

1-1-1981

ทดสอบภูมิคุ้มกันของท่าน ไทยเภสัชสาร

อัจฉรา อภิศวรรณกุล

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.car.chula.ac.th/tjps>



Part of the [Pharmacology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

อภิศวรรณกุล, อัจฉรา (1981) "ทดสอบภูมิคุ้มกันของท่าน ไทยเภสัชสาร," *The Thai Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*: Vol. 6: Iss. 1, Article 10.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56808/3027-7922.1654>

Available at: <https://digital.car.chula.ac.th/tjps/vol6/iss1/10>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Chulalongkorn Journal Online (CUJO) at Chula Digital Collections. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Thai Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences by an authorized editor of Chula Digital Collections. For more information, please contact ChulaDC@car.chula.ac.th.



ทดสอบภูมิคุ้มกันของท่าน

PHARM QUIZ

ทดสอบภูมิคุ้มกันของท่าน ไทยเภสัชสาร

VOL 6 เล่ม 1

PHARM QUIZ

1. AN ACNE - TYPE RASH WOULD MOST LIKELY BE ASSOCIATED WITH A CHRONIC OVERDOSE OF
 - A. ASPIRIN
 - B. PHENACETIN
 - C. TRIPELENNAMINE
 - D. SODIUM BROMIDE
 - E. AMINOPHYLLINE
2. AN URICOSURIC DRUG IS ONE THAT
 - A. DECREASES FLOW OF URINE
 - B. INCREASES FLOW OF URINE
 - C. BLOCKS EXCRETION OF URIC ACID IN THE URINE
 - D. PROMOTES EXCRETION OF URIC ACID IN THE URINE
 - E. AIDS IN THE REABSORPTION OF THE URIC ACID
3. THE ACTIVE LAXATIVE PRINCIPLE FORMED BY CASTOR OIL IN THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT IS
 - A. PYRUVIC ACID
 - B. MANDELONITRILE
 - C. RICINOLEIC ACID
 - D. BENZALDEHYDE
 - E. CARVONE
4. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUG IS MOST USEFUL IN THE RELIEF OF ACUTE ATTACKS OF GOUT
 - A. PROBENECID
 - B. ASPIRIN
 - C. MEPERIDINE
 - D. COLCHICINE

E. ALLOPURINOL

5. THE PAIN ASSOCIATED WITH ANGINA PECTORIS IS CAUSED BY

A. SPASM OF THE AORTA

B. ELECTROLYTE IMBALANCE ON THE MYOCARDIAL SURFACE

C. VENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA

D. AORTIC STENOSIS

E. ISCHEMIA OF SOME AREA OF THE MYOCARDIUM

6. ADVANTAGES OF ACETAMINOPHEN OVER ASPIRIN INCLUDE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT.

A. ON ALTERATION OF BLEEDING TIME

B. GREATER ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTION

C. NO OCCULT BLOOD LOSS

D. NO APPRECIABLE URICOSURIC ANTAGONISM

E. LESS GASTRIC IRRITATION

7. ALTHOUGH IT HAS NOT BEEN PROVEN ? IT HAS BEEN RECENTLY SUGGESTED THAT THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECT OF ASPIRIN MAY BE DUE TO

A. AN ANTICOAGULANT EFFECT

B. AN ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTION

C. INHIBITION OF THE SYNTHESIS OF PROSTAGLANDINS.

B. INCREASED MEMBRANE PERMEABILITY OF INFLAMED TISSUE

E. STIMULATION OF ENDOGENOUS HYDROCORTISONE

8. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS DOES NOT HAVE BOTH ANTIPIRETTIC AND ANALGESIC PROPERTIES.

A. PHENYLBUTAZONE (BUTAZOLIDIN®)

B. QUININE

C. IBUPROFEN (BRUFEN®)

D. INDOMETHACIN (ZINDOCID®)

E. PROPOXYPHENE (DARVON®)

9. CROMOLYN SODIUM (INTAL®) IS AN ANTI-ASTHMATIC DRUG THAT IS

A. EFFECTIVE IN ACUTE ASTHMATIC ATTACKS

B. A SYNTHETIC CORTICOSTEROID

C. A HISTAMINE ANTAGONIST
 E. A STABILIZER OF SENSITIZED MAST CELLS
 E. A THEOPHYLLINE DERIVATIVE

10. THE BIGUANIDES (e.g. PHENFORMIN) ARE BELIEVED TO EXERT THEIR HYPOGLYCEMIC EFFECT BY

A. STIMULATING AEROBIC GLYCOGENOLYSIS
 B. INCREASING THE PERIPHERAL UTILIZATION OF GLUCOSE

C. STIMULATING INSULIN RELEASE FROM THE PANCREAS
 D. INHIBITING THE LIPOGENIC EFFECT OF INSULIN
 E. ALL OF THE ABOVE ACTIONS

เฉลย

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 D | 6 E |
| 2 D | 7 C |
| 3 C | 8 E |
| 4 D | 9 D |
| 5 E | 10 B |

อัจฉรา อุทิศวรรณกุล