

Endo-pharmacology

Archive

Lecture1

Pharmacology of hypothalamic & pituitary hormones

Done by :

Orjwan Mawajdeh

pharma -lecture (1)

1. One of the following is not a therapeutic use of octreotide :

- A- Acromegaly.
- B- Diabetic diarrhea.
- C- Hyperkalemia.
- D- Carcinoid syndrome.
- E- Gastrinoma

Answer: C

2. One of the following will inhibit prolactin secretion :

- A- Bromocriptine.
- B- Ganirelix.
- C- Gonadorelin.
- D- Growth hormone.
- E- Leuprolide.

Answer: A

3. Hyperprolactinemia is ?

Bromocriptine

«والإنسانُ يتقَرَّبُ إلى الله عزَّ وجلَّ بأيِّ شيءٍ، حتى
شَرِبَ الماءَ يُعْطِيها لِأَخِيهِ يَبْتَغِي فِيهَا رِضاَ الله تعالى،
وهذا من تَمَامِ العُبودِيَّةِ».

Endo-pharmacology

Archive

Lecture 2

Pharmacology of
mineralocorticoids & their
antagonists

Done by :

Nour

pharma -lecture (2)

1.The most potent mineralocorticoid is :

- A- Betamethasone
- B- Cortisone
- C- Triamcinolone
- D- Fludrocortisone

Answer : D

السؤال مكرر ارشيف

2.One of the following mineralocorticoid receptor blocker will not cause menstrual abnormalities:

- A- Spironolactone
- B- Eplerenone
- C- Aldosterone
- D- Amiloride
- E- Triamterene

Answer : B

3.Aldosterone:

- A- Decrease Na absorption from ECF
- B- Increase Na absorption from ICF
- C- Increase Na absorption from GIT

Answer : C

pharma -lecture (2)

4.Conn disease?

A- Hyperkalemia and hypertension

B- Hypocalcemia and hypotension

C- Hypokalemia and hypertension

Answer : C

Endo-pharmacology



Archive

Lecture3

Lecture's name

**PTH, Vit D, Calcium
Hemostasis**

Done by :

AbdAlAzeez Bader

pharma -lecture (3)

1) Calcitonin is important in all of the following except :

- A-hypercalcemia
- B-Paget's disease of bone
- C-metastatic bone cancer
- D- post menopausal osteoporosis
- E- hypocalcemia

Ans:E

2) All Treatment of hypercalcemia except?

- A) calcitonin
- B) Bisphosphonate
- C) phosphate
- D) PTH

Ans:D

3) All Treatment of hypocalcemia except?

- A) calcium(iv or oral)
- B) Vit.D
- C) PTH
- D) calcitonin

Ans:D

pharma -lecture (3)

4) All Treatment of osteoporosis except:

- A) calcitonin
- B) Estrogen replacement therapy
- C) Dietary Ca supplements & Vit.D
- D) PTH

Ans: D

(Teriparatide represents a unique case among PTH analogs; when administered in low, intermittent doses. used in the management of severe osteoporosis.)

وَاللَّحْرِيَّةَ الْحَمْرَاءِ بَابٌ

بِكُلِّ يَدٍ مُضْرَجَةٍ يُدَقُّ

Endo-pharmacology

Archive

Lecture4+5

Lecture's name

Diabetes Mellitus (DM)

Done by :

AbdAlAzeez Bader

pharma -lecture (4+5)

1. All of the following have the same reaction except :

- A) Tolbutamide.
- B) Chlorpropamide.
- C) Repaglinide.
- D) Gliclazide.
- E) Pioglitazone.

Ans:E

2) Thiazolidinediones leads to these adverse effects except :

- A) Mild anemia.
- B) Weight gain.
- C) Disulfiram like reaction.
- D) Hypoglycemia.

Ans:C

3) One of the following is incorrect regarding metformin :

- A) Modest weight loss.
- B) Decrease glucose absorption from git.
- C) Not protein bounded, excreted unchanged.
- D) Can be given in hepatic and renal failure.
- E) Decrease cardiovascular complications of diabetes mellitus.

Ans:D

pharma -lecture (4+5)

4) Which of the following is the primary action of sulfonylureas on pancreatic B-cells :

- A) They directly stimulate the fusion of insulin granules with the cell membrane.
- B) They open voltage-gated Ca^{2+} channels in the cell membrane.
- C) They inhibit a hyperpolarizing outflux of K^{+} by binding to ATP-dependent K^{+} channels.
- D) They cause the cell membrane to become more negative, leading to depolarization.
- E) They directly increase the synthesis of insulin in pancreatic B-cells.

Ans:C

5) One from these insulin secretagogues mainly increase insulin release:

- A) Repaglinide
- B) acarbose
- C) metformin
- D) pioglitazone

Ans:A

pharma -lecture (4+5)

6) All of the following are therapeutic uses of insulin except?

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. Hyperkalemia

Ans: A

إِنَّ مَا فِي يَدِ اللَّهِ لَا يُوزَعُ بِقَوَانِينِ النَّاسِ!
~ الرَّافِعِي

Endo-pharmacology

Archive

Lecture"6"

Pharmacology Of
Glucocorticoids

Done by :

عبادة الخوالدة

Pharmacology'Endo'Lecture"6"

1.)One of the following is not a pharmacological effect of glucocorticoid in blood :

- A.Decrease lymphocytes.
- B.Increase erythrocytes.
- C.Decrease neutrophils.
- D.Increase plasma lipids.
- E.Increase coagulation factors.

Answer: C

2.)A woman visits her doctor due to severe inflammation and is prescribed prednisolone to manage her condition. After a few days of taking the medication, she falls and break her hip bone. What is the most likely cause of her fracture :

- A.Increased muscle strength.
- B.Enhanced bone density.
- C.Inhibit bone formation.
- D.Improved balance.
- E.Enhanced calcium absorption.

Answer: C

3.)All of the following increase after taking glucocorticoid except :

- A.Histamine.
- B.Blood pressure.
- C.Glucose.
- D.Plasma lipids.

Answer: A

4.)Patient has pain & swelling in thyroid gland and he takes glucocorticoid ,what do you think the mechanism of glucocorticoid?

- A.increase the immune system effect.
- B.inhibition the PLA2.
- C.Decrease blood pressure.
- D.Lypogenesis

Answer:B

Endo-pharmacology

Archive

Lecture"7"

Thyroid &
Antithyroid Drugs

Done by :

عبادة الخوالدة

Pharmacology'Endo'Lecture"7"

1.)One of the following is incorrect about anti thyroid drugs :

- A.Carbimazole prevent binding of iodine to tyrosine to form iodotyrosines.
- B.Carbimazole prevents coupling of iodotyrosines to form H.
- C.Agranulocytosis & thrombocytopenia is common adverse effect to carbimazole.
- D.Propylthiouracil is preferable in pregnancy.
- E.Propylthiouracil only inhibits peripheral metabolism of T4 to T3.

Answer: E

2.)Thyroxin responsible for :

- A.Increase peripheral resistance.
- B.Increase number of beta receptor.
- C.Decrease pulse pressure.
- D.Causes diuresis and decrease excretion of potassium in urine.
- E.Inhibit conversion of B-carotens to vitamin A.

Answer: B

3.)Thiazolidinediones leads to these adverse effects except :

- A.Mild anemia.
- B.Weight gain.
- C.Disulfiram like reaction.
- D.Hypoglycemia.

Answer: C

غير مذكور في المحاضرة، ممكن كان في محاضرة دكتور آخر

4.)All of the following is adverse effect of anti thyroid drugs except :

- A.Rash.
- B.Agranulocytosis.
- C.Thrombocytopenia.
- D.Myalgia.
- E.Liver damage.

Answer: D

Pharmacology'Endo'Lecture"7"

5.)All Adverse effects of thyroid hormones, except?

- A.Tachycardia.
- B.Anginal attacks.
- C.Hyperthyroidism with high doses.
- D.Arthralgia

Answer:D

6.)All are Adverse effect of anti thyroid drugs except?

- A.Myalgia

مكرر

7.)All are true according to the adverse effects of thyroid hormones except?

- A.Muscle pain(myalgia).
- B.Anginal attacks.
- C.Headache.
- D.hyperthyrodism.
- E.Arrhythmias.

Answer: A