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ทศสอขญมิเดมของท่าน ไทยเภสัชสาร

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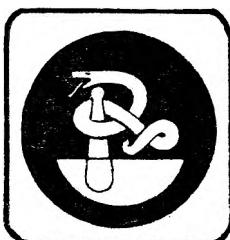
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ทดสอบภูมิเดิมบวบก่าน

PHARM QUIZ

ทดสอบภูมิเดิมของท่าน 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. BENZALDE HYDE
 - 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
- SPASM OF THE AORTA
 - ELECTROLYTE IMBALANCE ON THE MYOCARDIAL SURFACE
 - VENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA
 - AORTIC STENOSIS
 - ISCHEMIA OF SOME AREA OF THE MYOCARDIUM
6. ADVANTAGES OF ACETAMINOPHEN OVER ASPIRIN INCLUDE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT.
- ON ALTERATION OF BLEEDING TIME
 - GREATER ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTION
 - NO OCCULT BLOOD LOSS
 - NO APPRECIABLE URICOSURIC ANTAGONISM
 - 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.
- D. INCREASED MEMBRANE PERMEABILITY OF INFLAMED TISSUE
- E. STIMULATION OF ENDOGENOUS HYDROCORTISONE
8. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUGS DOES NOT HAVE BOTH ANTIPYRETIC AND ANALGESIC PROPERTIES.
- PHENYLBUTAZONE (BUTAZOLIDIN®)
 - QUININE
 - IBUPROFEN (BRUFEN®)
 - INDOMETHACIN (ZNDOCID®)
 - PROPOXYPHENE (DARVON®)
9. CROMOLYN SODIUM (INTAL®) IS AN ANTI-ASTHMATIC DRUG THAT IS
- EFFECTIVE IN ACUTE ASTHMATIC ATTACKS
 - 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 IN RELEASE FROM THE PANCREAS
- D. INHIBITING THE LIPOGENIC EFFECT OF INSULIN
- E. ALL OF THE ABOVE ACTIONS
- ເຄລຍ
- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 D | 6 E |
| 2 D | 7 C |
| 3 C | 8 E |
| 4 D | 9 D |
| 5 E | 10 B |

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