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D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM

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SUBJECT

PHARMACOLOGY

TIME-
08:00 P.M

40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

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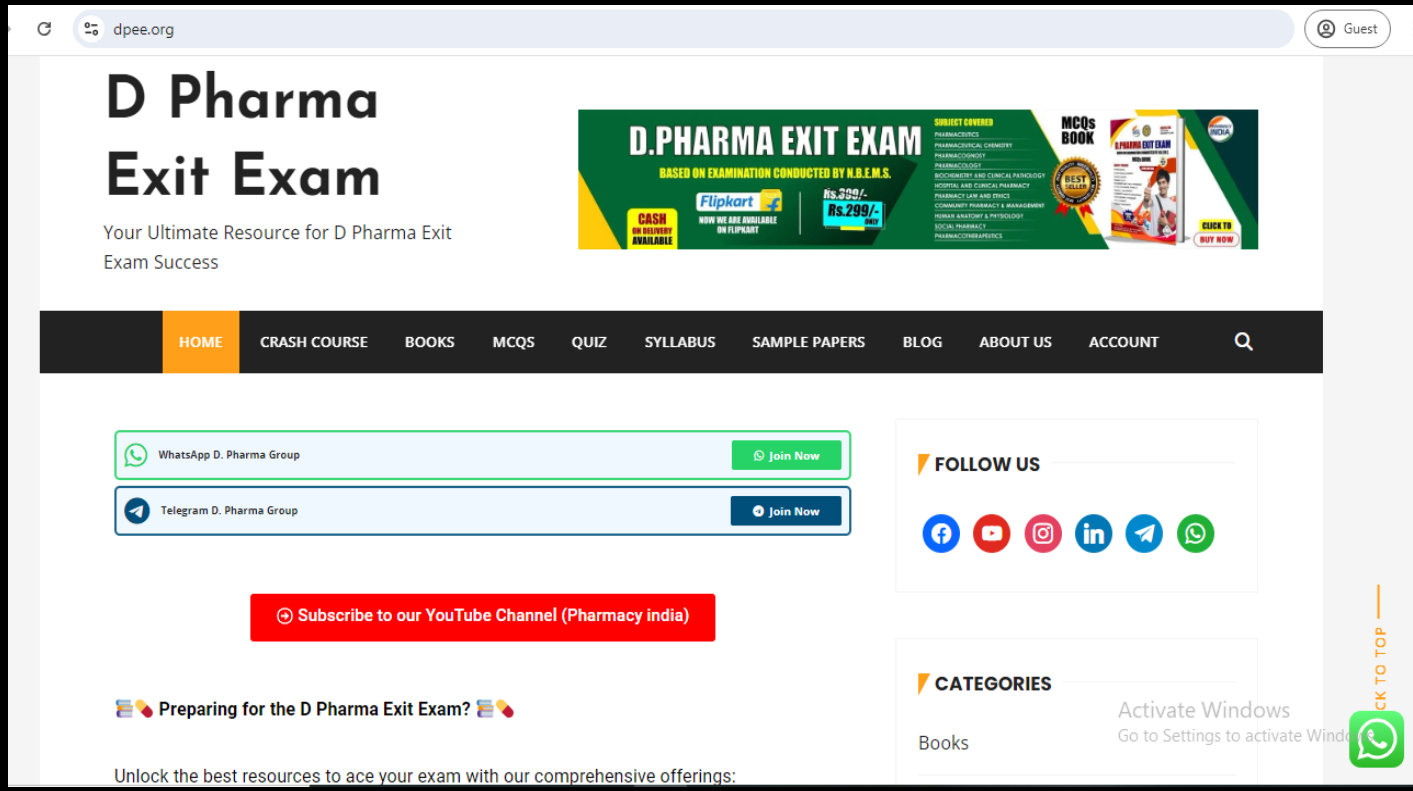

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1. Which class of drugs is used to lower cholesterol levels and reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease?

A) Beta-blockers
B) ACE inhibitors
C) Statins
D) Calcium channel blockers

1. Which class of drugs is used to lower cholesterol levels and reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease?

A) Beta-blockers

B) ACE inhibitors

C) Statins

D) Calcium channel blockers

Explanation: Statins, such as **atorvastatin and simvastatin,** lower cholesterol levels by inhibiting **HMG-CoA reductase**, helping to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease.

2. Which division of the autonomic nervous system is responsible for the 'fight or flight' response?

A) Parasympathetic nervous system
B) Sympathetic nervous system
C) Somatic nervous system
D) Enteric nervous system

2. Which division of the autonomic nervous system is responsible for the 'fight or flight' response?

A) Parasympathetic nervous system

B) Sympathetic nervous system

C) Somatic nervous system

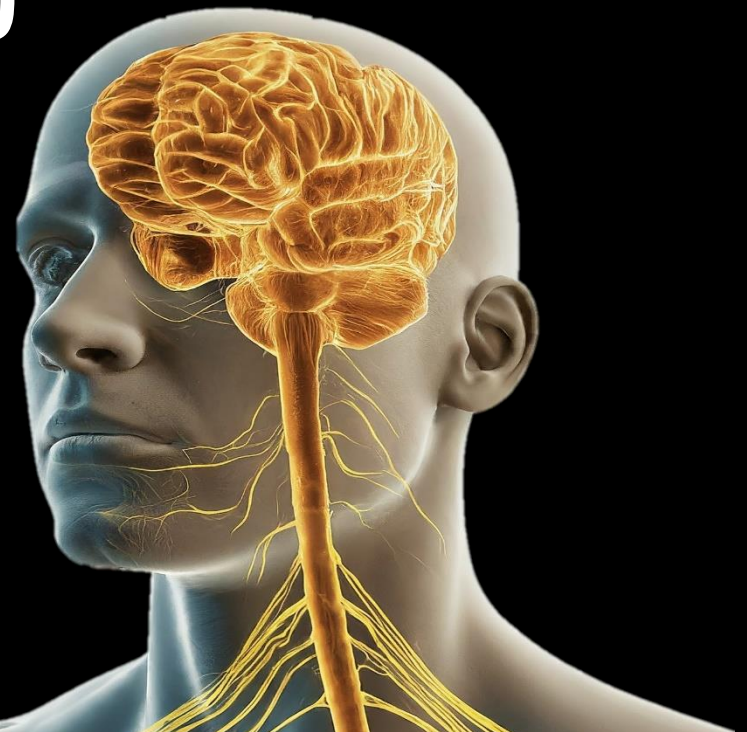
D) Enteric nervous system

Explanation: The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for the 'fight or flight' response, which prepares the body to respond to stressful or emergency situations. This includes increasing heart rate, dilating pupils, and redirecting blood flow to muscles. The parasympathetic nervous system, in contrast, is responsible for 'rest and digest' functions. The somatic nervous system controls voluntary movements, and the enteric nervous system governs digestive functions.

Trick: "Sympathetic for stress!" The sympathetic system gets you ready for action.

3. Which drug is a common treatment for Parkinson's disease that works by increasing dopamine levels in the brain?

A) Levodopa (L-DOPA)
B) Amantadine
C) Selegiline
D) Benztropine



3. Which drug is a common treatment for Parkinson's disease that works by increasing dopamine levels in the brain?

A) Levodopa (L-DOPA)

B) Amantadine

C) Selegiline

D) Benztropine

Explanation: Levodopa (L-DOPA) is a primary treatment for Parkinson's disease that increases dopamine levels in the brain. It is a precursor to dopamine and gets converted into dopamine in the brain, helping to alleviate the symptoms of Parkinson's. Amantadine is used for its antiviral and anti-Parkinson's effects, selegiline is a MAO-B inhibitor that helps prevent the breakdown of dopamine, and benztropine is an anticholinergic drug used to manage tremors.

Trick: "Levodopa boosts dopamine!" It's a key treatment that converts into dopamine in the brain.

4. Which drug is a MAO-B inhibitor used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease?

A) Pramipexole
B) Entacapone
C) Selegiline
D) Carbidopa

4. Which drug is a MAO-B inhibitor used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease?

A) Pramipexole

B) Entacapone

C) Selegiline

D) Carbidopa

Explanation: Selegiline is a selective MAO-B (monoamine oxidase B) inhibitor that helps to prevent the breakdown of dopamine in the brain, thereby helping to manage Parkinson's symptoms. Pramipexole is a dopamine agonist, entacapone is a COMT (catechol-O-methyltransferase) inhibitor, and carbidopa is used in combination with levodopa to prevent levodopa from being converted to dopamine outside the brain.

Trick: "Selegiline saves dopamine!" It stops the breakdown of dopamine in the brain.

5. Which drug class is primarily used to manage the tremors and rigidity associated with Parkinson's disease?

A) Dopamine agonists
B) Anticholinergics
C) COMT inhibitors
D) MAO-B inhibitors

5. Which drug class is primarily used to manage the tremors and rigidity associated with Parkinson's disease?

A) Dopamine agonists

B) Anticholinergics

C) COMT inhibitors

D) MAO-B inhibitors

Explanation: Anticholinergic drugs, such as benztropine, are often used to manage tremors and rigidity in Parkinson's disease by blocking the action of acetylcholine, which helps to restore the balance between dopamine and acetylcholine in the brain. Dopamine agonists, COMT inhibitors, and MAO-B inhibitors have different mechanisms of action and are used for other aspects of Parkinson's disease management.

Trick: "Anticholinergics tackle tremors!" These drugs help reduce tremors by blocking acetylcholine.

6. Which of the following is a COMT inhibitor used to extend the effects of levodopa in Parkinson's disease?

A) Ropinirole
B) Entacapone
C) Tolcapone
D) Pramipexole

6. Which of the following is a COMT inhibitor used to extend the effects of levodopa in Parkinson's disease?

A) Ropinirole

B) Entacapone

C) Tolcapone

D) Pramipexole

Explanation: Entacapone is a COMT (catechol-O-methyltransferase) inhibitor that helps to prolong the effects of levodopa by preventing its breakdown. Tolcapone is another COMT inhibitor, but it has a higher risk of liver toxicity compared to entacapone. Ropinirole and pramipexole are dopamine agonists that mimic dopamine effects in the brain.

Trick: "Entacapone extends levodopa's life!" It prevents the breakdown of levodopa, making its effects last longer.

7. Which antidepressant class is associated with the potential for hypertensive crises when combined with certain foods or drugs?

A) SSRIs

B) MAOIs

C) SNRIs

D) TCAs

7. Which antidepressant class is associated with the potential for hypertensive crises when combined with certain foods or drugs?

A) SSRIs

B) MAOIs

C) SNRIs

D) TCAs

Explanation: MAOIs (Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors) can lead to hypertensive crises when combined with foods high in tyramine (e.g., aged cheeses, cured meats) or certain medications, due to the inhibition of the enzyme monoamine oxidase, which is responsible for breaking down tyramine. This can cause dangerously high blood pressure. SSRIs, SNRIs, and TCAs do not have this risk to the same extent.

Trick: "MAOIs and Food Fears!" MAOIs can cause high blood pressure crises with tyramine-rich foods.

8. Which class of drugs is commonly used to reduce stomach acid production in conditions like gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)?

A) Antacids

B) Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs)

C) H2-Receptor Antagonists

D) Laxatives

8. Which class of drugs is commonly used to reduce stomach acid production in conditions like gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)?

A) Antacids

B) Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs)

C) H2-Receptor Antagonists

D) Laxatives

Explanation: Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs), such as omeprazole and esomeprazole, are used to reduce stomach acid production by inhibiting the proton pump in gastric parietal cells, effectively managing GERD and peptic ulcers.

9. Which class of drugs works by neutralizing stomach acid and providing rapid relief from indigestion?

A) H2-Receptor Antagonists
B) Antacids
C) Prokinetics
D) Antidiarrheals

9. Which class of drugs works by neutralizing stomach acid and providing rapid relief from indigestion?

A) H2-Receptor Antagonists

B) Antacids

C) Prokinetics

D) Antidiarrheals

Explanation: Antacids, such as magnesium hydroxide and calcium carbonate, neutralize stomach acid and provide quick relief from symptoms of indigestion and heartburn.

10. Which class of drugs is used to promote bowel movements and alleviate constipation?

A) Antiemetics
B) Laxatives
C) Antispasmodics
D) Antiulcer agents

10. Which class of drugs is used to promote bowel movements and alleviate constipation?

A) Antiemetics

B) Laxatives

C) Antispasmodics

D) Antiulcer agents

Explanation: Laxatives, such as psyllium and bisacodyl, are used to promote bowel movements and relieve constipation by increasing the frequency or ease of defecation.

11. Which class of antidepressants is known for its broad-spectrum effects but is often a second-line treatment due to potential side effects?

A) SSRIs
B) TCAs
C) MAOIs
D) SNRIs

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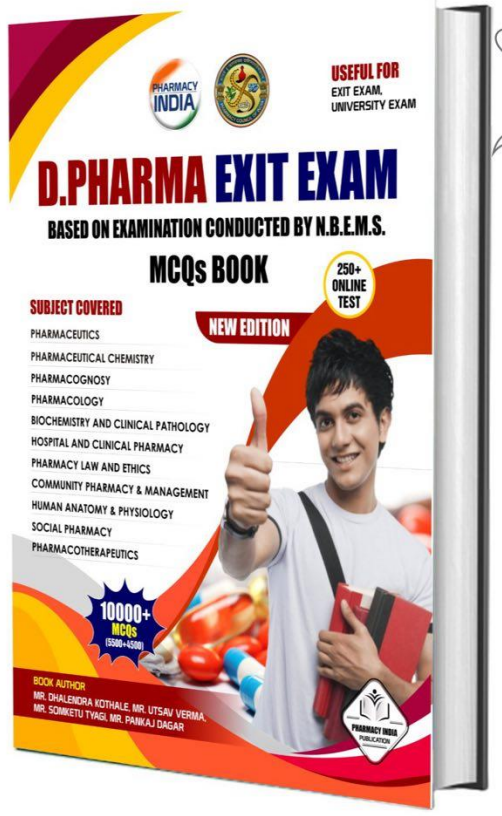

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11. Which class of antidepressants is known for its broad-spectrum effects but is often a second-line treatment due to potential side effects?

A) SSRIs

B) TCAs

C) MAOIs

D) SNRIs

Explanation: Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCAs) are known for their broad-spectrum effects on various neurotransmitters but are often considered a second-line treatment due to their potential for significant side effects, such as anticholinergic effects, cardiovascular issues, and weight gain. SSRIs, MAOIs, and SNRIs have different side effect profiles and are typically preferred first-line treatments for depression.

Trick: "TCAs for a broad reach but side effects to watch!" TCAs affect many neurotransmitters but come with notable side effects.

12. Which hormone is primarily responsible for the regulation of the menstrual cycle and the development of secondary sexual characteristics in females?

A) Testosterone
B) Progesterone
C) Estrogen
D) Luteinizing Hormone (LH)

12. Which hormone is primarily responsible for the regulation of the menstrual cycle and the development of secondary sexual characteristics in females?

A) Testosterone

B) Progesterone

C) Estrogen

D) Luteinizing Hormone (LH)

Explanation: Estrogen is the primary hormone responsible for regulating the menstrual cycle and the development of secondary sexual characteristics in females, such as breast development and the regulation of the menstrual cycle. Progesterone also plays a role in the menstrual cycle, particularly in the latter half, and is crucial for maintaining pregnancy. Testosterone is the primary male sex hormone, and LH is involved in the regulation of both male and female reproductive functions but is not the main hormone for menstrual cycle regulation.

Trick: "Estrogen equals female traits!" Estrogen is key for menstrual cycles and female secondary sexual characteristics.

13. What is the primary function of the Sertoli cells in the male reproductive system?

A) Produce testosterone
B) Facilitate sperm maturation
C) Secrete semen
D) Transport sperm

13. What is the primary function of the Sertoli cells in the male reproductive system?

A) Produce testosterone

B) Facilitate sperm maturation

C) Secrete semen

D) Transport sperm

Explanation: Sertoli cells, located in the seminiferous tubules of the testes, provide support and nourishment to developing sperm cells and are essential for sperm maturation. They also create a blood-testis barrier that protects developing sperm from the immune system. Testosterone is produced by Leydig cells, semen is secreted by accessory glands like the prostate, and sperm transport is facilitated by the vas deferens.

Trick: "Sertoli cells support sperm!" Sertoli cells help sperm mature in the testes.

14. Which part of the female reproductive system is responsible for the implantation of a fertilized egg?

A) Ovaries
B) Uterus
C) Fallopian Tubes
D) Vagina

14. Which part of the female reproductive system is responsible for the implantation of a fertilized egg?

A) Ovaries

B) Uterus

C) Fallopian Tubes

D) Vagina

Explanation: The uterus (or womb) is the part of the female reproductive system where the fertilized egg implants and develops into a fetus. The ovaries produce eggs and hormones, the fallopian tubes are where fertilization typically occurs, and the vagina serves as the passageway for menstrual flow and childbirth, but implantation occurs in the uterus.

Trick: "**Uterus is the implantation site**!" The fertilized egg implants in the uterus.

15. Which hormone is known for its role in regulating blood glucose levels and is produced by the pancreas?

A) Insulin

B) Cortisol

C) Thyroxine

D) Estrogen

15. Which hormone is known for its role in regulating blood glucose levels and is produced by the pancreas?

A) Insulin

B) Cortisol

C) Thyroxine

D) Estrogen

Explanation: Insulin is produced by the beta cells of the pancreas and is crucial for regulating blood glucose levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose into cells. Cortisol is a stress hormone produced by the adrenal glands, thyroxine (T4) is a thyroid hormone involved in metabolism, and estrogen is a sex hormone important for reproductive functions.

Trick: "Insulin controls glucose!" Insulin helps regulate blood sugar levels.

16. Which hormone is released by the adrenal glands and is often called the "fight or flight" hormone due to its role in the stress response?

A) Adrenaline (Epinephrine)

B) Progesterone

C) Oxytocin

D) Melatonin

16. Which hormone is released by the adrenal glands and is often called the "fight or flight" hormone due to its role in the stress response?

A) Adrenaline (Epinephrine)

B) Progesterone

C) Oxytocin

D) Melatonin

Explanation: Adrenaline, also known as epinephrine, is produced by the adrenal glands and plays a critical role in the "fight or flight" response by increasing heart rate, blood pressure, and energy supply. Progesterone is involved in the menstrual cycle and pregnancy, oxytocin is related to childbirth and lactation, and melatonin regulates sleep-wake cycles.

Trick: "Adrenaline for stress!" Adrenaline ramps up your body's response to stress.

17. Which hormone is primarily responsible for stimulating milk production in breastfeeding mothers?

A) Prolactin

B) Luteinizing Hormone (LH)

C) Testosterone

D) Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH)

17. Which hormone is primarily responsible for stimulating milk production in breastfeeding mothers?

A) Prolactin

B) Luteinizing Hormone (LH)

C) Testosterone

D) Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH)

Explanation: Prolactin is the hormone responsible for stimulating milk production in the mammary glands after childbirth. Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH) are involved in reproductive processes such as ovulation and spermatogenesis, while testosterone is the primary male sex hormone.

Trick: "Prolactin makes milk!" Prolactin is key for milk production during breastfeeding.

18. Which hormone is involved in regulating metabolism and is produced by the thyroid gland?

A) Thyroxine (T4)

B) Insulin

C) Growth Hormone (GH)

D) Aldosterone

18. Which hormone is involved in regulating metabolism and is produced by the thyroid gland?

A) Thyroxine (T4)

B) Insulin

C) Growth Hormone (GH)

D) Aldosterone

Explanation: Thyroxine (T4) is a thyroid hormone that regulates metabolism by increasing the metabolic rate of cells. Insulin is involved in glucose metabolism, Growth Hormone (GH) stimulates growth and cell repair, and aldosterone regulates sodium and potassium levels in the body.

Trick: "**Thyroxine boosts metabolism**!" Thyroxine (T4) regulates the body's metabolic rate.

19. Which class of anticancer drugs is known for its ability to interfere with DNA synthesis by inhibiting topoisomerase enzymes?

A) Alkylating agents
B) Antimetabolites
C) Topoisomerase inhibitors
D) Mitotic inhibitors

19. Which class of anticancer drugs is known for its ability to interfere with DNA synthesis by inhibiting topoisomerase enzymes?

A) Alkylating agents

B) Antimetabolites

C) Topoisomerase inhibitors

D) Mitotic inhibitors

Explanation: Topoisomerase inhibitors, such as etoposide and irinotecan, interfere with DNA synthesis by inhibiting the topoisomerase enzymes, which are crucial for DNA replication and transcription.

20. Which class of drugs is primarily used to dilate the airways in conditions like asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?

A) Corticosteroids
B) Beta-agonists
C) Anticholinergics
D) Leukotriene modifiers

20. Which class of drugs is primarily used to dilate the airways in conditions like asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?

A) Corticosteroids

B) Beta-agonists

C) Anticholinergics

D) Leukotriene modifiers

Explanation: Beta-agonists, such as albuterol and salmeterol, are used to relax and dilate the airways, providing relief from symptoms of asthma and COPD.

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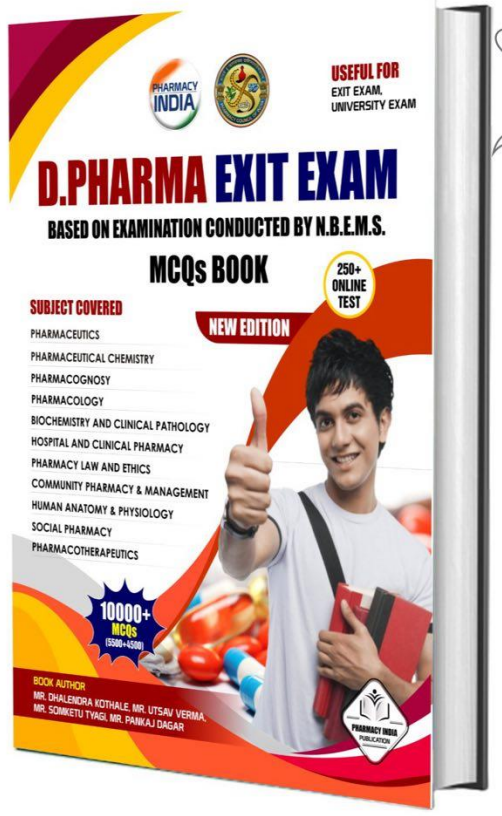

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21. Which class of respiratory drugs works by reducing inflammation in the airways?

A) Beta-agonists
B) Antihistamines
C) Corticosteroids
D) Mucolytics

21. Which class of respiratory drugs works by reducing inflammation in the airways?

A) Beta-agonists

B) Antihistamines

C) Corticosteroids

D) Mucolytics

Explanation: Corticosteroids, such as fluticasone and prednisone, are used to reduce inflammation in the airways, helping to manage conditions like asthma and COPD.

22. Which type of medication helps to break down mucus, making it easier to expel from the lungs?

A) Beta-agonists
B) Anticholinergics
C) Mucolytics
D) Leukotriene modifiers

22. Which type of medication helps to break down mucus, making it easier to expel from the lungs?

A) Beta-agonists

B) Anticholinergics

C) Mucolytics

D) Leukotriene modifiers

Explanation: Mucolytics, such as acetylcysteine, help to break down mucus in the lungs, making it easier to cough up and expel.

23. Which class of drugs is used to block the action of acetylcholine in the airways, helping to reduce bronchoconstriction?

A) Beta-agonists
B) Anticholinergics
C) Corticosteroids
D) Antihistamines

23. Which class of drugs is used to block the action of acetylcholine in the airways, helping to reduce bronchoconstriction?

A) Beta-agonists

B) Anticholinergics

C) Corticosteroids

D) Antihistamines

Explanation: Anticholinergics, such as ipratropium and tiotropium, block acetylcholine receptors, reducing bronchoconstriction and helping to open the airways.

24. Which class of drugs is used to prevent and manage allergic reactions by blocking histamine receptors?

A) Beta-agonists
B) Antihistamines
C) Corticosteroids
D) Mucolytics

24. Which class of drugs is used to prevent and manage allergic reactions by blocking histamine receptors?

A) Beta-agonists

B) Antihistamines

C) Corticosteroids

D) Mucolytics

Explanation: Antihistamines, such as loratadine and cetirizine, block histamine receptors to prevent and manage allergic reactions, including those affecting the respiratory system.

25. Which group of anticancer drugs works by cross-linking DNA strands, thereby preventing DNA replication?

A) Antimetabolites
B) Alkylating agents
C) Plant alkaloids
D) Monoclonal antibodies

25. Which group of anticancer drugs works by cross-linking DNA strands, thereby preventing DNA replication?

A) Antimetabolites

B) Alkylating agents

C) Plant alkaloids

D) Monoclonal antibodies

Explanation: Alkylating agents, such as cyclophosphamide and cisplatin, work by cross-linking DNA strands, which prevents DNA replication and transcription, ultimately leading to cell death.

26. Which class of anticancer drugs includes agents like trastuzumab that specifically target and block cancer cell receptors?

A) Hormonal agents

B) Monoclonal antibodies

C) Alkylating agents

D) Plant alkaloids

26. Which class of anticancer drugs includes agents like trastuzumab that specifically target and block cancer cell receptors?

A) Hormonal agents

B) Monoclonal antibodies

C) Alkylating agents

D) Plant alkaloids

Explanation: Monoclonal antibodies, such as trastuzumab, specifically target and bind to cancer cell receptors (like HER2) to inhibit cancer cell growth and proliferation.

27. Which neurotransmitter is primarily used by the parasympathetic nervous system to exert its effects?

A) Norepinephrine
B) Acetylcholine
C) Dopamine
D) Serotonin

27. Which neurotransmitter is primarily used by the parasympathetic nervous system to exert its effects?

A) Norepinephrine

B) Acetylcholine

C) Dopamine

D) Serotonin

Explanation: Acetylcholine is the primary neurotransmitter used by the parasympathetic nervous system to transmit signals to target organs, promoting 'rest and digest' activities such as slowing the heart rate and stimulating digestion. Norepinephrine is more commonly used by the sympathetic nervous system, while dopamine and serotonin are associated with other functions, including mood regulation.

Trick: "Acetylcholine for calm!" Acetylcholine helps you relax and digest.

28. In which part of the body are the ganglia of the sympathetic nervous system typically located?

A) Near the target organs
B) In the brainstem
C) In the spinal cord
D) Alongside the vertebral column

28. In which part of the body are the ganglia of the sympathetic nervous system typically located?

A) Near the target organs

B) In the brainstem

C) In the spinal cord

D) Alongside the vertebral column

Explanation: The ganglia of the sympathetic nervous system are typically located alongside the vertebral column in a chain-like structure known as the sympathetic trunk or chain. This positioning allows for the widespread and coordinated activation of the sympathetic responses throughout the body. The parasympathetic ganglia are generally located closer to or within the target organs.

Trick: "**Sympathetic chain by the spine**!" Sympathetic ganglia run alongside the vertebral column.

29. What is the primary pathophysiological mechanism behind myasthenia gravis?

A) Autoimmune destruction of dopamine-producing neurons

B) Autoimmune attack on acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction

C) Genetic mutation causing muscle fiber degeneration

D) Viral infection leading to muscle inflammation

29. What is the primary pathophysiological mechanism behind myasthenia gravis?

A) Autoimmune destruction of dopamine-producing neurons

B) Autoimmune attack on acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction

C) Genetic mutation causing muscle fiber degeneration

D) Viral infection leading to muscle inflammation

Explanation: Myasthenia gravis is primarily caused by an autoimmune response in which the body's immune system produces antibodies that attack and block acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction. This impairs the transmission of nerve impulses to muscles, leading to muscle weakness and fatigue. It is not caused by the destruction of dopamine-producing neurons, genetic mutations affecting muscle fibers, or viral infections.

Trick: "Myasthenia gravis blocks acetylcholine!" The condition is due to antibodies attacking receptors that are crucial for muscle contraction.

30. Which class of drugs is commonly used to improve cognitive symptoms in Alzheimer's disease by increasing acetylcholine levels in the brain?

A) NMDA receptor antagonists
B) Cholinesterase inhibitors
C) Antipsychotics
D) Antidepressants

30. Which class of drugs is commonly used to improve cognitive symptoms in Alzheimer's disease by increasing acetylcholine levels in the brain?

A) NMDA receptor antagonists

B) Cholinesterase inhibitors

C) Antipsychotics

D) Antidepressants

Explanation: Cholinesterase inhibitors, such as donepezil and rivastigmine, are used to increase acetylcholine levels in the brain, which helps improve cognitive symptoms in Alzheimer's disease.

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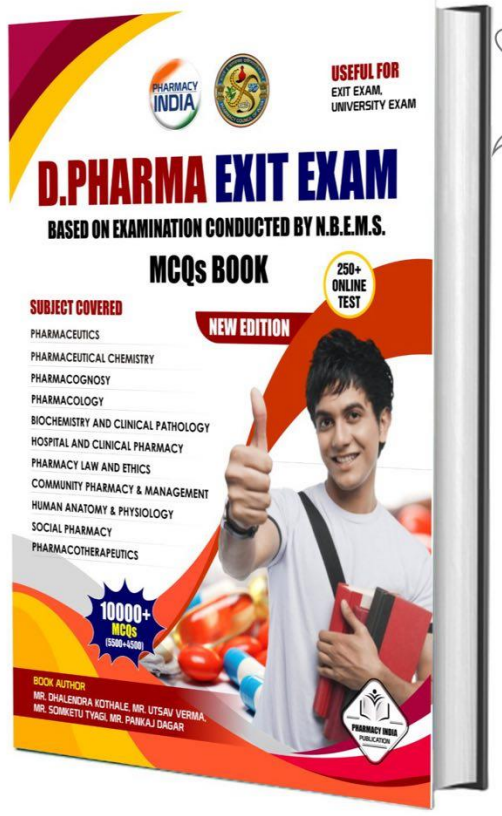

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31. Which drug class works by blocking NMDA receptors and is used to manage moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease?

A) Cholinesterase inhibitors

B) NMDA receptor antagonists

C) Benzodiazepines

D) Statins

31. Which drug class works by blocking NMDA receptors and is used to manage moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease?

A) Cholinesterase inhibitors

B) NMDA receptor antagonists

C) Benzodiazepines

D) Statins

Explanation: NMDA receptor antagonists, such as memantine, work by blocking NMDA receptors to help manage symptoms of moderate to severe Alzheimer's disease by regulating glutamate activity.

32. Which class of drugs is primarily used to lower blood pressure by inhibiting the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II?

A) Beta-blockers
B) ACE inhibitors
C) Calcium channel blockers
D) Diuretics

32. Which class of drugs is primarily used to lower blood pressure by inhibiting the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II?

A) Beta-blockers

B) ACE inhibitors

C) Calcium channel blockers

D) Diuretics

Explanation: ACE inhibitors, such as lisinopril and enalapril, lower blood pressure by inhibiting the enzyme that converts angiotensin I to angiotensin II, which helps relax blood vessels.

33. Which class of drugs is used to reduce heart rate and decrease myocardial oxygen demand in patients with angina?

A) Calcium channel blockers
B) Statins
C) Beta-blockers
D) Anticoagulants

33. Which class of drugs is used to reduce heart rate and decrease myocardial oxygen demand in patients with angina?

A) Calcium channel blockers

B) Statins

C) Beta-blockers

D) Anticoagulants

Explanation: Beta-blockers, such as metoprolol and atenolol, reduce heart rate and myocardial oxygen demand, helping to manage conditions like angina and heart failure.

34. Which class of drugs is known for preventing blood clots by inhibiting platelet aggregation?

A) Antihypertensives

B) Anticoagulants

C) Antiplatelet agents

D) Diuretics

34. Which class of drugs is known for preventing blood clots by inhibiting platelet aggregation?

A) Antihypertensives

B) Anticoagulants

C) Antiplatelet agents

D) Diuretics

Explanation: Antiplatelet agents, such as aspirin and clopidogrel, prevent blood clots by inhibiting platelet aggregation, reducing the risk of heart attacks and strokes.

35. Which of the following treatments is commonly used to manage myasthenia gravis?

A) Antiviral medications

B) Immunosuppressive drugs

C) Antidepressants

D) Insulin injections

35. Which of the following treatments is commonly used to manage myasthenia gravis?

A) Antiviral medications

B) Immunosuppressive drugs

C) Antidepressants

D) Insulin injections

Explanation: Immunosuppressive drugs are commonly used to manage myasthenia gravis by reducing the immune system's attack on acetylcholine receptors. Treatments may include corticosteroids (like prednisone) and other immunosuppressants. Antiviral medications are used for infections, antidepressants are used for mood disorders, and insulin injections are used for diabetes, none of which are specific treatments for myasthenia gravis.

Trick: "**Immunosuppressives for Myasthenia**!" These drugs help to control the autoimmune response in the condition

36. Which drug is commonly used to inhibit thyroid hormone synthesis by blocking the enzyme thyroid peroxidase?

a) Levothyroxine

b) Methimazole

c) Prednisone

d) Insulin

36. Which drug is commonly used to inhibit thyroid hormone synthesis by blocking the enzyme thyroid peroxidase?

a) Levothyroxine

b) Methimazole

c) Prednisone

d) Insulin

Explanation: Methimazole is a drug that inhibits thyroid hormone synthesis by blocking the enzyme thyroid peroxidase, reducing the production of T3 and T4.

37. Which condition results from a deficiency of thyroid hormones during childhood?

a) Myxoedema

b) Graves' disease

c) Cretinism

d) Addison's disease

37. Which condition results from a deficiency of thyroid hormones during childhood?

a) Myxoedema

b) Graves' disease

c) Cretinism

d) Addison's disease

Explanation: Cretinism is a condition resulting from a deficiency of thyroid hormones during childhood, leading to growth retardation and developmental delays.

38. Which thyroid hormone preparation is preferred for replacement therapy in hypothyroidism due to its more stable and sustained action?

a) Triiodothyronine (T3)

b) Thyroxine (T4)

c) Reverse T3 (rT3)

d) Calcitonin

38. Which thyroid hormone preparation is preferred for replacement therapy in hypothyroidism due to its more stable and sustained action?

a) Triiodothyronine (T3)

b) Thyroxine (T4)

c) Reverse T3 (rT3)

d) Calcitonin

Explanation: Thyroxine (T4) is preferred for replacement therapy in hypothyroidism due to its longer half-life and more stable, sustained action compared to T3.

Reverse triiodothyronine (rT3) is a biologically inactive form of thyroid hormone

39. Which condition is an emergency characterized by severe hypothyroidism, requiring immediate treatment?

a) Thyroid storm when your thyroid gland releases a large amount of thyroid hormone in a short amount of time.

b) Myxoedema coma

c) Graves' disease

d) Hyperparathyroidism

39. Which condition is an emergency characterized by severe hypothyroidism, requiring immediate treatment?

a) Thyroid storm

b) Myxoedema coma

c) Graves' disease

d) Hyperparathyroidism

Explanation: Myxoedema coma is a severe, life-threatening condition of extreme hypothyroidism, requiring urgent medical treatment.

40. Which of the following is a clinical feature of hyperthyroidism?

a) Bradycardia

b) Weight gain

c) Constipation

d) Tachycardia

40. Which of the following is a clinical feature of hyperthyroidism?

a) Bradycardia

b) Weight gain

c) Constipation

d) Tachycardia

Explanation: Tachycardia, or an increased heart rate, is a common clinical feature of hyperthyroidism due to the increased metabolic rate.

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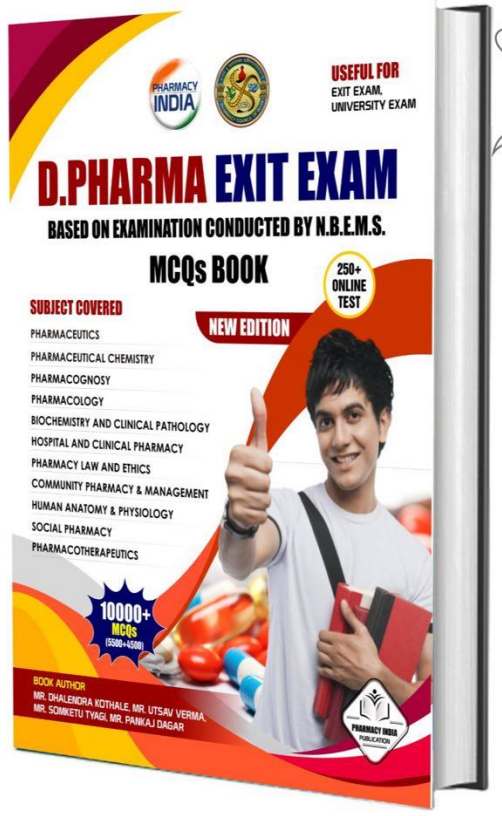

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