- it caused by S. aureus or streptococci pyogenes
- d- It's treated with mupirocin oint. plus, oral cephalixin
- e- all of the above

**99- patient prescribed salbutamol inhaler 2 puffs every 6 hours you should tell him to**

- a- take 1 puff then expire then another puff
- b- Take 2 puffs after shake well
- c- Take 1 puff then 1 min & another puff then take water
- d- Start with expiration take 2 puffs followed by rapid inspiration

- e- Non of the above

**100- Vitamin C enhance the activity of drugs used to treat**

- a- H. pylori
- b- Fungal infection
- c- Viral infection
- d- Non of the above
- e- All of the above

**Exam Model 6****1. Which of the following drug used in treat congestive heart failure**

- a. Isosorbid
- b. Metronidazole
- c. Amoxicillin
- d. Mannitol
- e. Non of the above

**1. OTC means**

- a- Over the counter
- b- Drug that can be dispensed without prescription
- c- Drug that can not be dispensed without prescription
- d- Narcotic drugs
- e- Both a&b

**3. Which of the following drug used in treatment of acne?**

- a. Aspirin
- b. Digitoxin
- c. Erythromycin
- d. Hydrochlorothiazide
- e. Allopurinol

**4. Patient suffer from peptic ulcer and want to take medicine for inflammatory Arthritis Which of the following medication should be recommended**

- a. Aspirin



- b. Celecoxib  
c. Ketoprofen  
d. Ibuprofen  
e. Indomethacin
5. Which of the following drug not belong to (NSAIDs)  
a. Aspirin  
b. Ibuprofen  
c. Ketoprofen  
d. Dexamethasone  
e. Diclofenac
6. Which of the following drug used in treatment of epilepsy?  
a. Carbamazepine  
b. Phenytoin  
c. Phenobarbital  
d. Valproic acid  
e. All of above
7. Which of the following drug used in cancer chemotherapy?  
a- Ampicillin  
b- Paracetamol  
c- Cyclophosphamide  
d- Phenytoin  
e- Furosemide
8. Mechanism of action of (Potassium sparing diuretics) is  
a. Increase excretion of potassium in urine  
b. Increase excretion of sodium and water in urine  
c. decrease excretion of potassium in urine  
d. Decrease excretion of calcium in urine  
e. Both b & c
9. Generic name of vitamin A is  
a. Retinol  
b. Cyanocobalamine
- c. Cholecalciferol  
d. Thiamine  
e. Pyridoxine
10. Which of the following drug inhibit activity of hepatic enzyme  
a. Phenobarbital  
b. Aspirin  
c. Digitoxin  
d. Cimetidine  
e. Rifampicin
11. Which of the following drug increase activity of hepatic enzyme?  
a. Phenytoin  
b. Rifampin  
c. Carbamazepine  
d. Phenobarbital  
e. All of above
12. Which of the following drug belong to H2 receptor antagonist?  
a. Rantidine  
b. Loratadine  
c. Celecoxib  
d. Histadine  
e. omeprazole
13. Lorazepam used as  
a. Anti inflammatory  
b. tranquilizer  
c. Anti epileptic  
d. Anti-diabetic  
e. Both b&c
14. Rantidine belong to  
a. H1 receptor antagonist  
b. Loop diuretic  
c. H2 receptor antagonist  
d. B1 receptor antagonist  
e. Proton pumb inhibitors
15. Vitamin B12 is used in treat  
a. Hypertension





- b. Pernicious anemia  
c. Sore throat  
d. Hypotension  
e. Gout
- 16. Which of the following drug consider as immunosuppressant?**  
a. Cyclosporin  
b. Metotrexate  
c. Azathioprine  
d. Cyclophosphamide  
e. All of above
- 17. Nitroglycerin used for**  
a. Angina pectoris  
b. Sore throat  
c. UTI  
d. Hypertension  
e. Non of above
- 18. Which of the following drug is not contraindicated with aspirin?**  
a. Heparin  
b. Warfarin  
c. Gliclazide  
d. Erythromycin  
e. All of above
- 19. One of your freinds called you about an inpatient case. What will you till him?**  
a. Guide him to ask the doctor  
b. Do not answer  
c. till him about the medication  
d. all of the above  
e. Non of above
- 20. If you find in your pharmacy adrug with apparent contamination you must**  
a. till the productive company  
b. till the pharmacist  
c. till the hospital manager  
d. do not dispense this patch  
e. dispense this patch
- 21. Which of the following drops used in treatment glucoma (increase intra ocular pressure)**  
a. Chlormphenicol  
b. Dexamethasone  
c. Pilocarpine  
d. Atropine  
e. Metformin
- 22. Leucopenia is condition in which**  
a. Increase number of erythrocyte  
b. decrease number of leukocytes  
c. Increase number of leukocytes  
d. decrease number of erythrocytes  
e. change in all blood cells
- 23. Which of the following drug is used in treat gout**  
a. Allopurinol  
b. Chlorpromazine  
c. Colchicine  
d. Minocycline  
e. Both a&c
- 24. Which of the following drug is used in treat HSV (herpes)**  
a. Chlormphenicol  
b. Amoxicillin  
c. Aspirin  
d. Acyclovir  
e. Fluconazole
- 25. Which of the following antibiotic consider stronger?**  
a. Ampicillin  
b. Amoxacillin  
c. Benzylpenicillin  
d. Augmentin  
e. penicillin V
- 26. Which of the following drug belong to corticosteroid**



- a. Aspirin  
b. Hydrocortisone  
c. Prednisolone  
d. Bumetanide  
e. Both b&c
- 27. Which of the following is consider hepatotoxic drug?**  
a. Alcohol  
b. Paracetamol  
c. Halothane  
d. Ketoconazole  
e. All of them
- 28. Which of the following drug is contraindicated with asthmatic patient?**  
a. Paracetamol  
b. Aspirin  
c. Cephalexin  
d. Amoxicillin  
e. Non of above
- 29. Which of the following drug used in treatment TB?**  
a. Rifampin  
b. Phenytoin  
c. Prednisolone  
d. Aspirin  
e. Amlodipine
- 30. Which of the following drug used in treatment hypertension?**  
a. Noradrenaline  
b. Captopril  
c. Verapamil  
d. Both b&c  
e. All of above
- 31. Which of the following drug act as calcium channel blocker?**  
a. Aspirin  
b. Halothane  
c. Verapamil  
d. Hydrochlorothiazide  
e. Propranolol
- 32. Hypokalemia mean**  
a. Increase sodium in human body  
b. decrease sodium in human body  
c. increase potassium in human body  
d. Decrease calcium in human body  
e. None of them
- 33. Decigram is equal**  
a. 0,001 g  
b. 0,2 g  
c. 0,6 g  
d. 0,1 g  
e. Non of above
- 34. Decilitre is equal**  
a. 0,001 L  
b. 0,2 L  
c. 0,6 L  
d. 0,1 L  
e. Non of above
- 35. Acyclovir used for**  
a. HSV encephalitis  
b. Genital herpes infections  
c. Headache  
d. Hypertension  
e. Both A & B
- 36. Which of the following drug is antidote for morphine?**  
a. Captopril  
b. Methadone  
c. Naloxone  
d. Codeine  
e. N-acetyl cystine
- 37. q.i.d mean**  
a. Three time daily  
b. twice daily  
c. once daily



- d. four time daily  
e. at bed time
- 38. t.i.d mean**
- a. Three time daily  
b. twice daily  
c. once daily  
d. four time daily  
e. at bed time
- 39. Patient use (Augmentin 250 mg Tablets) three time daily for one week How many tablet this patient will consume**
- a. 20 tablets  
b. 21 tablets  
c. 18 tablets  
d. 9 tablets  
e. 24 tablets
- 40. One of the following substances used in treatment of many toxic cases**
- a. Aspirin  
b. Activated charcoal  
c. Timolol  
d. Paracetamol  
e. Diltiazem
- 41. Expiration date of one drug is 8/2006**
- a. 1/9/2006  
b. 1/8/2006  
c. 31/8/2006  
d. 15/8/2006  
e. 31/7/2006
- 42. Patient take drug A (250 ml/5mg). he take 1000 ml a.m. 750 ml p.m He will receive in 20 days ..... gm**
- a. 700 gm  
b. 1250 gm  
c. 1000 gm  
d. 600 gm
- e. 900 gm
- 43. Doctor..... phone you asking for dispensing additive drug without prescription What will you do**
- a. dispense the drug after ensuring patient state  
b. dispense the drug without ensuring patient state  
c. dispense the drug after ensuring doctor I.D.  
d. do not dispense the drug without prescription  
e. Non of above
- 44. Antiseptic contain 150 ml of active ingredient with supply label 5mg for 10 ml How many mg of active ingredient in 150 ml?**
- a. 75 mg  
b. 15 mg  
c. 1500 mg  
d. 50 mg  
e. 100 mg
- 45. The generic name of (Prozac)<sup>®</sup> is**
- a. Verapamil  
b. Timolol  
c. Fluoxetine  
d. Omperazole  
e. flucloxacillin
- 46. The generic name of (flagyl)<sup>®</sup> is**
- a. Mebendazole  
b. Amoxicillin  
c. Phenytoin  
d. Metronidazole  
e. Spironolactone
- 47. Percent Haemoglobin in man (g/dl) equal**
- a. 12 - 16  
b. 11 - 15  
c. 8 - 12



- d. 14 - 18  
e. 10-12
- 48. Percent Haemoglobin in woman (g/dl) equal**
- a. 10 - 12  
b. 8 - 10  
c. 5 - 10  
d. 12 - 16  
e. 14-18
- 49. Insulin preserved in**
- a. room temperature  
b. high temperature  
c. refrigerator temperature  
d. freezing temperature  
e. preserved at any temperature
- 50. Insulin preserved in**
- a. 5 centigrade  
b. 20 centigrade  
c. -10 centigrade  
d. 15 centigrade  
e. 10 centigrade
- 51. Hypercalcemia is**
- a. Increase potassium in blood  
b. Increase calcium in blood  
c. decrease calcium in blood  
d. Increase sodium in blood  
e. decrease magnesium in blood
- 52. What is happen to elderly patient take (Glibenclamide) and advised by friend To take (Glipizide) too**
- a. hyperglycemia  
b. hypoglycemia  
c. hypotension  
d. No effect on blood pressure  
e. No effect on blood sugar
- 53. What is the drug of choice for headache in asthmatic patient?**
- a. Aspirin  
b. Salbutamol  
c. Diclofenac  
d. Paracetamol  
e. Ketotifen
- 54. Which of the following drug is used for hypertension?**
- a. Paracetamol  
b. Diltiazem  
c. Ibuprofen  
d. Salbutamol  
e. Acyclovir
- 55. Atenolol belong to**
- a.  $\beta$  blocker  
b. Blockers $\beta_1$   
c. Blockers $\beta_2$   
d.  $\alpha$ blocker  
e. agonist $\alpha_2$
- 56. Percent of potassium in blood**
- a. 20 meq/L  
b. 1 meq/L  
c. 50 meq/L  
d. 3.5 –5 meq/L  
e. 10- 145 meq/L
- 57. Which of the following consider a source of entering information to computer?**
- a. Mouse  
b. Keyboard  
c. Scanner  
d. All of the above  
e. Non of above
- 58. Which of the following consider a source to exit information from computer?**
- a. screen  
b. Audio video  
c. Printer  
d. All of the above  
e. Non of above

**59. Ordinary prescription contains**

- a. Morphine
- b. Hypnotics
- c. Pethidine
- d. Acetaminophen
- e. None of the above

**60. Which of the following drug used in treatment HIV (AIDS)**

- a. Zidovudine
- b. Verapamil
- c. Diltiazem
- d. Prednisolone
- e. All of above

**61. What is instruction you should tell patient on (Diclofenac 50 mg)**

- a. Take it before meal
- b. Drink more tea and coffee
- c. Take it after meal
- d. Drink more citrus fruit
- e. Don't sleep after taking drug

**62. (Prednisolone) administer as**

**3 days × t.i.d. × 1**

**3 days × b.i.d. × 1**

**3 days × q.d. × 1**

**how many tablets you will dispense?**

- a. 9
- b. 15
- c. 18
- d. 12
- e. 21

**63. Female patient on (Neostigmine) wants to be pregnant, How long should she separate between pregnancy and drug?**

- a. 2 weeks
- b. 2 days
- c. 2 years
- d. 2 months
- e. it's safe to take this drug during

pregnancy

**64. Malaria transmitted by**

- a. Male anopheles' mosquito
- b. Female anopheles' mosquito
- c. Rats
- d. Sand fly
- e. Sexually

**65. Which of the following drug not belong to (NSAIDs)**

- a. Aspirin
- b. Ibuprofen
- c. Dexamethasone
- d. Ketoprofen
- e. Mefenamic acid

**66. (Ganciclovir) used for**

- a. Virus infection
- b. Bacteria infection
- c. asthma
- d. rheumatism
- e. Fungal infection

**67. OTC includes**

- a. Antibiotic
- b. tranquilizer
- c. Laxative
- d. Antiepileptic
- e. OHG drugs

**68. OTC include**

- a. Ibuprofen
- b. Diazepam
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Verapamil
- e. Both A & C

**69. Which of the following drug belong to OTC:**

- a. Tegretol ®
- b. Augmentin ®
- c. Valium ®
- d. Panadol ®
- e. None of the above





**70. Which of the following drug can used for (Giardiasis)**

- a. Amoxicillin
- b. Metronidazole
- c. Diosmin
- d. Ampicillin
- e. Non of above

**71. Warfarin antidote is**

- a. Aspirin
- b. Vitamin K
- c. Vitamin D
- d. Vitamin E
- e. Both a & b

**72. One of your friends ask for some information about inpatient. What will your answer?**

- a. Till him about drug
- b. Till him about drug and diagnosis
- c. Till him about drug, diagnosis and his room number
- d. Do not till him any thing
- e. Non of above

**73. After you dispense a prescription you find out a mistake What you will you do?**

- a. Silence not aware
- b. Till hospital manager
- c. Till pharmacist
- d. Till patient immediately
- e. Non of above

**74. Mannitol has the following character**

- a. I.V can't take orally
- b. Decrease intracranial pressure
- c. Decrease intraocular pressure
- d. It's osmotic diuretics
- e. All of the above

**75. Vaccines preserved in temperature.....**

- a. Room temperature
- b. Bottom shelf of refrigerator
- c. Upper shelf of refrigerator (under freezer)
- d. Freezing temperature
- e. Oven temperature

**76. Urea used for treatment of**

- a. Asthma
- b. Increase intracranial pressure
- c. diuretic
- d. Hypertension
- e. Both a&c

**77. Antihypertensive of choice in pregnancy is**

- a. Methyl dopa
- b. Enalapril
- c. Atenolol
- d. Captopril
- e. Amlodipine

**78. Generally antibiotics are stored in**

- a. Cold place
- b. Away from light
- c. Room temperature
- d. According to box instruction
- e. under 25° C

**79. (Tetracycline) belong to**

- a. H<sub>2</sub> - Blockers
- b. Antibiotics
- c. Blockers $\alpha$
- d. Blockers $\beta$
- e. Cytotoxic drugs

**80. Which of the following belong to anti-hypertensive?**

- a. Inderal ®
- b. Buscopan ®
- c. Flagyl ®
- d. Diamicon ®
- e. Zovirax ®

**81. Propranolol belongs to**



- a. agonist $\beta$   
b. Blockers $\beta$   
c. agonista $\alpha$   
d.  $\beta$ 1Blockers  
e. CCBs
- 82. Spironolactone belong to**  
a. Antibiotics  
b. Antihistamines  
c. Diuretics  
d. Sedatives  
e. Calcium channel blockers
- 83. Spironolactone belong to**  
a. Thiazide diuretics  
b. Osmotic diuretics  
c. Potassium sparing diuretics  
d. Loop diuretics  
e. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
- 84. Vitamine (B1) generic name is**  
a. Retinol  
b. Ascorbic acid  
c. Phytomenadione  
d. Thiamine  
e. Riboflavin
- 85. Vitamine (B2) generic name is**  
a. Retinol  
b. Ascorbic acid  
c. Phytomenadione  
d. Riboflavin  
e. Thiamine
- 86. Vitamine (K) generic name is**  
a. Retinol  
b. Ascorbic acid  
c. Phytomenadione  
d. Niacin  
e. Tocopherol
- 87. Duration of treatment for TB is**  
a. 2 months  
b. 4 months  
c. 6-9 month
- d. 2 years  
e. 4 years
- 88. Capoten ® it's generic name is**  
a. Enalapril  
b. Verapamil  
c. Atenolol  
d. Captopril  
e. Chorothiazide
- 89. Which of the following drug used in treatment AIDS**  
a. Zocor®  
b. Zovirax®  
c. Zaditine®  
d. Zidovudine®  
e. Zinnat®
- 90. Which of the following drug used to manage hypertension?**  
a. Noradrenaline  
b. Captopril  
c. Verapamil  
d. Ofloxacin  
e. Both b&c
- 91. Which of the following drug consider diuretic**  
a. Aspirin  
b. Halothane  
c. Hydrochlorothiazide  
d. Verapamil  
e. Florouracil
- 92. Rifampicin turn urine color into**  
a. Red  
b. Yellow  
c. White  
d. Blue  
e. No change in its color
- 93. Acyclovir used for**  
a. Rheumatism  
b. Bacteria infection  
c. Parasitic infection



- d. Virus infection  
e. Fungal infection
- 94. Vitamine (C) generic name is**
- Retinol
  - Ascorbic acid
  - Phytomenadione
  - Riboflavin
  - Menadione
- 95. Drug of choice (D.O.C) of Ascariasis is**
- Metronidazole
  - Verapamil
  - Paracetamol
  - Mebendazole
  - Chloroquine
- 96. Which of the following route give 100% bioavailability**
- SC
  - IM
  - Oral
  - IV
  - ID
- 97. Hepatitis B vaccination per year is**
- 3 time
  - 2 time
  - 1 time
  - 5 time
  - Every 2 monthes
- 98. Fat soluble vitamins include**
- A & D
  - A & C
  - B& K
  - B & C
  - Non of above
- 99. Water soluble vitamins include**
- A & C
  - D & K
  - B & C

- d. B & D  
e. E
- 100. Maximum dose of (Paracetamol) per day is**
- 10 gram
  - 4 mg
  - 3 gram
  - 4 gram
  - 500 mg

### Exam Model 7

- 1. Maximum dose of (Paracetamol 500 mg tablet) for adult in day**

- 10 tablets
- 7 tablets
- 8 tablets
- 4 tablets
- 2 tablets

- 2. Barium sulfate is used for**

- Treatment constipation
- Treatment diarrhea
- Treatment dry cough
- In radiology diagnosis
- treatment of DM

- 3. Maximum dose of (Captopril) is**

- 10 mg
- 75 mg
- 80 mg
- 150 mg
- 50 mg

- 4. Maximum dose of (Captopril 50 mg) is**

- 4 tablets
- 3 tablets
- 10 tablets
- 6 tablets





- e. 2 tablets
- 5. To prevent absorption of toxic substance we can use**
- Activated charcoal
  - Captopril
  - Loratadine
  - Aspirin
  - Furosemide
- 6. The first choice for Type 2 diabetes**
- Analgesics
  - Insulin
  - NSAIDs
  - Sulfonylurea
  - H2 blockers
- 7. The first choice for Type 1 diabetes**
- Analgesics
  - Sulfonylurea
  - NSAIDs
  - Insulin
  - H2 blockers
- 8. (Theophylline) used as**
- Bronchoconstrictor
  - Antihistaminic
  - Antiviral
  - Brochdilator
  - Anti tussive
- 9. Which of the following drug can't be used during pregnancy?**
- Paracetamol
  - Amoxicillin
  - Cephalexin
  - Ciprofloxacin
  - Erythromycin
- 10. Cefaclor belong to**
- Thiazide diuretics
  - Penicillins
  - Potassium sparing diuretics
  - Cephalosporines
  - NSAIDs
- 11. Cefaclor belong to**
- 1<sup>st</sup> generation Cephalosporines
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> generation Cephalosporines
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Cephalosporines
  - 4<sup>th</sup> generation Cephalosporines
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> generation quinolones
- 12. The generic name of (Voltaren)® is**
- Aspirin
  - Diosmin
  - Diclofenac
  - Piroxicam
  - Domperidone
- 13. (Voltaren)® uses are**
- Analgesic for teeth pain
  - Anti inflammatory for arthritis
  - Analgesic for headache
  - It's NSAIDs
  - All of them
- 14. (Zantac)® generic name is**
- Rantidine
  - Cimetidine
  - Rantidol
  - Famotidine
  - Omeprazole
- 15. (Zantac)® used for**
- Peptic ulcer
  - Hyperacidity
  - Hypertension
  - Diarrhea
  - Both a&b
- 16. Which of the following drug is hepatotoxic**



- a. Indometacin
- b. Aspirin
- c. Ibuprofen
- d. Paracetamol
- e. Chlorothazide

**17. Which of the following drug is contraindicated with renal failure**

- a. Tetracycline
- b. Gentamycin
- c. Ampicillin
- d. Ketoconazole
- e. Both a&b

**18. (Sumatriptan) is used for**

- a. Migraine
- b. CHF
- c. Hypertension
- d. Angina treatment
- e. Gout

**19. (Nitrofurantoin) is used for**

- a. UTI
- b. renal failure
- c. analgesics
- d. TB
- e. Leprosy

**20. Cimetidine is used for**

- a. peptic ulcer
- b. prophylaxis from peptic ulcer
- c. duodenal ulcer
- d. GERD disease
- e. all of them

**21. (Ventolin)® generic name is**

- a. Aspirin
- b. Cimetidine
- c. Diclofenac
- d. Salbutamol
- e. Paracetamol

**22. (Ventolin)® is used for**

- a. Migraine
- b. Hypotension

- c. Brochial asthma
- d. Headache
- e. Hypertension

**23. Which of the following drug is used in treat dehydration because of diarrhea**

- a. Aspirin
- b. ORS (oral rehydration solution)
- c. Furosemide
- d. Hydrochlorothiazide
- e. Kaloin

**24. Which of the following drug is used in treat M.TB**

- a. Rifampicin
- b. Ethambutol
- c. Isoniazide
- d. Streptomycin
- e. All of them

**25. Which of the following used for thyroid deficiency**

- a. Aspirin
- b. Carbimazole
- c. Thyroxine sodium
- d. Radioactive iodine
- e. Lugol iodine

**26. Which of the following used for thyroid deficiency**

- a. Liothyronine
- b. Levothyroxine sodium
- c. Thyroxine sodium
- d. Liotrix
- e. All of them

**27. Which of the following used for hyperthyroidism**

- a. Propylthiouracil
- b. Carbimazole
- c. Radioactive iodine
- d. Lugol iodine



- e. All of them
- 28. Which of the following used for Thyrotoxicosis**
- Levothyroxine sodium
  - Iodine
  - Radioactive iodine
  - Liotrix
  - Both b&b
- 29.(Gliclazide) is used for management of**
- Hypertension
  - Hyperglycemia
  - Hypoglycemia
  - Migraine
  - Hypotension
- 30.(Gliclazide) it's trade name is**
- Diamicron®
  - Amoxil®
  - Minidiab®
  - Ventolin®
  - Glucophage®
- 31.(Nifedipine) it's trade name is**
- Tenormin®
  - Ateno®
  - Adalat®
  - Ventolin®
  - Edemix®
- 32. (Augmentin)® generic name is**
- Amoxicillin / Paracetamol
  - Amoxicillin / Potassium clavulanate
  - Benzylpenicillin / Potassium clavulanate
  - Ampicillin / Potassium clavulanate
  - Amoxicillin / Sulbactam
- 33. (Co-trimoxazole) is composed of**
- Trimethoprim
  - Sulfamethoxazole
  - Salbutamol
  - Trimethoprim / Sulfamethoxazole
  - Non of above
- 34. Which of the following drug belong to (Aminoglycosides)**
- Amikacin
  - Neomycin
  - Streptomycin
  - Kanamycin
  - All of the above
- 35. Which of the following formula belong to solid dosage form**
- Tablets
  - Capsules
  - Suspensions
  - Syrups
  - Both a&b
- 36. Which of the following formula belong to liquid dosage form**
- Solutions
  - Powders
  - Suppositories
  - Tablets
  - Capsules
- 37. (Clarithromycin) it's trade name is**
- Ventolin®
  - Amoxil®
  - Klacid®
  - Vibramycin®
  - Zinnat®
- 38. Which of the following drug consider (antidote) for (heparin)**
- Warfarin



- b. Protamine sulfate  
c. Phenindione  
d. Aspirin  
e. Vitamin K
- 39. (Vitamin B 6) scientific name is**
- a. Niacin  
b. Riboflavin  
c. Pyridoxine  
d. Thiamine  
e. Cobolamie
- 40. (Acetazolamide) used for**
- a. Glaucoma  
b. Hypotension  
c. Asthma  
d. Diarrhea  
e. Hepatitis
- 41. (Acetazolamide) it's trade name**
- a. Lasix®  
b. Diamox®  
c. Aldactone®  
d. Bumex®  
e. Non of above
- 42.(Susp.) abbreviation mean**
- a. Suppository  
b. Suspension  
c. Solution  
d. Syrup  
e. Solid dosage form
- 43.(Sol.) abbreviation mean**
- a. Suppository  
b. Suspension  
c. Solution  
d. Syrup  
e. Solid dosage form
- 44.(Nasal drops) mean drop for**
- a. Eye  
b. Nose  
c. Ear  
d. Mouse  
e. Both a&c
- 45. Who can not use aspirin (contraindicated)**
- a. Angina  
b. Gastric ulcer  
c. Hemophilia  
d. Headace  
e. Both b&c
- 46. (Amoxil)® generic name**
- a. Amoxicillin / Potassium clavulanate  
b. Ampicillin  
c. Flucloxacillin  
d. Amoxicillin  
e. Amoxicillin/Sulbactam
- 47. (Bid) mean**
- a. Once Daily  
b. Twice Daily  
c. Three time Daily  
d. Four time Daily  
e. At bed time
- 48.(IM) mean**
- a. Intravenous  
b. Intramuscular  
c. Subcutaneous  
d. Intradermal  
e. Intra-arterial
- 49.(sos) mean**
- a. don not repeat  
b. Four time Daily  
c. Twice Daily  
d. as needed (when necessary)  
e. Before meals
- 50.(Dextrose 5%) means**
- a. 5 mg dextrose per 100 ml solvent  
b. 5 gram dextrose per 1000 ml



- solvent
- c. 5 gram dextrose per 100 ml solvent
- d. 5 kilogram dextrose per 100 ml solvent
- e. 5 mg dextrose per 1000ml solvent
- 51. (Sodium chloride % 0.9) mean**
- a. 0.9 mg Sodium chloride per 100 ml solvent
- b. 0.9 kilogram Sodium chloride per 100 ml solvent
- c. 0.9 gram Sodium chloride per 1000 ml solvent
- d. 0.9 gram Sodium chloride per 100 ml solvent
- e. 0.9 mg Sodium chloride per 1000 ml solvent
- 52. (Claritine)® it's generic name**
- a. Histadine
- b. Loratadine
- c. Chorpheniramine
- d. Adrenaline
- e. Chlorothiazide
- 53. (Claritine)® used as**
- a. Antihypertensive
- b. Antirheumatic
- c. Antihistaminic
- d. Antibiotic
- e. Diuretics
- 54. (Aspirin)® generic name is**
- a. Acetylbutyric acid
- b. Paracetamol
- c. Mefenamic acid
- d. Acetylsalcylic acid
- e. Acetaminophen
- 55. (Metoclopramide) belong to**
- a. Antiemetic
- b. Antiepileptic
- c. Antihistaminic
- d. Anti diarrheal
- e. Analgesics
- 56. (Metoclopramide) it's trade name is**
- a. Motinorm®
- b. Motilium®
- c. Primperan®
- d. Amoxil®
- e. Mycogel®
- 57. Which of the following drug can be used in management constipation**
- a. Diclofenac
- b. Glycerin suppositories
- c. Ibuprofen
- d. Paracetamol
- e. Loperamide
- 58. Which of the following drug can be used in management constipation**
- a. Glycerin suppositories®
- b. Duphac syrup®
- c. Dulcolax®
- d. Senalax®
- e. All of the above
- 59. Which of the following drug can be used for rheumatic patient**
- a. Ibuprofen
- b. Diclofenac
- c. Indometacin
- d. Ketoprofen
- e. All of the above
- 60. (Glucophage)® it's generic name is**
- a. Glibenclamide
- b. Tolbutamide
- c. Metformin
- d. Gliclazide





- e. Glimepiride
- 61. (Buscopan)® it's generic name is**
- Atropine
  - Hyoscine (Scopolamine)
  - Atenolol
  - Pilocarpine
  - Paracetamol
- 62. (Allopurinol) it's Trade name is**
- Profenid®
  - Ketofan®
  - Zyloric®
  - Voltaren®
  - Cholchicine®
- 63. (Cephalexin) it's (Trade name) is**
- Keflex®
  - Velosef®
  - Amoxil®
  - Duricef®
  - Cidophage®
- 64.(Captopril)it's (Trade name) is**
- Tenormin®
  - Capoten®
  - Lasix®
  - Adalat®
  - Avadia®
- 65.Which of the following drug belong to (Penicillins)**
- Amoxicillin
  - Ampicillin
  - Flucloxacillin
  - Cloxacillin
  - All of the above
- 66.Convert temperature 59 Fahrenheit to Celsius**
- 25
  - 12
  - 15
  - 20
  - 10
- 67.(Lasix)® it's generic name is**
- Captopril
  - Atenolol
  - Furosemide
  - Hydrochlorothiazide
  - Bumetaide
- 68. (Lasix)® used as**
- Diuretic
  - Antirheumatic
  - Antidiarrheal
  - Antibiotics
  - Both A & C
- 69. (Simvastatin) it's trade name is**
- Zocor®
  - Amoxil®
  - Mevacor®
  - Lipitor®
  - Ator®
- 70.(Nizoral)®it's generic name is**
- Ketoconazole
  - Fluconazole
  - Miconazole
  - Glibenclamide
  - Nizatidine
- 71. Warfarin antidote**
- Aspirin
  - Vitamin E
  - Vitamin D
  - Vitamin K
  - Protamine sulfate
- 72. Which of the following drug belong to Long acting (Tetracyclines)**
- Chlortetracycline
  - Doxycycline
  - Minocycline



- d. Erythromycin  
e. Both b&c
- 73. (Questran)®it's generic name is**
- Cholestyramine A
  - Simvastatin
  - Atrovastatin
  - Niacin
  - Clostopol
- 74. (Simvastatin) used for**
- Decrease blood sugar
  - Decrease calcium in blood
  - Antihyperlipidemic
  - Decrease sodium in blood
  - Decrease blood pressure
- 75. (Aldomet)® it's generic name is**
- Verapamil
  - Atenolol
  - Captopril
  - Methyl dopa
  - Propranolol
- 76. (Zovirax)®it's generic name is**
- Interferon
  - Zidovudine
  - Acyclovir
  - Oxytetracycline
  - Nystatin
- 77. (Brufen)®it's generic name is**
- Mefenamic acid
  - Ketoprofen
  - Diclofenac
  - Ibuprofen
  - Mefenamic acid
- 78.(Daonil)®it's generic name is**
- Paracetamol
  - Gliclazide
  - Metformin
  - Glipenclamide
- e. Glimipride
- 79. What is the text books should be available in pharmacy**
- Martindale
  - British national formulary
  - Middle east medical index
  - America pharmacopia
  - all of the above
- 80. Which of the following drug belong to Second generation Cephalosporines**
- Cephalexin
  - Cefuroxime
  - Cephadroxil
  - Cefipime
  - All of above
- 81. Which of the following drug belong to first generation Cephalosporines**
- Cephalexin
  - Cephadroxil
  - Cephazolin
  - Cephradine
  - All of above
- 82. Which of the following drug belong to third generation Cephalosporines**
- Cefoperazone
  - Cefotaxime
  - Cefixime
  - Ceftriaxone
  - all of the above
- 83. Aspirin can be used as**
- Analgesic
  - Antipyretic
  - Anti inflammatory
  - Anti-platelet
  - All of the above
- 84. (Metformin) used for**

**treatment of**

- a. Hypertension
- b. Hypotension
- c. Hyperglycemia
- d. Hypoglycemia
- e. Hyperlipidemia

**85. Which of the following drug used in treatment epilepsy**

- a. Phenytoin
- b. Diclofenac
- c. Heparin
- d. Atenolol
- e. Metformin

**86. Which of the following drug used in treatment hypertension**

- a. Paracetamol
- b. Ibuprofen
- c. Heparin
- d. Diltiazem
- e. Famotidine

**87. (Cefipime) belong to**

- a. 1st generation cephalosporin
- b. 2nd generation cephalosporin
- c. 3rd generation cephalosporin
- d. 4th generation cephalosporin
- e. 4th generation quinolones

**88. Which of the following drug does not belong to (Tetracyclines)**

- a. Chlortetracycline
- b. Tetracycline
- c. Doxycycline
- d. Clindamycin
- e. Minocycline

**89. Which of the following drug does not used in treat amebiasis**

- a. Diloxanide Furoate
- b. Gentamicin
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Iodoquinol

- e. Emetine

**90. All of the following are consider insulin side effect**

- a. Hypersensitivity
- b. Hypoglycemic coma
- c. Atrophy at site of injection
- d. Weight gain
- e. All of them are true

**91. Which of the following consider antiviral**

- a. Acyclovir
- b. Interferons
- c. Amantadine
- d. Zidovudine
- e. All of the above

**92. Patient suffer from wheezing and want to receive prescription of (inderal)<sup>®</sup> tablet**

- a. Prescribe it
- b. Prescribe antiasthmatic drug
- c. Ask patient about his illness
- d. Do not prescribe prescription and ask him to return to physician
- e. Non of above

**93. Which of the following consider nephrotoxic drug**

- a. Gentamycin
- b. Tetracycline
- c. Oxytetracycline
- d. Kanamycin
- e. All of the above

**94. Which of the following drug used for prostatitis**

- a. Aldosterone
- b. Insulin
- c. Finasteride
- d. Paracetamol
- e. Cimetidine



**95. Sources of insulin include**

- a. Cows
- b. Pigs
- c. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- d. Human
- e. All of the above

**96. All consider true about Tetracycline except:-**

- a. Orally active
- b. Bactericidal
- c. Use for treat acne
- d. Excreted in urine
- e. All are true

**97. Type 2 diabetes characterized by**

- a. Inability for producing insulin
- b. Insufficient amount of produced insulin
- c. Decrease sensitivity of insulin receptor
- d. Occurs during pregnancy
- e. Both b&c

**98. If Olive oil, ASA & Water in the same formula the product is**

- a. Emulsion
- b. Elixir
- c. Suspension
- d. Solution
- e. Paste

**99. What the concentration of NaCl in Dextrose 5 % half normal saline, D5 1/2 NS**

- a. 1.8 %
- b. 0.9 %
- c. 0.225 %
- d. 0.45 %
- e. 5 %

**100. Which of the following is the****fastest dosage form**

- a. IM injection
- b. ID injection
- c. IV injection
- d. SC injection
- e. IA injection

**Exam Model 8****1. (Simvastatin) according to FDA consider (Pregnancy Category x)**

- a. Can be used during first trimester
- b. Can be used under medical supervision
- c. Absolutely contraindicated
- d. Safely used during pregnancy
- e. Can be used after first trimester

**2. Antidote for (Digoxin) toxicity is**

- a. IV Normal Saline
- b. Digibind
- c. Activated Charcoal
- d. Digitoxin
- e. Protamine sulfate

**3. The site of (Intra-theal injection) is**

- a. Joint
- b. Skin
- c. IntraMusclular
- d. Directly in spinal cord
- e. Directly in blood veins

**4. Which of the following cause intravenous incompatibility if taken with (Dextrose)**

- a. Insulin
- b. Cefazolin
- c. Ceftriaxone
- d. Phenytoin
- e. All of above



**5. Mechanism of (Drug-Drug interactions) include**

- Enzyme induction
- Formation of unabsorbed complex
- Plasma protein displacement
- Enzyme inhibitors
- All of the above

**6. One of the following is (Natural emulsifying agent)**

- Lactose
- Polysorbate
- Acacia
- Sorbitol
- Glycerin...

**7. PH for ocular preparation range from**

- 2 - 3
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8
- > 8
- 5.5

**8. 1 grain equal**

- 50 Gram
- 10 Gram
- 0.60 Gram
- 0.065 Gram
- Non of above

**9. How many gram needed from water to prepare 160 gram from potassium acetate (5 % W/W)**

- 100
- 130
- 135
- 152
- 125

**10. How many gram needed from substance (X) to prepare 30 ml solution (1:1000)**

- 10 mg
- 30 mg
- 300 mg
- 0.03 mg
- 1000 mg

**11. Female (22 years old) with advanced acne recommended to take (Roaccutane) what is the procedure you do before dispense this drug**

- Identify her weight
- Ask if she is pregnant
- Dispense the drug without precautions
- Ask her doctor to change this drug
- Don't dispense this drug

**12. (QOD) abbreviation means**

- Every four days
- Four times a day
- Every other day
- Every day
- At bed time

**13. (Cerivastatin) with drawn from Saudi because mortal effect on**

- Muscles
- Bone
- Blood
- C.N.S
- Liver

**14. (Cytotec) was restricted to use because**

- Decrease patient weight
- Cause patient to suicide
- Cause mythenia gravis
- Cause Abortion
- Cause cardiac shock

**15. (Ibuprofen) maximum dose is**

- 800 mg



- b. 3000 mg
- c. 1600 mg
- d. 3200 mg
- e. 600 mg

**16. According to ministry of health instruction, narcotic drug prescription should be dispensed only if**

- a. Clearly contain patient name, number
- b. Clearly contain doctor name, number and signature
- c. Dispense during 3 days only from prescription date
- d. Dispense the exact drug without alternatives
- e. All of the above

**17. Which of the following not belong to (NSAIDs)**

- a. Tilcotil
- b. Parafon
- c. Naproxen
- d. Ibuprofen
- e. Indomethacin

**18. Patient on (Amiloride) and prescribed to take (Captopril) what the expected side effect will happen?**

- a. Hyperkalemia
- b. Hyponatremia
- c. Hypertension
- d. Hypercalcemia
- e. Hypermagnesemia

**19. (Cefuroxime) belong to**

- a. Penicillins
- b. Quinolones
- c. First generation cephalosporin
- d. Second generation cephalosporin
- e. Sulphonamide

**20. Which of the following will cause**

**constipation as side effect**

- a. Augmentin
- b. Multivitamins
- c. Morphine
- d. Diphenhydramine
- e. Paracetamol

**21. Infants (2 month old) suffer from fever and nasal congestion what will your advice his father**

- a. Ask him to take (Paracetamol & Actifed)
- b. Ignore the case
- c. Put him under supervision for 48 hr
- d. Advise him to take the infant to hospital
- e. Advise him to put cold cotton on baby face

**22. (Micromedex) is**

- a. New antihypertensive drug
- b. New antidepressant drug
- c. New medicine book
- d. Computer program contain drugs name, classification, uses
- e. New pharmacological book

**23. (Viagra)® generic name is**

- a. Atenolol
- b. Sildenafil
- c. Amoxicillin
- d. Silfinadil
- e. Propranolol

**24. What is the proper question to patient dispense (Viagra)®**

- a. How old are you?
- b. What is your name?
- c. Only Dispense the drug
- d. If he take nitroglycerin
- e. If he is a diabetic patient

**25. All of them consider OTC drug**



except

- Tegretol
- Bisacodyl
- Molax
- Aspirin
- Paracetamol

**26. Absorption of (Tetracycline) with (Al+++ & Fe++) lead to**

- Active absorbable complex
- Inactive absorbable complex
- Active less absorbable complex
- Inactive in absorbable complex
- No interaction between them

**27. Patient on tetracycline what is your advice about drinking milk?**

- Separate between them by 10 minute
- Nothing is important
- Take them with each other
- Separate between them by at least 2 hour
- No interaction between them

**28. Which of the following (Insulin) can be taken intravenously**

- Lente insulin
- NPH insulin
- Human mixtard 30/70 insulin
- Regular insulin
- All of above

**29. Which of the following (Insulin) has duration of (12 –24 ) hr.**

- Lente insulin
- Insulin Lispro
- Human mixtard 30/70 insulin
- Regular insulin
- NPH insulin

**30. The most important side effect of insulin over dose**

- Skin atrophy at site of injection

- Hypoglycemia
- Hypertension
- Hyperglycemia
- Hypotension

**31. The most caustive organism of (UTI) is**

- Amoeba
- Gram positive & negative microorganisms
- Gram negative microorganisms
- Gram positive microorganisms
- Pseudomonas

**32. All of them belong to (Macrolides) except**

- Clindamycin
- Erythromycin
- Azithromycin
- Clarithromycin
- Non of above

**33. All of them belong to (ACE inhibitors) except**

- Captopril
- Lisonopril
- Ramipril
- Nifedipine
- Enalapril

**34. Paracetamol dose for pediatric ( 5 years old )**

- 500 mg every 6 h
- 500 mg every 8 h
- 10 –15 mg/Kg every 4 –6 h a day
- 700 mg every 10 h
- 4 gm per day

**35. What is the recommended dose foe vitamin A deficiency?**

- 500 IU
- 100 IU
- 10 IU
- 50000 IU



e. 10000 IU

**36.(Valproic acid) used for treatment of**

- a. Anemia
- b. Epilepsy
- c. Depression
- d. Headache
- e. Hypertension

**37.Thrombocytopenia mean:**

- a. Decrease number of red blood cells
- b. Decrease number of white blood cells
- c. Increase number of platelets
- d. Decrease number of platelets
- e. Decrease number of lymphocytes

**38.Which of the following drug belong to (Ca-Channel Blockers)?**

- a. Captopril
- b. Diltiazem
- c. Atenolol
- d. Sotalol
- e. Amiloride

**39.Which of the following drug belong to local anathesia**

- a. Lidocaine
- b. Spironolactone
- c. Insulin
- d. Ampicillin
- e. Verapamil

**40.One of the following substance used as antidote for paracetamol toxicity**

- a. Aspirin
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Atenolol
- d. N-acetylcysteine
- e. Protamine sulfate

**41.Which of the following drug not**

**contraindicated with pregnancy**

- a. Captopril
- b. Ciprofloxacin
- c. Tetracycline
- d. Amoxicillin
- e. Nifedipine

**42.Regular insulin is characterized by**

- a. Clear
- b. Colorless
- c. Watery
- d. Non of above
- e. All of the above

**43.Atropine belong to**

- a. choline esterase inhibitor
- b. direct acting cholinomimetic
- c. sympatholytic drug
- d. cholinergicagonist (antimuscarinic)
- e. Neuro-muscular blocker

**44.(Benzyl peroxide) uses**

- a. Expectorant
- b. Anti-emetics (chemically induced vomiting in cancer chemotherapy)
- c. Acne preparation
- d. Migraine
- e. Hyper tension

**45.(Ondasetron) uses**

- a. Expectorant
- b. Anti-emetics (chemically induced vomiting in cancer chemotherapy)
- c. Acne preparation
- d. Migraine
- e. Hypertension

**45.Preparation containing NaCl 10 % with water this pharmaceutical form is**





- a. Lotion
- b. Suspension
- c. Solution
- d. Emulsion
- e. Paste

**46. Which of the following drug belong to catecholamine**

- a. Epinephrine
- b. Norepinephrine
- c. Dopamine
- d. Both a & b
- e. All of the above

**47. Furosemide belong to**

- a. Thiazide diuretics
- b. Osmotic diuretics
- c. Loop diuretics
- d. Potassium sparing diuretics
- e. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

**49. Generic name of Zestril® is**

- a. Lisinopril
- b. Enalapril
- c. Ramipril
- d. Captopril
- e. None of them

**50. Generic name of tritace® is**

- a. Lisinopril
- b. Enalapril
- c. Ramipril
- d. Atenolol
- e. None of them

**51. The.....Route offer instantaneous and complete absorption**

- a. Topical
- b. Oral
- c. I.V
- d. I.M
- e. Vaginal

**52. Drugs administered by....Are exposed to first pass metabolism**

- a. Topically
- b. Orally
- c. I.V
- d. I.M
- e. Rectally

**53. The drug may be metabolized by**

- a. Liver
- b. Kidney
- c. Intestine
- d. Both A & B
- e. None of the above

**54. The drug and its metabolites are eliminated from body in**

- a. Urine
- b. Feces
- c. Bile
- d. Sweat
- e. All of the above

**55. The therapeutic index (TI) can be defined as :**

- a. Toxic / effective dose
- b. Toxic - effective dose
- c. Toxic + effective dose
- d. Toxic × effective dose
- e. None of the above

**56. Which one of these is a prodrug?**

- a. Ampicillin
- b. Erythromycin
- c. Levodopa
- d. Ibuprofen
- e. All of the above

**57. Pharmacokinetics include**

- a. Absorption
- b. Metabolism
- c. Excretion
- d. distribution
- e. All of the above

**58. Bioavailability is defined as**

- a. The action of the body on the



- drug
- Rate & extent to which drug enters systemic circulation
  - Remove the drug from the body
  - The action of drug on the body
  - All of the above
- 59.If 100 mg of the drug is administered orally and 70mg of this drug is absorbed unchanged the bioavailability is**
- 100 %
  - 10 %
  - 70 %
  - 30 %
  - 90 %
- 60) Total body clearance is the sum of the clearance from :**
- Hepatic
  - Renal
  - Pulmonary
  - All of the above
  - Non of above
- 61.The nervous system is divided into**
- Central nervous system and peripheral nervous system
  - peripheral nervous system only
  - Brain
  - Spinal cord
  - Sympathetic & parasympathetic system
- 62.Type I diabetes use**
- Insulin
  - Glibenclamide
  - Metformin
  - Both a&b
  - None of the above
- 63.Type II diabetes mainly use**
- Insulin
  - Sulphonyl urea
  - Metformin
  - Both B&C
  - All of above
- 64.Side effect of insulin are**
- Local reaction
  - Hypoglycemia
  - Fat atrophy at the injection site
  - Weight gain
  - All of the above
- 65.Which one of these drug is cough suppressant**
- Dextromethorphan
  - Captopril
  - Pilocarpine
  - Dexamethasone
  - Guaifenesin
- 66.Theophylline is**
- Bronchodilator
  - $\beta_2$  agonist
  - Causes bradycardia
  - All of the above
  - Non of above
- 67.Epinephrine is indicated for**
- Anaphylactic shock
  - Asthma
  - Nasal decongestant
  - All of the above
  - Non of above
- 68.Timololol is indicated for**
- Hypertension
  - Glaucoma
  - CHF
  - Both A&B
  - None of the above
- 69.Which of the following drug can cause addiction ?**
- Phenobarbitol
  - Tetracycline



- c. Iodine
- d. Furosemide
- e. Acetyl choline

**70. All of these medication are general anathesia except**

- a. Nitrous oxide
- b. Diazepam
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Morphine
- e. Thiopental

**71. Which one of these drug used for treatment schizoprenia**

- a. Chloropromazine
- b. Clozapine
- c. Haloperidol
- d. Risperidone
- e. All of them

**72. All of these medication are used in epilepsy except**

- a. Carbamazepine
- b. Furosemide
- c. Diazepam
- d. Phenytoin
- e. Gabapentin

**73. Captopril is**

- a. ACE Is
- b. Used for treat congestive heart failure
- c. CCBs
- d. Both a&b
- e. None of the above

**74. Diuretics drugs**

- a. Furosemide
- b. Indicated for treatment of hypertension and edema
- c. Spironolactone
- d. Dorzolamide
- e. All of the above

**75. Antianginal drugs**

- a. Nitroglycerin
- b. Isosorbid dinitrate
- c. Manitol
- d. Both a&b
- e. None of the above

**76. All of these medication are used as antihypertensive except**

- a. Amlodipine
- b. Atenolol
- c. Timolol
- d. Ferrous gluconate
- e. Captopril

**77. Agents used in anemias**

- a. Ferrous gluconate
- b. Vitamine B12
- c. Folic acid
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of above

**78. Anticoagulants**

- a. Reduce formation of fibrin clot
- b. Heparin
- c. Warfarin
- d. Inhibit development of clot
- e. All of the above

**79. Antiplatelet drugs**

- a. Increase bleeding time
- b. Aspirin
- c. Cloxacillin
- d. Treat parasitic infection
- e. Both a&b

**80. Drugs for treatment hyperlipidemia**

- a. lovastatin
- b. mebendazole
- c. lorazepam
- d. none of the above
- e. All of above

**81. Aspirin**

- a. Acetyl salicylic acid





- b. Contraindicate in peptic ulcer
- c. Used for pain, inflammation, and fever
- d. It is from NSAIDs
- e. All of the above

**82. Which of the following belong to NSAIDs**

- a. Ibuprofen
- b. Naproxen
- c. Indomethacin
- d. Mefenamic acid
- e. All of the above

**83. Drugs used in treatment of asthma**

- a. Aminophylline
- b. Beclomethasone
- c. Cimitidine
- d. Digoxin
- e. Both a&b

**84. Selective of the most appropriate antimicrobial agent requires of:**

- a. The organism identity and sensitivity to particular agent
- b. The site of infection
- c. The safety of agent and patient factor
- d. Pregnancy status
- e. All of the above

**85. Penicillin and cephalosporin**

- a. Major antibiotic that inhibit bacterial cell wall synthesis
- b. Called beta-lactams
- c. The microbial resistance poses constant challenge to the use of antimicrobial
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of above

**86. Amoxicillin and ampicillin**

- a. Cell wall synthesis inhibitor
- b. Used for treatment of infection

caused by gram positive and negative

- c. Contraindicated in patient with penicillin hypersensitivity
- d. Bactericidal
- e. All of the above

**87. Which of the following statement is correct about cephalosporin**

- a. They are classified into four generation
- b. Does not used for treatment of UTI
- c. Cefoxitin is cephalosporin derivative
- d. Both a&c
- e. All of above

**88. Protein synthesis inhibitor**

- a. Tetracycline
- b. Gentamycin
- c. Clarithromycin
- d. Chloramphenicol
- e. All of the above

**89. Ciprofloxacin is**

- a. Fluroquinolone
- b. Bactericidal
- c. Inhibit DNA
- d. Inhibit G+ve&G-ve bacteria
- e. All of the above

**90. Which one of the following drug is not antifungal**

- a. Naproxen
- b. Amphotericin B
- c. Miconazole
- d. Nystatin
- e. Grisofulvin

**91. Which of the following drug is not antiviral**

- a. Amantidine
- b. Acyclovir



- c. Cephalexin
- d. Ribovirin
- e. Zidovudine

**92. Which of the following drug used for AIDS**

- a. Metronidazole
- b. Zidovudine
- c. Metochlopramide
- d. Clemastin
- e. Flucytosin

**93. Which of the following drugs are disinfectants ?**

- a. Chlorohexidine
- b. Cresol
- c. Iodine
- d. Hydrogen peroxide
- e. All of the above

**94. Drugs used for treatment of allergies**

- a. Chloropheneramine maleate
- b. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride
- c. Indomethacin
- d. Nitroglycerin
- e. Both a&b

**95. Which of the following drug are used for treatment of constipation?**

- a. Bisacodyl
- b. Magnesium sulfate
- c. Castor oil
- d. Laculose
- e. All of the above

**96. Drug for treatment of gout**

- a. Codeine
- b. Allopurinol
- c. Verapamil
- d. Atenolol
- e. Pyridoxine

**97. Drug for treatment peptic and**

**duodenal ulcers:**

- a. Morphine
- b. Rantidine
- c. Omeprazole
- d. Lorazepam
- e. Both b&c

**98. The therapeutic use of levodopa is**

- a. Angina
- b. Anemia
- c. Depression
- d. Parkinsonian disease
- e. Diabetes mellitus

**99. The therapeutic use of amitriptyline is**

- a. Angina
- b. Anemia
- c. Depression
- d. Parkinsonian disease
- e. Diabetes mellitus

**100. All of the following affect drug distriubtion through lipid bilayer of the**

- a. Solubility in water
- b. Solubility In lipid
- c. Relative solubility in water/lipid
- d. PH
- e. All of above



## Exam Model 9

**1-Agent that depress the central nervous system producing loss of consciousness**

- Local anesthesia
- Sedative
- General anesthesia
- All of the above
- Non of above

**2- Agent that block nerve conduction producing transient localized loss of sensation**

- General anesthesia
- Hypnotic
- Local anesthesia
- None of them
- All of above

**3- Oral drug that reduce anxiety and cause calm (sedation)**

- Local anesthesia
- Anti-Depressent
- Sedative
- None of them
- All of above

**4- Drugs that produce drowsiness and encourage sleep (hypnosis)**

- Hypnotic
- Anti-Migraine
- Antiepileptic
- Anti-Parkinsonism
- Anti-hypertensive

**5- Chronic lifelong disorder characterized by recurrent seizures or convulsion**

- Epilepsy
- Psychosis
- Narcotics

- CNS stimulant
- Non of above

**6- Violent involuntary contraction or series of contraction of the voluntary muscles**

- convulsion
- Migraine
- Depression
- Hypertension
- None of them

**7- Movement disorder characterized by muscle rigidity, tremors and postural instability**

- Hypnotic
- Migraine
- Antiepileptic
- Parkinsonism
- Epilepsy

**8- Group of disorder with disturbance of mood, thought, and behavior**

- Depression
- Psychosis
- Both A& B
- None of them
- All of them

**9- Disturbance of mood manifested by decrease self esteem decreased vitality and Increased sadness**

- Depression
- Psychosis
- Epilepsy
- Both A&B
- Non of above

**10- Drugs that produce drowsiness with analgesia they are usually addictive**

- Narcotic analgesics
- antipsychotic



- c. Epilepsy
- d. None of them
- e. All of above

**11- Agent when administered will mimic (produce the same effect) of adrenergic system**

- a. Sympathomimetic
- b. Sympathetic agonist
- c. Adrenomimetic
- d. All of them
- e. Non of above

**12- Agent that block or interfere with sympathetic nervous system**

- a. Sympathomimetic
- b. Sympatholytic
- c. Sympathetic antagonist
- d. Both b and c
- e. All of above

**13- Agent when administered will mimic (produce the same effect) of parasympathetic system**

- a. parasympathomimetic
- b. parasympathetic agonist
- c. cholinomimetic
- d. All of them
- e. Non of above

**14- Agent that antagonize the parasympathetic action**

- a. parasympathomimetic
- b. parasympatholytic
- c. parasympathetic antagonist
- d. both b and c
- e. All of above

**15- Drug stimulate both sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia**

- a. ganglion stimulators
- b. ganglion blocker
- c. Sympathetic agonist
- d. Both a&c

- e. Non of above

**16- Drug block both sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia**

- a. ganglion stimulators
- b. ganglion blockers
- c. Sympathetic agonist
- d. Both a&c
- e. Non of above

**17- Agent that reduce skeletal muscle tone**

- a. Sympathomimetic
- b. parasympathomimetic
- c. skeletal muscle relaxant
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of above

**18- Nitrous oxide, halothane**

- a. General anesthesia
- b. Local anesthesia
- c. Inhalation anesthesia
- d. Both a and c
- e. Non of above

**19- Thiopental, ketamine**

- a. General anesthesia
- b. Local anesthesia
- c. Intravenous anesthesia
- d. Both a and c
- e. Non of above

**20- Lidocaine**

- a. General anesthesia
- b. Local anesthesia
- c. Inhalation anesthesia
- d. Both a and c
- e. Non of above

**21- Phenobarbital**

- a. Sedative
- b. Hypnotic
- c. Diuretics
- d. Both a and b
- e. None of them

**22- Diazepam**

- a. Barbiturate
- b. Benzodiazepine
- c. Nitrates
- d. Both a and b
- e. None of them

**23- Valproic acid, carbamazepine is**

- a. Antiepileptic
- b. Antipsychotic
- c. Antidepressant
- d. Narcotic analgesic
- e. Non of above

**24- Levodopa**

- a. Antiepileptic
- b. Antipsychotic
- c. Antidepressant
- d. Anti -parkinsonism
- e. Non of above

**25- Drugs chlorpromazine, haloperidol is belong to**

- a. Antiepileptic
- b. Antipsychotic
- c. Antidepressant
- d. Narcotic analgesic
- e. Non of above

**26- Clozapine , Olanzapine**

- a. Typical Antipsychotic
- b. Atypical Antipsychotic
- c. Anti -depressant
- d. None of them
- e. Both a and b

**27- Fluoxetine , imipramine**

- a. Antiepileptic
- b. Antipsychotic
- c. Antidepressant
- d. Anti- migraine
- e. Narcotic analgesic

**28- Amphetamine**

- a. CNS stimulant

- b. Used in migraine
- c. Narcotic analgesic
- d. Used in depression
- e. Both a and b

**29- Morphine**

- a. Analgesic
- b. Central Antitussive
- c. Control diarrhea
- d. All of them
- e. Non of above

**30- Codeine**

- a. Analgesic
- b. Central Antitussive
- c. Control diarrhea
- d. All of them
- e. Non of above

**31- Diphenoxylate and Loperamide**

- a. Analgesic
- b. Central Antitussive
- c. Control diarrhea
- d. All of them
- e. Non of above

**32- Ergotamine, sumatriptan**

- a. CNS stimulant
- b. Used in migraine
- c. Narcotic analgesic
- d. Both a and b
- e. All of above

**33- Cocaine, Benzocaine**

- a. Topical local anesthesia
- b. Local injection local anesthesia
- c. Both topical and local injection local anesthesia
- d. None of the above
- e. All of the above

**34- Bupivacaine , Mepivacaine**

- a. Topical local anesthesia
- b. Local injection local anesthesia
- c. Both topical and local injection





- local anesthesia
- d. None of the above
- e. All of the above

**35- Fluoxetine**

- a. SSRI
- b. TCA
- c. MAOI
- d. CCBs
- e. Non of the above

**36- Imipramine**

- a. SSRI
- b. TCA
- c. MAOI
- d. CCBs
- e. Non of the above

**37- In case of overdose of warfarin it can antagonize by**

- a. Aspirin
- b. Vitamin K I.V
- c. Thiazide diuretic
- d. Paracetamol
- e. Protamine sulfate

**38- Peptic ulcer drug don't include**

- a. Rantidine
- b. Proton pump inhibitor
- c. Glycerin
- d. Omeprazole
- e. Nizatidine

**39- Drug used to eradicate helicobacter p**

- a. Diazepam
- b. Clarithromycin & amoxicillin
- c. Dapson
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**40- Oral rehydration solution used frequently because**

- a. Has many side effect

- b. Difficult to use
- c. Replace water and mineral
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**41- Cimitidine has all except :**

- a. Used in gastric ulcer
- b. H2 receptor antagonist
- c. No side effect
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**42- Omeprazole is**

- a. Used in gastric ulcer
- b. Laxative drug
- c. Antifungal drug
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**43- The most important use of H1 receptor antagonist are**

- a. Headache
- b. Vertigo
- c. Constipation
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**44- Which of the following drug used in gastric ulcer**

- a. Cimitidine
- b. Omeprazole
- c. Rantidine
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**45- Bulk forming laxative**

- a. Bran
- b. Methylcellulose
- c. Castor oil
- d. A and B
- e. All of above

**46- Drug used in treatment of Hyperlipidemia**

- a. Simvastatin



- b. Verapamil
- c. Ketoprofen
- d. Both A&B
- e. Non of the above

**47- Adsorbent antidiarrheal drug**

- a. Kaolin
- b. Metoclopramide
- c. Cisapride
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**48- Agent that induce vomiting include**

- a. Ipecac
- b. Amoxil
- c. Indomethacin
- d. Paracetamol
- e. All of the above

**49- Antidote in excessive bleeding is**

- a. Tranxamic acid
- b. Metronidazole
- c. Rifampin
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**50- Used as antidiarrheal drug**

- a. Aspirin
- b. Loperamide
- c. Tofranil
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**51- Which of the following cause black staining of stool?**

- a. Ferrous sulfate
- b. Nitroprusside
- c. Heparin
- d. Dipyridamole
- e. All of the above

**52- .....Of iron is the cause of iron**

- a. ↓ intake

- b. ↑ requirement
- c. ↓ absorption
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**53- Lack of gastric intrinsic factor resu**

- a. Iron deficiency anemia
- b. Folic acid deficiency anemia
- c. Pernicious anemia
- d. Megaloblastic anemia
- e. All of the above

**54- Iron deficiency anemia may occur with**

- a. Pregnancy
- b. Excess tannic acid
- c. Bleeding
- d. All of them
- e. Non of the above

**55- Which of the following inhibit development of clotting?**

- a. Heparin
- b. Quinidine
- c. Nitroglycerin
- d. Methyldopa
- e. All of the above

**56- All of them increase action of warfarin except**

- a. Vitamin K
- b. Aspirin
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Sulfonamide
- e. Non of the above

**57- Which of them consider Fibrinolytic (antifibrinolytic?) inhibitor**

- a. Enoxparin
- b. Tranexamic acid
- c. Aminocaproic
- d. B and C



- e. All of the above
- 58- Folic acid deficiency due to**
- Lactation
  - Lack of vegetable
  - Lack of gastric intrinsic factor
  - Methotrexate
  - Non of the above
- 59- Which of the following cause black staining of tongue, stool?**
- Aminocaproic acid
  - Bismuth subsalicylate
  - Triametrene
  - Naproxen
  - Non of the above
- 60- Used to test gallbladder function for diagnostic purpose**
- Egg yolk
  - Cholecystokinin
  - MgSo<sub>4</sub>
  - All of them
  - Non of the above
- 61- Laxative drug used for the following except**
- Constipation
  - Arrest bleeding
  - Drug, food poisoning
  - Diarrhea
  - Non of the above
- 62- All of the following are dopamine receptor blocker except**
- Promethiazine
  - Droperidol
  - Domperidone
  - Piroxicam
  - Non of the above
- 63- Emesis used in toxicity except**
- If patient ingested caustic substance
  - If patient ingested volatile hydrocarbon
  - If patient has CNS depression
  - All of them
  - Non of the above
- 64- .....block CTZ so prevent emesis**
- Ondasetron
  - Triametrene
  - Oxicam
  - Acetaminophen
  - Zalcetapine
- 65- Which of the following bind to bacterial toxin?**
- Tannic acid
  - Loperamide
  - Kaolin
  - Cholestyramine
  - All of the above
- 66- Which of the following used for dissolving gallstone**
- ACEI
  - CDCA
  - UDCA
  - B and C
  - All of the above
- 67- All of them used in gastric ulcer except**
- Famotidine
  - Pantoprazole
  - Misoprostol
  - Phenyl butazone
  - Non of the above
- 68- Drugs which increase GIT motility called**
- Purgative
  - Diuretics
  - Prokinetics
  - Emetics
  - Non of the above





**69- .....Is proton pump inhibitor**

- Pantoprazole
- Rantidine
- Bismuth subsalicylate
- Sucralfate
- All of the above

**70- All factor affect drug absorption from GIT except**

- Presence of food
- Another drug
- The healthy state of intestinal wall
- Plasma binding protein
- Non of the above

**71- All are true about oral administration of drug except**

- Chance for treatment of toxicity if happen
- Easy way for administration
- Suitable for emetic cases
- Low economy in compare other dosage form
- Non of the above

**72- IV characterized by .....except**

- Moderate velocity
- Suitable for large volume of fluid
- Suitable for drug suffer from 1st metabolic effect
- Suitable for painful irritating drug
- Non of the above

**73- IM is Suitable for.....except**

- Moderate volume of fluid
- painful irritating drug
- Anticoagulant
- Lipid soluble drug
- Non of the above

**74- Intradermal injection is Suitable**

**for.....except**

- Sensitivity test
- painful irritating drug
- Lipid soluble drug
- Implantation of small tablet under skin
- Non of the above

**75- Plasma binding protein (PBP) of drug lead to .....except**

- Increase  $t_{1/2}$
- Compete similar drug for site of binding to PBP
- Compete drug with similar inherent substance for site of binding to PBP
- No medicinal use of this drug
- Non of the above

**76- Binding of drug to Plasma binding protein (PBP) of drug characterized by .....except**

- Binding site is alpha glycoprotein
- Binding site gamma Globulin
- Similar drug compete for site of binding to PBP
- It is reversible process
- Non of the above

**77- The aim of Drug metabolism is to convert the drug into**

- More active substance
- Less toxic substance
- More effective substance
- None of the above
- All of the above

**78- Drug metabolism include .....except**

- Oxidation reaction
- Less or none ionized substance
- Conjugation reaction
- Reduction reaction



e. Non of the above

**79- Conjugation reaction for drug excretion will lead to**

- a. Inactive substance
- b. More active substance
- c. Less active substance
- d. More toxic substance
- e. No change in active substance

**80- Drug metabolism mainly occur in**

- a. Kidney
- b. Colon
- c. Lung
- d. Liver
- e. Intestine

**81- Drug excretion mainly occur in**

- a. Kidney
- b. Colon
- c. Lung
- d. Sweat
- e. Intestine

**82- Mechanism of excretion of drug through kidney occur through all of them except**

- a. Drug reabsorption from renal tubule
- b. Pass of drug through kidney to urethra
- c. Filtration in boman capsule
- d. Excretion via carrier molecule
- e. Non of the above

**83- All consider parasympathomimetic except**

- a. Atropine
- b. Carbacol
- c. Methacoline
- d. Bethanicol
- e. Non of the above

**84. All can be used for glaucoma except**

- a. Neostigmine
- b. Carbacol
- c. Homatropine
- d. Pilocarpine
- e. Non of the above

**85. Urine retention can be treated by all of the following except**

- a. Neostigmine
- b. Carbacol
- c. Dopamine
- d. Methacholine
- e. Non of the above

**86. Atropine can used for all of the following except**

- a. Abdominal spasm
- b. Prostate enlargement
- c. Motion sickness
- d. Parkinsonism
- e. All of above

**87. Atropine side effects include all of the following except**

- a. Tachycardia
- b. Dry mouth
- c. Increase secretion of saliva
- d. Mydriasis
- e. Non of the above

**88. One of the following drug used for treatment of breast cancer**

- a. Tamoxifen
- b. Clomiphen
- c. Progestin
- d. Methionin
- e. Digoxin

**89. One of the following drug used for prostate cancer**

- a. Medroxy progesterone
- b. ethenyl estradiol
- c. Testosterone
- d. Methionine



e. Carbidopa

**90. Which of the following drug used as anticoagulant both in vivo & vitro**

- Heparin
- Warfarin
- Streptokinase
- None of them
- All of them

**Exam Model 10**

**1-Aetiology of iron deficiency anemia is**

- Decrease intake
- Decrease absorption
- Increase requirement
- All of the above
- Non of the above

**2- Megaloblastic anemia due to deficiency of**

- Vitamin B12
- Folic acid
- Vitamin B6
- Both A&B
- Non of the above

**3- Oral iron therapy should be in the form of.....**

- Ferrous form
- Ferric form
- Iron form
- All of the above
- Non of the above

**4- Parenteral iron therapy include**

- Iron dextran complex
- Iron sorbitol
- Ferrous form
- All of the above
- Both a&b

**5- Antidote for iron toxicity is**

- Desferroxamine
- Protamine sulfate
- I.V vit K
- Tranaxamic acid
- Non of the above

**6- Antidote for warfarin toxicity is**

- Desferroxamine
- Protamine sulfate
- I.V vit K
- Tranaxamic acid
- Non of the above

**7- Antidote for heparin toxicity is**

- Desferroxamine
- Protamine sulfate
- I.V vit K
- Tranaxamic acid
- Non of the above

**8- Antidote for urokinase toxicity is**

- Desferroxamine
- Protamine sulfate
- I.V vit K
- Tranaxamic acid
- Non of the above

**9- Heparin**

- Anticoagulant
- Antiplatelet
- Fibrinolytic
- Antifibrinolytic
- All of the above

**10- Urokinase**

- Anticoagulant
- Antiplatelet
- Fibrinolytic
- Antifibrinolytic
- All of the above

**11- Warfarin**

- Anticoagulant
- Antiplatelet



- c. Fibrinolytic
- d. Antifibrinolytic
- e. All of the above

**12- Aspirin**

- a. Anticoagulant
- b. Antiplatelet
- c. Fibrinolytic
- d. Antifibrinolytic
- e. All of the above

**13-Drugs which inhibit fibrinolysis by inhibit plasminogen activator**

- a. Anticoagulant
- b. Antiplatelet
- c. Fibrinolytic
- d. Antifibrinolytic
- e. All of the above

**14- Drugs which dissolve thrombus by formation fibrinolytic plasmin**

- a. Anticoagulant
- b. Antiplatelet
- c. Fibrinolytic
- d. Antifibrinolytic
- e. All of the above

**15- Drugs which inhibit development of clot**

- a. Anticoagulant
- b. Antiplatelet
- c. Fibrinolytic
- d. Antifibrinolytic
- e. All of the above

**16- Drugs which inhibit platelet aggregation**

- a. Anticoagulant
- b. Antiplatelet
- c. Fibrinolytic
- d. Antifibrinolytic
- e. All of the above

**17- Antiplatelet drugs include**

- a. Aspirin

- b. Ticlopidine
- c. Clopidogril
- d. All of the above
- e. Non of the above

**18- Omeprazole**

- a. H2 receptor antagonist
- b. Proton pump inhibitor
- c. Antacid
- d. Drugs protect mucosa
- e. Non of the above

**19- Rantidine**

- a. H2 receptor antagonist
- b. Proton pump inhibitor
- c. Antacid
- d. Drugs protect mucosa
- e. Non of the above

**20- Calcium carbonate**

- a. H2 receptor antagonist
- b. Proton pump inhibitor
- c. Antacid
- d. Drugs protect mucosa
- e. Non of the above

**21- Sucralfate**

- a. H2 receptor antagonist
- b. Proton pump inhibitor
- c. Antacid
- d. Drugs protect mucosa
- e. Non of the above

**22- Drugs that evacuate bowel is called**

- a. Emetic
- b. Antiemetic
- c. Purgative
- d. antispasmodics
- e. Anti diarrhea

**23- Drug that may prevent emesis**

- a. Emetic
- b. Antiemetic
- c. Purgative



- d. Antispasmodic  
e. Laxative
- 24- **Drug that induce reflex vomiting**  
a. Emetic  
b. Antiemetic  
c. Purgative  
d. antispasmodics  
e. Cathertics
- 25- **Drug used for relief painful biliary, colonic spasm**  
a. Emetic  
b. Antiemetic  
c. Purgative  
d. antispasmodics  
e. Anti ulcer
- 26- **Ipecac is**  
a. Emetic  
b. Antiemetic  
c. Purgative  
d. Antispasmodics  
e. Anti diarrhea
- 27- **Phase of acid secretion in which acid secrete will decrease is**  
a. Cephalic phase  
b. Gastric phase  
c. Intestinal phase  
d. Both a and b  
e. All of the above
- 28- **Phase of acid secretion in which acid secrete will increase is**  
a. Cephalic phase  
b. Gastric phase  
c. Intestinal phase  
d. Both a and b  
e. All of the above
- 29- **Which antacid of the following cause diarrhea as side effect**  
a.  $\text{CaCO}_3$   
b.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$   
c. Mg salts  
d.  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$   
e. All of the above
- 30- **Which antacid of the following cause alkalosis as adverse effectsa)**  
a.  $\text{CaCO}_3$   
b.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$   
c. Mg salts  
d.  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$   
e. Non of the above
- 31- **Calcium carbonate antacid will cause.....**  
a. diarrhea  
b. constipation  
c. Spasm  
d. Both a &c  
e. Non of the above
- 32- **Which of the following is proton pump inhibitor?**  
a.  $\text{CaCO}_3$   
b. rantidine  
c. lansoprazole  
d.  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$   
e. All of the above
- 33- **Which of the following is an  $\text{H}_2$  antagonist**  
a.  $\text{CaCO}_3$   
b. rantidine  
c. lansoprazole  
d.  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$   
e. All of the above
- 34- **Drug that protect mucosa include**  
a. Sucralfate  
b. Omeprazole  
c. Rantidine  
d. All of the above  
e. Non of the above
- 35- **The most important oral anticoagulant**





- a. Warfarin
- b. Rifampin
- c. Rantidine
- d. Heparin
- e. Non of the above

36- Heparin is anticoagulant drug usually used by

- a. S.C
- b. I.V
- c. ID
- d. Both A&B
- e. Non of the above

37- In case of overdose of warfarin it can antagonize by

- a. Aspirin
- b. Vitamin K I.V
- c. Thiazide diuretic
- d. Paracetamol
- e. All of the above

38-Paracetamol toxicity is

- a. liver damage
- b. renal damage
- c. hemolytic anemia
- d. non of the above
- e. all of the above

39-S/E of INH is

- a- biliary obstruction
- b- increase in plasma cholesterol
- c- peripheral neuropathy
- d- myasthenia gravis
- e- ketoacidosis

40- Antiemetic used in emergency room is

- a- metaclopramide
- b- chlorpromazine
- c- promethazine
- d- dimenhydrate
- e- all of the above

## Exam Model 11

1-Pharmacological effect of NSAIDs include

- a- Analgesic
- b- Antipyretic
- c- Anti inflammatory
- d- all of the above
- e- non of the above

2- Celecoxib

- a- Non selective C-OX inhibitor
- b- selective C-OX-1 inhibitor
- c- Selective C-OX-2 inhibitor
- d- Non of the above
- e- All of the above

3-Rofecoxib

- a- Non selective C-OX inhibitor
- b- selective C-OX-1 inhibitor
- c- Selective C-OX-2 inhibitor
- d- non of the above
- e- All of the above

4- Ibuprofen

- a- Non selective C-OX inhibitor
- b- selective C-OX-1 inhibitor
- c- Selective C-OX-2 inhibitor
- d- non of the above
- e- All of the above

5- Mefenamicacid

- a- Non selective C-OX inhibitor
- b- selective C-OX-1 inhibitor
- c- Selective C-OX-2 inhibitor
- d- Non of the above
- e- All of the above

6-Inflammatory arthritis due to deposition of uric acid crystal in joint

- a- Angina
- b- Arrhythmia
- c- Gout
- d- C.H.F



- e- Psoriasis
- 7- Condition in which cardiac output is less than body need**
- a- Angina  
b- Arrhythmia  
c- Gout  
d- C.H.F  
e- Psoriasis
- 8- Abnormal heart beat**
- a- Angina  
b- Arrhythmia  
c- Gout  
d- C.H.F  
e- Psoriasis
- 9- Acute chest pain occurs when coronary blood flow is inadequate to supply The oxygen required by heart**
- a- Angina  
b- Arrhythmia  
c- Gout  
d- C.H.F  
e- Psoriasis
- 10- Drug used in treat gout**
- a- Colichine  
b- allopurinol  
c- probencid  
d- sulphinpyrazone  
e- All of the above
- 11- Fuorseimide belong to**
- a- Loop diuretic  
b- thiazide diuretic  
c- K-sparing diuretic  
d- Osmotic diuretic  
e- Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- 12- Chlorothiazide**
- a- Loop diuretic  
b- thiazide diuretic  
c- K-sparing diuretic
- d- Osmotic diuretic  
e- Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- 13- Spironolactone**
- a- Loop diuretic  
b- thiazide diuretic  
c- K-sparing diuretic  
d- Osmotic diuretic  
e- Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- 14- Mannitol**
- a- Loop diuretic  
b- thiazide diuretic  
c- K-sparing diuretic  
d- Osmotic diuretic  
e- Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- 15- Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor diuretic used in treatment glaucoma**
- a- fuorseimide  
b- chlorothiazide  
c- amiloride  
d- acetazolamide  
e- spironolactone
- 16- Cardiac glycoside include**
- a- Digitoxin  
b- digoxin  
c- quabain  
d- all of them  
e- non of them
- 17- Route of elimination of digitoxin is**
- a- Renal  
b- hepatic  
c- Sweet  
d- Both a&b  
e- non of them
- 18- Route of elimination of digoxin is**
- a- Renal  
b- hepatic  
c- Sweet  
d- Both a&b



- e- non of them
- 19- **Class III antiarrhythmic**
- a- Sodium channel blocker
  - b- Beta blocker
  - c- Potassium channel blocker
  - d- Calcium channel blocker
  - e- Alpha blocker
- 20- **Class II antiarrhythmic**
- a- Sodium channel blocker
  - b- Beta blocker
  - c- Potassium channel blocker
  - d- Calcium channel blocker
  - e- Alpha blocker
- 21- **Class IV antiarrhythmic**
- a- Sodium channel blocker
  - b- Beta blocker
  - c- Potassium channel blocker
  - d- Calcium channel blocker
  - e- Alpha blocker
- 22- **Class I antiarrhythmic**
- a. Sodium channel blocker
  - b. Beta blocker
  - c. Potassium channel blocker
  - d. Calcium channel blocker
  - e. Alpha blocker
- 23- **Quinidine**
- a. Sodium channel blocker
  - b. Beta blocker
  - c. Potassium channel blocker
  - d. Calcium channel blocker
  - e. Alpha blocker
- 24- **Verapamil**
- a. Sodium channel blocker
  - b. Beta blocker
  - c. Potassium channel blocker
  - d. Calcium channel blocker
  - e. Alpha blocker
- 25- **Amiodarone**
- a. Sodium channel blocker
  - b. Beta blocker
  - c. Potassium channel blocker
  - d. Calcium channel blocker
  - e. Alpha blocker
- 26- **Antihypertensive drug safe in pregnancy**
- a. Methyl dopa
  - b. reserpine
  - c. nitroprusside
  - d. diltiazem
  - e. propranolol
- 27- **Calcium channel blocker**
- a- Methyl dopa
  - b- reserpine
  - c- Nitroprusside
  - d- diltiazem
  - a- propranolol
- 28- **Captopril is belong to**
- a. Sympatholytic drug
  - b. ACEIs
  - c. CCBs
  - d. Diuretic
  - e. OHGs
- 29- **Prazocin is**
- a. Centrally acting  $\alpha_2$  agonist
  - b. Adrenergic neuron blocker
  - c.  $\alpha$  blocker
  - d.  $\beta$  blocker
  - e. Sodium channel blocker
- 30- **Propranolol is**
- a. Centrally acting  $\alpha_2$  agonist
  - b. adrenergic neuron blocker
  - c.  $\alpha$  blocker
  - d.  $\beta$  blocker
  - e. Calcium channel blocker
- 31- **Losartan**
- a. Angiotensin -1receptor blocker
  - b. Diuretic
  - c. ACEIs





- d. CCBs  
e. HTN
- 32- **Atenolol**  
a. Non selective  $\beta$  blocker  
b. selective  $\beta_1$  blocker  
c. Non selective  $\alpha$  blocker  
d. Selective  $\alpha_1$  blocker  
e. Selective  $\beta_2$  blocker
- 33- **Which analgesic is safe during pregnancy?**  
a. Aspirin  
b. paracetamol  
c. celecoxib  
d. Methyl dopa  
e. Erythromycin
- 34- **Allopurinol**  
a- Decrease uric acid synthesis  
b- Increase uric acid excretion  
c- Increase uric acid synthesis  
d- Decrease uric acid excretion  
e- Decrease release of LTB<sub>4</sub>
- 35- **Dopamine is**  
a- Selective  $\beta_2$  agonist  
b- Selective  $\alpha_1$  agonist  
c- Selective  $\beta_1$  agonist  
d- Selective  $\alpha_2$  agonist  
e- non of the above
- 36- **Simvastatin is used in treatment**  
a- Angina  
b- Arrhythmia  
c- Hyper lipidemia  
d- Hypertension  
e- Diabetes mellitus
- 37- **Atrovastatin is belong to**  
a- Bile acid resin  
b- HMG-COA inhibitor  
c- Nicotinic acid derivative  
d- Fibrates  
e- sulphonyl urea
- 38- **Condition of high level of cholesterol triglyceride lipoprotein is called**  
a- Angina  
b- Arrhythmia  
c- Hyper lipidemia  
d- Hypertension  
e- CHF
- 39- **Chlorothiazide cause the following side effects except:**  
a- Hypokalemia  
b- hyponatremia  
c- Hypomagnesmia  
d- ototoxicity  
e- non of the above
- 40- **The action of probencid is antagonized by:**  
a- Phenyl butazone  
b- Aspirin  
c- colchicine  
d- diclofenac  
e- paracetamol
- 41- **Which of the following used in treatment of glaucoma:**  
a- mannitol  
b- acetazolamide  
c- Spironolactone  
d- Both a+b  
e- All of above
- 42- **Thiazide diuretic has the following side effects except:**  
a- hypokalemia  
b- hyponatremia  
c- hypomagnesmia  
d- None of the above  
e- all of the above
- 43- **Ethacrynic acid causes the following side effects:**  
a- hypokalemia



- b- ototoxicity  
c- Hypocalcemia  
d- all of the above  
e- non of the above
- 44- **Which of the following used in treatment of hypertension**  
a- triametrene  
b- Hydrochlorothiazide  
c- ethacrynic acid  
d- all of the above  
e- non of the above
- 45 - **Which of the following drug has anti-androgenic effect?**  
a- spironolactone  
b- Ammonium chloride  
c- chlorothiazide  
d- furesemide  
e- non of the above
- 46- **Which of the following drugs prolong duration of action potential?**  
a- quinidine  
b- digoxine  
c- Sulindac  
d- none of the above  
e- All of the above
- 47- **Which of the following increase the action potential duration:**  
a- Amiodarone  
b- Ecaïnamide  
c- Quinidine  
d- Both a+c  
e- All of the above
- 48- **Diuretic drugs include**  
a- furesemide  
b- adrenaline  
c- atropine selphate  
d- aspirin  
e- metformin
- 49 - **Pharmacological effect of NSAIDs include**  
a- Analgesic  
b- Antipyretic  
c- Anti inflammatory  
d- all of the above  
e- non of the above
- 50 - **The most important adverse effect of aspirin include**  
a- Gastrointestinal irritation  
b- Bleeding tendency  
c- hepatotoxicity  
d- All of the above  
e- Both a&b
- 51- **In management of paracetamol over dose we can use**  
a- n-acetyl cystine  
b- brufen  
c- minoxidil  
d- Atropine  
e- protamine sulfate
- 52 - **Drug used during acute attack of gout**  
a- Colichine  
b- indomethacine  
c- probencid  
d- all of the above  
e- non of the above
- 53 - **The most important NSAIDs used during pregnancy**  
a- Paracetamol  
b- indomethacine  
c- Diflunisal  
d- all of the above  
e- non of the above
- 54 - **All of the following are adverse effect of ACE inhibitor as (captopril) Except**  
a- Cough  
b- Eye disturbance



- c- Taste change  
d- hyperkalemia  
e- All of the above
- 55 - Drugs used as thiazide diuretic**  
a- chlorothiazide  
b- Hydrochlorothiazide  
c- Indepamide  
d- Non of the above  
e- All of the above
- 56- Condition in which cardiac output is less than body need is**  
a- Congestive heart failure (C.H.F)  
b- Arrhythmia  
c- Angina  
d- Hypertension  
e- non of the above
- 57- Paracetamol is**  
a- Analgesic  
b- antipyretic  
c- anti-inflammatory  
d- both a+b  
e- all of the above
- 58- Mannitol**  
a- Decrease intracranial pressure  
b- decrease intraocular pressure  
c- Treatment glaucoma  
d- all of the above  
e- non of the above
- 59- ..... Study of drug and with the living way system they i**  
a- Pharmacology  
b- Clinical Pharmacology  
c- Drug interaction  
d- Therapeutic  
e- Toxicology
- 60 - .....the exact description of chemical**  
a- Chemical name  
b- Generic name
- c- Trade name  
d- Brand name  
e- non of above
- 61 - A drug may have different trade name but only one**  
a- Generic name  
b- propriarty name  
c- Brand name  
d- Both A&B  
e- All of the above
- 62 - Thiopental is**  
a- Inhalation anesthesia  
b- I.V anesthesia  
c- Local anesthesia  
d- None of the above  
e- All of the above
- 63 - Atenolol is**  
a- Selective  $\alpha_1$  agonist  
b- Selective  $\beta_1$  agonist  
c- Selective  $\alpha_1$  blocker  
d- Selective  $\beta_1$  blocker  
e- non of the above
- 64 - Salbutamol is used for**  
a- Congestive heart failure  
b- Bronchial asthma  
c- hypertension  
d- none of them  
e- both a & b
- 65- Inhalation anathesia is characterized by**  
a- Difficulet to control  
b- Used for short term maintenance operation  
c- Used for hyperlipidemic patients  
d- None of them  
e- All of them
- 66- You find 20 ml vial of aminophylline with supply labeled 20mg/ml**



**How many mg in the vial**

- a- 200mg
- b- 400mg
- c- 600mg
- d- 800mg
- e- 1 gm

**67- You find 20 ml vial of aminophylline with supply labeled 20mg/ml**

**How many ml must to be injected to supply patient with 100mg**

- a- 6 ml
- b- 10 ml
- c- 5 ml
- d- 20 ml
- e- 25 ml

**68- Dekagram is equal**

- a- 10 gram
- b- 100 gram
- c- 1000 gram
- d- 1000 mg
- e- None of the above

**69- Deciliter is equal**

- a- 10 liter
- b- 100 liter
- c- 1000liter
- d- 1 liter
- e- non of the above

**70 - Dilute avail of tetracycline for aqueous injection labeled 10000 I.U**

**To obtain dose of 5000 I.U using water for injection 10 ml**

- a- 4 ml
- b- 5 ml
- c- 6 ml
- d- 7 ml
- e- non of the above

**71 - Convert temperature of 50 F to C**

- a- 10
- b- 15
- c- 20
- d- 30
- e- 5

**72- Convert temperature of 5C to F**

- a- 41
- b- 51
- c- 31
- d- 21
- e- 61

**73- Which of the following belongs to I.V anesthesia**

- a- Thiopental
- b- L-dopa
- c- adrenaline
- d- None of them
- e- All of the above

**74- All of them are NOT inhalation anesthetic drugs, except**

- a- Phenobarbital
- b- Halothan
- c- Thiopental
- d- Diazepam
- e- Gliclazide

**75-Which one of the following oral preparation give the fastest systemic onset of action**

- a- Suspension
- b- Tablet
- c- Capsule
- d- Solution
- e- Syrup

**Put true or false for the following question:**

1. Iron sorbitol is oral iron
2. Deficiency of folic acid cause pernicious anemia



3. Castor oil, senna are stimulant laxative
4. Liquid paraffin is irritant purgative
5. Heparin used during pregnancy
6. In oral therapy should be in ferrous form
7. Vitamin B12 deficiency due to lack of gastric intrinsic factor result in pernicious anemia
8. Paracetamol inhibit both cox1 and cox2
9. Digitoxin is eliminated by renal elimination
10. Carbenoxolone has antiandrogenic effect
11. C-OX 1 is constitutive form present in many normal tissues
12. C-OX 2 is constitutive form present in many normal tissues
13. C-OX 1 is inducible form produced at site of inflammation
14. Paracetamol over dose antidote is N-acetyl cysteine
15. Isosorbide dinitrate oral is used in treatment acute attack of angina
16. Nitroglycerin is used as antihypertensive drug
17. Guanethidine is antihypertensive of choice for pregnancy
18. Nitrate tolerance develop with continuous exposure to nitrate without interruption
19. Heparin used as long term anticoagulant
20. Cimetidine has antiandrogenic effect
21. Rantidine used to treat diarrhea
22. Peptic ulcer is a disease of respiratory centre
23. Castor oil is considered as lubricant purgative
24. Antihyperlipidemic agent increase level of LDL
25. Antihyperlipidemic agent increase level of HDL
26. Aspirin increase effect of anticoagulant
27. Spironolactone cause gynecomastia
28. Example of NSAIDs is indomethacine

### Exam Model 12

#### 1 Benzyl alcohol is classified as:

- a. Emulsifying agent
- b. Preservative
- c. Diluent
- d. Suspending agent

#### 2. Cold cream is an example of:

- a. Suspension
- b. O/W emulsion
- c. W/O emulsion
- d. O/W/O emulsion

#### 3. Egg yolk or egg white is used as:

- a. Emulsifying agent
- b. Suspending agent
- c. Binder
- d. Preservative

#### 4. The transfer of a drug from high concentrated areas to low concentrated areas is generally defined as:

- a. Infusion
- b. Levigation
- c. Diffusion
- d. Dissolution





**5. Which of the following is the *most* suitable route for administration of insulin ?**

- a. IM
- b. SC
- c. IV
- d. IV bolus

**6. *Noyes Whitney equation* is helpful to predict the rate of:**

- a. Drug diffusion
- b. Drug dissolution
- c. Drug degradation
- d. Drug oxidation

**7. *Polymorphism* is generally defined as a:**

- a. Substance that may exist in more than one crystalline form.
- b. Substance that may exist only in metastable form.
- c. Substance that has different viscosity time to time.
- d. Substance that reduces interfacial tension.

**8. The minimum concentration of a drug at the receptor site to initiate pharmacological action is defined as:**

- a. T max
- b. MEC
- c. MTC
- d. Cmax

**9. The area under curve gives useful information about :**

- a. The amount of drug systematically absorbed.

- b. The time to reach peak concentration.
- c. The time to reach minimum toxic concentration.
- d. The concentration at which pharmacological actions of drug would be initiated.

**10. Which of the following is the major plasma protein involved in drug binding?**

- a. Globulin
- b. Creatinine
- c. Albumin
- d. Glycoprotein

**11. Which of the following equations may be useful to find out the plasma concentration of a drug ?**

- a.  $V_d \times P = C_p$
- b.  $P \times C_p = V_d$
- c.  $V_d = P/C_p$
- d.  $V_d = C_p/P$

**12. The initial dose of a drug through IV bolus to achieve desirable plasma concentration at once is known as:**

- a. Loading dose
- b. Maintenance dose
- c. Replacement dose
- d. Degradation dose

**13. Which of the following is/are useful to measure *glomerular filtration rate*?**

- I. Creatinine
- II. Inulin



III. Albumin

- I only
- I and II only
- II and III only
- All

**14. The rapid degradation of a drug by liver enzymes in a liver is defined as:**

- Third pass effect of metabolism
- First pass effect of metabolism
- Rapid degradation
- Liver elimination

**15. The normal renal creatinine clearance value lies between:**

- 200 to 300 ml/min
- 80 to 120 ml/min
- 30 to 60 ml/min
- 10 to 20 ml/min

**16. Which of the following is an example of an oligosaccharide?**

- Glucose
- Sucrose
- Starch
- Glycogen

**17. Which pyrimidine base is found only in RNA?**

- Cytosine
- Thymine
- Uracil
- Adenine

**18. Heparin is classified as a(n):**

- Heteropolysaccharide
- Oligosaccharide
- Homopolysaccharide
- Monosaccharide

**19. Ribonucleic acid exists in all of the following forms EXCEPT:**

- r RNA
- m RNA
- q RNA
- t RNA

**20. Which of the following structures is a host for *Kreb's cycle* ?**

- Mitochondria
- Golgi bodies
- Cytoplasmic membrane
- Ribosome

**21. The synthesis of glucose from sources other than carbohydrates is generally known as:**

- Glycolysis
- Gluconeogenesis
- Glycogenolysis
- Glucogenesis

**22. Which of the following amino acids should be considered an essential amino acid(s) for the body ?**

- Phenylalanine
  - Leucine
  - . Tryptophan
- I only
  - I and II only
  - II and III only
  - All

**23. Which of the following enzymes catalyses the coupling of two molecules of nucleotides to form DNA ?**

- Transferase
- Ligase



- c. Isomerase
- d. Aldehyde dehydrogenase

**24. A nucleotide is a building block of:**

- a. Sphingomide
- b. Nucleic acid
- c. Amino acid
- d. Starch

**25. Which of the following cells are involved with immune responses of the body?**

- I. B lymphocytes
  - II. T lymphocytes
  - III. . Neutrophils
- a. I only
  - b. I and II only
  - c. II and III only
  - d. All

**26. Which of the following immunoglobulin levels are elevated during asthma ?**

- a. IgM
- b. IgD
- c. IgE
- d. IgA

**27. All of the following tests are required to check sensitivity of class A weighing prescription balance EXCEPT:**

- a. Arm ratio test
- b. Rider graduated beam test
- c. Shift test
- d. U test

**28. The ratio of the mass of an object measured in a vacuum at specific temperature to volume (in**

**ml) of an object at the same temperature is defined as:**

- a. Absolute density
- b. Specific gravity
- c. Relative density
- d. Apparent density

**29. The mean blood pressure of Mr. Ham is:**

01/01/00 80 mm hg    04/04/00 90 mm hg  
01/02/00 82 mm hg  
01/05/00 85 mm hg  
01/03/00 81.5 mm hg    01/06/00 83 mm hg

- a. 81.5
- b. 85.6
- c. 83.58
- d. 84.20

**30. The deviation of data from its mean is generally described by:**

- a. The average
- b. The standard deviation
- c. The precision
- d. The accuracy

**31. The reproducibility of results of a number of experiments is generally known as:**

- a. Precision
- b. Bias
- c. Accuracy
- d. Closelessness

**32. If the value of  $p = 0.6$  in binomial distribution, what is the probability of failure ?**

- a. 0.2
- b. 0.4
- c. 0.3





d. 1.0

**33. The  $\alpha$  error is generally considered significant at:**

- a. 1%
- b. 3%
- c. 5%
- d. 10%

**34. When the hypothetical value of a parameter is the same as the observed value of a parameter, the error should be considered:**

- a. Alfa-error
- b. Beta-error
- c. Gema-error
- d. Infinitive

**35. Find out the *degrees of freedom* in a *Chi-square* test in a 2x2 contingency table (assume tests are independent).**

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

**36** The F distribution generally compares:

- a. Two means
- b. Two variances
- c. Three means
- d. Three variances

**37. Which of the following elements has the highest *electronegativity*?**

- a. Cl
- b. F
- c. Br
- d. I

**38. Which of the following molecules has the largest *dipole movement*?**

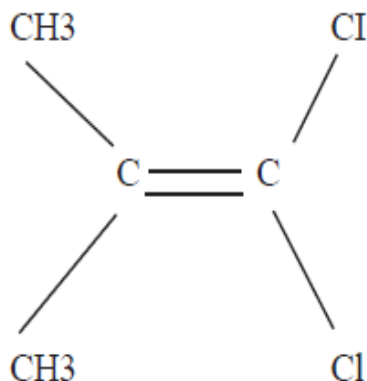


FIGURE - I

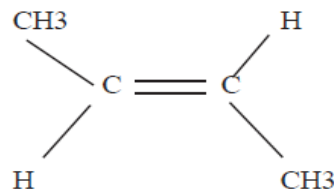


FIGURE-2

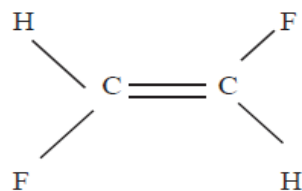
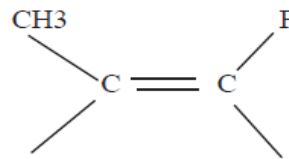


FIGURE-3





- a. Fig 1
- b. Fig2
- c. Fig 3
- d. Fig 4

30. Which of the following

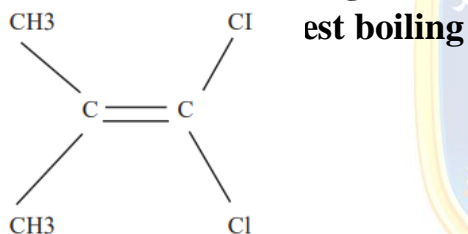
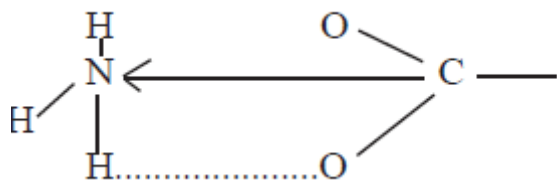


FIGURE - 1

in NH<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> is best described as Hydrophobic interaction force



- a. Ion dipole or ion induced dipole force
- b. London force
- c. Van der walls force

41. The process of transforming a solid directly to a vapor state is generally defined as:

- a. Evaporation
- b. Melting

- c. Sublimation
- d. Levigation

42. The characteristic of solid substances to *exhibit more than one crystalline or amorphous* form is defined as:

- a. Isomerism
- b. Polymorphism
- c. Zwitter ion
- d. Coupling

43. Which of the following molecules represents CIS form ?

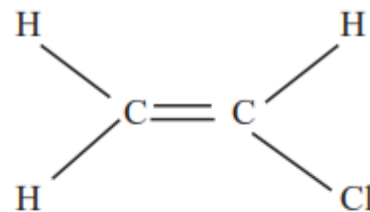


FIGURE - 2

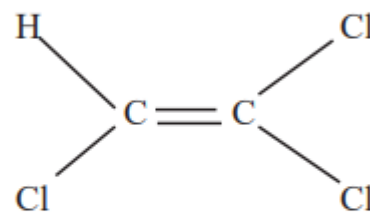


FIGURE - 3





- a. Fig 1  
b. Fig 2  
c. Fig 3  
d. Fig 4
- 44.** Which of the following drugs is an angiotensin receptor antagonist ?  
a. Lisinopril  
b. Losartan  
c. Methyldopa  
d. Captopril
- 45.** According to Fick's law of diffusion, which of the following is inversely proportionate to the rate of diffusion ?  
a. The area of the solid.  
b. The difference between the concentration of solute to concentration of solute in stagnant layer.  
c. Diffusion coefficient.  
d. The length of the stagnant layer.
- 46.** Acetone is classified as a:  
a. Polar solvent  
b. Nonpolar solvent  
c. Semipolar solvent  
d. Dipolar solvent
- 47.** The process of degradation of ionic compounds into *cations and anions* in a presence of water is defined as:  
a. Solvation  
b. Hydration  
c. Activation  
d. Degradation
- 48.** What happens to the solubility of alcohol as the *molecular weight of alcohol increases* ?  
a. Reduces  
b. Increases  
c. Remain unchanged  
d. Insoluble in water
- 49.** The *degradation of Riboflavin* by light is classified as:  
a. Oxidation  
b. Reduction  
c. Photochemical degradation  
d. Racemization
- 50.** The *degradation of Penicillin G Procaine* is highest in:  
a. Solution  
b. Suspension  
c. Elixir  
d. Tablet
- 51.** The rate of oxidation is influenced by all of the following **EXCEPT** :  
a. Temperature  
b. Radiation  
c. Presence of catalyst  
d. Hydrolysis



**52. Which of the following are characteristics of *pseudoplastic flow*?**

- I Viscosity of the flow generally decreases with an increase in the rate of shears.
- II No yield value has been found with flow.
- III. Suspension of tragacanth follows the pseudoplastic's flow.
  - a. I only
  - b. I and II only
  - c. II and III only
  - d. I, II and III only

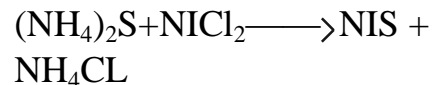
**53. Which of the following is NOT true about *microemulsion*?**

- a- The mean diameter of a droplet generally lies between 10 to 200 nm.
- b- It is a thermodynamically stable system.
- c- It requires a cosurfactant.
- d- It is intermediate in property between solution and emulsion.

**54. A system with considerable interaction between *dispersed phase and dispersion medium* is known as:**

- a. Lyophilic
- b. Lipophylitic
- c. Lyophobic
- d. Radioactive colloids

**55. To balance the following equation, how many molecules of  $NH_4Cl$  would be required?**



- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

**56. The *random motion of solute particles* in colloidal dispersion is known as:**

- a. Newtonian flow
- b. Brownian motion
- c. Stoke's law
- d. Non-Newtonian flow

**57. Which of the following about flocculated suspension is NOT true?**

- a. Particles of suspension form loose aggregates.
- b. Rate of sedimentation is very low.
- c. The time to form sediment is less.
- d. The sedimentation is easy to redisperse.

**58. The rate of sedimentation is independent of :**

- a. The viscosity of dispersion medium.
- b. The diameter of suspended particles.
- c. The difference in densities between dispersed medium and dispersed phase.
- d. The lipophilic nature of particles.



59. Which of the following compounds is *an acetanilide*?

- a-  $\text{CH}_3\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_5$
- b.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$
- c-  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{N}.\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
- d- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}=\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5$

60. The spontaneous isomerization of two stereoisomers in aqueous solution that causes *specific rotation* is known as:

- a. Zwitter ion rotation
- b. Micelle rotation
- c. Mutarotation
- d. Steriorotation

61. Which of the following is a *polysaccharide*?

- a. Dextrose
- b. Dextran
- c. Lactose
- d. Sucrose

62. The substance that is isolated from the brain and produces *fatty acid, galactose and sphingosine* upon hydrolysis is known as:

- a. Sterols
- b. Phospholipids
- c. Glycolipids
- d. Saponins

63. Which of the following is NOT a hydrolyzed product of *lecithins*?

- a. Fatty acid

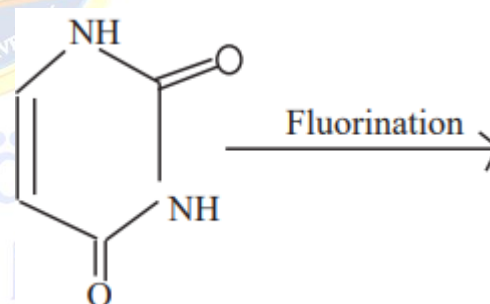
- b. Glycerol
- c. Phosphoric acid
- d. Spingosine

64. Which of the following is an *active moiety* of the above compound ?

- a. Carboxylic acid
- b. Imidazole
- c. Pyroline
- d. Aniline

65. *Albumin* is an example of a:

- a. Simple protein
- b. Conjugated protein
- c. Derived protein
- d. Hydrolysed protein



66. Fluorination of above compound will result into a well known cancer drug known as:

- a. Methadone
- b. 5-fluorouracil
- c. 6-mercaptopurine
- d. Procainamide



67. For *microbial assay of vitamin B-12*, the test organism should be :

- a- L.leichmani
- b. L.plantarum
- c. P.aeruginosa
- d. S.pneumonia

68. *Hemolytic anemia with abnormal hemoglobin is generally found in patients with :*

- a. Vitamin B-12 deficiency anemia
- b. Sickle cell anemia
- c. Iron deficiency anemia
- d. Folic acid deficiency anemia

70. All of the following drugs may cause hemolysis in a patient with *G6PD deficiency* **EXCEPT** :

- a. Chloroquine
- b. Sulfonamide
- c. Dimercaptrol
- d. Penicillin

71. Which of the following drugs is useful in a *Rh negative mother with a Rh positive infant* ?

- a. Rho gam
- b. Octeroide acetate
- c. Immunoglobulin
- d. Pneu-immune

72. Which of the following is **NOT** true about PKU ?

- a. It is a disease usually characterized by mental abnormalities.

b. A high concentration of phenylpyruvic acid is found in urine.

c. It occurs due to excessive secretion of Phenylalanine hydroxylase enzyme.

d. A Guthrie test is normally performed to detect it.

73. The metabolite product of *epinephrine and norepinephrine* is :

- a. Gamma butyric acid
- b. Vanillylmandelic acid
- c. Homovanillic acid
- d. 5 Hydroxyindoleacetic acid

74. Which of the following is an *anaerobic organism* ?

- a. L. pneumophyllia
- b. Cl. tetani
- c. N. meningitis
- d. E. coli

75. Which of the following organisms is responsible for causing most of the *UTI* ?

- a. S. pharyngitis
- b. E. coli
- c. N. gonorrhoea
- d. T. palladium

76. The accurate *diagnostic test* for a patient with cystic fibrosis is :

- a. Mantoux test
- b. Sweat test
- c. Breath test
- d. Sick test





**77. The *allergic skin reaction* characterized by wheel formation is known as:**

- a. Eczema
- b. Urticaria
- c. Impetigo
- d. Erythema

**78. Which of the following about diabetes insipidus is NOT true?**

- a. It is a disease usually characterized by polyuria, polydypsia, and severe thirst.
- b. The urine volume sometimes increases 16 to 24 liters a day.
- c. It is thought to occur due to overactivity of ADH.
- d. A patient should be monitored for dehydration.

**79. In which kinetic reaction is the rate of reaction *independent* from concentration ?**

- a. First order
- b. Zero order
- c. Pseudo first order
- d. Second order

**80. The initial degradation of a drug by liver enzymes after oral administration of the drug is known as:**

- a. Enzymatic degradation
- b. First pass metabolism
- c. Relative bioavailability
- d. Fick's degradation

**81. Which of the following factors **DOES NOT** affect the protein binding of a drug ?**

- a. The availability of protein for binding.
- b. Binding affinity of protein to the drug.
- c. The presence of competing substances for protein binding.
- d. The concentration of a drug at its receptor site.

**82. In which of the following conditions is an increase in plasma protein albumin found ?**

- a. Severe burns
- b. Cystic fibrosis
- c. Trauma
- d. Hypothyroidism

**83. Which of the following drugs is an H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist ?**

- a. Hydroxyzine
- b. Cimetidine
- c. Diphenhydramine
- d. Omeprazole

**84. Which of the following drugs is indicated for *reducing elevated blood concentration of ammonia in blood* ?**

- a. Lactulose
- b. Diphenoxylate
- c. Sucralfate
- d. Calcium polycarbophill

**85. Patients with *hemophilia* have a deficiency of :**

- a. RhoD



- b. AHF
- c. ADH
- d. ACE

**86. Sodium polystyrene sulfonate is found to lower :**

- a. Serum  $K^+$  concentration
- b. Serum  $Na^+$  concentration
- c. Serum  $Al^{+3}$  concentration
- d. Serum  $Ca^{+2}$  concentration

**87. Which of the following cells are generally found to be elevated in a patient with polycythemia vera?**

- a. Reticulocytes
- b. Erythrocytes
- c. Leukocytes
- d. Thrombocytes

**88. Which of the following antihypertensive drugs acts by blocking *alpha-1* receptors ?**

I. Doxazosin

II. Terazosin

III Prazosin

- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II, and III only

**89. Which of the following receptor's stimulation *prevents the release of noradrenaline*?**

- a. Alpha-1 receptors
- b. Beta-1 receptors
- c. Alpha-2 receptors
- d. Beta 2 receptors

**90. *Hypertrichosis* is generally associated with the use of**

- a. Hydralazine
- b. Minoxidil
- c. Methyldopa
- d. Clonidine

**91. The preferable route for Sodium Nitroprusside is**

- a. Intramuscular
- b. Oral
- c. Intravenous
- d. Subcutaneous

**92. An overdose of sodium nitroprusside generally causes**

- a. Severe hypotension
- b. Hypertension
- c. Renal failure
- d. Severe edema

**93. The use of Sodium Nitroprusside should be strictly restricted by :**

- a. Adult men
- b. Adult women
- c. Neonates
- d. Children

**94. Which of the following hypertensive drugs is known as an *inodilator* ?**

- a. Nitroglycerin
- b. Milrinone
- c. Dipyridamole
- d. Digoxin

**95. Which of the following is a Class-1A arrhythmic agent ?**

- a. Lidocaine
- b. Procainamide





- c. Encainide  
d. Atenolol
- 96.** Which of the following blood cholesterol lowering drugs is an HMG-COA inhibitor ?
- Gembifrozil
  - Lovastatin
  - Cholestyramine
  - Niacin
- 97.** A patient with acute hypercapnia should be treated with which of the following ?
- Doxapram
  - Dopamine
  - Disopyramide
  - Ipecac
- 98.** Which of the following drugs is found to be *mucoytic or reduces* the viscosity of mucous ?
- Dextromethorphan
  - Acetylcysteine
  - Terbutaline
  - Benzonatate
- 99.** Which of the following drugs is indicated as uterine relaxant for women in labor ?
- Ephedrine
  - Terbutaline
  - Isoetharine
  - Metaproterenol
- 100.** Which of the following is an atropine like drug?
- Retrovir
  - Ipratropium
  - Carvedilol
  - Latanoprost
- 101.** Which of the following is a *centrally acting muscle relaxant* ?
- Dantrolene
  - Cyclobenzaprine
  - Bromocriptine
  - Amphetamine
- 102.** Which of the following anti-Parkinson's drugs is a dopamine receptor agonist?
- Carbidopa
  - Benztropine
  - Bromocriptine
  - Amantadine
- 103.** Which of the following diuretics acts through inhibition of carbonic anhydrase enzyme?
- Furosemide
  - Acetazolamide
  - Spirolactone
  - Hydrochlorothiazide
- 104.** Which of the following is a common adverse effect of metolazone?
- Seizure
  - Electrolyte loss
  - S.L.E.
  - Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
- 105.** Which of the following diuretics cause hyperkalemia when used concurrently with Captopril ?
- Amiloride
  - Spirolactone
  - Triamterene
- I only



- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II, and III only

**106. Probenecid may competitively inhibit the renal tubular secretion of :**

- I. Methicillin
- II. Methotrexate
- III. Dapsone
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II, and III only

**107. Which of the following can be administered for treatment of insulin overdose ?**

- I. Glucagon
- II. I.V. Dextrose
- III. Lidocaine
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II, and III only

**108. Which of the following sulfonylurea agents is indicated for the treatment of diabetes insipidus ?**

- a. Glyburide
- b. Chlorpropamide
- c. Glipizide
- d. Tolbutamide

**109. The deficiency of vitamin A may cause**

- a. Osteoporosis
- b. Night blindness

- c. Scurvy
- d. Anemia

**110. Which of the following can be used for the treatment of Methotrexate overdose ?**

- a. Mephyton
- b. Leucovorin  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$
- c. Pyridoxine
- d. Niacin

**111. Which of the following benzodiazepines can be safely administered to a geriatric patient ?**

- a. Chlordiazepoxide
- b. Alprazolam
- c. Oxazepam
- d. Prazepam

**112. The active metabolite of Primidone is**

- I. Phenobarbital
- II. PEMA
- III. Trimethadione
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II, and III only

**113. Which of the following drugs should not be used with Fluoxetine?**

- a. Tranylcypromine
- b. Digoxin
- c. Amitriptyline
- d. Lidocaine

**114. Which of the following is not classified as an insect control chemical ?**

- a. Insecticides
- b. Repellents
- c. Attractants



d. Antiseptics

**115. Which of the following is NOT true about Barium sulfate?**

- It is medicinally used in roentgenography for the examination of the stomach and colon.
- It is a clear solution.
- The principle adverse effect is constipation.
- It needs to be mixed well with food or strained through gauze before it is administered to a patient.

**116. The addition of Ascorbyl palmitate in the manufacturing process serves as a :**

- Preservative
- Antioxidant
- Coloring agent
- Flavoring agent

**117. *Epinephrine hydrochloride* solution can be stabilized by adding a small amount of**

- Sodium metabisulfite
- Sodium bisulfite
- Sulfur dioxide
- Potassium benzoate

**118. Which of the following are classified as *certified colors*?**

- FD and C
- D and C
- External D and C

- I only
- I and II only

c. II and III only

d. I, II, and III only

**119. Which of the following is not considered a *primary taste*?**

- Saline
- Sweet
- Spicy
- Bitter

**120. A 500 mg dose of a drug administered via I.V. injection produces a plasma concentration of 2.5 mcg/ml after 16 hours. If the initial plasma concentration of the drug is 10 mcg/ml, bioavailability is 1, and volume of distribution is 120,000 L, what is the half-life of the drug?**

- 2 hours
- 8 hours
- 5 hours
- 15 hours

**121. Sweet taste of a compound is generally attributed to :**

- Presence of  $H^+$  ions
- Presence of  $OH^-$  ions
- Presence of cations and anions
- Presence of alkaloids

**122. The alcohol content of low iso-alcohol elixir is :**

- 8 to 10 %
- 15 to 23 %
- 50 to 80 %
- 73 to 78%

**123. *Erythema multiform* is generally described as:**



- a. The presence of erythematous macules and papules.
- b. The presence of hair on skin.
- c. The presence of large flaccid bullae on skin.
- d. The presence of scaling and sloughing on entire skin.

**124.** The antidote for *Acetaminophen toxicity* is :

- a. EDTA
- b. N-acetylcysteine
- c. Mesna
- d. Diazepam

**125.** Which of the following drugs may cause *cholestatic jaundice*?

- I. Chlorpromazine
  - II. Erythromycin estolate
  - III. Indomethacin
- a. I only
  - b. I and II only
  - c. II and III only
  - d. I, II, and III only

**126.** The principal adverse effect of *Clindamycin* is :

- a. ARF (acute renal failure)
- b. TEN (toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- c. AAC (antibiotic associated colitis)
- d. ADR (adverse drug reaction)

**127.** Which of the following is a major adverse effect of *Chloramphenicol*?

- a. Thrombocytopenia
- b. Aplastic anemia
- c. Hemolytic anemia

- d. Agranulocytosis

**128.** Which of the following ratios is the best indicator of a pharmacy's profitability ?

- a. Net profit to net sales
- b. Net profit to net worth
- c. Net profit to total asset
- d. Net profit to inventory

**129.** Which of the following ratios generally indicates the efficiency of a pharmacy ?

- a. Net profit to total assets.
- b. Inventory turnover rate
- c. Capitalization of net profit
- d. Net profit to net sales

**130.** All of the following indicate the ratio that measures the efficiency of a pharmacy

**EXCEPT:**

- a. Inventory turnover rate
- b. Net sales to inventory
- c. Acid test
- d. Net sales to net working capital

**131.** The acceptable ratio for net profit to net sales would be:

- a. Less than 1%
- b. 1 to 2 %
- c. 2 to 3 %
- d. 5 to 7%

**132.** What would be the acceptable ratio for 10 year old pharmacy's net profit to net worth?

- a. 1%
- b. 5%
- c. 15%
- d. 50%



**133.** Which of the following is true about net profit to inventory ratio?

- I. It indicates profitability as well as the efficiency of pharmacy.
  - II. It can be used for new and old pharmacies.
  - III. It increases with an increase in sales of the pharmacy.
- a. I only
  - b. I and II only
  - c. II and III only
  - d. I, II, and III only

**134.** Manan Pharmacy's net profit to total assets ratio is found to be 15%. This will indicate the pharmacy's profitability is :

- a. Good
- b. Excellent
- c. Outperform
- d. Worst

**135.** Manan's Pharmacy's part of the financial balance sheet is as follows:

<u>YEAR 2000 SALES</u>	
<b>RX</b>	\$600,000
<b>Merchandise</b>	\$150,000
<b>Total</b>	\$750,000
<b>Cost of goods sold</b>	\$500,000
<b>Beginning inventory</b>	\$200,000
<b>Ending inventory</b>	\$220,000

What would be the inventory turnover rate for Manan's Pharmacy?

- a. 4.3
- b. 2.38
- c. 3.5
- d. 6.0

**136.** The inventory turnover rate of the above pharmacy would :

- a. Meet the expectation
- b. Below the expectation
- c. Exceed the expectation
- d. Cannot calculate

**137.** The net sales of the above pharmacy are 840,000. Find out the ratio of net sales to inventory of the above pharmacy. [assume inventory of above pharmacy at time of calculation is \$210,000]

- a. 8
- b. 4
- c. 10
- d. 12

**138.** Find out the net worth of Manan's Pharmacy?

Total current assets = \$150,000

Total fixed assets = \$40,000

Total liabilities = \$75,000

- a. 2.55
- b. 115,000
- c. 35,000
- d. 1.3

**139.** Which of the following ratios best describes the account receivable collection times?

- a- year end account receivable mean credit sales per day
- b- annual credit sale total account receivable
- c- total account receivable 365
- d- annual credit sales 24





**140. Which of the following classes of recalls should be considered a potential hazard to health ?**

- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV

**141. Which of the following categories indicates the use of a drug is restricted during pregnancy ?**

- a. A
- b. B
- c. X
- d. C

**142. Liquidity** generally expresses a pharmacy's ability to meet its:

- a. Assets
- b. Current liability
- c. Inventory
- d. Prepaid expenses

**143. The acid test** generally measures a pharmacy's :

- a. Financial position
- b. Liquidity
- c. Profitability
- d. Inventory

**144. Which of the following is generally NOT included in current assets ?**

- a. Cash
- b. Accounts payable
- c. Accounts receivable
- d. Inventory

**145. Which of the following would generally be considered the *fixed assets* of a pharmacy?**

- a. Inventory
- b. Fixtures and equipment
- c. Cash
- d. Accounts receivable

**146. All of the following can be considered the current liability of a pharmacy EXCEPT**

- a. Accounts payable.
- b. Notes payable within 1 year.
- c. Accrued expenses.
- d. Notes payable beyond 1 year.

**147. Find out the *Acid test (quick ratio)* of Manancare Pharmacy from Table 1?**

- a. 202/1
- b. 1.47/1
- c. 13/1
- d. 1/1

**TABLE 1**

**148. Which of the following does NOT measure the pharmacy's liquidity?**

- a. Acid test ratio
- b. Current ratio
- c. Net sales to inventory
- d. Inventory to its net working capital

**149. Total liabilities to net worth ratio of *Manancare Pharmacy* is :**

- a. Acceptable
- b. Below expectation
- c. Exceeds the expectation
- d. Cannot be calculated



**150. The investment in *fixed assets* of MananCarePharmacy :**

- Exceeds the requirement
- Is below the requirement
- Meet's the requirement
- Cannot be calculated

**151. Manancare Pharmacy wants to sell its prescription files. The Manancare Pharmacy owners asks \$350,000 for the existing prescription file.**

The Manancare Pharmacy provides the following data upon request.

Total new RX dispensed in \$ 80,000 past 2 years.

The % of Rx that has one 40% or more refill left

The average RX price \$ 50%

Net profit % 15

What would be your answer to the owner of the pharmacy?

- Price is okay.
- Price is too high.
- Price is breaking even.
- Cannot be calculated.

**152. "Manancare Pharmacy" markdown the price of analgesic balm from \$3 to \$2. If the mark down of the price increases the sales of analgesic balm from 60 tubes to 80 tubes, what would be the coefficient of elasticity of this product ?**

- 1
- 2
- 0.25
- 0.5

**153. When relative change in revenue is same as the relative change in price, it is known as:**

- Unitary elasticity
  - Inelastic demand
  - Elastic demand
- I only
  - I and II only
  - II and III only
  - I, II and III only

**154. Find out the retail price of a box of insulin syringes if the cost complement of the product is 55% and the cost of one box of insulin is \$9.00.**

- \$4.95
- \$16.30
- \$15.11
- \$13.95

**155. Find out the % markup of Vasotec prescription if 30 tablets of Vasotec 5 mg retail price is \$75 and the cost of the drug is \$45.**

- 55%
- 75%
- 66%
- 10%

**156. Find out the *retail price of one box* of insulin syringes if :**

The cost of complement = 55%

The known retail markup = 45%

The cost of syringes = \$9.00

- 4.95
- 13.95
- 16.30
- 15.11



**157. For Manancare Pharmacy, the total rent for the whole store including the Pharmacy department is \$10,000. The size of the pharmacy is 600 ft<sup>2</sup> and the size of the whole store is 5000 ft<sup>2</sup>. On the basis of above figures, what would be the rent of the pharmacy alone?**

- \$ 1000
- \$ 2000
- \$ 1200
- \$ 800

**158. The funding for Medicare programs is generally obtained from:**

- Social security taxes
  - Premiums paid by participant
  - State government
- I only
  - I and II only
  - II and III only
  - I, II and III only

**159. In a patient cost sharing plan, when a patient has to pay a specified amount of the cost of prescriptions and a third party will pay the remaining cost of prescriptions, it is known as:**

- Copayment
- Coinsurance
- Deductible
- Retrospective payment

**160. A person who works for an insurance company, provides the statistical data that indicates the risk**

associated with serving the population, and determines the premiums to cover all the estimated expenses is known as:

- Pharmacy manager
- Actuary
- Sponsor
- Vendor

**161. The maximum amount that will be paid by a third party to a pharmacy when the drug is available from more than one source is defined as:**

- Maximum allowable cost (MAC)
- Estimated acquisition cost (EAC)
- Actual acquisition cost (AAC)
- Average wholesale price (AWC)

**162. When a patient pays a full predetermined amount to the provider at the beginning of each month it is known as:**

- Concurrent reimbursement
- Prospective reimbursement
- Retrospective reimbursement
- Cash reimbursement

**163. The increase in the number of taking the foreign pharmacy exam is as follows:**

**Year Students taking the exam.**

1981	350
1982	420
1983	530
1984	600





1985	620	a. 0.90
1986	635	b. 1.0
1987	700	c. 0.85
1988	850	d. 0.35

Find out the mean of the above data:

- 601
- 588
- 720
- 520

**164. What would be the median of the above example?**

- 350
- 850
- 610
- 635

**165. A random sample of the blood glucose concentration of 100 patients has a mean of 130 and a median of 155. The frequency distribution of the sample is:**

- Normally distributed
- Positively skewed
- Negatively skewed
- Cannot be calculated

**166. All of the following can be a shape of frequency of distribution EXCEPT:**

- Bell shaped distribution
- Skewed shape distribution
- U shape distribution
- T shape distribution

**167. What would be the Pearsonian coefficient of skewness if a sample has a mean of 55 and a median of 45. The standard deviation of the sample is 35.**

**168. Which of the following about a Binomial experiment is NOT true?**

- Each trial results in an outcome that is classified as success or failure.
- The repeated trials are dependent upon previous experiment.
- The experiment generally consists of n-repeated trials.
- The probability of success remains constant from trial to trial.

**169. What is the mean binomial distribution if the probability of success is 0.60 in 50 trials ?**

- 5
- 3
- 8
- 4

**170. If the blood pressure measurement of 5 people is 110, 135, 140, 125 and 115 respectively. What would be the range of the set of the above observations?**

- 110
- 30
- 125
- 140

**171. When plotting t distribution curves, if sample size of 20 is taken from a normal population, what**



would be the degree of freedom in the t distribution?

- a. 40
- b. 19
- c. 10
- d. 2

**172. Find out the degree of freedom in a 2 x 3 contingency table Chi-square test when it is applied to test the hypothesis of independence of two variables?**

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 1

**173. The average length of time it takes students to finish an exam is 180 minutes, with a standard deviation of 36 minutes. A new examination procedure using modern computers is being tested. A random sample of 50 students had an average examination time of 150 minutes, with a standard deviation of 40 minutes under the new system. Test the hypothesis that the population mean is now less than 180 minutes. This hypothesis would result in ?**

- a. One sided
- b. Two sided
- c. Three sided
- d. Cannot be calculated

**174. In protein, Amino acids are joined covalently by :**

- a. Hydrogen bond

- b. Peptide bond
- c. Oxygen bond
- d. Disulfide bond

**175. The secondary structure of protein consists of :**

- I. Alfa-helix
- II. Beta-sheet
- III. Beta-bend
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II, and III only

**176. The denaturation of protein can occur in the presence of :**

- I. Heat
- II. Strong acid
- III. Organic solvent
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II and III only

**177. Which of the following about sickle cell anemia is NOT true?**

- a. It is a genetic disorder resulting from the production of a variant hemoglobin.
- b. It is characterized with pain, lifelong hemolytic anemia and tissue hypoxia.
- c. The replacement of leucine at the sixth position of the Beta-globulin chain for glutamate is generally responsible for causing it.
- d. The form Hbs has an extremely low solubility compared to Hba



which results into the aggregation of molecules that form or create sickle shaped red blood cells.

**178.** The enzyme with its cofactor is generally known as:

- a. Coenzyme
- b. Holoenzyme
- c. Apoenzyme
- d. Prosthetic group

**179.** The process in which the release of energy from energy rich molecules such as glucose and fatty acid occurs in mitochondria is known as:

- a. Oxidative decarboxylation
- b. Oxidative phosphorylation
- c. Oxidative deamination
- d. Oxidative dehydrogenation

**180.** The breakdown of complex molecules such as protein, lipid and polysaccharide into simple molecules such as carbon dioxide, water and ammonia is known as:

- a. Aerobic glycolysis
- b. Catabolic reaction
- c. Anabolic reaction
- d. Gluconeogenesis

**181.** What would be the end product of glycolysis in the cell with mitochondria ?

- a. Glucose
- b. Glycogen
- c. Pyruvate
- d. Lactate

**182.** Which of the following substance levels is found to be deficient in a patient with G6PD deficiency?

- a. Alfa-antitrypsin in reduced form
- b. Bradykinin in reduced form
- c. Glutathione in reduced form
- d. Trypsin in elevated form

**183.** Which of the following causes hemolytic anemia in patients with G6PD deficiency?

- I. Oxidant drug
  - II. Ingestion of fava beans
  - III. Certain types of infections
- a. I only
  - b. I and II only
  - c. II and III only
  - d. I, II and III only

**184.** Which of the following should be classified as a disaccharide?

- a. Ribose
- b. Lactose
- c. Glycoprotein
- d. Glycosaminoglycans

**185.** The pairs of structure that are mirror images of each other are known as:

- a. Isomers
- b. Enantiomers
- c. Epimers
- d. Muta rotation

**186.** In humans, the principle storage of glycogen is found in the :

- I. Skeletal muscle
- II. Liver



III. Spleen

- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II and III only

**187. Which of the following substances should be classified as a polysaccharide?**

- a. Glucose
- b. Hyaluronic acid
- c. Sucrose
- d. Glycoprotein

**188. Which of the following agents acts as an emulsifying agent for metabolism of lipid in duodenum?**

- a. Gastric lipase
- b. Bile salt
- c. Pancreatic juice
- d. Secretion

**189. Which of the following about steatorrhea is NOT TRUE?**

- a. It causes a loss of lipid, essential fatty acid and lipid soluble vitamin in feces.
- b. The oversecretion of bile salt may impair the absorption of fat soluble vitamins.
- c. The inhibition of secretion of pancreatic juice from the pancreas generally results in steatorrhea.
- d. The absorption of vitamins such as vitamin C, thiamine, and riboflavin are not affected by the condition of steatorrhea.

**190. Which of the following is a building block of membrane of nerve tissue?**

- a. Prostaglandin
- b. Spingomyelin
- c. Thromboxane
- d. Leukotriene

**191. The term cholelithiasis is generally referred to as:**

- a. Obstruction of the stomach by cholesterol stone.
- b. Obstruction of the pancreas by cholesterol stone.
- c. Obstruction of the gall bladder by cholesterol stone.
- d. Obstruction of the spleen by cholesterol stone.

**192. Which of the following is NOT a function of Luteinizing hormone?**

- a. It initiates the testosterone synthesis in the Leydig cells of the testis.
- b. It simulates the process of spermatogenesis.
- c. It induces ovulation in females.
- d. It stimulates synthesis of progesterone and estrogen in the corpus luteum.

**193. The total energy required by an individual can be found by calculating**

- I. BMR
  - II. Thermic effect of food
  - III. Physical activity
- a. I only
  - b. I and II only



- c. II and III only
- d. I, II and III only

**194. Which of the following is considered protein deficient malnutrition?**

- I. Kwashiorkor
- II. Marasmus
- III. Steatorrhea
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II and III only

**195. Which of the following is NOT a water soluble vitamin?**

- a. Thiamine
- b. Vitamin D
- c. Niacin
- d. Pyridoxine

**196. Which of the following is a good source of Vitamin K?**

- a. Cabbage and cauliflower
- b. Fatty fish and liver
- c. Vegetable oils
- d. Yellow and green vegetables and fruit

**197. The end product of purine catabolism is:**

- a. Alantoin
- b. Uric acid
- c. Hypoxanthine
- d. Xanthine

**198. The small and circular extrachromosomal DNA molecules that carry genetic information for future generations in bacteria are known as :**

- a. Lysozymes
- b. Plasmids
- c. Mitochondria
- d. Cytoplasm

**199. Which of the following RNA types comprises 80% of the RNA in the cell?**

- I. Ribosomal RNA
- II. Transfer RNA
- III. Messenger RNA
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II and III only

**200. Which of the following types of RNA carries genetic information from DNA to cytosol for protein synthesis ?**

- I. m RNA
- II. t RNA
- III. r RNA
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II and III only

**201. Which of the following codons are generally known as stop or nonsense codons?**

- I. UAG
- II. UGA
- III. UAA
- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II and III only

**202. Which of the following types of microscopy is used to observe the**





**unstained living or difficult to stain organisms?**

- a. Dark field
- b. Bright field
- c. Transmission electron
- d. Scanning electron

**203. The mycobacterium species of bacteria is generally stained with:**

- a. Gram stain
- b. Schaeffer-fulton stain
- c. Acid fast stain
- d. Flagellar stain

**204. Which of the following classes of cells have no nucleus ?**

- a. Eukaryotic
- b. Prokaryotic
- c. Homokaryotic
- d. Heterokaryotic

**205. Bacteria with two or more flagella is generally known as:**

- a. Monotrichous
- b. Amphitrichous
- c. Lophotrichous
- d. Peritrichous

**206. The moving of bacteria away from the light is known as :**

- a. Chemotaxis
- b. Phototaxis
- c. Pili
- d. Escapetaxis

**207. To find out if a substance is carcinogenic which of the following tests should be preformed ?**

- I. Ames test .
- II. Pyrogen test
- III. Biopsy of cells

- a. I only
- b. I and II only
- c. II and III only
- d. I, II and III only

**208. The synthesis of protein and lipids in cells is generally carried out by :**

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Endoplasmic reticulum
- c. Golgi apparatus
- d. Lysozymes

**209. The growth of bacteria remains constant in which of the following phases?**

- a. Lag phase
- b. Log phase
- c. Stationary phase
- d. Decline phase

**Exam Model 12****(A) Choose the correct answer in the following:**

1- The alkaloids are divided according to their .....into three main types.

- a- Chemical structure
- b- Biological pathway
- c- Shapes and origins
- d- All

2- The ..... is used in epilepsy, in acute mania and various other diseases.

- a- Liquorice
- b- Belladonna
- c- Digitalis
- d- None

3- The ..... is good to aid in raising internal heat and inducing perspiration.

- a- Clove
- b- Peppermint
- c- Nutmeg
- d- None

4- The ..... is helping to ward off the terrible coma.

- a- Quinine
- b- Atropine
- c- Caffeine
- d- a & b

5- The ..... has narcotic action and peripherally it irritates and produces anesthetic action.

- a- Clove
- b- Peppermint
- c- Nutmeg
- d- None



- 6- The ..... serve as structural components of biological membranes.
- a- Resin
  - b- Balsams
  - c- Volatile oil
  - d- None
- 7- The ..... are high molecular weight compounds.
- a- Pseudotannins
  - b- True tannins
  - c- a & b
  - d- None
- 8- The ..... ring is composed of pyrrolidine and piperidine rings.
- a- Indole
  - b- Tropane
  - c- Purine
  - d- None
- 9- The glycosides can be classified according to the glycosidic linkage into..... groups.
- a- Four
  - b- Three
  - c- Two
  - d- None
- 10- The *Eugenia caryophyllus* is the biological source of .....
- a- Clove
  - b- Peppermint
  - c- Nutmeg
  - d- None
- 11- The ..... are generally found in free state and never form esters or other derivatives.
- a- Resin esters
  - b- Balsams
  - c- Resenes
  - d- a & b
- 12- The ..... acts as a bitter, increasing appetite and stimulates peristalsis.
- a- Coffee
  - b- Cinchona
  - c- Nux vomica
  - d- None
- 13- The ..... useful in states of exhaustion from chronic disease and in all cases of debility, weakness of the digestive system.
- a- Gentian
  - b- Liquorice
  - c- Digitalis
  - d- None
- 14- The ..... is a chemical constituent of Garlic.
- a- Menthol
  - b- Allicin
  - c- Eugenol
  - d- None
- 15- The Asafoetida contains ....., and gum.
- a- Resin
  - b- Balsams
  - c- Volatile oil
  - d- a & c
- 16- The ..... is used in the preparation of ointments, plaster, and polishes.
- a- Coco nut oil
  - b- Tannins
  - c- Bee wax
  - d- None
- 17- The ..... is used in tanning and dyeing industry, manufacture of ink, and medicinally as a local astringent





- a- Bee wax  
b- Nutmeg  
c- Clove  
d- None
- 18- The ..... is an example of quinoline alkaloid.  
a- Coffee  
b- Belladonna  
c- Cinchona  
d- a & c
- 19- The ..... glycosides are complex organic compounds containing phenylbenzopyrone ring system.  
a- Cardiac  
b- Flavonoid  
c- Saponin  
d- None
- 20- A few drops of the ..... oil in water will stop vomiting.  
a- Clove  
b- Peppermint  
c- Nutmeg  
d- None
- 21- The ..... used as immune-stimulant plant especially for respiratory system.  
a- Star-anise  
b- Ammi visnaga  
c- Chamomile  
d- Coriander
- 22- The ..... used as emmenagogue and diaphoretic.  
a- Lavender  
b- Capsicum  
c- Chamomile  
d- Cumin
- 23- The hydrolysis of pyrethrin II produces (..... acid and .....).  
a- Pyrethric/Pyrethrolone  
b- Chrysanthemi/Pyrethrolone  
c- Chrysanthemic/Cinerolone  
d- None
- 24- ..... is one of the layers in the fruit.  
a- Succulent  
b- Aggregate  
c- Exocarp  
d- a & b
- 25- If the number of the segments in the different whorls is the same, the flower is .....  
a- Complete  
b- Heteromerous  
c- Monoecious  
d- None
- 26- Nutmeg seeds used externally in  
a- Lotions  
b- Cough  
c- Rheumatism  
d- None
- 27- The ..... from the alkaloids of Calabar.  
a- Linamarin  
b- Myristicin  
c- Strychnine  
d- None
- 28- The bassorin is a ..... fraction of polysaccharide in Tragacanth.  
a- Water soluble  
b- Acid insoluble  
c- Water insoluble  
d- None



- 29- Linseed used as demulcent due to the presence of  
a- Mucilage  
b- Linamarin  
c- Protein  
d- Fixed oil
- 30- The suspended particles in latex is containing many substances such as .....  
a- Starch  
b- Sugars  
c- Alkaloids  
d- Mineral salts
- 31- The ..... used for external uses only such as in body lotions  
a- Myrrh  
b- Sumatra Benzoin  
c- Siam benzoin  
d- a & b
- 32- The ..... has anti-histaminic activity.  
a- Opium  
b- Clove  
c- Linseed  
d- a& b
- 33- The ..... is used in cosmetics.  
a- Coriandrum sativum  
b- Colchicum autumnale  
c- Commiphora molmol  
d- a & c
- 34- The ..... is an alkaloid of Opium and it is non-narcotic.  
a- Codeine  
b- Thebaine  
c- Morphine  
d- None
- 35- The ..... used as dye, painting pigment, haemostatic and wound healing.  
a- Pterocaepus marsupium  
b- Astragalus gummifer  
c- Dracaena cinnabari  
d- None
- 36- Artificial polyploidy can be induced in plants by suitable treatment of seeds with .....  
a- Colchicine  
b- Lannatoside  
c- a & b  
d- None
- 37- In protoplast, when the plant cell is stripped of its wall, it is bounded only by its .....  
a- Plasmalemma  
b- Cell wall  
c- Cytoplasm  
d- None
- 38- .... is a tissue taken from its original place and transferred to artificial medium for growth.  
a- Vitamins  
b- Media  
c- Explant  
d- All
- 39- The Aesculetin from Horse chestnut used for .....  
a- Capillary fragility  
b- Psoriasis  
c- Dental anaesthetic  
d- a & b
- 40- The ..... indicates the presence of excess calcium carbonate or sulfate in the powdered drug  
a- Water soluble ash  
b- Total ash



- c- Solvent extractive value  
d- Acid insoluble ash
- 41- ..... is equally toxic ethyl ester of ochratoxin A.  
a- Ochratoxin C  
b- Aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>  
c- Ochratoxin B  
d- None
- 42- **Macronutrients are inorganic elements essential for plant cell growth such as:**  
a- Mg & Ca  
b- Mo & Co  
c- B & Fe  
d- None
- 43- **The ..... can be used to determine the exact concentration of each component in the mixture.**  
a- Mycotoxin  
b- Ash value  
c- Gas chromatography  
d- a & c
- 44- **The ..... culture used to inject of foreign DNA.**  
a- Protoplast  
b- Meristem  
c- Organ  
d- a & b
- 45- ..... used as prophylaxis for malaria in drug resistance cases.  
a- Vibramycin  
b- Griseovulvin  
c- Oxytetracycline  
d- a & b
- 46- **The ..... indicates the presence of exhausted drug**  
a- Ash value  
b- Desiccation methods
- c- a & b  
d- Lycopodium method
- 47- **If the mixture consists of components with different polarity and of variable boiling points, the stationary phase should be**  
a- Non- polar  
b- polar  
c- a or b  
d- None
- 48- **The ..... method is mainly used for the analysis of volatile substances at a temperature sufficient to keep them in vapour state.**  
a. Ash value  
b. Gas chromatography  
c. a & b  
d. None
- 49- **The ..... used for the differentiation between closely related leaf drugs.**  
a. Linear measurement  
b. Ratio values  
c. Lycopodium method  
d. Moisture content
- 50- **The Lycopodium method is a ..... method in evaluation of herbal drugs.**  
a. Quantitative  
b. Qualitative  
c. a & b  
d. None
- 51- **The ..... are elaborated by the placenta in the latter half of pregnancy.**  
a. Estrogen  
b. Androgen  
c. Bile acids



- d. Progesterin
- 52- The **apiol** compound found in the ..... oil and can cause .....
- Nutmeg/Abortion
  - Parsley/Abortion
  - Parsley/diarrhea
  - Nutmeg/diarrhea
- 53- The ..... is used as oestrogenic and reduce the sweating.
- Ammi visnaga
  - Petroselinum crispum
  - Salvia officinalis
  - None
- 54- The oil obtained from the ..... of *Pinus species* has diuretic and respiratory stimulant.
- Oleoresin
  - Seed
  - a & b
  - None
- 55- The amygdalin is a ..... in bitter almond.
- Thioglycoside
  - Cyanogenic glycoside
  - Tannin
  - None
- 56- The ..... acid and lithochloic acid are secondary bile acids.
- Chenodeoxycholic
  - Cholic
  - Deoxycholic
  - a & b
- 57- The xanthotoxin and imperatonin are ..... bitter principles.
- Dicomarol
  - Furanochromone
  - Furanocoumarin
  - Alkaloids
- 58- The scientific name of Tonka beans is .....
- Anamirta cocculus
  - Cynara Scolymus
  - Dipteyx odorata
  - None
- 59- The bitter substances in bitter principles are mostly of ..... structure.
- Terpenoidal
  - Glycosidal
  - Alkaloidal
  - None
- 60- The ..... used in treatment of sprains, bruises and superficial wound.
- Parsley
  - Santonica
  - Ammi visnaga
  - None
- 61- The ..... glycosides are inhibiting the Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase of the membrane of the myocard cells.
- Anthraquinone
  - Saponin
  - Cardiac
  - a & c
- 62- The kaemferol flavonoid is one of ..... type
- Flavones
  - Flavanones
  - Dihydroflavonol
  - Flavonol
- 63- From the side effects of ....., bloody diarrhoea and haemorrhagic gastritis
- Aloe



- b. Senna  
c. Rhabarb  
d. None
- 64- *Solidago gigantea* is an example for ..... glycosides and its compound is .....
- Saponin / Barringtogenol
  - Saponin/ Gypsogenin
  - Anthraquinone/ Baryogenin
  - None
- 65- The ..... cause gastric irritant and vomiting
- Ivy
  - Squill
  - Senega
  - Ruta
- 66- The ..... is used as oestrogenic and reduce the sweating.
- Ammi visnaga
  - Petroselinum crispum
  - Salvia officinalis
  - None
- 67- The ..... regulate protein and carbohydrate metabolism.
- Bile acids
  - Aldosterone
  - Cortisone
  - b & c
- 68- ..... type has linear furan ring.
- Angelicin
  - Psoralen
  - Seselin
  - Xanthyletin
- 69- The phenylacrylic acids are found in ..... form or free state.
- Alcohol
  - Aldehyde
  - Ester
  - None
- 70- The ..... is an eclectic field of medicine that promotes physical, psychological and social health and wellbeing.
- Naturopath
  - Biological pathway
  - Naturopathy
  - None
- 71- The naturopathy used in treatment of chronic conditions such as .....
- Osteoporosis
  - Urinary tract infections
  - Influenza
  - a & b
- 72- ..... from types of treatment in naturopathy.
- Influenza
  - Acupuncture
  - Apitherapy
  - None
- 73- The ..... therapy focuses on the communication between mind and body and the powerful ways.
- Hydrophathy
  - Biological
  - Mind -body
  - Naturopathy
- 74- In chiropractic, the overuse of x-ray may cause
- Cancer
  - Osteoporosis
  - Sinusitis
  - None
- 75- The massage therapy is used to .....





- a. Relieve stress  
b. Increase blood flow  
c. Relaxation  
d. All
- 76- The ..... therapies focus primarily on the structures and systems of the body  
a- Apitherapy  
b- Manipulative  
c- Naturopathy d- None
- 77- The reflexology.....  
a. a- Increases circulation  
b- Releases stress and tension  
c- a & b  
b. d- None
- 78- The ..... is probably the most common type of massage.  
a- Trigger Point Therapy  
b- Sports Massage  
c- Reflexology  
d-Swedish Massage
- 79- The ..... have been used to treat painful conditions, such as painful menstruation.  
a. Life energy  
b. Electromagnet  
c. Static magnets  
d. None
- 80- The ..... used substances found in nature, such as herbs, foods, and vitamins.  
a. Hydrotherapy  
b. Acupuncture  
c. Apitherapy  
d. Biological
- 81- The carminative herbs can be used in treatment of stomach spasm such as .....  
a. Anise  
b. German chamomile  
c. Cramp bark  
d. Lemon balm
- 82- In treatment of allergic rhinitis, the patient have to cut out taking mucus-forming foods as ....  
a. Lemon  
b. Eggs  
c. Tomatos  
d. a & b
- 83- The ..... has tranquilizing qualities.  
a. Siberian ginseng  
b. Lemon balm  
c. Valerian  
d. Ashwagandha
- 84- The ..... reduces acidity in the body.  
a. White willow  
b. Lemon  
c. Devil's claw  
d. a & b
- 85- The ..... a state of altered consciousness, a slowing of breath and heart rate.  
a. Relaxation  
b. Mediation  
c. Autogenic training  
d. None
- 86- The acid-forming foods such as .....  
a. Tomatoes  
b. Lemon  
c. Orange  
d. a & c
- 87- In treatment of arthritis,..... not taken if the patient suffering from gallstones or peptic ulcer.  
a. Black cohosh



- b. Devil's claw  
c. White willow  
d. None
- 88- **The ..... is relaxation and self-hypnosis using a specific, tested sequence of wording.**  
a. Hypnosis  
b. Mediation  
c. Autogenic training  
d. None
- 89- The ..... can be fatal if taken at the wrong dosage in treatment of arthritis.  
a. Deadly nightshade  
b. Devil's claw  
c. White willow  
d. Black cohosh
- 90- **There are several nutrients in ....., such as proteins, vitamins B, C, D, E, and beta-carotene.**  
a. Propolis  
b. Royal jelly  
c. Bee venom  
d. Bee pollen
- 91- **The most common ailment characterized by joint pain and stiffness is .....**  
a. Back pain  
b. Influenza  
c. Arthritis  
d. b & c
- 92- **The ..... is one of the eldest therapeutic methods for managing physical dysfunctions.**  
a. Apitherapy  
b. Manipulative  
c. Mind-body  
d. Water therapy
- 93- **The hydrotherapy is used to relieve symptom of .....**  
a. Cellulite  
b. Insomnia  
c. Back pain  
d. All
- 94- **..... is claimed to be of use in arthritis, bursitis, tendonitis, dissolving scar tissue and shingles.**  
a. Honey  
b. Propolis  
c. Bee venom  
d. All
- 95- **The ..... therapy focuses on the communication between mind and body and the powerful ways.**  
a. Hydrotherapy  
b. Biological  
c. Mind -body  
d. Naturopathy
- 96- **The ..... used externally in treatment of minor bites, stings, & swellings.**  
a. Nettle  
b. Echinacea  
c. Lavender  
d. All
- 97- **The Gentian & wormwood are used in treatment of .....**  
a. Minor bites  
b. Anemia  
c. Rhinitis  
d. Anxiety
- 98- **From the modern dosage forms .....**  
a. Juice  
b. Syrup  
c. Tablets  
d. b & c



99- The .... is formulations obtained by extracting active principles from fresh or dried plant materials by steam distillation.

- a. Distillates
- b. Plant juice
- c. Oily extract
- d. None

100- The ..... is a generic term referring to all conditions associated with painful or difficult urination.

- a. Urolithiasis
- b. Dysuria
- c. Irritable bladder
- d. a & b

101- The ..... can be interact with other drugs such as lithium and warfarin.

- a. Parsley
- b. Juniper
- c. Pumpkin
- d. Nettle

102- The ..... reduce or prevent memory deterioration due to ageing and milder forms of dementia.

- a. Caffeine
- b. Opium
- c. St John's wort
- d. Ginkgo

103- The ..... used in chronic, recurrent respiratory tract and urinary tract infections.

- a. Ginseng
- b. Purple echinacea
- c. Siberian ginseng
- d. a & c

104- The ..... can be harmful when fed to infants

because some batches contain spores of *Clostridium botulinum*.

- a. Honey
- b. Pectin
- c. Tragacanthgum
- d. a & b

105-.... act as 'enteroabsorbents', protecting against the accumulation of ingested radioactivity.

- a. Acacia gum
- b. Fixed oil
- c. Alkaloids
- d. Pectin

106- The ..... is a drug described in the pharmacopeia.

- a. Unofficial drug
- b. Crude drug
- c. Official drug
- d. None

107- The ..... used in treat gastrointestinal disturbances (dysentery and stomach pain), fever (malaria).

- a. Podophyllum
- b. Liquorice
- c. Guava
- d. Tea

108- ..... contains tannins so used as antiseptic, flavoring agent and it is more astringent.

- a. Cassia
- b. Ivy
- c. Digitalis
- d. Cinnamon

109- *Digitalis purpurea* used in treatment of .....

- a. Headache





- b. Constipation  
c. Cough  
d. None
- 110- **The secondary cortex in the structure of bark called .....**  
a. Phellogen  
b. Phellem  
c. Phelloderm  
d. Cork cambium
- 111- **The ..... is a saponin used as expectorant and can cause gastric irritation.**  
a. Sinistrin  
b. Senegin  
c. Glycyrrhizin  
d. Hederin
- 112- **The diosmin is a flavonoid of ..... used in treatment of bleeding and as a diuretic.**  
a. Buchu  
b. Liquorice  
c. Guava  
d. Ivy
- 113- **Hederin is a saponin of ..... used as expectorant for diabetic patient.**  
a. Pomegrante  
b. Ivy  
c. Buchu  
d. Cassia
- 114- **The Galls are pathological growth on the young twigs of .....**  
a- Quercus infectoria  
b- Cassia acutifolia  
c- Dyer's oak  
d- Pomegranate
- 115- **The ..... used in treatment of small cell lung and testicular cancer.**  
a. Glycyrrhizin  
b. Etoposide  
c. Digitoxin  
d. Teniposide
- 116- **The Pomegranate used in treatment of .....**  
a. Peptic ulcer  
b. Anthelmintic  
c. Bleeding  
d. All
- 117- **The .... is hereditary and occurs intermittently. The episodes become less frequent with age.**  
a. Hair loss  
b. Acne vulgaris  
c. Baldness  
d. Psoriasis
- 118- **The extract of ..... is a traditional remedy for eye disorder such as conjunctivitis as drops.**  
a. Eyebrigh  
b. Cornflower  
c. Witch hazel  
d. None
- 119- **The ..... used in benign prostatic hyperplasia & difficulties in passing urine, allergic rhinitis and arthritic conditions.**  
a. Parsley  
b. Juniper  
c. Nettle  
d. Pumpkin
- 120- **The herbal treatment of eczema include many herbs such as .....**  
a. Witch hazel



- b. Bittersweet  
c. Chamomile  
d. All
- 121- **The ..... can be used in androgenetic alopecia, chronic prostatitis and pelvic pain.**  
a. Saw Palmetto  
b. Uva-ursi  
c. Juniper  
d. Pumpkin
- 122- **The ..... used in treatment of Acne vulgaris, athlete's foot and head lice.**  
a. Aloe vera  
b. Tea tree  
c. Rosemary  
d. Cold wet compresses
- 123- **The ..... is treated with atropine or its derivatives.**  
a. Conjunctivitis  
b. Glaucoma  
c. Inflammation  
d. Anterior uveitis
- 124- **The ..... can be used in limit doses for acute attacks of migraine.**  
a. Aspirin  
b. Sumatriptan  
c. Ergotamine  
d. Ginkgo
- 125- **The ..... used in treatment of tired & aching Muscles, also used in sprains.**  
a. Comfrey  
b. Arnica  
c. Cramp bark  
d. None
- 126- **The ..... reduce or prevent memory deterioration due to ageing and milder forms of dementia.**  
a. Caffeine  
b. Opium  
c. St John's wort  
d. Ginkgo
- 127- **The extracts of ..... inhibit synaptosomal uptake of the neurotransmitters, serotonin & GABA**  
a. Caffeine  
b. Ginkgo  
c. St John's wort  
d. Opium
- 128- **The total alkaloidal extract of opium is known as .....**  
a. Papaveretum  
b. Papaver  
c. Thebaine  
d. Codeine
- 129- **Avoid high doses of ..... in males and females wanting to conceive.**  
a. Aloe vera  
b. Turmeric  
c. Uva-ursi  
d. None
- 130- **The ..... massage used to prepare an athlete's body for competition.**  
a. Shiatsu  
b. Deep Muscle  
c. Sport  
d. None
- 131- **..... alkaloids are commonly occurring as glycosides.**  
a. Vinca  
b. Solanum  
c. Tobacco



- d. None
- 132- ..... is from ..... alkaloids and used as antidote for organophosphorus poison.
- Atropine/Imidazole
  - Atropine/Tropane
  - Pilocarpine/Tropane
  - None
- 133- The ..... used as a support treatment of hypertension.
- Taxus
  - Olive tree
  - Valerian
  - b & c
- 134- ..... is an isoquinoline alkaloid
- Piperine
  - Pilocarpine
  - Papaverine
  - a & c
- 135- The ..... alkaloid is an oily non-volatile liquid.
- Solanine
  - Nicotine
  - Pelletierine
  - Pilocarpine
- 136- ..... is used in treatment of Hodgkin's disease
- Vinblastine
  - Vincristine
  - Taxol
  - None
- 137- Using of strong alkali to liberate the free base is not permissible with ester alkaloid due to
- Saponification
  - Hydrolysis
  - Salt formation
  - Opening of lactones ring
- 138- ..... is incapable to form stable salts.
- Ephedrine
  - Papaverine
  - Vinblastine
  - Piperine
- 139- Structure of ephedrine is similar to ....., so it has similar pharmacological action.
- Cortisone
  - epinephrine
  - Amphetamine
  - None
- 140- ..... paralysis effect on skeletal muscles.
- Nicotine
  - Ephedrine
  - Cocaine
  - Narcotine
- 141- The mechanism separation of molecules according to size in the ..... chromatography
- Ion exchange
  - TLC
  - a & b
  - None
- 142- The ..... are simple amines in which nitrogen is not in heterocyclic ring.
- True alkaloids
  - Pseudoalkaloids
  - Protoalkaloids
  - None
- 143- Some alkaloids are amphoteric such as ..... contain carboxylic group
- Morphine
  - Narceine



- c- Cephaline  
d- None
- 144- **The ... is used on the difference in solubility of the components of a mixture in a particular solvent.**  
a- Fractional crystallization  
b- Chromatography  
c- Fractional liberation  
d- None
- 145- **From types of extraction of volatile oils .....**  
a- Scarification  
b- Distillation  
c- Enfleurage  
d- None
- 146- **The mechanism separation of molecules according to size in the ..... chromatography**  
a- Ion exchange  
b- TLC  
c- Gel filtration  
d- None
- 147- **The ..... are simple amines in which nitrogen is not in heterocyclic ring.**  
a- True alkaloids  
b- Pseudoalkaloids  
c- a & b  
d- None
- 148- **Some alkaloids are amphoteric such as .....**  
**contain phenolic group**  
a- Atropine  
b- Narceine  
c- Cephaline  
d- a & c
- 149- **The ... is used on the difference in solubility of the components of a mixture in a particular solvent.**  
a- Fractional liberation  
b- Chromatography  
c- Solid phase  
d- None
- 150- **From types of extraction of volatile oils .....**  
a- Scarification  
b- maceration  
c- distillation  
d- None
- 151- **The ..... is a chemical constituent of Garlic.**  
a- Menthol  
b- Allicin  
c- Eugenol  
d- None
- 152- **The ..... is used as a stimulant, nervine and diuretic, acting on CNS, kidneys, heart and muscles.**  
a- Coffee  
b- Belladonna  
c- Cinchona  
d- a & c
- 153- **The ..... should not be prescribed for pregnant women or people with high blood pressure.**  
a- Coffee  
b- Ginkgo  
c- Belladonna  
d- Liquorce
- 154- **The ..... is an example of amino alkaloids.**  
a- Belladonna  
b- Ephedra  
c- Garlic  
d- a & b



155- The glycosides can be classified according to the glycosidic linkage into..... groups.

- a- Four
- b- Three
- c- Two
- d- None

156- The ..... are not readily hydrolysable to simpler molecules with mineral acids and enzymes.

- a- Hydrolysable tannins
- b- Condensed tannins
- c- a & b
- d- Resins

157- The ..... is an example of purine alkaloid.

- a- Coffee
- b- Belladonna
- c- Cinchona
- d- a & c

158- The *Glycyrrhiza glabra* is the biological source of .....

- a- Digitalis
- b- Belladonna
- c- Liquorice
- d- None

159- The nomenclature of plants may be according to ..... source.

- a- Adulteration
- b- Geographical
- c- Drying
- d- a & b

160- Some plants require imitation to particular habitat, from ..... of cultivation.

- a- Geographical
- b- Disadvantages
- c- Advantages

d- None

**(B) Write true (T) or false (F) and correct the false one in the following:**

1- Calcium oxalate occurs on cell walls of some plants or as masses in interior of the cells ( ).

2- Flavonoids are phenolic substances able to combine with protein of the animal hides ( ).

3- Fumigation is immersed by calcium oxide, it is used for few drugs such as ginger ( ).

4- The packing of drug should be economy of the space and indicate geographical source ( ).

5- The collection of fruits at ripening stage ( ).

6- The high molecular weight carbohydrates soluble in water and sweet in taste ( ).

7- The external secretory tissues include secretory cells and nectary glands ( ).

8- The Podophyllum cause drastic purgative with some cholagogic action in moderate dose ( ).

9- Lawsone is a degradation product of primary glycoside sennoside A, B & C in Henna ( ).

10- Sinistrin is a saponin of Squill used as powerful expectorant ( ).

11- Pelletierine is a flavonoid of Pomegranate ( ).

12- The Senna used as astringent ( ).

13- Moisture must be remove from the drug in order to fix the active constituent of plant ( ).





- 14- There are effects on the plants during the drying ( ).
- 15- The fixed oil volatile at ordinary temperature ( ).
- 16- The official drug means the dried plant or animal product of medicinal use without any further processing ( ).
- 17- Alkaloids give yellowish white precipitate with sudan III and alkanna tincture ( ).
- 18- Addition of heavy material is one type of adulteration ( ).
- 19- The drugs can be classify according to the geographical source ( ).
- 20- Spare distribution is an disadvantage of collection plant from wild source ( ).
- 21- Tannin is an organic compound consisting of a sugar part, and a non-sugar part ( ).
- 22- Cyanophore glycosides are glycosides yielding HCN as one products of hydrolysis ( ).
- 23- In cardiac glycosides, the aglycones are steroid in nature ( ).
- 24- The anthocyanine of Cascara used as laxative in small dose ( ).
- 25- Colchicum used in treatment of Addison's disease ( ).
- 26- Polysaccharides, on hydrolysis give an indefinite number of monosaccharides ( ).
- 27- Tannins are phenolic compounds have astringent effect ( ).
- 28- Acacia gum used in combination with gelatin to form conservates for micro-encapsulation of drugs ( ).
- 29- The sodium alginate used as appetite depressant and in peptic ulcer therapy ( ).
- 30- Calcium carbonate found embedded in the cell walls or in outgrowths of it ( ).
- 31- The atropine used as pre-anesthetic medication because it depresses the nerve ending to the secretory glands ( ).
- 32- Lyophilization is immersed by calcium oxide, it is used for few drugs such as ginger ( ).
- 33- The storage of drug should be economy of the space and indicate geographical source ( ).
- 34- Mycotoxin is a toxic produced by an organism of the fungus kingdom ( ).
- 35- The protoplast culture used to eliminate viruses and parasites ( ).
- 36- Recombinant DNA can be used for production of useful proteins on a commercial scale ( ).
- 37- Flavonoidss are hepatoprotective from toxins & anti-inflammation ( ).
- 38- Camptothecin is used in gastrointestinal cancer and less toxic than 10-hydroxy camptothecin ( ).
- 39- Carbon-14 emitted Beta radiation and its half-life is 5760 years ( ).
- 40- Herbivory decrease the biosynthesis of defense metabolites in plants ( ).
- 41- Carrier gas indicate presence & measure the amount of components in column effluent ( ).



- 42- Anthracyclic used as antitumor ( ).
- 43- In GC, if high temperature lead to peaks are closer together and poorly resolved ( ).
- 44- Detector indicate the presence & measure the amount of components in column effluent ( ).
- 45- Ash value is non-volatile residue remained after incineration of inorganic substances ( ).
- 46- Size determination of Microscopic objects can be done by using eye piece or camera Lucida ( ).
- 47- Thermo-ionization detector is high sensitive to molecules with large electron affinity ( ).
- 48- The volatile oils are terpene derivatives formed via acetate-mevalonic acid pathway ( ).
- 49- The santonin is poisonous in large doses ( ).
- 50- Khellin is antispasmodic so it used in treatment of psoriasis ( ).
- 51- Steroids classified to four groups according to the number of carbon atoms ( ).
- 52- The Artichoke in high concentration has hepatotoxic effect ( ).
- 53- The oil of Nutmeg can cause hallucination ( ).
- 54- Picrotoxin has narcotic effect ( ).
- 55- Eucalyptus oil has mucolytic and diuretic effects ( ).
- 56- Ergocalciferol generated in the skin from 7-dehydrocholesterol by action of UV-irradiation ( ).
- 57- The thiocyanates capture iodide, and prevent its uptake by the thyroid ( ).
- 58- Tannins have diarrheal and antioxidant activity ( ).
- 59- Xanthyletin type is a coumarin-or hydroxycoumarin-derivatives with condensed furan-ring ( ).
- 60- Arnica oil has bacteriocidal and fungicide activity ( ).
- 61- Senna is less toxic laxatives, not use in hemorrhoids and kidney disease ( ).
- 62- The hesperidin used as adjuvant or prophylactic in treatment of common cold ( ).
- 63- Horse chestnut used in treatment of anemia, diabetes and sexual impotence ( ).
- 64- The aglycone of anthraquinone in fresh plant occurs as glycosides of monomeric anthrones ( ).
- 65- The flavonoids have ability to rupture erythrocytes ( ).
- 66- The flavonoids decrease capillary permeability and fragility ( ).
- 67- In cardiac glycosides, cardenolide with an  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated  $\gamma$ -lactone ( ).
- 68- Anthraquinone glycosides are universal plant pigments, almost always water-soluble ( ).
- 69- The cardiac glycosides become inactive in alkaline medium ( ).
- 70- The large doses of Ivy will stimulate a vomiting reflex ( ).





- 71- The flavonoids have haemolytic properties ( ).
- 72- Glycyrrhizin and glycyrrhizinic acid of Liquorice are anthraquinones glycosides ( ).
- 73- The C-glycosides of anthraquinones hydrolysis by ferric chloride ( ).
- 74- Cardiac glycosides act by inhibiting Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase of the membrane of myocard cells ( ).
- 75- The Aesculus hippocastanum used in treatment of functional asthenia ( ).
- 76- The Ammi visnaga used with combination herbal therapy for psoriasis ( ).
- 77- Carveol from volatile oil of *Cucumis sativus* and it used in treatment of diarrhoea ( ).
- 78- The artemisinin is a flavonoid used in treatment of malaria ( ).
- 79- Hypanthium receptacle is the elongation of the receptacle below calyx and ovary ( ).
- 80- The aggregate fruit formed from a single or a syncarpous gynaecium ( ).
- 81- Vanillic alcohol is changed to vanillic aldehyde by hydrolyzing enzymes ( ).
- 82- *Myristica fragrans* oil has CNS stimulant activity ( ).
- 83- The fenugreek used as nutritive due to the tannins ( ).
- 84- Physostigmine used as antidote for strychnine poisoning ( ).
- 85- The embryo sac surrounded by integuments which is covered externally with the nucellus ( ).
- 86- Colchicine used in liver transplantation ( ).
- 87- The thioglycoside of Linseed is linamarin ( ).
- 88- The Saim Benzoin is containing morphine and codeine ( ).
- 89- Kino used as laxative ( ).
- 90- The glutin is a mucilage of Gelatin ( ).
- 91- Hypanthium is the elongation of the receptacle between the carpels ( ).
- 92- Sesquiterpene of the oil of clove has cited as anticarcinogenic compound ( ).
- 93- Furanocoumarin bitter principles of Ammi visnaga are bergapten and imperatonin ( ).
- 94- Star anise used as flavouring agent in cough mixtures and it is immunostimulant ( ).
- 95- The scientific name of Saffron is *Cucumis sativus* ( ).
- 96- The endocarp is parenchymatous containing vascular bundles and secretory structures ( ).
- 97- Arnicin is a tannin of Arnica ( ).
- 98- Hermaphrodite: when bearing both male and female organs on the same plant ( ).
- 99- The Roman chamomile in large doses emetic ( ).
- 100- Ammi visnaga used as potent coronary vasodilator treatment angina pectoris and bronchial asthma ( ).



- 101- Most people use massage to reduce muscle soreness, tension, relieve stress and anxiety ( ).
- 102- Eliminate the desirable constituents from the objectives of herbal formulation ( ).
- 103- Ephedra used in treatment of hay fever and colds ( ).
- 104- The propolis is an emulsion of proteins, sugars and lipids in a water base ( ).
- 105- The bee pollen is produced by two glands associated with the sting apparatus of worker bees ( ).
- 106- Phytotherapy is a medicinal product whose active ingredients consist of medicinal plants ( ).
- 107- The water motion stimulates the touch receptors on the skin ( ).
- 108- Hops cause drowsiness in small dose ( ).
- 109- Infants who receive daily massage treatments gain more weight per day ( ).
- 110- The mixture of honey, olive oil and bee wax used in treatment of nappy rash ( ).
- 111- The medical parts of Boswellia are leaves and flowers ( ).
- 112- The plant juice is an extract prepared using water as the extracting agent ( ).
- 113- Tea bags are easy to use and ensure uniformity of dose and composition ( ).
- 114- Uva-ursi should be administered with substances that cause acidic urine ( ).
- 115- In reflexology, some supportive measures used such as using of back supports and orthotics ( ).
- 116- Taxol is used in treatment of lung cancer ( ).
- 117- Terpenoids are classifying according to number of carbon atoms into eight groups ( ).
- 118- Tubocurarine is useful in L-form and d-form ( ).
- 119- On methylation, the alcoholic (OH) of morphine is changed and codeine is formed ( ).
- 120- Codeine cause numbness when applied to tongue and lips ( ).
- 121- The phenyl -alkyl amine alkaloids do not have heterocyclic nitrogen atom ( ).
- 122- Pomegranate used in treatment of peptic ulcer ( ).
- 123- The toxic effects of Valerian include irritation of eye and mucosa ( ).
- 124- Physostigmine is an indol alkaloid used in treatment of glaucoma ( ).
- 125- Brucine closely resembles strychnine in its action but is more poisonous ( ).
- 126-  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  forms salt with alkaloids containing phenolic groups ( ).
- 127- Saturation condition of chamber from factors affecting  $R_f$  value in paper chroma. ( ).
- 128- Some salts are soluble in organic solvents such as caffeine ( ).



- 129- The sephadex is strongly hydrophilic because low content of hydroxyl group ( ).
- 130- Some salts are insoluble in organic solvents such as lobeline HCl ( ).
- 131- Most alkaloids have a very bitter taste ( ).
- 132- Lipid is a complex amorphous product of more or less solid characteristics which on heating first sets softened and then melt ( ).
- 133- The atropine is formed by racemization during the extraction process ( ).
- 134- The bitters can be very useful to improve immune disorders ( ).
- 135- The quinidine is an alkaloid of Coffee ( ).
- 136- Nutmeg contains gallotannic acid and tannic acid ( ).
- 137- *Coffea arabica* is the biological name of Coffee and it is an example for amino alkaloids ( ).
- 138- The extract of Ginkgo used for improving peripheral and cerebral circulation in those elderly with symptoms of loss of short-term memory, hearing and concentration ( ).
- 139- Tannins are complex organic, nitrogenous plant products, which generally have astringent properties ( ).
- 140- Belladonna is used to control excess motor activity of the gastrointestinal tract and spasm of the urinary tract ( ).
- 141- The tannins may be saturated, monounsaturated or polyunsaturated ( ).
- 142- The Gentian is an example of bitter glycosides ( ).
- 143- Oil of Nutmeg is used to conceal the taste of various drugs and as a local stimulant to the gastrointestinal tract ( ).
- 144- Strychnine is slightly less poisonous than brucine, it paralyzes the peripheral motor nerves ( ).
- 145- The glycosides can be hydrolysis in the presence of acid ( ).
- 146- The resin can be of the physiological origin such as the secretions of the ducts ( ).
- 147- The Gentian should not be prescribed for patients with gastric or duodenal ulcers ( ).
- 148- Pseudoalkaloids are derived from amino acids ( ).
- 149- The chief constituent of Peppermint is allicin ( ).
- 150- The lipids may be saturated, monounsaturated or polyunsaturated ( ).
- 151- Flavonoids stimulates the appetite and triggers the secretion of digestive juices in stomach ( ).
- 152- Terpenoids can be classified on the basis of number of carbon atoms present in the structure ( ).
- 153- Resin is a complex amorphous product of more or less solid characteristics which on heating first sets softened and then melt ( ).



154- Waxes are saponified either by alcoholic alkali or by aqueous alkali ( ).

155- Quinine used as analgesic and antipyretic ( ).

156- Ephedrine is anti-allergic, anti-asthma and decongestant ( ).

157- Garlic is used for the prophylaxis of the vascular changes induced by ageing ( ).

158- The digitalis stimulates the flow of urine which lowers the volume of the blood and lessens the load on the heart ( ).

159- Volatile oils are used as perfuming agents in pharmaceutical formulations, food and others ( ).

160- Saponins are not poisonous to man when taken orally ( ).

### 3. Internal standard is:

- Chemically similar to analyses
- Can't interfere in the analysis
- Eliminates differences in random and systematic errors between samples and standards
- All of the above

### 4. Which of the following test is official test:

- Hardness
- Weight variation
- Dissolution
- b and c

### 5. weight uniformity is essential if:

- active substance is potent
- the excipients form the greater part of the tablet weight
- the correlation between the tablet weight and amount of the active ingredient can be poor
- all of the above

### 6. Documents used in Quality Control:

- Specifications
- Sampling procedures
- Testing procedures and records
- All of the above

### 7. Expectations for Quality

- Safety
- Available
- None of the above
- A and b

### 8. In process quality control (IPQC) of syrup and suspension:

- Assay of active ingredients
- Determination of pH
- Viscosity and specific gravity test

## Exam Model 13

### Choose the correct answer:

#### 1. An overall management plan to guarantee the integrity of data is:

- Quality control
- Quality assurance
- Validation
- None of the above

#### 2. Accuracy means:

- Measurement agrees with each other
- Measurement agrees with accepted value
- None of the above
- A and b



- d. All of the above
- 9. Evaluation of effervescent granules:**
- Lag time
  - Drug release
  - Breaking test
  - A and b
- 10. Type of stability**
- Accelerated
  - Intermediate
  - Long term
  - All of the above
- 11. Loss and development of color is classified as:**
- Chemical instability
  - Physical instability
  - Microbiological instability
  - None of the above
- 12. Microbial content is one test requirement of:**
- Evaluation of Semisolid Dosage Forms
  - Evaluation of solid dosage form
  - Evaluation of liquid
  - Evaluation of parenteral
- 13. Raw material includes the following steps:**
- Receipt
  - Verification
  - Sampling
  - All of the above
- 14. Types of records are:**
- Log book
  - SOPs
  - Calibration forms
  - Training schedule
- 15. Constitutes Good Documentation are:**
- Clearly Written documentation
  - Using indelible ink
  - Legible hand written entries
  - All of the above
- 16. Common Documentation Errors**
- Missing signature and dates at the time of activity performed
  - Accessibility
  - Legible hand written entries
  - None of the above
- 17. Quality Control in the pharmaceutical industry is required for**
- Raw Materials and API
  - Packing material
  - Finished product
  - All of the above
- 18. The general sources causing product Quality Variation during manufacturing**
- Material
  - Methods
  - Machines
  - All of the above
- 19. Elements of QA/QC System:**
- Plan
  - review procedures
  - official test
  - a and b are correct
- 20. Ignorance in Quality cause:**
- prolong in illness
  - loss of credibility
  - Waste of limited financial resources
  - all of the above
- 21. Route activity of quality:**
- Calibration
  - Stability Studies
  - validation





- d. Preparation of reference
- 22. Scope of quality assurance:**
- prevent defects with a focus on the process
  - identify defects after a product is developed and before it's released
  - Establish a good quality management system
  - a and c
- 23. The sampling plan for packaging materials should take account of at least the following:**
- Quantity received
  - Nature of the material
  - Quality Assurance system
  - all of the above
- 24. Records should include at least the following data:**
- Name of the material or product
  - The manufacturer and/or supplier
  - References to the relevant specifications and testing procedures
  - All of the above
- 25. On – going stability program:**
- Monitor the product over its shelf life
  - Determine that the product remains within specifications under the labeled storage condition
  - all of the above
  - none of the above
- Q2. True and false and correct the wrong answer: (60 marks)**
- QA is a corrective tool
  - Quality control is responsibility of every one
  - G.M.P. is a set of principles that provides a framework within which laboratory studies
  - Starting material contain active ingredients complying with the qualitative and quantitative composition of the Marketing Authorization
  - Product assessment is the results of inspection
  - Reference sample is a sample of a fully packaged unit from a batch of finished product.
  - Accuracy is the deviation from the true value
  - Precision is a measure of reproducibility and is affected by random error
  - Detection limit is the lowest concentration that can be measured at a specific confidence level
  - Specificity is the ability to assess unequivocally the analyst in the presence of components that may be expected to be present
  - The linearity of an analytical procedure is to obtain test result that are directly proportional to the concentration of analyte in the sample
  - Adequate formulation, shelf life are purpose of drug stability
  - Errors referred to the difference in the numerical values between a measured value and the true value
  - Systemic and random errors are the two types of errors.



15. UV spectrophotometer is one of the calibration instruments
16. Chromatographic and spectroscopic determination are methods of internal standards
17. Tools validation is one of the processes of analytical validation
18. Double-blind method involves three analysts that prepare sample, actual dose and compare the results of the two analysts separately
19. Quality control is obtaining confidence that, required quality of product or service is satisfactory for their intended use
20. Preparation of specifications for testing of materials and products is a function of QC in pharmaceutical industry
21. R plan for sampling; Assuming the material is non-uniform and/or from a source that is not well-known
22. Lag time is one of the quality control tests of oral tablets
23. Accuracy is the one which matches very nearly with true value of a measured amount.
24. Guideline is a plan or adopted course or principle of action intended to influence and determine the decision or actions of an organization
25. Random error is avoidable error
26. Electrical noise in instruments is systematic error
27. Trip sample is opened at the sampling site, exposed to sampling equipment, returned to the lab
28. Surrogates is a matrix spike
29. Verification is concern about customer acceptance test
30. Process design is to determine if the process is capable of reproducible commercial manufacturing
31. Prospective validation is an experimental plan called the validation protocols executed before the process is put into commercial use
32. Concurrent validation is required when there is a change in primary packaging components
33. Performance qualification is the process of demonstrating that an instrument will function according to its operational specification in the selected environment
34. Specificity indicates the ability to produce results that are directly proportional to the concentration of the analyte in samples
35. Class B is to determine quantitatively the concentration
36. ISO 17025 is an International Standard that specifies the general requirements for the competence to carry out tests and/or calibrations
37. Identification and control of non-conformities that include corrective and preventive action





38. Organoleptic properties are include the content uniformity and friability
39. Segregation of powder mixture or granulation during various manufacturing processes is caused problem in Content uniformity
40. SUGAR COATED TABLETS the disintegration time limit is 15 min
41. Orally disintegrating tablet is needed to evaluated by measuring the wetting time
42. Swelling index study is the extent of swelling was measured in terms of percentage weight gain by the tablet.
43. Moisture permeation test is carried out to assure the suitability of containers for packaging of capsules
44. Moderate Particle is passed through sieve no.20 not more than 40% through sieve no.60
45. Excellent flow when the angle of repose is 41-45
46. Poor flow character when the Hausner ratio is 1.19-1.25
47. Good flow character when the compressibility index is 11-15
48. Using Cohesion index help to determine the flow behaviors and the powder consider easy flowing at value 11-14
49. PENETROMETRY is The pressure of penetration in pascal was used to estimate flow rate.
50. The rate of absorption is better to be high for semisolid preparation
51. Visible reaction or erythema or intense erythema with edema is indicated for irritant preparation
52. Solutions of different samples of the preparation are made and mixed with TryptoneAzolectin (TAT) broth separately to determine the rheology of the preparation
53. Soften time is one the cream quality control test
54. Visual inspection is required for purity and for appearance.
55. Agitation with talc, or with calcium carbonate is used for clarification of Cloudy distillates in elixir preparation
56. Sedimentation method is used for the evaluation of suspension
57. Zeta potential is important for determine the stability of a disperse system
58. Photo microscopy method is used to determine the changes in physical properties and stability of suspensions
59. w/o emulsion having a fine particle size will exhibit low resistance but if the particle size increase, then it indicates a sign of oil droplet aggregation and instability



## Exam Model 14

1. Reversible binding is preferable to irreversible binding
2. Dipole-dipole interaction cause irreversible binding to the receptor
3. Drug food interactions is affecting the metabolis of drug
4. Sympatholytic are drug that block the sympathetic activity
5. Indirect Direct acting sympathomimetic is act by bind to adrenergic receptors
6. Brain Is Classified As Peripheral Nervous system
7. Phase II is proposed for insertion of polar functional group
8. Exact of fitness is requiried for drug specifety
9. Bonding endency is one factor of chemical speciefty
10. Covalent bond cause reversible binding
11. Haloalkylamine cause irreversible  $\alpha$ -blocker
12. Direct acting sympathomimetic is act by bind to adrenergic receptors
13. Dipiverfin is pro-drug of nor-adrenaline
14. Spinal cord is classified as peripheral nervous system
15. Drug bind to serum albumin make drug short duration of action
16. Sympathomimetic are drug that block the sympathetic activity
17. Direct acting sympathomimetic is act by bind to adrenergic receptors
18. Bran damage is classified as peripheral nervous system disease
19. Phase I is proposed for insertion of polar functional group
20. Prodrug is useful for masking the taste
21. Structure based drug design is based on ligand based and receptor based
22. Ligand based drug design is based on finding ligands for a given receptors
23. Molecular docking is in silico method which predict of placement ligands within the active site
24. NMR is one technique of drug design
25. Covalent bond is not preferable for drug binding
26. Nucleic acid is considered as one type of receptor
27. Increase or decrease the distance lead to loss the drug binding to the activity
28. Isomers are chemical specificity and one of them is bind while the other not
29. Requirements of drug receptor complex are bonding tendency, exactness of fit and pharmacophore presence



30. Ring equivalent is non classical bioisosteres
31. Glutamate and aspartate are inhibitory neuromodulators
32. one reason for Mania is the deficiency of nor-adrenaline
33. Parkinson's disease is associated with excessive production of dopamine
34. neuroleptic drugs are CNS stimulant
35. Carboxy group of carboxy anillin group are needed to orient the reaction on the amino group because of its activator effect on the benzene ring
36. phenothiazine undergoes phytotoxification on light because of its oxidation effect
37. Triflupromazine is more effective than Trifluoperazine
38. piperazine ring of the trifluoperazine increase the activity as antipsychotics because it decreases the Log Pka of the compound
39. Thiothixene is isosteres of trifluoperazine because they have the same piperazine ring
40. Loxapine is Dibenzodiazepines derivatives
41. Benzol and phenone group are responsible for binding to the receptor via an ionic bond
42. Haloperidol is the drug of choice for the schizophrenia
43. Pimozide is Flurobutyophonens dervatives
44. pharmacophore group of Droperidol is B-amino ketone
45. The amino group of molindone is required to be 3-amine to change into quaternary amine inside the body by protonation
46. N-methylation at site 1 of the benzodiazepine ring is responsible for the duration of action
47. Halogen substitution at site c decrease the potency of benzodiazepine
48. lorazepam is more potent than diazepam because of the hydroxy group at site 3
49. Substitution at position 5 of barbiturates ring increases the tatumorism effect of the compounds
50. Desipramine are more effective than imipramine
51. Doxapine is isosteres of imipramine
52. Oxazolidinediones is isosteres of hydantoin & succinimide O-replaced by – NH
53. Valoperate is Effective in most types of epilepsy except absence seizure
54. phensuximide is isosteres of Mephenytoin because –CH<sub>2</sub> replaced by NH
55. Dantroline act as antidopaminergic and partial agonist of serotonin for treatment of spasticity
56. Cancer is a malignant disease, and characterized by



- uncontrolled proliferation of cells
57. Sarcoma is bone cancer
58. Taxol is cell cycle non specific
59. Azodynes is example of chemical agent that may cause cancer
60. Metastasis is the process by which primary tumors migrate to distance site and invade new tissue
61. Blood vessels cancer is called sarcoma
62. Malignant phenotype is one process of gene mutation of cancer cell
63. Bacterial metabolites is aromatic hydrocarbons that may caused cancer
64. Estrogen is promotor of prostate cancer
65. Linear accelerator x-ray is used for deep tumor because of high energy neurons
66. Paclitaxel is phase non selective
67. Cytarabine is G1-phase specific agent
68. Cyclphosphamide is phase specific agents
69. Thiotepa is a nitrosoureas derivatives
70. Mechlorethamine form covalent bond with the electrophile group of protein
71. Busulfan is acted as anticancer by formation of carbocation that will be responsible for DNA alkylation
72. Cisplatin is act as anti-cancer by formation of aziridinium cation
73. 6-mercaptopurine is a cell cycle specific with activity in the M phase
74. Allopurinol is not anticancer drug but used as adjuvant to chemotherapy
75. 5-Fluorouracil is anticancer because of purine ring
76. Cytarabine is a folate antagonist
77. Dactinomycin mechanism of action is by binding covalently to double-stranded DNA
78. Doxorubicin is working by three possible mechanism intercalation, enzyme inhibitor and oxygen free radical
79. Epoposde block cells in the late S-G2 phase of the cell cycle
80. IMATINIB Inhibits a specific tyrosine protein kinase called Bcr-abl
81. Errors referred to the difference in the numerical values between a measured value and the true value
82. Systemic and random errors are the two types of errors.
83. UV spectrophotometer is one of the calibration instruments
84. Chromatographic and spectroscopic determination are method of internal standards
85. Tools validation is one of the process of analytical validation



86. Zero-blind method is approach depend on the validation of the known level of analysis
87. Double-blind method involves three analysts that are prepare sample, actual dose and compare the results of the two analysts separately
88. USP validation method is performed to ensure the analytical methodology that is accurate, reproducible and rugged over the specific range
89. Accuracy is the deviation from the true value
90. Precision is a measure of reproducibility and is affected by random error
91. Detection limit is the lowest concentration that can be measured at a specific confidence level
92. Specificity is the ability to assess unequivocally the analyst in the presence of components that may be expected to be present
93. The linearity of an analytical procedure is to obtain test result that are directly proportional to the concentration of analyte in the sample
94. The assay range is usually not less than 80 to 120%
95. Adequate formulation, shelf life are purpose of drug stability
96. Aminoglycoside antibiotics are poor oral absorption because its more hydrophilic
97. Amikacin is derivative of kanamycin
98. Neomycin is used locally because of their toxicity
99. Stearate salt of erythromycin is to increase the lipid solubility of the compound
100. Lincomycin is bacteriostatic antibiotics
101. Chloramphenicol palmitate prodrug is used to mask bitter taste
102. Azodynes is example of chemical agent that may cause cancer
103. Metronidazole and diloxanide is potent anti-amoebiasis
104. Sulphonamise is prontosil metabolite
105. The sulfonamide group,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$  is the pharmacophore group of sulfonamide
106. Co-trimoxazole is potent antibacterial drug
107. Amino group at C5 of sparfloxacin drugs lead to decrease the photo toxicity
108. Triazole is the pharmacophore group of itraconazole
109. Anti-TB is preferred to be drug combination to decrease the drug resistance
110. Imino group of clofizamine is essential for the activity



**Exam Model 15**

1. Which one of the following chemicals is NOT suitable as a drug excipient?
  - a. methyl paraben
  - b. starch
  - c. glycerin
  - d. benzocaine
  - e. lactose
2. Which of the following chemicals may be included in a drug solution as a chelating agent?
  - a. ascorbic acid
  - b. hydroquinone
  - c. edetate
  - d. sodium bisulfite
3. The process of grinding a substance to a very fine powder is termed
  - a. levigation
  - b. sublimation
  - c. trituration
  - d. pulverization by intervention
4. The term "impalpable" refers to a substance that is
  - a. bad tasting
  - b. not perceptible to the touch
  - c. greasy
  - d. nongreasy
5. An example of a nonionic surfactant would be
  - a. ammonium laurate
  - b. cetylpyridinium chloride
  - c. dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate
  - d. sorbitan monopalmitate
6. Which one of the following needles is most suited for the administration of insulin solutions?
  - a. 16G 5/8"
  - b. 21G 1/2"
  - c. 21G 5/8"
  - d. 25G 5/8"
7. The containers used to package drugs may consist of several components and the release of an ingredient from packaging components into the actual product is best described by the term
  - a. adsorption
  - b. absorption
  - c. leaching
  - d. permeation
8. Hypodermic needle sizes are expressed by gauge numbers. The gauge number refers to the
  - a. bevel size
  - b. external diameter of the cannula
  - c. internal diameter of the cannula
  - d. length of the needle
9. "Winged" needles are most closely associated with which type of injections?
  - a. intradermal
  - b. intramuscular
  - c. subcutaneous
  - d. intravenous
10. Insulin preparations are usually administered by
  - a. intradermal injection
  - b. intramuscular injection
  - c. intravenous bolus



- d. subcutaneous injection
11. A suspension is NOT a suitable dosage form for
- intra-articular injections
  - intra-dermal injections
  - intramuscular injections
  - intravenous injections
12. Although isotonicity is desirable for almost all parenterals, it is particularly critical for
- intra-dermal injections
  - intravenous injections
  - intramuscular injections
  - subcutaneous injections
13. What is the usual maximum volume allowed as a parenteral package for Bacteriostatic Water for Injection?
- 10mL
  - 20mL
  - 30mL
  - 50mL
14. Most of the recently developed biotechnological drugs are formulated into which dosage form?
- inhalation solutions
  - parenteral
  - capsules
  - tablets
15. The HLB system is most applicable for the classification of which surfactants?
- anionic
  - ampholytic
  - cationic
  - nonionic
16. Aspartame is included in some drug products as a
- nutrient
  - vitamin
  - solubilizer
  - sweetener
17. Which of the following is NOT used primarily as a diluent in tablet formulations?
- magnesium stearate
  - dicalcium phosphate
  - lactose
  - mannitol
18. A sweetener that is widely employed in chewable tablet formulas is
- aspartame
  - glucose
  - lactose
  - mannitol
19. Benzyl alcohol is present in some parenteral solutions as a (an)
- antimicrobial preservative
  - antioxidant
  - chelating agent
  - buffering agent
20. Most commercial vaginal suppositories use a base of
- beeswax
  - cocoa butter
  - polyethylene glycols
  - glycerinated gelatin
21. Colligative properties are useful in determining
- tonicity
  - pH
  - solubility





- d. sterility
22. For a solution to be isotonic with blood, it should have the same
- salt content
  - pH
  - fluid pressure
  - osmotic pressure
23. Carbomers may be included in a topical product as
- antimicrobial preservatives
  - thickening agents
  - penetration enhancers
  - sweeteners
24. Which one of the following statements concerning tablet dissolution is NOT true?
- Disintegration precedes dissolution.
  - In vitro disintegration is usually a good predictor of dissolution.
  - Changing a drug's crystalline state may change dissolution rates.
  - Increasing tablet compression will increase dissolution rates.
25. Mixing a hypertonic solution with red blood cells may cause of the red blood cells.
- bursting
  - chelating
  - crenation
  - hemolysis
26. pH is equal to pKa at
- the half-neutralization point
  - pH7
  - the neutralization point
  - the end point
27. To prepare a buffer system with the greatest buffer capacity at a pH of 4.0, one would use which one of the following acids?
- acetic
  - acetylsalicylic
  - boric
  - lactic
28. The best choice of a diluent for stock powders, especially when preparing capsules, is
- ascorbic acid
  - lactose
  - sodium chloride
  - starch
29. The process of wetting and smoothing zinc oxide with mineral oil in preparation for incorporation into an ointment base is
- attrition
  - levigation
  - milling
  - pulverization by intervention
30. A major ingredient in the ointment base, is:
- cetyl alcohol
  - cholesterol
  - petrolatum
  - polysorbate 80
31. Which of the following suppository bases melt rather than dissolve when inserted into the rectum?



- a. Cocoa butter  
b. Glycerol-gelatin  
c. PEGs  
d. A&B are correct
32. Which ONE of the following ingredients is most likely to be utilized in the formulation of a topical gel?  
a. carbomer  
b. edetate  
c. lanolin  
d. mineral oil
33. The term "biological availability" or "bioavailability" refers to the relative amount of drug that reaches the  
a. small intestine  
b. stomach  
c. systemic circulation  
d. liver
34. Which of the following is the first process that must occur before a drug can become available for absorption from a tablet dosage form?  
a. dissolution of the drug in the GI fluids  
b. dissolution of the drug in the GI epithelium  
c. ionization of the drug  
d. disintegration of the tablet
35. Differences in bioavailability are most frequently observed with drugs administered by which of the following routes?  
a. subcutaneous  
b. intravenous  
c. oral  
d. sublingual
36. Reducing drug particle size to enhance drug absorption is limited to those situations in which the  
a. absorption process occurs by active  
b. absorption process is rate-limited by the dissolution of drug in GI fluids  
c. drug is very water-soluble  
d. drug is very potent
37. For many drugs, bioavailability can be evaluated using urinary excretion data. This is based on the assumption that  
a- bioavailability studies can be done only on drugs that are completely excreted unchanged by the kidneys  
b- drug levels can be measured more accurately in urine than in blood  
c- a drug must first be absorbed into the systemic circulation before it can appear  
d- all of the administered dose can be re-covered from the urine
38. Gastric emptying is slowed by all of the following EXCEPT  
a. vigorous exercise  
b. fatty foods  
c. hot meals  
d. hunger
39. Drugs that are absorbed from the GI tract are generally



- a- absorbed into the portal circulation and pass through the liver before entering the general circulation
- b- filtered from the blood by the kidney, then reabsorbed into the general circulation
- c- absorbed into the portal circulation and are distributed by an enterohepatic cycle
- d- not affected by liver enzymes
40. The biological half-life of many drugs is often prolonged in newborn infants because of
- a higher degree of protein binding
  - microsomal enzyme induction
  - more complete absorption of drugs
  - incompletely developed enzyme systems
42. The metabolism of drugs generally results in
- less acidic compounds
  - more acidic compounds
  - compounds having a higher oil/water partition coefficient
  - more polar compounds
43. The rate of diffusion of drugs across biological membranes is most commonly
- independent of the concentration gradient active but is still under clinical trials
  - directly proportional to the concentration gradient
  - dependent on the availability of carrier substrate
  - dependent on the route of administration
44. Which one of the following per-oral dosage forms is likely to exhibit the longest lag time?
- delayed-release tablet
  - elixir (20% alcohol)
  - enteric-coated tablet
  - osmotic tablet
45. The most common type of drug transport in humans is
- active transport
  - passive transport
  - facilitated transport
  - Newtonian transport
46. If a bottle of tablets has an expiration date of "July 2002," the pharmacist may continue to dispense the product
- up to 1 year after the expiration date
  - only through July 1, 2002
  - only through July 15, 2002
  - only through July 31, 2002
47. The HLB system is used to classify
- surfactants
  - droplet size of aerosols
  - pharmaceutical dyes
  - drug solubility
48. What does "pharmacokinetic compartment" mean?
- part of the body water which is located in the vascular system
  - total body water (TBW)



- c- plasma and intracellular fluid together  
d- part of the body water in which the change of a particular pharmacon's concentration has the same kinetics
49. What is the meaning of "disposition"?  
a- decreasing of active ingredient in the central compartment due to distribution and/or metabolism, elimination  
b- liberation and distribution of active ingredient in central compartment  
c- distribution of active ingredient and metabolites between central and periferal compartment  
d- elimination of active ingredient by distribution and excretion
50. Which factors has no effect on bioavailability?  
a- the value of blood level us time curve ( $AUC_{0 \rightarrow \infty}$ )  
b- maximum plasma level  
c- therapeutic range  
d-time to reach maximal plasma level
51. What is the meaning of biological half life?  
a. that time interval, during the half of the drug degrade in body  
b. that time interval, during the amount of drug reduced to its half  
c. that time interval, during only the half of the biological effect developed  
d. that time interval, during the half of the drug metabolized
52. Which of the following excipients of tableting are superdisintegrants?  
a- Cross-binding PVP  
b- Carboxymethyl cellulose  
c- Sodium starch glycolate  
d- Cellulose acetate phthalate
53. Which of the following parameters of granules cause difficulties in the production of effervescent tablets?  
a- The powder content  
b- The lubrication ability  
c- The moisture content  
d- The particle size distribution
54. **The sterility of the tablets has to be ensured in the case of the applications listed below:**  
a- Sublingual tablets  
b- Implantation tablets  
c- Lozenges  
d- Tablets prepared for parenteral use
55. **Which of the following structural characteristics of particle aggregation are changed during compression?**  
a- Volume  
b- Particle density  
c- Porosity  
d- Gap volume
56. Which of the following factors influence the flowability of granules?  
a- Electrostatic forces  
b- The shape of the particles  
c- The moisture content of the particles



- d- The surface of the particles
- 57. Which of the following sequences of weighing are correct?**
- a- The weighing of powders is begun with the material with the higher volume
  - b- Volatile oils are weighed on powders
  - c- The weighing is begun with the coloured component
  - d- The last component weighed is **the coloured component**
- 58. Which of the following statements relating to granulation are correct?**
- a- A granulating liquid is always needed for granulation
  - b- Granules can be formed only by agglomeration
  - c- If binding bridges with the melt are formed, crust granules appear
  - d- A particle system with asymmetric size distribution can generally be achieved by granulation
- 59. Which of the following possibilities relating to wet granulation are correct?**
- a- Small amounts of water-soluble active agents can be particularized
  - b- The electrostatic charge of powder mixtures can be decreased
  - c- Wetting and drying can not be performed in the same apparatus
  - d- Strong structure-closing linkages can be formed
- 60. In which of the following cases is dry granulation generally used?**
- a- To form crust granules
  - b- If the ingredients of the granule are moisture-sensitive
  - c- Good flowability is needed
  - d- The materials in the wet granules are decomposed at the high temperatures of the drying Process
- 61. Which of the following can be uses of HEPA filters?**
- a- The elimination of filaments from large volumes of parenteral solutions
  - b- The elimination of pyrogens
  - c- The filtration of solutions of products which can not be sterilized by heat
  - d- Purification of the air of aseptic workplaces
- 62. Which of the following ointment bases are water-soluble?**
- a- Hydrocarbon gels
  - b- Lipogels
  - c- Silica gels
  - d- Macrogol gels





63. Which of the following are the most important rheological properties of fluidized systems?
- The pressure decrease of the fluid
  - The extent of the layer
  - The viscosity of the layer
  - The pneumatic transportation
64. Which of the following factors do **not** have to take into consideration in the mixing of solid particles?
- The particle size
  - The shape of the particles
  - The moisture content of the material
  - The solubility of the stirred components
65. Which of the following processes are applied for the mechanical elimination of moisture content?
- Pressing-out
  - Centrifugation
  - Filtration
  - Drying
66. Which of the following modes of drying involve heat conduction?
- Convection drying
  - Contact drying
  - Drying with radiation
  - Drying with internal heat conduction
67. What is required from an excipient?
- It has its own pharmacological effect
  - It does not irritate, and does cause allergy
  - It entirely influences the effect of the pharmacon
  - Compatibility with the active agent
68. *Benzyl alcohol* is classified as:
- Emulsifying agent
  - Preservative
  - Diluent
  - Suspending agent
69. *Cold cream* is an example of:
- Suspension
  - O/W emulsion
  - W/O emulsion
  - O/W/O emulsion
70. The transfer of a drug from high concentrated areas to low concentrated areas is generally defined as:
- Infusion
  - Levigation
  - Diffusion
  - Dissolution
71. Which of the following is the *most suitable route* for administration of insulin ?
- IM
  - SC
  - IV
  - IV bolus
72. The initial dose of a drug through IV bolus to achieve desirable plasma concentration at once is known as
- Loading dose
  - Maintenance dose
  - Replacement dose



- d- Degradation dose
73. **Ophthalmic suspension characterized by the following except**
- Sterile and pyrogen free
  - Cause hazy vision when used
  - Contact with eye long time during used
  - More prefer than ophthalmic solution
74. **Solution is**
- Heterogeneous preparation
  - Homogeneous preparation
  - Less stable than suspension
  - d)sterile and pyrogen free
75. **Parenteral preparation characterized by the following except**
- Sterile product
  - Pyrogen free
  - Preferable for emergency patient
  - Self administration
76. **The following excipients are antioxidant**
- Saccharin sodium
  - benzoic acid
  - Aspartame
  - d)Ascorbic acid
78. **Elixir preparation**
- External used
  - Alcohol is one constituent
  - sterile product
  - Elixirs used for mouth wash
79. **Suspension characterized by the following except**
- Must shaking before used
  - Have suspending agent
  - Homogeneous dosage form
  - Less stable than solution
80. **Creaming is**
- Problem of suspension
  - Problem of emulsion
  - Cream for external used
  - Caused by decrease the viscosity
81. Which of the following is the correct volume of a 5% w/v solution required to supply 150 mg of the active ingredient?
- 30 mL
  - 20 mL
  - 3 mL
  - 2 mL
82. **A patient weighs 14 kg and requires drug A at a dose of 5 mg/kg per day. What is the total daily dose for this patient?**
- 70 000 micrograms
  - 70 000 mg
  - 0.007 g
  - 70 g
83. Which of the following is the amount of erythromycin ethyl succinate in 60 mL of a 500 mg/5 mL oral liquid?
- 3 g
  - A) 12 g
  - 6 g
  - 60 g
84. **Given a 5% w/v solution of triclosan, what volume is required**





to make 250 mL of a 2% w/v solution?

- a- 20 mL
- b- 40 mL
- c- 80 mL
- d- 100 mL

- a- Morphological properties
- b- Energetic properties
- c- Kinetic properties
- d- Optical propertie

85. A patient taking 10.0 mL Erythroped suspension (250 mg/5 mL) qid will receive how much erythromycin each day?

- a- 2.0 g
- b- 20.0 g
- c- 4.0 g
- d- 40.0 g

86. Which of the following investigations are performed during preformulation investigations of pharmaceuticals?

- a- Solubility investigations
- b- Stability investigations
- c- Relative harmlessess investigations
- d- All the above are correct

87. Which of the following are reversible changes occurring in emulsions?

- a- Demulsification
- b- Coalescence
- c- Phase inversion
- d- Decantation

88. Which of the following processes are applied for the mechanical elimination of moisture content?

- a- Mixing process
- b- Centrifugation
- c- Filtration
- d- Drying

89. What are typical characteristics of disperse systems?

### Exam Model 16

1. Which drug can cause lactic acidosis?

- a. Glimepride
- b. Pioglitazone
- c. Repaglinide
- d. Metformin

2. Indicate the drug belonging to proton pump inhibitors.

- a. Pirenzepine
- b. Famotidine
- c. Pantoprazole
- d. Sodium bicarbonate

3. Which enzyme level is first elevated in myocardial infarction?

- a. Troponin'T
- b. BNP
- c. LDH
- d. CKBB

4. Indicate the specific antidote for benzodiazepines.

- a. Flumazenil
- b. Buspirone
- c. Zolpidem
- d. Triazolam



5. Heparin is capable of.
- Agranulocytosis
  - Acute renal failure
  - Platelets depletion
  - Liver failure
6. The target of action of fluoroquinolones is
- The topoisomerases 2 & 4
  - Ribosomes
  - PBP-membrane
  - Integrases
7. Which drug produces crystalluria?
- Penicillin
  - Sulfamethoxazole
  - Doxycycline
  - Gentamycin
8. Pregnant woman with a chronic hypertensive may be treated as a first choice with
- Candesartan
  - Fosinopril
  - Methyldopa
  - Hydralazine
9. Valsartan is a
- Beta-blocker
  - ACEL
  - Angiotensin II receptor antagonist
  - Diuretic
10. Regarding calcium channel blockers.
- Verapamil is not an antiarrhythmic
  - Nifedipine is an antiarrhythmic
  - amlodipine has a reflex tachycardia
  - Diltiazem is a non-dihydropyridine
11. Regarding antidiabetic agents
- Biguanides are less effective than sulfonamides
  - Sulfonamides increase insulin sensitivity.
  - Biguanides increase insulin secretion
  - Glitazones need enough insulin
12. Erythromycin stearate is:
- A prodrug.
  - A salt.
  - An ester.
  - none of the above.
13. Methylation of 6-hydroxyl group of erythromycin creates:
- Azithromycin.
  - Clarithromycin.
  - Oleandomycin.
  - kanamycinA.
14. 1-N-( $\gamma$ -amino- $\alpha$ -hydroxybutyryl)kanamycinA.i:
- Netilmycin.
  - Paromomycin.
  - Amikacin.
  - Gentamycin.



15. Which one of the followings is rapid acting insulin:

- a. Glargine
- b. NPH
- c. Lispro
- d. Regular

16. Which one of the followings is intermediate acting insulin:

- a. Lispro
- b. NPH
- c. Regular
- d. Glargine

17. 2 mg of a drug with a half-life of 2 hrs is given intravenously 3 times every 2 hours (1st IV injection is given at time 0), how much drug would be in the body after 8 hours? (the drug follows 1st order kinetics)

- a. 0.875 mg
- b. 1.5 mg
- c. 0.200 mg
- d. 0.320

18. A patient comes into the pharmacy with rhinorrhea. Which of the following list of symptoms is most likely to indicate allergic rhinitis?

- a. Colored sputum.
- b. Fever.
- c. Sore throat.
- d. Sneezing.

19. The drug of choice for treatment of malarial patients suffering from rheumatoid arthritis.

- a. Chloroquine.
- b. Amodiaquine.
- c. Artemisinin.
- d. Mefloquine.

20. Which of the following does not belong to aminoglycoside antibiotic?

- a. Gentamicin.
- b. Spectinomycin.
- c. Kanamycin.
- d. None of the above.

21. Erythromycin is an antibiotic that belongs to a class known as macrolide with structural feature of:

- a. Six-member ring.
- b. Twelve-member ring.
- c. Fourteen-member ring.
- d. Fifteen-member ring.

22. A 7-year child is suffering from typhoid. Which of the following drugs would you prescribe?

- a. Norfloxacin.
- b. Ciprofloxacin.
- c. Doxycycline.
- d. Amoxicillin.



23. Tricyclic antidepressant can block alpha-1 receptors and that may lead to:
- Postural hypotension.
  - Dry mouth.
  - Euphoria and happiness.
  - Bradycardia.
24. Antidepressant can be used for the following except:
- Premature ejaculation.
  - Chronic anxiety.
  - Major depression.
  - Mania
25. To increase excretion of an acidic drug (in case of toxicity), we can give:
- Ascorbic acid.
  - NaCl.
  - NaHCO<sub>3</sub>.
  - Flumazenil.
26. To treat benign prostate hyperplasia, we could use:
- Alpha-1 stimulants.
  - Alpha-2 stimulants.
  - Alpha-1 blockers.
  - Beta-1 blockers.
27. Prazosin is a:
- Alpha-1 stimulant.
  - Alpha-1 blocker.
  - Beta-1 agonist.
  - Beta-1 antagonist.
28. Increased uric acid in plasma and possibly is associated with:
- Lisinopril.
  - Beta blockers.
  - Digoxin.
  - Furosemide.
29. Corticosteroids (e.g. hydrocortisone) can be used in the following except:
- Allergic rhinitis.
  - Osteoporosis.
  - Respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants.
  - Immunosuppressant
30. Tamoxifen is used clinically in treating breast cancer because it:
- Stimulates estrogen receptors in the breast.
  - Stimulates estrogen receptors in the hypothalamus inhibits estrogen receptors in the breast.
  - Inhibits estrogen receptors in the hypothalamus.
  - None of the above.
31. To decrease preload and afterload on the heart and treat congestive heart failure, we can prescribe:
- Beta blockers.
  - Digoxin.
  - Captopril.
  - Warfarin



32. A positive inotropic agent that increase heart contractility used to treat heart failure is:
- Amiodarone.
  - Captopril.
  - Amrinone.
  - Metoprolol.
33. Which drug is a powerful diuretic and is preferred for emergency hypertension:
- Furosemide.
  - Mannitol.
  - Hydrochlorothiazide.
  - Spirolactone
34. The best intervention for anaphylactic shock that follow injecting a drug:
- Beta- 2 stimulant and adrenaline.
  - Hydrochlorothiazide and a mast cell stabilizer.
  - Anti-histamine injection.
  - Adrenaline and hydrocortisone.
35. H2 blocker that is associated with drug-drug interactions and with anti-androgenic side effects:
- Ranitidine.
  - Lansoprazole.
  - Metidine.
  - Aluminum hydroxide.
36. Which of the following is a hormone mainly responsible for Na and water retention?
- Cortisol.
  - Growth hormone in small quantity.
  - Aldosterone.
  - Oxytocin.
37. Best drug as penicillin-substitutes in case of allergy:
- Tetracycline.
  - 3rd generation cephalosporin.
  - Macrolides.
  - Aminoglycosides.
38. This drug act by inhibiting sensory transmission in the sensory nerve by blocking Na channels:
- Acetaminophen.
  - Dexamethasone.
  - Morphine.
  - Procaine.
39. Antipsychotics act by:
- Stimulating dopamine activity.
  - Blocking D2 receptors.
  - Inhibiting serotonin reuptake.
  - Inhibiting monoamine oxidase
40. Erythromycin is converted into inactive form by formation internal cyclic ketal due to:
- Acidic PH.



- b. Basic PH.  
c. Bitter taste.  
d. None of the above.
41. Incorporation of phenoxy acetic acid to the fermentation medium of penicillium chrysogenum yields:  
a. Benzylpenicillin.  
b. Phenoxyethylpenicillin.  
c. Benzyl penicillin.  
d. None of the above.
42. Which one is not correct about Augmentin:  
a. Amoxicillin, clavulanic acid.  
b. Decrease B-lactamase sensitivity of amoxicillin.  
c. Increase B-lactamase sensitivity of amoxicillin.  
d. a and b are correct.
43. The requirements of selective B-blocker:  
a. The presence of substituted group in meta position.  
b. The presence of substituted group in ortho position.  
c. The presence of substituted group in para position.  
d. None of the above.
44. The example for decrease the bad taste of drug as objective of prodrug:  
a. Epinephrine.  
b. Chloramphenicol palmitate.  
c. Hetacilin.  
d. Enalaprilal.
45. ACEI contains SH in its structure is:  
a. Enalapril.  
b. Captopril.  
c. Lisinopril.  
d. Ramipril.
46. Heroin is metabolized by:  
a. Acylation into codeine.  
b. Methylation into codeine.  
c. Methylation into morphine.  
d. deacylation into morphine
47. Imipramine as antidepressant is structurally belongs to:  
a. Phenothiazine antidepressant.  
b. Benzothiazine antidepressant.  
c. Tricyclic antidepressant.  
d. None of the above.
48. The route of elimination of paracetamol in newborn is:  
a. Reduction.  
b. Hydrolysis.  
c. Acylation.





- d. Conjugation with sulphate.
49. The weight required for preparation of 0.2 M NaOH in 1L water is:
- 8 grams.
  - 2 grams.
  - 0.8 gram.
  - 4 grams.
50. The volumetric method of analysis of pharmaceutical substances are except:
- Redox.
  - Neutralization.
  - Chromatography.
  - Complex ion formation.
51. The following drug can be quantitatively determined by redox method is:
- Aspirin.
  - Vitamin B3.
  - Ascorbic acid.
  - Ibuprofen.
52. From chromatographic method except:
- TLC.
  - IR.
  - GC.
  - HPLQ.
53. Kernicterus is caused by accumulation of bilirubin in the brain and can cause several problems in babies, which antibiotic may cause it?
- Cefoxitin.
  - Vancomycin.
  - Chloramphenicol.
  - Sulphamethoxazole.
54. You need to perform an (allergy test) for this drug before injecting it because it may cause anaphylactic shock:
- Azithromycin.
  - Penicillin.
  - Gentamycin.
  - All of the above.
55. These drugs are nephrotoxic and ototoxic:
- Penicillins.
  - Macrolides.
  - Sulphonamides.
  - Aminoglycosides.
56. Which of the following drugs inhibit protein synthesis by binding to the 30 S ribosomal subunit and is effective in gram negative bacteria:
- Cefepime.
  - Sulphamethoxazole.
  - Amikacin.
  - Chlarithromycin.
57. Which of the following is a leukotriene receptor antagonist?
- Zileutin.
  - Tiotropium.
  - Ipratropium.
  - Montelukast.





58. The insulin that administered once daily is:
- Glulisin (Apidra).
  - Glargine (Lantus).
  - Aspart (Novolog).
  - None of the above.
59. All of the following are side effects associated with levothyroxine use, except:
- Heat intolerance.
  - Weight gain.
  - Irritability.
  - Insomnia.
60. Which drug produces crystal urea?
- Penicillin.
  - Sulfamethoxazole.
  - Doxycycline.
  - Gentamycin.
61. Pregnant woman with a chronic hypertensive may be treated as a first choice with?
- Candesartan.
  - Fosinopril.
  - Methyldopa.
  - Hydralazine.
62. Valsartan is:
- Beta-blocker.
  - ACEI.
  - Angiotensin II receptor antagonist.
  - Diuretic.
63. Regarding calcium channel blockers
- Verapamil is an antiarrhythmic.
  - Diltiazem is a dihydropyridine.
  - Amlodipine has a reflex tachycardia.
  - None of the above.
64. Regarding antidiabetic agents
- Biguanides are less effective than sulfonamides.
  - Sulfonamides increase insulin sensitivity.
  - Biguanides increase insulin secretion.
  - Glitazones need enough insulin.
65. In an acute angina attack, the patient should be used:
- Isosorbide mononitrate.
  - Nifedipine.
  - Nitroglycerin.
  - Propranolol.
66. The target of action of fluoroquinolones is:
- The topoisomerase 2&4.
  - Ribosomes.
  - PBP-membrane.
  - Integrases.
67. Which drug produce crystaluria?
- Penicillin.
  - Sulfamethoxazole.
  - Doxycycline.



- d. Gentamycin.
68. Which of the following is aminoglycoside antibiotic?
- Amoxicillin.
  - Sulphamethoxazole.
  - Tetracycline.
  - Gentamycin.
  - Clindamycin.
69. Nifedipine:
- Constricts vascular smooth muscle.
  - Long-acting formulations are preferred in the long treatment of hypertension.
  - Is a nitrate.
  - Results in increased risk of bradycardia when administered concomitantly with atenolol.
70. An appropriate laxative preparation for an elderly patient who is bedridden is:
- Bisacodyl
  - Senna.
  - Magnesium sulphate.
  - Lactulose.
71. Haloperidol is used in the treatment of all of the following conditions EXCEPT:
- Motor tics.
  - Schizophrenia.
  - Intractable hiccup.
  - Parkinsonism.
72. The management of unstable angina includes all of the following EXCEPT:
- Aspirin.
  - Exercise stress test.
  - Clopidogrel.
  - Isosorbide dinitrate.
73. Which of the following causes bronchodilation?
- Adrenaline (epinephrine).
  - Histamine.
  - Prostaglandin E2.
  - Kinins.
74. A significant clinical interaction may occur if sildenafil is administered concomitantly with:
- Zantac tablets.
  - Tagamet tablets.
  - Isordil tablets.
  - Tenormin tablets.
75. Which of the following products is NOT indicated as an agent to be used in gastrointestinal ulcer healing?
- Omeprazole.
  - Rabeprazole.
  - Misoprostol.
  - Tooperamide.



76. The refrigerator in the pharmacy is used for storage of pharmaceutical products should be kept at a temperature of:
- 0-3 degree.
  - 2-8 degree.
  - 5-10 degree.
  - 3-8 degree.
77. A patient with diverticular disease is instructed to take a laxative. The pharmacist should should appropriately recommended:
- Senokot tablets.
  - Dulco-lax tablets.
  - Glycerol suppositories.
  - Fybogel sachets.
78. The drug Crestor is classified as:
- a. ACE inhibitor / diuretic agent
  - b. b.B blocker
  - c. c.Statin type hypocholestrolemic agent
  - d. d.Statin type hypercholestrolemic agent
79. All of the following drugs are classified as Anti-Malarial drugs Except:
- Quinine
  - Dicyclomine
  - Chloroquine
  - Proguanil
  - None of the above
80. The drug Crestor contains the following active ingredient:
- Verapamil
  - Rosuvastatin
  - Pravastatin
  - Ramipril.
  - Cilazapril
81. The drug Crestor is classified as:
- ACE inhibitor / diuretic agent
  - b.B blocker
  - c.Statin type hypocholestrolemic agent
  - d.Statin type hypercholestrolemic agent
  - Calcium antagonist hypotensive agent
82. Which of the following is True regarding the drug Tavanic:
- Tavanic contains Fexofenadrine and manufactured by Aventis
  - Tavanic contains Cilazapril and manufactured by Roche



- c. Tavanic contains Levofloxacin and manufactured by Sanofi Aventis
- d. Tavanic contains Tamoxifen and manufactured by Astra Zeneca
- e. Tavanic contains Vancomycin and manufactured by GSK.
- 83 .The drug Pepticum contains the following active ingredient:
- Papaverine HCl
  - Chlordiazepoxide
  - Famotidine
  - Misoprostol.
  - Omeprazole.
- 84 .The drug Pepticum. classified as:
- Anticholinergic
  - Proton pump inhibitor
  - Prostaglandin analogue
  - Deflatulent
  - Antihypertensive agent
- 85 .A locally manufactured drug that contains the same active ingredient as Pepticum include the followings Except:
- Marial
  - Gastrex
  - Locid
  - Mepral
  - None of the above
86. Which of the following is not correct:
- Zinex = Cefuroxime
  - Trovan = Tramadol
  - Jephazim = Ceftazidime
  - Klarimax = Clarithromycin
  - Lamirase = Terbinafine
- 87.State which of the following Pharmaceutical latin abbreviation is not correct:
- gtt = a drop
  - qid = four time a day
  - p.r.n = at bedtime
  - q.o.d = every other day
  - o.d = right eye.
- 88.How much sodium chloride is needed to make 50ml solution isotonic:
- 0.45mg
  - 0.9gm
  - 1.32gm
  - 0.53gm
  - 9gm
- 89.How much Penicillin V.K is needed to fill the following prescription:
- Rx**
- Penicillin V.K**
- Susp**
- 250mg / 5ml**
- sig. tsp i qid x 10 d**
- 50ml
  - 100ml
  - 150ml
  - 200ml
  - 250ml



90. A medication is available in a 200mg/5ml vial. An Rx calls for 300mg bid X 10d. How many (ml) are needed for a single day?
- 15ml
  - 150ml
  - 75ml
  - 7.5ml
  - 20ml
93. The following Antidote is used in case of opiates (Heroin, Morphine, Codeine) poisoning:
- Glucagon
  - Naloxone
  - Protamine sulfate
  - Leucovorin
  - D. penicillamine
94. The following drug is classified as an Anti-tuberculosis agent and should not be used in pregnancy:
- Ofloxacin
  - Ciprofloxacin
  - Allopurinol
  - a + b
  - All of the above.
95. All of the following are used as Anticoagulant agents Except:
- Warfarin
  - Heparin
  - Protamine sulfate
  - Clexane
  - Cartia
96. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the drug Singlair:
- Singlair contains Montelukast sodium as active ingredient
  - Singlair is used in Prophylaxis and Chronic treatment of Asthma
  - Singlair is used in Treatment of Hypertension
  - a & b
  - a & c
97. Fluconazole is classified as a/an:
- Antifungal agent
  - Antiasthmatic agent
  - Antihypertensive agent
  - Antidepressant agent
  - Muscle relaxant.
98. which enzyme that found in MI:
- Troponin
  - CKBB
  - Myloglobin
  - LDH
99. All of the following are side effects associated with levothyroxine use, except
- Heat intolerance
  - Weight loss
  - Irriability
  - Insomnia
100. Which drug product crystalluria



- a. Penicillin  
b. Sulfamethoxazole  
c. Doxycycline  
d. Gentamycin
101. Pregnant woman with a chronic hypertensive may be treated as a first choice with ?  
a. Candesartane  
b. Fosinopril  
c. Metyldopa  
d. Hydralazine
102. Valsarran is :  
a. Beta-blocker  
b. ACEI  
c. Angiotensin II receptor antagonist  
d. Diuretic
103. The refrigerator in the pharmacy that is used for storage of pharmaceutical product should be kept at a temperature of :  
e. 0-3 C  
f. 2-8 C  
g. 5-10 C  
h. 3-8 C
104. Regarding calcium channel blockers  
a. Verapamil is an antiarrhythmic  
b. Diltiazem is a dihydropyridine  
c. Amlodibine has a relax tachycardia  
d. None of the above
105. Which drug can cause lactic acidosis;  
a. Glimepiride  
b. Pioglitazone  
c. Repaglinide  
d. Metformin
106. Indicate the drug belonging to proton pump inhibitors.  
a. Pirenzepine  
b. Famotadine  
c. Pantoprazole  
d. Sodium bicarbonate
107. Which of the following is a leukotriene receptor antagonist.  
a. Lipoxygenase inhibitor  
b. Tiotropium  
c. Ipratropium  
d. Zafirlukast
108. Which of the following is aminoglycoside antibiotics  
a. Amoxicillin  
b. Sulfamethoxazole  
c. Tetracycline  
d. Gentamycin  
e. Clindamycin
109. Nifedipine:  
a. Constrict vascular smooth muscle  
b. Long-acting formulation are preferred in the long-term treatment of hypertension  
c. Is a nitrate  
d. Results in increased risk of bradycardia when administered concomitantly with atenolol





110. The management of unstable angina includes all EXCEPT:
- Aspirin
  - Exercise stress test
  - Clopidogrel
  - Isosorbide dinitrate
111. To decrease preload and afterload on the heart and thus treat congestive heart failure, we can prescribe:
- Beta blockers
  - Digoxin
  - Captopril
  - Warfarin
112. H<sub>2</sub> blocker that is associated with drug-drug interactions and with antiandrogenic side effects:
- Ranitidine
  - Lansoprazole
  - Cimetidine
  - Aluminium hydroxide
113. These drug are nephrotoxic and ototoxic:
- Penicillins
  - Macrolides
  - Sulphonamide
  - Aminoglycoside
114. Antibiotic(s) that inhibit protein synthesis of bacterial cell is (are):
- C = Chloramphenicol
  - M = macrolide = erythromycin, azithromycin, Clarithromycin
  - T = Tetracycline = doxycycline, minocycline
  - All of the above
115. Induction of liver microsomal enzymes can :
- Require the dose increase of some drugs
  - Require the dose decrease of some drugs
  - Prolong the duration of the action of a drug
  - Intensify the unwanted reaction of a drug
116. Pharmacokinetics are /is :
- Absorption
  - Distribution
  - Elimination
  - All above
117. Pharmacokinetics significant for :
- Route of administration
  - Dose for absorption
  - Duration of action
  - All above
118. Risk factor for hypertension include:
- Salt intake
  - Site of management
  - Ibuprofen
  - A and C
119. Spironolactone induced hyperkalemia is enhanced with:
- Concomitant thiazide
  - Concomitant furosemide
  - Concomitant amlodipine
  - Concomitant captopril





120. The following type drug - interaction due to Absorption, Metabolism, distribution, Excretion is:
- Pharmacodynamics interaction
  - Chemical interaction
  - Physical interaction
  - Pharmacokinetic interaction
121. The drug choice for treatment hypertension with diabetic mellitus:
- Bisoprolol
  - ACEI
  - Hydralizin
  - Fentolamine
122. Drug cough is the most common side effect of the for drug
- Lisinopril
  - Candesartane
  - Metoprolol
  - Thiazide
123. The term „metabolism,, include the following :
- Transfer of the drug from administration site to systemic circulation
  - Binding of substance with plasma protein
  - Accumulation of substances in a tissue
  - Process of physicochemical and alteration of a drug in the body
124. The main site metabolism is:
- liver
  - Stomach
  - Small intestine
  - Large intestine
125. Metabolism also occur to a minor extent in the :
- Kidney and lung
  - Blood and skin
  - A and b
  - None of the above
126. Salbutamol used for :-
- Cardiogenic shock
  - Epistaxis
  - Bronchial asthma
  - Asthma bronchial
127. Which of the following used as antidote for paracetamol poisoning:-
- Neostigmine
  - Atropine
  - Acetylcystine
  - B and C only
128. Which of the following oral hypoglycemic agent belong to biguanides
- Insulin
  - Metformine
  - Gliclazide
  - Acarbose
129. Which of the following an example of loop diuretic:
- Hydrochlorothiazide
  - Torsemide
  - Spirolactone
  - None



130. An example of potassium sparing diuretic :-
- Torseamide
  - Spironolactone
  - Indapamide
  - D&c are correct
131. An example of 3rd generation cephalosporines :-
- Cefadroxil
  - Cefotaxime
  - Cefpodoxime
  - B & c are correct
132. Indicate the competitive antagonist of BZreceptor (antidote of BZ):
- Flumazenil
  - Zolpidem
  - Buspiron
  - None of the above
133. Exjade is an antidote that is used in case of .....poisoning:
- Iron
  - Heparin
  - Paracetamol
  - Calcium
  - None of the above
134. Adrenaline prolongs the action of :
- Local anesthetic
  - NSAIDS
  - Antihistamine
  - Salbutamol
135. In an acute angina attack, the patient should be used?
- Isosorbide mononitrate
  - Nifedipine
  - Nitroglycerine
  - Propranolol
136. The bioavailability of a drug administered directly to systemic circulation is
- 45%
  - 100%
  - Dependent on the half life of the drug
  - Is unpredictable
137. Metformine is used in all of the following, except.
- Obese
  - Tendency to develop lactic acidosis
  - Serum creatinine less 1.2mg/dl
  - B and C
138. The prodrug dexamethasone - 21-B-glucoside and prednisolone - 21-B-glucoside absorbed:
- In colon efficiently compared to their parent drug
  - In colon less efficiently compared to their parent drug
  - In colon more efficiently compared to their parent drug
  - None of the above
139. Mainly used as emergency drug in anaphylactic shock in combination with hydrocortisone



- or dexamethasone in dextrose solution is :-
- Salbutamol
  - Phenylephrine
  - Ephedrine
  - Adrenaline
140. All of the following drugs may enhance breast milk production by increasing prolactin:
- Haloperidol
  - Methyldopa
  - Metoclopramide
  - Bromocriptine
141. Salbutamol is :
- Selective B<sub>2</sub> agonist
  - Selective B<sub>1</sub> agonist
  - Selective α<sub>1</sub> agonist
  - Non-selective B-agonist
142. What is the drug which as first line treatment of a parkinsonism:
- Amantadine
  - Levodopa
  - Pergolide
  - Selegiline
143. Phosphate ester of clindamycin to :
- Improve absorption
  - Reduce gastric irritation
  - Improve taste
  - None of the above
144. How many hormones are in the mini-pill:
- One
  - Two
  - Five
  - None
145. Which best represent the goal international normalized (INR)in E
- 18-25
  - 20-3.0
  - 2.5-3.5
  - 30-40
146. Which drugs listed below belong the Thiazolidiones (TZDs) class?
- Sitagliptin
  - Linagliptin
  - Pioglitazone
  - None of the above
147. Which patient should not take TZDs for their diabetes?
- Patient with class III or IV heart failure
  - Patient with type II DM
  - Patient with the risk of bone fracture
  - A & C
148. The following drugs belong to what drug class? Canagliflozin  
Empagliflozin
- SGLT-2 inhibitors
  - DPP-IV
  - Biguanides
  - Meglitinides
149. Heart failure may be worsened by which of the following ?
- High salt intake
  - Atrovastatin
  - NSAID



150. What is the antibiotic that cannot of cardiac arrhythmia with risk of cardiac arrest >
- Azithromycin
  - Gentamicin
  - Gatifloxacin
  - Clarithromycin
151. Which of the following drug is recommended for the treatment of Pseu aeruginosa infections?
- Metronidazole
  - Ceftazidime
  - Cefotaxime
  - A & B
152. Which of the following drug molecules is recommended in the treatment of Stay aureus resistant to methicillin (MRSA)?
- Vancomycin
  - Imipenem
  - Amoxicillin
  - None of the above
153. Antibiotic with kidney toxicity is
- Quinolones
  - Macrolides
  - Aminoglycoside
  - B-lactame
154. A drug that is recommended in hypertensive patient
- Metopolol
  - Minoxidil
  - Phentolamine
  - Diazoxide
155. Which of the following diuretics is loop diuretic?
- Amiloride
  - Acetazolamide
  - Hydrochlorothiazide
  - Furosemide
156. Which of the following drugs should you dispense in an acute angina attack
- Bisoprolol
  - Amlodipine
  - Nitroglycerine S/L
  - Propranolol
157. Which antibiotic product crystalluria ?
- Penicillin
  - Sulfamethoxazole
  - Doxycycline
  - Amikacin
158. A chronic hypertensive pregnant woman may be treated as a first line
- ACEI
  - Candesatan
  - Metyldopa
  - Hydralazine
159. Candesartan is a:
- Beta- blocker
  - ACEI
  - ARBS
  - Diuretic
160. Which enzyme level is first elevated in myocardial infarction .
- Troponin T
  - BNP
  - LDH
  - CKBB



161. Clopidrogel is classified as a :

- a. Anti-hypertensive.
- b. Platelet aggregation inhibitor.
- c. Anti-diabetic.
- d. Anti-Parkinson's.
- e. Non of the above.

161. Clozapine has an affinity for:

- a. - dopamine receptors
- b. - serotonin receptors
- c. - muscarinic receptors

162 . Ciclosporin:

- a. has an inhibitory effect on T-lymphocytes
- b. may cause a dose-dependent increase in serum creatinine
- c. during the first few weeks of treatment
- d. e.- causes hyperlipidaemia

163. When candesartan is started in the older person, recommended monitoring includes:

- a. plasma potassium
- b. bilirubin
- c. blood glucose

164 . Dose reduction and delays in administration of planned cytotoxic chemotherapy are caused by:

- a. - alopecia
- b. - extravasation
- c. - leucopenia

165. Aldosterone:

- b. production is regulated primarily by the liver
- c. levels are decreased by low-sodium diets
- d. is produced by the adrenal cortex

166. When aspirin is compared with warfarin, it:

- a. decreases platelet aggregation
- b. has higher rates of major haemorrhage
- c. requires the same degree of monitoring

167. Drugs that may cause hypertension include:

- a. - corticosteroids
- b. - phenothiazines
- c. - alpha-adrenoceptor blockers

168. Patients receiving oral iron tablets should be advised:

- a. - to take the preparation with food
- b. - that stools may be black-coloured
- c. - to rinse their mouth after drug administration

169. Increased serum levels of which of the following is associated with a decreased risk of atherosclerosis?

- a. Cholesterol
- b. LDL



- c. HDL  
d. Triglyceride  
e. VLDL
170. A 35 year old pregnant woman appears to have familial combined hyperlipidemia. Which of the following drugs should be avoided because of a risk of harming the fetus?!
- Cholestyramine
  - Fenofibrate
  - Ezetimibe
  - Niacin
  - Pravastation
171. Myopathy is an adverse effect of all the following agents except:
- Atorvastatin.
  - Simvastatine
  - Rosuvastatine
  - Gemfibrozil
  - Colestipol
- 172 . Used for the treatment of anaerobic bacterial infection
- Gentamicin
  - Fucidic acid
  - Metronidazole
  - Cephalexin
  - None of the above
173. One of the following substances is soluble in water:
- Tetracycline
  - Paracetamol
  - Ascorbic acid
  - Vitamin K
  - Indomethacin
174. Used in alopecia treatment:
- Enalapril
  - Clonidine
  - Hydralazine
  - Atenolol
  - Minoxidil
175. Classified as controlled drug:
- Indomethacin
  - Etodalac
  - Nimesulid
  - Rivotril
  - Lamotrigine
176. Used in fungal infection treatment:
- Atorvastatin
  - Metronidazole
  - Itraconazole
  - Clindamycin
  - Neomycin
177. Used in polycystic ovarian syndrome (POS)
- Glimepride
  - Exenatide
  - Metformin
  - Glibenclamide
  - None of the above
178. Contains bromocriptine as active ingredient:
- Lactopar
  - Parilac
  - Parlodel
  - A & B & C
  - None of the above





179. All of these statements about (Pred-forte®) eye drops are true except:
- Used in fungal infection treatment
  - Contains prednisolone as an active ingredient
  - Used with caution in glaucoma patient
  - Not to be used more than 2 weeks
  - Manufactured by allergen company
180. All of these statements about paracetamol is true except:
- Category B drugs, so it is safe during pregnancy
  - 150 mg strength is used for infants
  - Hepatitis is the main complication from paracetamol overdose
  - Has anti-inflammatory effect
  - Acetylcysteine is the antidote for paracetamol overdose
181. The medicine used to treat heparin overdose is:
- High dose of aspirin
  - Atropine sulfate
  - Vitamin K
  - Paracetamol
  - Protamin sulfate
182. One of these following antibiotics can be used in pregnancy:
- Tetracycline
  - Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim
  - Ciprofloxacin
  - Gentamicin
  - Cefuroxime
183. Opioids are used as all of the following agents except
- Antitussives
  - Analgesics
  - Anti-inflammatory
  - Antidiarrheals
  - Preanesthetic medications
184. Which of the following choices would be most appropriate in treating nausea and vomiting associated with motion sickness?
- Diphenhydramine
  - Brompheniramine
  - Ondansetron
  - Omeprazole
  - Ranitidine
185. Which of the following antiulcer medications is most likely to cause drug interaction and endocrine side effects
- Ranitidine
  - Omeprazole
  - Lansoprazole
  - Cimetidine
  - Famotidine





186. Which of the following medications would be considered first-line monotherapy for an acute episode of mania?
- Gabapentin
  - Lithium
  - Lamotrigine
  - Haloperidol
  - Sertraline
187. Osteoporosis is associated with the use of which of the following drugs used in rheumatoid arthritis (RA).
- Leflunomide
  - Prednisone
  - Methotrexate
  - Penicillamine
  - Hydroxychloroquine
188. Potential adverse effects associated with aspirin include all of the following except:
- Gastrointestinal ulceration
  - Renal dysfunction
  - Enhanced methotrexate toxicity
  - Cardiac arrhythmias
  - Hypersensitivity asthma.
189. Factors which affect a drug's volume of distribution
- Patient's gender
  - Patient's age
  - Drug pka
  - Extent of drug-plasma protein binding
  - All of the above
190. In acute allergic reaction, the first drug that should be administered is
- Penicillin
  - Adrenaline
  - Morphine sulfate
  - Diclifenac Na
  - All of the above
191. Most common complication of insulin therapy:
- Lipodystrophies
  - Hypotension
  - Gallstones
  - Hypoglycemia
  - Retinopathy
192. Second generic sulfonylurea
- Chlorpromide
  - Tolazamide
  - Acetohexamide
  - Glipizide
  - Tolbutamide
193. Methylparaben is used in the drug formulation as a
- Diluents
  - Buffering agent
  - Disintegrant
  - Preservative
  - Lubricant



194. Beta-receptor antagonist primarily used for the treatment of glaucoma
- Propranolol
  - Esmolol
  - Nadolol
  - Timolol
  - Pilocarpine
195. Drugs used to manage allergic reactions
- Glucocorticoids
  - Antihistamines
  - Subcutaneous epinephrine
  - None of the above
  - All of the above
196. Major adverse effect of heparin
- Osteoporosis
  - Alopecia
  - Bleeding
  - Spontaneous fractures
  - Reduced glomerular filtration
197. Mechanism of action for cochlincine
- Direct membrane stabilization
  - Binds to intracellular tubulin-preventing/reducing microtubule formation
  - Decreases purine synthesis directly
  - Prevents IL-1 release directly
  - None of the above
198. The drug Elocom contains the following active ingredient
- Clobetasol propionate
  - Mometasonefuroate
  - Buserelin
  - Bupropion
  - Budeson
199. A drug that inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation is
- Aspirin
  - Eptifibatide
  - Clopidex
  - Tirofiban
  - Abciximab
200. The active ingredient in cytotec is
- Cimetidine
  - Famotidine
  - Celecoxib
  - Omeprazole
  - Misoprostol



## Referances

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