

TEST BANK



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Pharmacology testbank

Which one of the following is a short-acting hypnotic?

- A. Phenobarbital
- B. Diazepam
- C. Chlordiazepox
- D. Triazolam

D

Which one of the following statements is correct regarding benzodiazepines?

- A. Benzodiazepines directly open chloride channels.
- B. Benzodiazepines show analgesic actions.
- C. Clinical improvement of anxiety requires 2 to 4 weeks of treatment with benzodiazepines.
- D. All benzodiazepines have some sedative effects.

D

Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the anxiolytic and hypnotic agents?

- A. Diazepam and phenobarbital induce the cytochrome P450 enzyme system.
- B. Phenobarbital is useful in the treatment of acute intermittent porphyria.
- C. Phenobarbital induces respiratory depression, which is enhanced by the consumption of ethanol.
- D. Buspirone has actions similar to those of benzodiazepines.

C

A 45-year-old man who has been injured in a car accident is brought into the emergency department. His Blood alcohol level at admission is 275 mg/dL. Hospital records show a prior hospitalization for alcohol-Related seizures. His wife confirms that he has been drinking heavily for 3 weeks. What treatment should be Provided to the patient if he goes into withdrawal?

- A. No pharmacological treatment is necessary.
- B. Lorazepam.
- C. Phenytoin.
- D. Buspirone.

B

A 36-year-old male patient reports difficulty falling asleep for the past 2 weeks but needs to be able to wake Up at 6 AM for work and doesn't want any daytime sedation. Which medication is best to recommend for the Treatment of his insomnia?

- A. Temazepam
- B. Flurazepam
- C. Zaleplon
- D. Buspirone

C

A 45-year-old woman reports constant daytime anxiety about work and family problems. This is causing difficulties functioning and participating in necessary daily activities. Which of the following agents has a rapid anxiolytic effect and is best for the acute management of her anxiety?

- A. Buspirone
- B. Venlafaxine
- C. Lorazepam
- E. Escitalopram

C

An 18-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency room after an accidental overdose of alprazolam. She is unconscious and not considered a regular user of any medications or illicit drugs. Which treatment could be used to reverse the effect of the alprazolam overdose?

- A. Diazepam
- B. Ramelteon
- C. Flumazenil
- D. Naloxone

C

A 9-year-old boy is sent for neurologic evaluation because of episodes of apparent inattention. Over the past year, the child has experienced episodes during which he develops a blank look on his face and his eyes blink for 15 seconds. He immediately resumes his previous activity. Which best describes seizures in this patient?

- A. Focal
- B. Tonic-clonic
- C. Absence
- D. Myoclonic

C

A child is experiencing absence seizures that interrupt his ability to pay attention during school and activities. Which therapy is most appropriate for this patient?

- A. Ethosuximide
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Diazepam
- D. Watchful waiting

A

Which drug is most useful for the treatment of absence seizures?

- A. Topiramate
- B. Tiagabine
- C. Levetiracetam
- D. Lamotrigine

D

A 25-year-old woman with generalized seizures is well controlled on valproate. She indicates that she is interested in becoming pregnant in the next year. With respect to her antiseizure medication, which of the following should be considered?

- A. Leave her on her current therapy.
- B. Consider switching to lamotrigine.
- C. Consider adding a second antiseizure medication.
- D. Decrease her valproate dose.

B

A woman with generalized seizures is well controlled with lamotrigine. She becomes pregnant and begins to have breakthrough seizures. What is most likely happening?

- A. Her epilepsy is getting worse.
- B. Lamotrigine concentrations are increasing.
- C. Lamotrigine concentrations are decreasing.
- D. Lamotrigine is no longer efficacious for this patient.

C

A 42-year-old man undergoes a neurologic evaluation because of episodes of apparent confusion. Over the past year, the man has experienced episodes during which he develops a blank look on his face and fails to respond to questions. Moreover, it appears to take several minutes before the man recovers from the episodes. Which best describes this type of seizure?

- A. Focal (aware)
- B. Focal (impaired awareness)
- C. Tonic-clonic
- D. Absence

B

A 52-year-old man has had several focal seizures with impaired consciousness over the last year. Which is the most appropriate initial therapy for this patient?

- A. Ethosuximide
- B. Levetiracetam
- C. Diazepam
- D. Carbamazepine plus primidone

B

A patient with focal seizures has been treated for 6 months with carbamazepine but, recently, has been experiencing breakthrough seizures on a more frequent basis. You are considering adding a second drug to the antiseizure regimen. Which of the following drugs is least likely to have a pharmacokinetic interaction with carbamazepine?

- A. Topiramate
- B. Tiagabine
- C. Levetiracetam
- D. Lamotrigine

C

Which is a first-line medication for generalized tonic-clonic seizures?

- A. Ethosuximide
- B. Felbamate
- C. Vigabatrin
- D. Topiramate

D

A 75-year-old woman had a stroke approximately 1 month ago. She is continuing to have small focal seizures where she fails to respond appropriately while talking. Which is the most appropriate treatment for this individual?

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Oxcarbazepine
- C. Levetiracetam
- D. Phenobarbital

C

Regarding levels of sedation, which one applies to loss of perception and sensation to painful stimuli?

- A. Anxiolysis
- B. General anesthesia
- C. Moderate sedation
- D. Deep sedation

B

Which of the following decreases minimum alveolar concentration (MAC)?

- A. Hyperthermia
- B. Cocaine intoxication
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Chronic ethanol abuse

C

Which of the following determines the speed of recovery from intravenous anesthetics used for induction?

- A. Liver metabolism of the drug
- B. Protein binding of the drug
- C. Ionization of the drug
- D. Redistribution of the drug from sites in the CNS

D

Which one of the following is a potent intravenous anesthetic and analgesic?

- A. Propofol
- B. Midazolam
- C. Ketamine
- D. Fentanyl

C

A 23-year-old patient with a history of severe postoperative nausea and vomiting is coming in for plastic surgery. Which anesthetic drug would be best to use for maintenance in this situation?

- A. Isoflurane
- B. Sevoflurane
- C. Nitrous oxide
- D. Propofol

D

A 61-year-old patient with an acute myocardial infarction has severely reduced cardiac output. He has to undergo emergent coronary artery bypass surgery. Which of the following would you expect in this patient?

- A. Faster induction time with IV anesthetics
- B. Need for increased dosage of IV anesthetics
- C. Faster induction time with inhaled anesthetics
- D. Enhanced removal of inhaled anesthetics to peripheral tissues

C

A 35-year-old man presents with appendicitis and requires a surgical intervention. He has a family history of Malignant hyperthermia. Which anesthetic agent is most appropriate to use in this patient?

- A. Isoflurane
- B. Propofol
- C. Succinylcholine
- D. Sevoflurane

B