Dental Pharmacology Quiz #2
January 26, 2004

8

Name Corrected
(Please Print)

M

S | P
A | C

Select the single, most appropriate answer. (All questions of equal value)

A B C

1. Bethanechol is **LEAST** likely to cholinergic agonist

   A. Relieve atony of the bladder +
   B. Increase gastrointestinal motility
   C. Cause bronchoconstriction DOES!
   D. Relax skeletal muscle — Beta - dilate
   E. Slow the heart +

D

2. Atropine is most likely to

   ANTI-M

   A. Cause bradycardia
   B. Relax skeletal muscle
   C. Produce mydriasis and cycloplegia
   D. Produce bronchonstriction
   E. Stimulate salivary secretions

dry mad red hot blind

~~D~~ C

3. Parkinsonism is best treated by

   A. Increasing acetylcholine levels in the central nervous system
   B. Increasing acetylcholine levels in the plasma
   C. Increasing dopamine levels in the central nervous system
   D. Increasing dopamine decarboxylase activity in the plasma
   E. Decreasing dopamine and increasing acetylcholine levels in the central nervous system

C

4. d-Tubocurare acts at the neuromuscular junction by

   A. Releasing excessive amounts of acetylcholine
   B. Preventing glycine release
   C. Producing a depolarizing block of the nicotinic receptor SUCC
   D. Binding irreversibly to the nicotinic receptor
   E. Binding reversibly to the nicotinic receptor producing a 30-60 minute block non depolariz.

   unit 5 due 30-60

E

(TURN OVER)

$B_1 + B_2$ propranolol blocker

5. All of the following statements apply to propranolol EXCEPT:

(A) Is the drug of choice in the treatment of bronchial asthma
B. Is used in the prophylactic management of angina pectoris ✓
C. Possesses high lipid solubility ✓
D. Is used for the prophylactic management of migraine headache
E. Is a competive antagonist of β-adrenergic receptors

B blocker

HT AN MI CA

A

HT AN CA MI

Dental Pharmacology Quiz #2
January 24, 2005

2

Name _____
(Please Print)

Select the single, most appropriate answer. (All questions of equal value)

1. Stimulation of muscarinic receptors will produce all of the following effects **EXCEPT**:

   A. Miosis
   B. Constipation
   C. Decreased heart rate
   D. Bronchoconstriction
   (E) Increased salivary secretion

~~A~~ B

2. Your pharmacology laboratory has received a compound for testing. Initial experimentation with the compound yields the following observations: It causes contraction of the radial muscle of the iris constriction of the arterioles of the skin and mucosa, and hyperglycemia. You would classify this compound as a (an)

   A. Beta-1 adrenergic blocker
   B. Alpha adrenergic agonist
   C. Muscarinic agonist
   D. Alpha adrenergic antagonist
   E. Beta-3 adrenergic blocker

~~A~~ B

3. Identify the pure non-depolarizing drug that produces no release of histamine and has minimal effect on the cardiovascular system?

   A. Benzoquinonium
   B. Metocurine
   C. d-Tubocurarine
   D. Vecuronium
   E. Succinylcholine

D

4. Identify one drug from the list that can produce Parkinson-like symptoms?

   A. Trihexyphenidyl
   B. Bromocriptine
   C. Benztropine
   D. Selegiline
   E. Haloperidol

~~A~~ E

(TURN OVER)

Dental Pharmacology #2
January 24, 2005

5. Dilation of the pupil can be achieved by:

A. Blockade of nicotinic receptors of the iris
B. Blockade of dopaminergic receptors of the iris
C. Activation of alpha-1 adrenergic receptors of the iris
D. Activation of nicotinic receptors of the iris
E. Activation of beta-2 adrenergic receptor of the iris

Dental Pharmacology Quiz # 2
January 23, 2006

10

Name [redacted]
(Please Print)

Select the single, most appropriate answer. (All questions of equal value)

1. A 45-year-old patient has been using pilocarpine for the past 3 months. The effects of pilocarpine are most likely to include

   A. A reduction in intraocular pressure
   B. A reduction in salivary secretion
   C. Constipation
   D. Skeletal muscle contractions
   E. Bronchodilation

   DUM-BELS
   miosis

   A

2. Norepinephrine is the neurotransmitter released from which of the following nerves?

   A. Sympathetic preganglionic nerves
   B. Parasympathetic preganglionic nerves
   C. Sympathetic postganglionic nerves to the heart
   D. Sympathetic postganglionic nerves to the sweat gland
   E. Somatic nerves to the skeletal muscle

   C

3. Identify the pure non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocker that produces no release of histamine and has minimal effect on the cardiovascular system?

   A. Benzoquinonium
   B. Metocurine
   C. D-tubocurarine
   D. Vecuronium
   E. Succinylcholine

   D

4. Parkinsonism is best treated by

   A. Increasing acetylcholine levels in the striatum
   B. Increasing acetylcholine levels in the plasma
   C. Increasing dopamine levels in the striatum
   D. Increasing dopamine decarboxylase activity in the plasma
   E. Both decreasing dopamine and increasing acetylcholine levels in the striatum

   C

(Turn Over)

5. Which one of the following is most likely to be responsible for amphetamine-induced increases in blood pressure? ↑BP

A. Beta-2 adrenergic receptor agonism ✗
B. Metabolism to false neurochemical transmitters ✗
C. Stimulation of GABA receptors inhibitory ✗
D. Inhibition of catecholamine metabolism
(E.) Indirect release of endogenous catecholamines

E