

# GIT-pharmacology

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## Archive

### Lecture 1

Drugs and the liver

Done by :

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# Pharma - lecture (##)

questions

!! هذا السؤال هو الارشيف الوحيد على هاي المحاضرة

1- All the following drugs cause cholestasis except?

- a- Methyl dopa.
- b- steroids (including contraceptives).
- c- phenothiazines.
- d- tricyclic antidepressants.

answer: a

هاي الاسئلة مش ارشيف هاي اسئلة اضافية

1. In liver failure, the bioavailability of oral drugs with high hepatic extraction ratios:

- a) Decreases
- b) Increases ✓
- c) Remains unchanged
- d) Becomes zero

2. Which drug is likely to have its bioavailability MOST affected by liver cirrhosis due to high hepatic extraction?

- a) Lorazepam
- b) Propranolol ✓
- c) Diazepam
- d) Methadone

# Pharma - lecture (#)

questions

3. Hypoalbuminemia in cirrhosis increases the risk of toxicity for:

- a) Drugs with low protein binding
- b) Highly protein-bound drugs (e.g., diazepam) ✓
- c) Gaseous drugs
- d) Drugs excreted via the lungs

4. Phase 2 metabolism (e.g., glucuronidation) in liver disease is typically:

- a) Severely impaired
- b) Unaffected or preserved ✓
- c) Accelerated
- d) Replaced by Phase 1

5. Biliary excretion is impaired in liver disease, affecting drugs like:

- a) Digoxin and warfarin ✓
- b) Lorazepam
- c) Gaseous anesthetics
- d) Drugs with MW < 300 g/mol

# Pharma - lecture (##)

questions

6. Paracetamol toxicity occurs due to depletion of:

- a) Cytochrome P450
- b) Glutathione ✓
- c) Albumin
- d) Bile acids

7. Which drug is contraindicated in liver disease due to hepatotoxicity and GI bleeding risk?

- a) Lorazepam
- b) Diclofenac ✓
- c) N-acetylcysteine
- d) Olanzapine

8. Aflatoxin B1 causes liver cancer by forming DNA adducts after metabolism by:

- a) Glucuronyl transferase
- b) Cytochrome P450 ✓
- c) Alcohol dehydrogenase
- d) Lysosomal enzymes

# Pharma - lecture (##)

questions

7. Which drug is contraindicated in liver disease due to hepatotoxicity and GI bleeding risk?

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9. Cholestasis caused by steroids/phenothiazines presents with:

- a) Hypoglycemia
- b) Jaundice ✓
- c) Lactic acidosis
- d) Fatty liver

# Pharma - lecture (##)

questions

10. Which drug reactivates HBV and increases infection risk in liver disease?

- a) Low-dose dexamethasone
- b) High-dose methylprednisolone ✓
- c) N-acetylcysteine
- d) Spironolactone

## Cases

A 55-year-old male with alcoholic cirrhosis presents with confusion. He recently started diazepam for anxiety. Lab tests show hypoalbuminemia.

11. Why is he at high risk for diazepam toxicity?

- a) Increased renal excretion
- b) Reduced protein binding ✓
- c) Enhanced Phase 1 metabolism
- d) Biliary obstruction

12. What alternative drug would be safer?

- a) Propranolol
- b) Lorazepam (lower protein binding)
- c) A drug metabolized only by glucuronidation (e.g., oxazepam) ✓
- d) Diclofenac

# Pharma - lecture (##)

questions

A 30-year-old female ingested 10g of paracetamol. She has cirrhosis and glutathione deficiency.

13. The toxic metabolite responsible for liver injury is:

- a) N-acetyl-p-benzoquinoneimine (NAPQI) ☒
- b) Aflatoxin B1
- c) Carbon tetrachloride
- d) Vinyl chloride

14. The antidote of choice is:

- a) Vitamin K
- b) N-acetylcysteine (NAC) ☒
- c) Halothane
- d) Warfarin

A 60-year-old with chronic hepatitis C develops joint pain. The physician considers NSAIDs.

15. Why are NSAIDs contraindicated?

- a) They increase bile secretion
- b) Risk of hepatotoxicity, GI bleeding, and renal failure ☒
- c) They enhance Phase 2 metabolism
- d) They reduce portal hypertension

# GIT-pharmacology

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## Archive

### Lecture 2

Treatment of viral hepatitis

# Pharma - lecture (2)

questions:

- 1) What is correct about drugs of viral hepatitis :
- A. Adenofovir uses in influenza type A and B.
  - B. Sofosbuvir can increase toxicity of amiodarone.
  - C. Lamivudine is superior to telbivudine in treating HBV.
  - D. Entecavir can lead to nephrotoxicity.
  - E. Interferon taken orally.

Answer: B

# GIT-pharmacology



## Archive

### Lecture 3

Peptic ulcer and GERD treatment

Done by :

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## Pharma - lecture (3)

1- Gynecomastia is related to which of the following drugs :

- A- Omeprazole.
- B- Cimetidine.
- C- Misoprostol.
- D- Telenzepine.
- E- Sucralfate.

Answer: B

2. man with peptic ulcer have milk release from nipple what is the drug may cause it :

- a. Omeprazole
- b. Metoclopramide
- c. H<sub>2</sub> histamine
- d. cimetidine

Answer: d

3. H. Pylori is in:

- a. fundus
- b. cardiac notch
- c. body of stomach
- d. antrum

Answer: d

## Pharma - lecture (3)

4.All the following drugs can be used in the treatment of peptic ulcers,EXCEPT?

- A.Bismuth sub salicylate
- B. Famotidine
- C. Prednisolone
- D.Mg hydroxide
- E.Esomeprazole

Answer: C

كُلَّمَا شَعَرْتَ بِأَنَّ رُوحَكَ تَخْبُو، فَأَوْقِدْهَا بِهَذِهِ الْعِبَارَةِ: "إِنَّ الرَّاحَةَ لَا تُدْرِكُ بِالرَّاحَةِ" ادرس بقدر استطاعتك، لَا مَا يَقِلُّ عَنْهَا فَيَأْكَلُكَ الدَّم، وَينهشَكَ ضميرُكَ الدَّرَاسِيَّ نَهْشًا إِنَّ تَدَنَّتْ عَلَامَاتُكَ بِسَبَبِ تَقْصِيرِكَ وَتَقَاعُصِكَ بَلْ وَتَتَحَسَّرَ عَلَى مَا فَرَّطْتَ فِي دِرَاسَتِكَ..

وَلَا مَا يَزِيدُ عَلَيْهَا فَتَهْلِكُ، وَلَا تُرْهِقِ نَفْسَكَ وَتُحْمَلْهَا مَا لَا تَطِيقُ! فَالْتَوَتِرِ، وَالْقَلْقُ، وَالْخَوْفُ لَنْ يَنْفَعَكَ بِشَيْءٍ بَلْ سَيُضِرُّكَ.

كُلُّ مَا عَلَيْكَ فَعَلُهُ الْآنَ هُوَ أَنْ تُجَدِّدَ نِيَّتَكَ وَتَنْوِي نِيَّةَ طَالِبِ الْعِلْمِ، ثُمَّ تَأْخُذْ بِالْأَسْبَابِ، وَتَدْرُسَ، وَتَتَوَكَّلَ عَلَى الْحَيِّ الَّذِي لَا يَمُوتُ.

مَجْدُ طَلَاغِهِ -