

TEST BANK



Scientific Team
الفريق العلمي

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Reviewed by:

A 54-year-old man with gout is found to have an issue with renal excretion of uric acid. Which drug is an oral agent that would target the cause of his acute gout attacks?

A. Allopurinol B. Febuxostat C. Probenecid D. Pegloticase

Correct answer= C. Probenecid is a uricosuric agent that increases renal excretion by inhibiting the urate--anion exchanger in the proximal tubule, thereby blocking reabsorption of uric acid and facilitating its excretion. Allopurinol and febuxostat are xanthine oxidase inhibitors, which primarily act by decreasing uric acid production. Pegloticase works by increasing renal excretion of uric acid; however, it is an IV infusion.

A 64-year-old man presents with signs and symptoms of an acute gouty flare. Which strategy is the least likely to acutely improve his gout symptoms and pain? A. Naproxen B. Colchicine C. Probenecid D. Prednisone

Correct answer = C. Probenecid is a uricosuric agent indicated to lower serum urate levels to prevent gout attacks. It is not indicated during acute gout flares and should not be started until after the resolution of an acute attack. Naproxen, colchicine, and prednisone all represent viable treatment options that acutely reduce pain and inflammation associated with acute gout attacks.

Which is correct regarding the use of isotretinoin in the treatment of acne? A. It is used topically in the treatment of acne. B. It acts primarily on the corticosteroid receptors. C. It is used for milder forms of acne. D. It is contraindicated in pregnancy.

Correct answer = D. Isotretinoin is an oral retinoid reserved for more severe forms of acne. Retinoic acids play an important role in mammalian embryogenesis. Excessive amounts of retinoids such as isotretinoin have been shown to cause teratogenicity, but the exact molecular mechanism is not known.

Which drug is a topically applied antibiotic that is thought to work through anti-inflammatory effects to treat rosacea? A. Brimonidine B. Doxycycline C. Metronidazole D. Benzoyl peroxide

Correct answer = C. Metronidazole is an antibacterial agent used topically for rosacea. It is believed to work in rosacea through anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressive effects. Doxycycline is also used for its anti-inflammatory effects, but is used orally rather than topically.

Which drug is taken orally for more severe forms of psoriasis? A. Etanercept B. Calcipotriene C. Tazarotene D. Methotrexat

Correct answer = D. Methotrexate is the most commonly used systemic therapy for psoriasis. It is used in more severe forms of psoriasis and is available as an oral tablet and injection.

Which is correct regarding androgenic agents?

- A. Topically applied minoxidil is known for its hypotensive effects.
- B. Once hair regrowth has been established with topically applied minoxidil, hair growth will be maintained after discontinuing its use.
- C. Finasteride inhibits the 5-alpha reductase enzyme that controls the production of DHT from testosterone.
- D. Both oral and topical minoxidil are commonly used for alopecia.

Correct answer = C. Androgenic alopecia is associated with DHT concentrations, and finasteride is known to inhibit the 5-alpha reductase enzyme required for the formation of DHT from testosterone. Only topical minoxidil is used for the treatment of alopecia. Both minoxidil and finasteride must be continued to maintain effects on hair growth

A 12-year-old child has extensive psoriatic lesions covering his back. Which topical therapy would, with continuous use, most likely prevent him from reaching his full adult height? A. Clobetasol propionate B. Salicylic acid C. Calcipotriene D. Calcitriol

Correct answer = A. Excessive use of potent corticosteroids applied to a large surface area can cause systemic toxicity, including growth retardation.

A 17-year-old female has darkened spots on her face following resolution of acne lesions. Which agent is the best choice to treat her acne, if one of the goals of therapy is to lighten these spots? A. Benzoyl peroxide B. Azelaic acid C. Clindamycin D. Dapsone

Correct answer = B. Azelaic acid exhibits a lightening effect on hyperpigmented skin, which makes it useful in patients who experience dyspigmentation as a consequence of inflammatory acne. The other agents do not lighten the skin.

A 26-year-old woman is diagnosed with pustular psoriasis. She is getting married in 1 year and she would like to become pregnant and start a family within a year of her marriage. Which agent should be avoided for treatment of her psoriasis because the duration of its teratogenic potential may affect her plans for pregnancy? A. Methotrexate B. Triamcinolone acetonide C. Infliximab D. Acitretin

Correct answer = D. Acitretin is teratogenic and women must avoid pregnancy for at least 3 years after the use of this drug (due to the long duration of teratogenic potential).

A patient has been using topical minoxidil to manage his baldness for several years, but now wants to stop using the medication. What is the likely consequence of discontinuing this medication? A. Hair loss will resume. B. Hair growth will be maintained. C. Hair color will start to turn gray. D. Blood pressure will increase.

Correct answer = A. Topical minoxidil must be used continuously to maintain effects on hair growth. Minoxidil does not affect hair color, and topical minoxidil does not affect blood pressure.

A 16-year-old female has mild acne on her face. Which agent is the least appropriate choice for treating her acne? A. Benzoyl peroxide B. Topical clindamycin C. Oral doxycycline D. Adapalene

Correct answer = C. Oral antibiotics, such as doxycycline, are reserved for moderate to severe acne.

Which topical antibacterial agent targets gram-negative bacteria? A. Gentamicin B. Bacitracin C. Mupirocin D. Retapamulin

Correct answer = A. Gentamicin interferes with bacterial protein synthesis targeting gram-negative organisms and is often used in

1-A 65-year-old man presents to his primary care physician with complaints of severe pain and redness in his left big toe. Blood work revealed a uric acid level of 8.3 mg/dL (normal: 3.4-7 mg/dL). His physician started him on a new medication for the chronic management of this condition. What is the mechanism of action of this new medication?

- (A) Block the metabolism of xanthine to uric acid
- (B) Catalyze the oxidation of uric acid to xanthine
- (C) Decrease the oxidation of allantoin to uric acid
- (D) Inhibit the function of urate oxidase
- (E) Stimulate the function of xanthine oxidase

Answer :A

2. A 59-year-old woman presents to her primary care physician with complaints of severe pain, redness, and swelling in her right big toe. Blood work reveals an elevated uric acid level. Which of the following medications is most appropriate for immediate management of this patient's symptoms?

- (A) Allopurinol
- (B) Celecoxib
- (C) Colchicine
- (D) Probenecid
- (E) Sulfapyrazone

Answer :C

3. A 60-year-old man presents to his primary care physician for the management of chronic gout. Until recently, the patient was successfully managed with allopurinol but more recently suffered from a series of debilitating attacks. Which of the following agents would be a reasonable next approach in treating this patient's gout?

- A) Celecoxib
- B) Febuxostat
- C) Furosemide
- D) Indomethacin
- E) Pegloticase

Answer :E