

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
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«ГОМЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра общей и клинической фармакологии

КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ФАРМАКОЛОГИЯ В ВОПРОСАХ И ОТВЕТАХ

Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов 6 курса факультета по подготовке
специалистов для зарубежных стран медицинских вузов

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY IN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Teaching workbook
for the 6rd year students of faculty on preparation of experts
for foreign countries of medical highest educational institutions

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Учебно-методическое пособие содержит тестовые задания (MCQ's) по общим и частным вопросам клинической фармакологии (фармакодинамика, фармакокинетика, взаимодействие лекарственных средств, нежелательные эффекты, показания к назначению препаратов и их дозирование, противопоказания, особенности применения препаратов у детей и беременных женщин).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	— angiotensin converting enzyme
AT	— antithrombin
AV	— atrioventricular
AMP	— adenosine monophosphate
CNS	— central nervous system
COX	— cyclooxygenase
cAMP	— 3,5-cyclic adenosine monophosphate
cGMP	— 3,5-cyclic guanosine monophosphate
DOCA	— desoxycorticosterone acetate
DOPA	— dihydroxyphenyl alanine
DEC	— diethyl carbamazine citrate
DNA	— deoxyribose nucleic acid
ECG	— electrocardiogram
etc.	— et cetera (and so on)
e.g.	— exempli gratia (for example)
GABA	— gamma aminobutyric acid
g.i.t.	— gastrointestinal tract
HMG CoA	— hydroxymethyl glutaryl coenzyme A reductase
HIV	— human immunodeficiency virus
i.e.	— id est (that is)
IL	— interleucine
INH	— isonicotinic acid hydrazide
LTs	— leukotriene(s)
MAO	— monoamine oxidase
mRNA	— messenger ribonucleic acid
NO	— nitric oxide
<i>O. volvulus</i>	— onchocerca volvulus
<i>P. falciparum</i>	— plasmodium falciparum
<i>P. vivax</i>	— plasmodium vivax
PGI ₂	— prostacycline
PG	— prostaglandin
PGs	— prostaglandin(s)
PAF	— platelet activating factor
PAS	— paraamino salicylic acid
RNA	— ribonucleic acid
<i>S. haematobium</i>	— schistosoma haematobium
T _{1/2}	— half-life period
TxA ₂	— thromboxane A ₂
t-RNA	— transfer ribonucleic acid
<i>W. bancrofti</i>	— wuchereria bancrofti

INTRODUCTION

At present testing have been wide-spread used for control of knowledge. It enable to give objective estimation of knowledge during minimal time.

Representative textbook of test controls «Pharmacology in questions and answers» consists of 500 tests with different level of complexity.

Test controls are divided according to basic pharmacological groups:

- neurotropic drugs;
- drugs acting on different organs and systems;
- drugs acting on metabolic and pathologic processes;
- antimicrobial drugs.

There are 5 answers on each questions, one of its is correct. Correct answers are given at the end of every section. It helps to use test both for teaching and self-control and control of student's knowledge in pre-examination testing.

Methodical work with the textbook will promote learning of basic knowledge of pharmacology and may be good basis for following learning pharmacotherapy and successful take the examination for confirmation of certificate of degree in homeland country.

I. GENERAL ISSUES OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Choose the correct variant of the answer.

1. Clinical pharmacologist should have a medical degree in the specialty.

Variants of the answer:

- a) dentist or pediatrician;
- b) dentistry or pharmacy;
- c) pediatrics or general medicine;
- d) pharmaceuticals and sanitation and hygiene;
- e) all of the above is true.

2. Increase of bioavailability is important for:

Variants of the answer:

- a) the rate of excretion of drugs and routes of administration;
- b) the rate of excretion and the multiplicity of the reception;
- c) the route of administration of drugs and quantities loading dose;
- d) loading dose;
- d) quantity efficacy.

3. Taking food increases the absorption of these drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) roxithromycin;
- b) erythromycin;
- c) ampicillin;
- d) clindamycin;
- d) griseofulvin.

4. When food reduces the absorption of these drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) roxithromycin and erythromycin;
- b) ampicillin and clindamycin;
- c) griseofulvin and clindamycin;
- d) ampicillin and erythromycin;
- e) roxithromycin and clindamycin.

5. For monitoring the use of material resources in the department (hospital) must use the following form of pharmacoeconomic studies.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ABC – Analysis;
- b) VEN – Analysis;
- a) DDD – Analysis;
- d) analysis of cost minimization;
- e) cost-benefit analysis.

6. To separate the drugs in order of importance with nosological entities should use the following type of pharmacoeconomic studies.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ABC – analysis;
- b) VEN – Analysis;
- a) DDD – Analysis;
- d) analysis of cost minimization;
- e) cost-benefit analysis.

7. To compare the different types of treatment for one disease rationalize the form of pharmacoeconomic studies.

Variants of the answer:

- a) DDD – Analysis;
- b) cost-benefit analysis;
- c) the cost-effectiveness analysis;
- d) analysis of the cost of illness;
- e) All options are correct.

8. Describe the main plasma proteins that bind to drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) albumin;
- b) lipoproteins;
- c) acid alpha – glycoprotein;
- d) gamma – globulin;
- e) All answers are correct.

9. Which drugs is not a prodrug.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lisinopril;
- b) oseltamivir;
- c) azathioprine;
- d) enalapril;
- e) perindopril.

10. Enter the cytochrome P450, which takes the largest part in the oxidation of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) CYP3A4;
- b) CYP2C9;
- a) CYP2D6;
- d) CYP2C19;
- e) CYP2V6.

11. Specify the most durable type of chemical bond with the drug receptor.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Covalent;

- b) baths der Waals;
- a) hydrogen;
- d) there is no good option;
- e) all options are correct.

12. Specify what type of adverse reactions related idiosyncrasy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) A;
- b) B;
- c) C;
- d) D;
- e) E.

13. Specify what type of adverse reactions is anaphylatic shock.

Variants of the answer:

- a) A;
- b) B;
- c) C;
- d) D;
- e) E.

14. Specify what type of adverse reactions related liver failure with an overdose of paracetamol.

Variants of the answer:

- a) A;
- b) B;
- c) C;
- d) D;
- e) E.

15. Specify what type of adverse reactions is evolved drug dependency.

Variants of the answer:

- a) A;
- b) B;
- c) C;
- d) D;
- e) E.

16. Development of acute intravascular hemolysis while taking sulfonamides example adverse reaction.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tachyphylaxis;
- b) reaction pseudoallergic;
- c) the idiosyncrasies;
- d) an allergic reaction;
- e) massive bacteriolysis.

17. Specify drugs, metabolism is enhanced by smoking.

Variants of the answer:

- a) clozapine;
- b) haloperidol;
- c) diazepam;
- d) propranolol;
- e) all answers are correct.

18. No risk for fetus in the application of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) category A;
- b) category B;
- c) category C;
- d) category D;
- e) category E.

19. Risk to the fetus is found in animal experiments, but people have not been identified.

Variants of the answer:

- a) category A;
- b) category B;
- c) category C;
- d) category D;
- e) category E.

20. Herbs are not recommended in pregnancy because of a teratogenic effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) barberry;
- b) common juniper;
- c) sea kelp;
- d) all of the answers are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

21. Specify drugs, which can be used during lactation (not excreted in the milk or not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract of the child).

Variants of the answer:

- a) chloramphenicol;
- b) doxycycline;
- c) levamisole;
- d) amoxicillin;
- e) all answers are correct.

22. Enter your drugs is not recommended during lactation (side effects or do not have enough information.)

Variants of the answer:

- a) heparin;

- b) dentists;
- c) ferropoleks;
- d) chloramphenicol;
- e) all answers are correct.

23. Specify drugs that can cause aggravation of porphyria.

Variants of the answer:

- a) diclofenac;
- b) carbamazepine;
- c) metoclopramide;
- d) all of the answers are correct;
- e) there is no good option.

24. Phase I clinical trial drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) animal testing;
- b) test in healthy volunteers;
- c) a limited group of patients;
- d) large-scale study on a large group of patients;
- e) postmarketing multicenter study.

25. Evaluation of toxicity and potential mutagenicity carried into the next phase of research.

Variants of the answer:

- a) animal testing;
- b) test in healthy volunteers;
- c) a limited group of patients;
- d) large-scale study on a large group of patients;
- e) postmarketing multicenter study.

26. What color capsules drug has the most pronounced placebo effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) red;
- b) yellow;
- a) blue;
- d) green;
- e) does not matter.

27. Bioequivalence studies in the Republic of Belarus shall be conducted for the following groups of drugs and forms.

Variants of the answer:

- a) intravenous fluids;
- b) drugs in capsules;
- c) aqueous solutions for local use;

- d) aqueous solutions in the form of nasal sprays;
- e) all answers are correct.

28. Bioequivalence studies in the Republic of Belarus shall be conducted for the following groups of drugs and forms.

Variants of the answer:

- a) intravenous fluids;
- b) medical gases;
- c) aqueous solutions for local use;
- d) aqueous solutions in the form of nasal sprays;
- e) all answers are correct.

29. Considered bioequivalent generic drugs at a difference of original concentration in the blood of volunteers no more.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 20 %;
- b) 10 %;
- a) 15 %;
- d) 30 %;
- e) 5 %.

30. Specify drugs whose effectiveness is reduced by smoking.

Variants of the answer:

- a) alprazolam;
- b) diazepam;
- c) haloperidol;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) there is no good option.

31. Co-administration of any drug with the preparation St. John's wort, may be accompanied by toxic effects of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) theophylline;
- b) digoxin;
- c) warfarin;
- d) amitriptyline;
- e) all options are correct.

32. Co-administration of any drug with garlic, may be associated with reduced therapeutic efficacy of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) warfarin;
- b) low-dose ASA;
- c) paracetamol;
- d) fenilin;
- e) all options are correct.

33. Under what conditions characterized by increased elimination half: 1) shock; 2) advanced age; 3) kidney failure; 4) taking barbiturates; 5) MI; 6) increase in glomerular filtration rate.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

34. Drugs with high lipophilicity: 1) well absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract; 2) metabolized in the liver; 3) well penetrate the BBB; 4) poorly absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract; 5) the kidneys unchanged.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

35. Side effects depend on the dose of the drug are as follows: 1) pharmacodynamic; 2) allergic; 3) toxic; 4) pharmacoeconomic; 5) pharmacokinetic.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

36. Factors affecting the change in drug pharmacodynamics in the elderly: 1) reducing capillary permeability; 2) the delay in gastric emptying; 3) to improve communication of drugs to plasma proteins; 4) reduction in glomerular filtration; 5) cerebral circulation.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

37. Indomethacin in pregnancy causes the following effects: 1) inhibition of uterine contractions due to the suppression of prostaglandin synthesis; 2) premature closure botallova flow in the fetus; 3) drug concentration in amniotic fluid is 50–60 % of the plasma concentration of women; 4) indomethacin penetrates the amniotic fluid; 5) increased blood pressure in the vessels of the pulmonary circulation of the fetus with a long reception of his pregnant.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;

- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

38. The main features of the pharmacokinetics of drugs in elderly patients:
1) reducing the rate of absorption; 2) slow down the distribution of; 3) reduction of drug binding to plasma proteins; 4) slowing metabolism; 5) slow excretion of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

39. More accurately describes the rate of elimination of drugs from the body.

Variants of the answer:

- a) $T_{1/2}$;
- b) the total clearance;
- c) the bioequivalence;
- d) bioavailability;
- e) the biotransformation of the drug in the liver.

40. Parameter that characterizes the «apparent volume of distribution».

Variants of the answer:

- a) the rate of absorption of the drug;
- b) the rate of elimination of the drug;
- c) the decay rate of the drug;
- d) the efficacy of;
- e) the ability of the drug to penetrate the tissues and organs.

41. The definition of «equilibrium concentration».

Variants of the answer:

- a) state when the amount of absorbed drug is the number of output product;
- b) the maximum concentration after a single injection;
- c) the minimum concentration after administration;
- d) the concentration before the next drug administration;
- e) the average concentration of the drug after a.

42. Define the concept of elimination half.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the time at which destroyed half of the administered dose;
- b) the time at which 50 % of the output of the drug administered;
- c) the time at which the drug concentration in the blood is reduced by 50 %;
- d) the time at which the contents of the drug in the body increases by 50 %;
- e) the time needed to reach the equilibrium concentration.

43. Bioavailability of the drug is as follows.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the amount of drug absorbed into the digestive tract;
- b) the amount of the drug not bound to plasma proteins;
- c) the amount of drug entering the systemic circulation, with respect to the dose administered;
- d) quantity of the drug, which may produce a therapeutic effect;
- e) the amount of the drug, subjected to metabolism in the liver.

44. The drugs that are connected to plasma proteins over 90 %, with a decrease in communication.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increases;
- b) decreases;
- c) does not change;
- d) first increases and then decreases;
- d) first decreases and then increases.

45. Drug metabolism in hypothyroidism.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increases;
- b) decreases;
- c) does not change;
- d) first increases and then decreases;
- e) first decreases and then increases.

46. By means of a receptor competitive action include drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs;
- b) beta-blockers;
- c) a loop diuretic;
- d) nitrates;
- e) quinolones.

47. The drugs that are connected to the proteins more than 90 %, with a decrease of 10 %.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increases;
- b) decreases;
- c) does not change;
- d) may increase or decrease;
- e) first increases and then decreases.

48. The concept of tolerance to the drug is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increasing sensitivity to the drug after repeated use;

- b) a low sensitivity to the drug at first application;
- c) high sensitivity to the drug at first application;
- d) reducing the sensitivity to the drug after repeated use;
- e) reducing the dose of the drug after its first use.

49. Drugs with low therapeutic index: 1) beta-blockers; 2) cardiac glycosides; 3) penicillin; 4) methylxanthines; 5) strong diuretics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

50. Best analgesic effect of fentanyl observed in combination with drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) droperidolom;
- b) diphenhydramine;
- c) chlorpiraminom;
- d) metamizol;
- e) aspirin.

51. Under pharmaceutical drug interaction understand.

Variants of the answer:

- a) any drug interactions;
- b) the interaction of drugs in the body after administration;
- c) only pharmacokinetic drug interactions;
- d) the interaction of drugs in the body before the;
- e) the interaction of drugs after removal from the body.

52. Development of official lists drugs include: 1) analysis of morbidity and state drug supply; 2) selection of drugs for the official lists; 3) approval of official lists HP; 4) establishing suppliers drugs; 5) staffing pharmaceutical service.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

53. The direct costs of treatment include: 1) cost of purchasing drugs; 2) the costs associated with the use of equipment; 3) the cost of salaries of health workers; 4) the costs associated with lost productivity; 5) the value of non-produced patient products.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;

- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

54. Formula of drug list in health ministry.

Variants of the answer:

- a) restrictive;
- b) recommendation;
- c) legislative;
- d) expansion;
- e) the determinative.

55. Most-effective treatment include the following.

Variants of the answer:

- a) use of angiotensin II receptor blockers in patients with mild hypertension;
- b) the use of ACE inhibitors in patients with chronic congestive heart failure;
- c) use of megadoses of vitamins in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system;
- d) application riboksina patients dyshormonal myocardiodystrophy;
- e) the use of vitamin E in patients with coronary heart disease.

56. Indirect costs include treatment costs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the cost of purchasing drugs;
- b) the costs associated with equipment;
- c) the cost of salaries of health workers;
- d) costs related to lost productivity;
- e) costs associated with the treatment of complications of therapy.

57. What characterizes the administration of drugs by mouth.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the effect of the rapid development;
- b) the use of the unconscious;
- c) the possibility of using drugs are destroyed in the gastrointestinal tract;
- d) the rate of supply of drugs in the bloodstream is fickle;
- e) the need for sterilization of drugs administered.

58. Drugs that are weak bases, better appointed.

Variants of the answer:

- a) fasting;
- b) after a meal;
- c) relationship with food is not;
- d) on an empty stomach, drinking slightly alkaline solution;
- e) after the meal, with weak acid solutions.

59. Indicate which of the dosage form when administered drug is absorbed and enters the bloodstream faster.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the solution;
- b) suspension;
- c) tablets;
- d) capsules;
- e) drops.

60. Which type of drug action, restoring the activity of the CNS in cases involving mental and motor excitation.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tonic;
- b) stimulating;
- c) sedative;
- d) depressant;
- e) a paralyzing.

61. What type of action of drugs that activate the mental and muscular activity, both in normal and pathological conditions.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tonic;
- b) stimulating;
- c) sedative;
- d) depressant;
- e) a paralyzing.

62. Which type of drug action, almost completely stops functioning organ.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tonic;
- b) stimulating;
- c) sedative;
- d) depressant;
- e) a paralyzing.

63. What features of the child's body should be considered when dosing medications in children.

Variants of the answer:

- a) a more rapid absorption of drugs than adults;
- b) histohematogenous permeability barriers, including the blood-brain barrier, is higher than in adults;
- c) the activity of microsomal liver enzymes is lower than in adults;
- d) a lower glomerular filtration rate than adults;
- e) all options are correct.

64. Repeated use of ephedrine in 20 minutes after the first injection, blood pressure rise slightly. An example of that is the situation.

Variants of the answer:

- a) idiosyncrasy;
- b) the tolerance;
- c) the cumulative;
- d) tachyphylaxis;
- e) first-pass elimination.

65. Example of pharmacodynamic drug incompatibility with their combined use.

Variants of the answer:

- a) papaverine hydrochloride when mixed in the same syringe with digitalis drugs flocculates;
- b) furosemide shortens and reduces the effect of many drugs, promoting their excretion;
- c) iron sulfate forms insoluble complexes with tetracycline, which hinders their absorption;
- d) reduces the effect of phenobarbital neodikumarina, inducing microsomal liver enzymes;
- e) atropine diminishes the influence of M-cholinomimetic pilocarpine on smooth muscle by blocking the M-cholinergic.

66. Example of competitive antagonism.

Variants of the answer:

- a) papaverine hydrochloride when mixed in the same syringe with digitalis drugs flocculates;
- b) furosemide shortens and reduces the effect of many drugs, promoting their excretion;
- c) iron sulfate forms insoluble complexes with tetracycline, which hinders their absorption;
- d) reduces the effect of phenobarbital neodikumarina, inducing microsomal liver enzymes;
- e) atropine diminishes the influence of acetylcholine on the heart, blocking the M-cholinergic.

II. ANTIBACTERIAL, ANTIVIRAL, ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS

Choose the correct variant of the answer.

1. Clinically significance of anti-pseudomonal activity exhibit.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ampicillin and ceftriaxone;
- b) ceftriaxone and meropenem;
- c) cefoperazone and meropenem;
- d) gentamicin and linezolid;
- e) vancomycin and ciprofloxacin.

2. The most common side effects of penicillin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) urticaria and pseudomembranous colitis;
- b) urticaria and allergic shock;
- c) pseudomembranous colitis and toxic hepatitis;
- d) breach of tolerance to carbohydrates;
- e) ototoxicity and cardiotoxicity.

3. Effectiveness depends on the concentration of an antimicrobial agent in the blood and tissues.

Variants of the answer:

- a) penicillins and aminoglycosides;
- b) carbapenems and monobactams;
- c) quinolones and macrolides;
- d) fluoroquinolones and aminoglycosides;
- e) penicillins and carbapenems.

4. Effectiveness depends on the time of exceeding the concentration in the tissues of the IPC.

Variants of the answer:

- a) penicillins and aminoglycosides;
- b) carbapenems and penicillins;
- c) quinolones and macrolides;
- d) fluoroquinolones and aminoglycosides;
- e) penicillins and fluoroquinolones.

5. Nicolau syndrome develops during use.

Variants of the answer:

- a) carbapenems;
- b) long-acting natural penicillin;
- c) oral natural penicillins;
- d) rapid intravenous vancomycin;
- e) chloramphenicol in newborns.

6. Together, penicillins and NSAIDs may develop.

Variants of the answer:

- a) development tetramopodobnogo effect;
- b) increase the risk of bleeding;
- c) reducing antimicrobial;
- d) hyperkalemia;
- e) ototoxicity.

7. The combined use of glycopeptides and aminoglycosides leads to development.

Variants of the answer:

- a) strong synergism;
- b) pseudomembranous colitis;
- c) increase the risk of hepatotoxicity;
- d) increase the risk of nephrotoxicity;
- e) increase the risk of cardiotoxicity.

8. The combined use of macrolides and lincosamides leads to development.

Variants of the answer:

- a) strong synergism;
- b) the expression of antagonism;
- c) increase the risk of hepatotoxicity;
- d) increase the risk of nephrotoxicity;
- e) increase the risk of cardiotoxicity.

9. When combined vancomycin and dexamethasone.

Variants of the answer:

- a) reduced penetration of anti microbial drugs into CSF;
- b) masked ototoxicity anti microbial drugs;
- c) increase the risk of hepatotoxicity;
- d) increase the risk of nephrotoxicity;
- e) increase the risk of cardiotoxicity.

10. The effectiveness of ampicillin trihydrate is more pronounced than that of amoxicillin for infections.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Lower respiratory tract;
- b) Urinary tract;
- c) CNS;
- d) gastrointestinal tract;
- e) Biliary tract.

11. «Ampicillin» rash occurred in 100 % of patients.

Variants of the answer:

- a) with infectious mononucleosis;
- b) with yersiniosis;

- c) type A influenza;
- d) listeriosis;
- e) generalized salmonellosis.

12. Not recommended for the treatment of bacterial meningitis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) imipenem;
- b) meropenem;
- c) ceftriaxone;
- d) ceftazidime;
- e) amikacin.

13. The use of vancomycin per os in disease.

Variants of the answer:

- a) post-operative meningitis;
- b) pseudomembranous colitis;
- c) Salmonellosis;
- d) H. pylori infection;
- e) yersiniosis.

14. The drug of choice for severe infections caused by ORSA, is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) oxacillin;
- b) ciprofloxacin;
- c) ceftriaxone;
- d) linezolid;
- e) doripinem.

15. Drugs of choice for the treatment of pseudomembranous colitis are.

Variants of the answer:

- a) cefoperazone and metronidazole;
- b) vancomycin and metronidazole;
- c) vancomycin and linezolid;
- d) amoxicillin and clarithromycin;
- e) metronidazole and doxycycline.

16. Clinically significant antipseudomonal activity exhibit.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ceftriaxone;
- b) vancomycin;
- c) cefepime;
- d) linezolid;
- e) cefotaxime.

17. Ohne syndrome develops with the introduction of long-acting natural penicillin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) intrathecal;

- b) intravenously;
- c) intra arterial;
- d) intramuscularly;
- e) subcutaneously.

18. The mechanism of action of beta-lactam antibiotics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) disruption of protein synthesis on ribosomes;
- b) inhibition of peptidoglycan synthesis;
- c) inhibition of DNA gyrase;
- d) inhibition dihydrofolatsynthatase;
- e) inhibition of beta-lactamases.

19. The lack of clinical efficacy in infections caused by intracellular pathogens characteristic of Anti microbial drugs

Variants of the answer:

- a) erythromycin;
- b) amoxicillin;
- c) azithromycin;
- d) doxycycline;
- e) spiramycin.

20. It penetrates the Blood Brain barrier . following antimicrobials.

Variants of the answer:

- a) cefepime;
- b) cefazolin;
- c) cephalexin;
- d) cephalothin;
- e) cefoperazone.

21. Hypoprothrombinemia typical side effect of cephalosporin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) cefepime;
- b) cefazolin;
- c) cephalexin;
- d) cephalothin;
- e) cefoperazone.

22. Ceftriaxone is not recommended in neonates due to side effects.

Variants of the answer:

- a) neurotoxicity;
- b) hepatotoxicity;
- c) slowing of neuromuscular transmission;
- d) the development of kernicterus;
- e) the development of «gray syndrome».

23. The only cephalosporin, asporogenous anaerobes is overwhelming.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tsefaperazon / sulbactam;
- b) cefepime;
- c) ceftriaxone;
- d) cefoperazone;
- e) ceftobiprole.

24. Which antibiotic has Natural resistance in *H. influenzae*.

Variants of the answer:

- a) roxithromycin;
- b) azithromycin;
- c) amoxicillin;
- d) ciprofloxacin;
- e) meropenem.

25. To which antibiotic there is no natural resistance to *H. influenzae*.

Variants of the answer:

- a) erythromycin;
- b) benzylpenicillin;
- c) clindamycin;
- d) clarithromycin;
- e) vancomycin.

26. Clindamycin acts on...

Variants of the answer:

- a) *Haemophilus influenzae*;
- b) *Legionella*;
- c) *Klebsiella*;
- d) *Pseudomonas*;
- e) MSSA.

27. No natural resistance to ceftazidime, in which microorganism?

Variants of the answer:

- a) *Haemophilus influenzae*;
- b) *Legionella*;
- c) *Mycoplasma*;
- d) MRSA;
- e) MSSA.

28. Natural resistance to azithromycin is present in the organism.

Variants of the answer:

- a) *Haemophilus influenzae*;
- b) *Legionella*;
- c) *Mycoplasma*;
- d) *Klebsiella*;
- e) MSSA.

29. Carbapenems acts on...

Variants of the answer:

- a) MRSA;
- b) Clostridium difficile;
- c) Enterococcus faecium;
- d) MSSA;
- e) Legionella pneumonia.

30. Which carbapenem is contraindicated in < 18?

Variants of the answer:

- a) meropenem;
- b) imipenem;
- c) ertapenem;
- d) doripenem;
- e) is not a contraindication.

31. Ability to accumulate in macrophages and neutrophils is characterised for which antibiotic?

Variants of the answer:

- a) macrolides;
- b) penicillins;
- c) carbapenems;
- d) aminoglycosides;
- e) cephalosporins.

32. Haemophilus influenzae comes under the spectrum of the which antibiotic?

Variants of the answer:

- a) erythromycin;
- b) spiramycin;
- c) roxithromycin;
- d) midecamycin;
- e) clarithromycin.

33. Enter the disease, which is an indication for the use of macrolides.

Variants of the answer:

- a) bacterial meningitis;
- b) mycoplasma pneumonia;
- c) H. pylori infection;
- d) acne;
- e) Legionella pneumonia.

34. Macrolide, with the most pronounced effect on the peristalsis of the gastrointestinal tract is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) erythromycin;

- b) spiramycin;
- c) azithromycin;
- d) roxithromycin;
- e) clarithromycin.

35. Enter the ILA used for staph infections only locally.

Variants of the answer:

- a) mupirocin;
- b) fosfomicin;
- c) quinupristin / dalfopristin;
- d) Sodium fuzidat;
- e) polymyxin M.

36. Recommended combination for the treatment of pneumonia caused by *S. aureus* with Panton-Valentine leukocidin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) clindamycin and linezolid;
- b) linezolid and vancomycin;
- c) vancomycin and clindamycin;
- d) rifampicin and streptomycin;
- e) meropenem and amikacin.

37. The drug of choice for *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* is .

Variants of the answer:

- a) cefepime;
- b) meropenem;
- c) amoxicillin / clavulanate;
- d) ticarcillin / clavulanate;
- e) cefoperazone / sulbactam.

38. Which antibiotic oftenly cause pseudomembranous colitis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) glycopeptides;
- b) lincosamides;
- c) aminoglycosides;
- d) nitroimidazoles;
- e) nitrofurans.

39. Useless antibiotic in bacterial meningitis is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) vancomycin;
- b) clindamycin;
- c) meropenem;
- d) cefepime;
- e) amikacin.

40. Completely resistant to aminoglycosides (natural resistance).

Variants of the answer:

- a) pneumococci;
- b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
- c) Salmonella;
- d) meningococci;
- e) gonococci.

41. Specify a non effective combination of antibiotics..

Variants of the answer:

- a) amoxicillin and cefazolin;
- b) amikacin and cefoperazone;
- c) vancomycin and cefepime;
- d) meropenem and amikacin;
- e) cefepime and ciprofloxacin.

42. Specify a aminoglycoside with highest ototoxicity.

Variants of the answer:

- a) kanamycin;
- b) streptomycin;
- c) neomycin;
- d) sizomitsin;
- e) amikacin.

43. When a patient's weight exceeds 25% of the normal, the dose of aminoglycosides.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increase by 25 %;
- b) increase by 50 %;
- c) reduced by 25%;
- d) was reduced by 50 %;
- e) do not change.

44. Specify a factor that increases the risk of toxicity of aminoglycosides.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the duration of therapy more than 7–10 days;
- b) hypokalemia;
- c) old age;
- d) dehydration;
- e) All answers are correct.

45. In which infections aminoglycosides are not effective.

Variants of the answer:

- a) bacterial meningitis in newborns;
- b) community-acquired pneumonia;
- c) bacterial endocarditis;

- d) sepsis;
- e) all answers are correct.

46. Currently, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is sensitive to .

Variants of the answer:

- a) cephalosporins;
- b) aminoglycosides;
- c) antipseudomonal penicillins;
- d) polymyxin;
- e) fluoroquinolone.

47. The greatest risk of arrhythmias in which fluoroquinolone.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;
- b) levofloxacin;
- c) sparfloxacin;
- d) ofloxacin;
- e) moxifloxacin.

48. Specify fluoroquinolone with the widest range of anti-anaerobic activity.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;
- b) levofloxacin;
- c) sparfloxacin;
- d) ofloxacin;
- e) moxifloxacin.

49. Specify fluoroquinolone with antipseudomonal activity. The most effective is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;
- b) levofloxacin;
- c) sparfloxacin;
- d) ofloxacin;
- e) moxifloxacin.

50. Specify fluoroquinolone with the most effectiveness against pneumococcus.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;
- b) levofloxacin;
- c) sparfloxacin;
- d) ofloxacin;
- e) moxifloxacin.

51. Specify fluoroquinolone, better penetration into the prostate tissue.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;

- b) levofloxacin;
- c) sparfloxacin;
- d) norfloxacin;
- e) moxifloxacin.

52. If necessary, use of fluoroquinolones in pediatric practice is preferred.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;
- b) levofloxacin;
- c) sparfloxacin;
- d) norfloxacin;
- e) moxifloxacin.

53. When combined with any anti microbial drug increases risk of arrhythmia fluoroquinolones.

Variants of the answer:

- a) penicillins;
- b) carbapenems;
- c) macrolides;
- d) cephalosporins;
- e) glycopeptides.

54. The drug of choice for Gr-negative urinary tract infection in pregnancy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) fosfomicin;
- b) ciprofloxacin;
- c) Doxycycline;
- d) lincomycin;
- e) chloramphenicol.

55. Specify nitrofurantoin with 0 % bioavailability when orally administered.

Variants of the answer:

- a) nifuroxazide;
- b) furazolidone;
- c) furadonin;
- d) furazidin;
- e) all options are correct.

56. Specify nitroimidazole, which lacks similar tetraammonium like effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) metronidazole;
- b) tinidazole;
- c) ornidazole;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) there is no good option.

57. Unlike the rest of cephalosporin ceftobiprole.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lack of microbial resistance;
- b) does not affect the Gr-positive flora;
- c) the effect on MRSA;
- d) does not cause overgrowth;
- e) does not cause allergic reactions.

58. Flemoksin Solutab relative to amoxicillin is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the same drugs;
- b) innovative drugs;
- c) the generic;
- d) supergenerikom;
- e) The original HP.

59. Specify the dosage of amikacin adult patient.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 15–20 mg / kg / day;
- b) 3–5 mg / kg / day;
- c) 0.5–1.0 g / day;
- d) there is no good option;
- e) 2.0–4.0 g / day.

60. Specify the dosage of amikacin for a child older than 1 month.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 15–20 mg / kg / day;
- b) 3–5 mg / kg / day;
- c) 0.5–1.0 g / day;
- d) there is no good option;
- e) 2.0–4.0 g / day.

61. Specify the characteristic side effects of amphotericin B.

Variants of the answer:

- a) nephrotoxicity;
- b) hepatotoxicity;
- c) fever;
- d) hypotension;
- e) all answers are correct.

62. Oral nystatin allowed in the case.

Variants of the answer:

- a) gastrointestinal candidiasis;
- b) vaginal candidiasis;
- c) candidiasis of skin;

- d) all of the answers are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

63. Dangerous combination of itraconazole and statins is at high risk for development.

Variants of the answer:

- a) fulminant hepatitis;
- b) rhabdomyolysis;
- c) acute intravascular hemolysis;
- d) disseminated intravascular coagulation;
- e) hypoglycemic coma.

64. The drug of choice for ringworm.

Variants of the answer:

- a) amphotericin B;
- b) nystatin;
- c) levorin;
- d) terbinafine;
- e) itraconazole.

65. The antiviral drug with a known mechanism of action and the effectiveness of the flu.

Variants of the answer:

- a) arbidol
- b) acyclokokcinom
- c) Anaferon
- d) immunal
- e) oseltamivir

66. Which drugs should be used for influenza virus resistance to oseltamivir.

Variants of the answer:

- a) arbidol;
- b) rimantadine;
- c) Acyclovir;
- d) zanamivir;
- e) zidovudine.

67. The main difference of the valacyclovir from acyclovir.

Variants of the answer:

- a) higher bioavailability;
- b) a high efficiency;
- c) the possibility of treatment of cytomegalovirus infection;
- d) the long duration of action;
- e) no side effects.

68. Side effects of acyclovir increases.

Variants of the answer:

- a) intravenous;
- b) in renal failure;
- c) dehydration;
- d) in combination with interferon;
- e) all answers are correct.

69. The drug of choice in the case of treatment failure cytomegalovirus ganciclovir is

Variants of the answer:

- a) foscarnet;
- b) acyclovir;
- c) zidovudine;
- d) amantadine;
- e) ribavirin.

70. Recommendation inhalation use only with ribavirin nebulizer due to the following circumstance.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the instability of the substance;
- b) bronchospasm in others;
- c) increasing the efficiency of;
- d) Explosion;
- e) the high cost of.

71. The 15 - membered macrolides natural.

Variants of the answer:

- a) erythromycin;
- b) azithromycin;
- c) midekamitsina acetate;
- d) clarithromycin;
- e) no correct answer.

72. Which antibiotics to patients with allergy to penicillin should not be used: 1) cephalosporins; 2) macrolides; 3) carbapenems; 4) aminoglycosides; 5) ciprofloxacin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- g) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

73. The most toxic group of aminoglycoside antibiotics is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) amikacin;

- b) tobramycin;
- c) neomycin;
- d) gentamicin;
- e) streptomycin.

74. Factor, the least of promotional events taking ototoxic aminoglycoside, is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) renal failure;
- b) The elderly patient;
- c) the effects on the liver;
- d) receiving aminoglycosides combined with furosemide;
- e) the presence of cerebrovascular disease.

75. The most safe drugs in pregnant women can be attributed.

Variants of the answer:

- a) amoxicillin;
- b) gentamicin;
- c) chloramphenicol;
- d) doxycycline;
- e) vancomycin.

76. The use of clavulanic acid in combination with amoxicillin allows.

Variants of the answer:

- a) extend the range of action of amoxicillin;
- b) reduce the toxicity of amoxicillin;
- c) reduce the frequency of amoxicillin;
- d) increase the penetration of amoxicillin in the placenta and bone;
- e) all options are correct.

77. The combination of gentamicin and vancomycin may be considered.

Variants of the answer:

- a) rational, due to increased antibacterial activity of both drugs;
- b) because of the risk of unsustainable high of hepatotoxicity;
- c) due to the reduction of irrational anti-bacterial activity;
- d) due to the risk of irrational high neuro-and nephrotoxicity;
- e) due to the reduction of a rational drug toxicity.

78. Administration of phenobarbital and doxycycline should be expected.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the development of depression;
- b) reduction of antibacterial action of doxycycline;
- c) increased antibacterial activity of doxycycline;
- d) heart rhythm disturbances in the form of supraventricular tachycardia;
- e) the development of ischemic.

79. Antiseptic group of oxidants.

Variants of the answer:

- a) silver nitrate;

- b) potassium permanganate;
- c) furatsilin;
- d) phenol;
- e) ethyl.

80. Antibiotic penicillin group resistant to penicillinase.

Variants of the answer:

- a) benzylpenicillin sodium salt;
- b) bicillin 5;
- c) oxacillin;
- d) ampicillin;
- e) benzylpenicillin novocaine salt.

81. By mistake when administered Bicillin into the artery develops.

Variants of the answer:

- a) damage the auditory nerve;
- b) limb gangrene;
- c) the unit of bone and teeth;
- d) violation of cartilage formation;
- e) developing agranulocytosis.

82. Specify the drug with bactericidal action.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tetracycline;
- b) sulfadimezin;
- c) p-aminosalicylic acid;
- d) sulfadimetoksin;
- e) amoxicillin.

83. Specify the mechanism of action of tetracycline.

Variants of the answer:

- a) violates the synthesis of folic acid;
- b) violates the synthesis of cellular murein;
- c) violates the synthesis of nucleic acids;
- d) violates the synthesis of proteins, preventing the formation of a complex with messenger RNA messenger RNA to ribosomes;
- e) gives the protein synthesis by blocking the enzyme translokazu.

84. Specify the type of drug with bacteriostatic action.

Variants of the answer:

- a) doxycycline;
- b) ceftriaxone;
- c) benzylpenicillin;
- d) amikacin;
- e) all options are incorrect.

85. Specify a group of antibiotics that are not beta-lactam.

Variants of the answer:

- a) penicillins;
- b) aminoglycosides;
- c) cephalosporins;
- d) monobactams;
- e) carbapenems.

86. Side effect, and characteristic of chloramphenicol.

Variants of the answer:

- a) damage the auditory nerve;
- b) limb gangrene;
- c) the unit of bone and teeth;
- d) violation of cartilage formation;
- e) granulocytopenia and aplastic anemia.

87. Specify the mechanism of action of chloramphenicol.

Variants of the answer:

- a) violates the synthesis of folic acid;
- b) violates the synthesis of cellular murein;
- c) violates the synthesis of proteins in the ribosome, inhibiting the formation of peptide bonds;
- d) violates the synthesis of NC;
- e) causes the disintegration of the cell membrane.

88. Specify the aminoglycoside antibiotic that can be used to clean the bowel before surgery on the gastrointestinal tract.

Variants of the answer:

- a) erythromycin;
- b) monomitsin;
- c) griseofulvin;
- d) methacycline;
- e) oxacillin.

89. What is the mechanism of action of rifampicin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) violates the synthesis of folic acid;
- b) violates the synthesis of the bacterial wall murein;
- c) violates the synthesis of nucleic acids;
- d) causes the disintegration of the membrane;
- e) inhibits protein synthesis by preventing the formation of a complex with messenger RNA messenger RNA to ribosomes.

90. Define a group of chemotherapeutic agents. Effect on gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Antimicrobial mechanism of action is associated with antagonism with para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA). Cause crystalluria.

Variants of the answer:

- a) nitrofurans;

- b) the derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline;
- c) naphthyridine derivatives;
- d) sulfa drugs;
- e) quinoxaline derivatives.

91. What is the mechanism of action of sulfadimethoxine.

Variants of the answer:

- a) inhibits dihydrofolatsintetazu and disrupts the formation of dihydrofolic acid;
- b) inhibits folatreduktazu and hinders the formation of tetrahydrofolic acid;
- c) inhibits the enzyme transpeptidase and prevents the synthesis of murein;
- d) inhibits DNA-dependent RNA polymerase;
- e) gives an accurate reading of the genetic code.

92. Specify sulfonamides containing sulfanilamide and trimethoprim.

Variants of the answer:

- a) sulfadimezin;
- b) sulfapiridazina;
- c) ftalazol;
- d) Sodium sulfatsil;
- e) co-trimoxazole (Bactrim).

93. Substance that weakens the antimicrobial effect of sulfa drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) procaine;
- b) benzylpenicillin;
- c) trimethoprim;
- d) rifampicin;
- e) methotrexate.

94. Which antimicrobial agent is inactive against *H. pylori* infection?

Variants of the answer:

- a) amoxicillin;
- b) clarithromycin;
- c) streptomycin;
- g) metronidazole;
- e) tetracycline.

95. Quinoxaline derivative, broad-spectrum, used in severe chronic inflammatory diseases, only in the hospital for adult patients because of the high toxicity.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;
- b) furatsilin;
- c) nitroksolin;
- d) biyohinol;
- e) dioxidine.

96. Bymistaken when bitsillina develops in a vein.

Variants of the answer:

- a) damage the auditory nerve;

- b) embolism brain and lungs;
- c) the unit of bone and teeth;
- d) violation of cartilage formation;
- e) developing agranulocytosis.

97. Drug with the widest range of antiviral action.

Variants of the answer:

- a) metisazon;
- b) midantana;
- c) oksolina;
- d) idoxuridine;
- e) interferon.

98. Which drug with antiviral properties can be used as antiparkinsonian agent.

Variants of the answer:

- a) zidovudine;
- b) amantadine;
- c) arbidol;
- d) tsikloferon;
- e) acyclovir.

99. Effective for all forms of amoebiasis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) metronidazole;
- b) tetracycline;
- c) hingamin;
- d) sulfadimezin;
- e) Isoniazid.

100. What group of antibiotics may be used in the form of intestinal amoebiasis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) penicillins;
- b) tetracycline;
- c) cephalosporins;
- d) Macrolides;
- e) all options are correct.

101. Inhibits oxidative phosphorylation in cestodes and paralyzes them. Reduces resistance to proteolytic enzymes helminth gastrointestinal tract. Not recommended for taeniasis, due to the risk of cysticercosis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) levamisole;
- b) pyrantel pamoate;
- c) fenasal;
- d) piperazine adipate;
- e) mebendazole.

III. DRUGS THAT AFFECT THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Choose the correct variant of the answer.

1. Selective beta 1-blocker is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) nadolol;
- b) oxprenolol;
- c) bisoprolol;
- d) timolol;
- e) all answers are correct.

2. Which beta 1-blocker with maximum cardioselective.

Variants of the answer:

- a) atenolol;
- b) bisoprolol;
- c) nebivolol;
- d) Carvedilol;
- e) esmolol.

3. Specify a contraindication to the use of beta-blockers.

Variants of the answer:

- a) CHF;
- b) stable angina;
- c) unstable angina;
- d) vasospastic angina;
- e) Pregnancy.

4. Side effect is not characteristic for beta-blockers.

Variants of the answer:

- a) impotence;
- b) violation of urination;
- c) nightmares;
- d) hyperkalemia;
- e) hypoglycemia.

5. Beta-blocker with less risk of side effects for the CNS.

Variants of the answer:

- a) pindolol;
- b) bisoprolol;
- c) propranolol;
- d) Carvedilol;
- e) atenolol.

6. Nifedipine is not recommended for the treatment of hypertension due to the possibility of development.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increased mortality from cardiac catastrophes;

- b) the short duration of action reduces compliance;
- c) significantly reduces blood pressure;
- d) causes bradycardia;
- e) all options are correct.

7. By the 3rd generation calcium channel antagonists is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) amlodipine;
- b) Nimodipine;
- c) isradipine;
- d) felodipine retard;
- e) Cinnarizine.

8. The greatest influence on contractility and conductivity has a calcium channel blocker.

Variants of the answer:

- a) amlodipine;
- b) Nimodipine;
- c) isradipine;
- d) verapamil;
- e) Cinnarizine.

9. In some cases, the use of dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonists is not justified.

Variants of the answer:

- a) acute myocardial infarction;
- b) Unstable angina;
- c) atrial flutter;
- d) left ventricular diastolic dysfunction;
- e) all options are correct.

10. In the treatment of hypertension can be a combination of beta-blockers with calcium channel blocker.

Variants of the answer:

- a) nimodipine;
- b) diltiazem;
- c) verapamil;
- d) amlodipine;
- e) all options are correct.

11. Which of the following is not an ACE inhibitor prodrug.

Variants of the answer:

- a) enalapril;
- b) fosinopril;
- c) lisinopril;
- d) ramipril;
- e)trandolapril.

12. The presence of a history of angioedema is a contraindication to ACE inhibitors due to the presence of the following effects.

Variants of the answer:

- a) frequent allergic reactions;
- b) the accumulation of bradykinin;
- c) the stimulation of histamine release;
- d) Acquisition of rennin;
- e) violation of serotonin reuptake.

13. ACE inhibitor, which is applying against renal failure does not reduce the dose.

Variants of the answer:

- a) enalapril;
- b) lisinopril;
- c) fosinopril;
- d) captopril;
- e) perindopril.

14. What state is not a contraindication to the use of ACE inhibitors.

Variants of the answer:

- a) pregnancy;
- b) hyperkalemia;
- c) a tendency to angioedema;
- d) acute myocardial infarction;
- e) stenosing heart defects.

15. The phenomenon of «escape response» in the application of ACE inhibitors is associated with the mechanism.

Variants of the answer:

- a) depletion of sulfhydryl groups in the body;
- b) genetic anomalies change the sarcoplasmic reticulum of muscle cells;
- c) the accumulation of bradykinin;
- d) education himaznoe ATII;
- e) lipooksigenazny pathway of prostaglandin.

16. Specify a contraindication to ACE inhibitor use.

Variants of the answer:

- a) type of obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;
- b) acute myocardial infarction;
- c) diabetes;
- d) angina;
- e) state after myocardial infarction.

17. When you not recommended the use of receptor antagonists antiotenzinu II.

Variants of the answer:

- a) CHF;

- b) intolerance to ACE inhibitors;
- c) diabetes;
- d) angina;
- e) state after myocardial infarction.

18. Cause of dry cough during ACE inhibitor is used.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the accumulation of dopamine in peripheral tissues;
- b) the accumulation of bradykinin;
- c) the stimulation of histamine release;
- d) Acquisition of rennin;
- e) violation of serotonin reuptake.

19. The most common side effect of ACE inhibitors is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) impotence;
- b) antionevroticheskie swelling;
- c) cholestatic jaundice;
- d) dry cough;
- e) hyperkalemia.

20. Antianginal effect of amiodarone is associated with the available effects drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) potassium channel blockade;
- b) a calcium channel blockade;
- c) the blockade of sodium channels;
- d) blockade of beta-adrenergic;
- e) the blockade of sodium-potassium pump.

21. Enter your side effect of amiodarone.

Variants of the answer:

- a) change in skin color;
- b) hypothyroidism;
- c) interstitial pulmonary fibrosis;
- d) hyperthyroidism;
- e) all options are correct.

22. In the case of insufficient doses of atropine in atrioventricular block may develop the next effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the lack of therapeutic effect;
- b) the occurrence of frequent premature ventricular;
- c) a paradoxical worsening of the blockade;
- d) marked sinus tachycardia;
- e) no correct answer choices.

23. The safe drugs from the group 1C antiarrhythmic drugs is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) flecainide;
- b) moratsizin;
- c) etatsizin;
- d) propafenone;
- e) ivabradine.

24. K with respect to the polar cardiac glycosides include.

Variants of the answer:

- a) To strophanthin;
- b) digitoxin;
- c) digoxin;
- d) korglikon;
- e) strophanthin G.

25. As cardiotonic use a dose of dopamine.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 3.1 g / kg / min;
- b) 3–10 mcg / kg / min;
- c) more than 10 mcg / kg / min;
- d) 3–10 mg / kg / min;
- e) 1–3 mg / kg / min.

26. Inotropic effect through sensitization cardiomyocyte contractile proteins to calcium characteristic of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) dopamine;
- b) digoxin;
- c) amrinone;
- d) levosimendan;
- e) ivabradine.

27. Specify that option in the application of adrenaline in the veins after taking pipolfen.

Variants of the answer:

- a) a significant rise in blood pressure;
- b) a significant drop in blood pressure;
- c) BP will not change;
- d) development of AV block;
- e) severe hyperglycemia.

28. The use of acetazolamide for altitude sickness due to the effect of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) decreased CBV;
- b) reducing the pH of the blood;

- c) increase in blood pH;
- d) an increase in the pH of urine;
- e) reducing the pH of the urine.

29. Specify a contraindication to the use of acetazolamide.

Variants of the answer:

- a) cirrhosis;
- b) glaucoma;
- c) epilepsy;
- d) of CHF;
- e) all options are correct.

30. Which diuretic have development of the side effect, as hirsutism.

Variants of the answer:

- a) torsemid;
- b) acetazolamide;
- c) spironolactone;
- d) Hydrochlorothiazide;
- e) triamterene.

31. Specify a loop diuretic with a maximum time of action.

Variants of the answer:

- a) furosemide;
- b) ethacrynic acid;
- c) torsemid;
- d) bumetanide;
- e) all drugs about the same time of the.

32. Specify a potentially dangerous combination.

Variants of the answer:

- a) furosemide and gentamicin;
- b) torsemid and digoxin;
- c) furosemide maninil;
- d) furosemide and ethacrynic acid;
- e) all combinations are potentially dangerous.

33. Side effect is not characteristic of loop diuretics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) hypokalemia;
- b) ototoxicity;
- c) Gynecomastia;
- d) a provocation attack of gout;
- e) the rapid decrease in blood pressure when administered intravenously.

34. Specify a potentially dangerous combination.

Variants of the answer:

- a) indapamide and amphotericin B;

- b) indapamide and diclofenac sodium;
- c) hydrochlorothiazide and atenolol;
- d) indapamide and glibenclamide;
- e) all combinations are potentially dangerous.

35. The most effective drugs that reduce mortality from cardiovascular events in hypertension is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) beta-blockers;
- b) diuretics;
- c) ACE inhibitors;
- d) calcium channel blockers;
- e) does not depend on drugs, depending on the level of blood pressure.

36. Mandatory indication for indirect anticoagulants are: 1) the presence of a mechanical valve prosthesis in the mitral position; and 2) the presence of a mechanical valve prosthesis in the aortic position, and 3) the presence of thrombus in the left ventricular cavity, and 4) the presence of atrial fibrillation in patients with structural heart disease, 5) in preparation for the restoration of sinus rhythm in patients with atrial fibrillation prescription for more than 24 hours.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) holds 2, 5;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all options are correct.

37. To reduce the development of tolerance to nitrates appropriate: 1) increase the dose of nitrate; and 2) reduce the number of intakes of nitrate to 2 times a day; 3) increase the number of intakes of nitrate; 4) add to captopril therapy; 5) add to calcium therapy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answer of 2, 5;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

38. For conditions and diseases that increase the risk of cardiac glycoside intoxication include: 1) hypothyroidism; 2) elderly patients; 3) renal failure (for hydrophilic drugs); 4) hepatic failure (for lipophilic drugs); 5) inflammatory attack.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answer of 2, 5;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;

- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

**39. Medicines that increase the risk of cardiac glycoside intoxication:
1) beta-agonists; 2) calcium; 3) quinidine; 4) corticosteroids; 5) saluretiki.**

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answer of 2, 5;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

40. Absolute contraindication to ACE inhibitors is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) renal failure;
- b) mitral stenosis;
- c) bilateral renal artery stenosis;
- d) dry cough;
- e) diabetes.

41. The most effective thrombolytic therapy in myocardial infarction.

Variants of the answer:

- a) within the first 24 hours;
- b) within the first 12 hours;
- c) during the first 6 hours;
- d) during the first 3 hours;
- e) within the first 36 hours.

42. Drug of choice for prevention of sudden death in patients with myocardial infarction are:

Variants of the answer:

- a) class IA antiarrhythmic drugs;
- b) class IB antiarrhythmic drugs;
- c) class IC antiarrhythmic drugs;
- d) beta-blockers;
- e) verapamil.

43. Application of non glycoside drug with positive inotropic effect on the mortality of patients with chronic heart failure.

Variants of the answer:

- a) reducing its;
- b) increasing its;
- c) without changing;
- d) depending on the etiology of heart failure may increase and may decrease;
- e) depending on the severity of heart failure may increase, but may decrease.

44. The most appropriate tactics when a cough and hardly on the background of ACE inhibitors is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) the appointment of another drug in this group;
- b) reducing the dose;
- c) avoiding the use of drugs that affect the system reninangiotenzinovuyu;
- d) change in the angiotensin II receptor blocker;
- e) increase the dose of diuretics.

45. In the next heart defects (hemodynamically significant) should refrain from the use of angiotensin-converting enzyme.

Variants of the answer:

- a) in mitral stenosis;
- b) with mitral regurgitation;
- c) in aortic stenosis;
- d) in aortic insufficiency;
- e) with tricuspid insufficiency.

46. Among the complications of therapy inhibitors N-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase is the most dangerous.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increase in liver enzymes;
- b) rhabdomyolysis;
- c) myopathy;
- d) increased creatine phosphokinase;
- e) dyspeptic symptoms.

47. The most effective measure for the secondary prevention of sudden death in patients with postinfarctive atherosclerosis is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Class IA antiarrhythmic drugs;
- b) beta-blockers;
- c) All options are correct;
- d) implantation of cardioverter / defibrillator;
- e) antiarrhythmic drugs with class 1.

48. Angiotensin II receptor blocker with proven urikozuricheskim action is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) valsartan;
- b) losartan;
- c) eprosartan;
- d) irbesartan;
- e) candesartan.

49. Chemical structure does not belong to the group of nitrates.

Variants of the answer:

- a) nitroglycerin;

- b) korvaton;
- c) trinitrolong;
- d) isosorbide mononitrate;
- e) isosorbide dinitrate.

50. A group of drugs with the strongest vasodilator effect and has little influence on the vascular system and the contractile activity of the myocardium is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) derivatives fenilamilaminov;
- b) benzothiazepine derivatives;
- c) dihydropyridine derivatives;
- d) drugs sulfonilurea;
- e) Beta-blockers.

51. In infective endocarditis, caused by fungi, shows the assignment.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ampicillin;
- b) tetracycline;
- c) Amphotericin B;
- d) kanamycin;
- e) carbenicillin.

52. CHD patients with sick sinus syndrome should be avoided.

Variants of the answer:

- a) nitrate;
- b) korvatona;
- c) Beta-blockers and verapamil;
- d) korinfar;
- e) furosemide.

53. The rapid reduction in blood pressure is necessary in hypertensive crisis, accompanied by.

Variants of the answer:

- a) acute ischemic stroke;
- b) dissecting aortic aneurysm;
- c) acute hemorrhagic stroke;
- d) impaired renal function;
- e) distsirkulyatsiey stroke.

54. Development of gynecomastia and hirsutism occur when taking drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Hydrochlorothiazide;
- b) spironolactone;
- c) furosemide;
- d) acetazolamide;
- e) triamterene.

55. Ventricular tachycardia of «pirouette» arises because of the use of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) verapamil;
- b) lidocaine;
- c) magnesium sulfate;
- d) quinidine;
- e) propafenone.

56. The mechanism of action of cardiac glycosides is associated with the action of the enzyme.

Variants of the answer:

- a) H⁺, K⁺-ATPase;
- b) phospholipase A₂;
- c) Na⁺, K⁺-ATPase;
- d) cyclooxygenase 1;
- e) the catechol-O-methyltransferase.

57. What drug did not belong to the group of nitrates.

Variants of the answer:

- a) nitrosorbid;
- b) sustak;
- c) isosorbide mononitrate;
- d) validol;
- e) trinitrolong.

58. Which diuretic used to forced diuresis in acute poisoning medicinal substances.

Variants of the answer:

- a) diakarb;
- b) hydrochlorthiazide;
- c) furosemide;
- d) spironolactone;
- e) triamterene.

59. Specify a diuretic, aldosterone antagonist.

Variants of the answer:

- a) furosemide;
- b) hydrochlorthiazide;
- c) ethacrynic acid;
- d) mannitol;
- e) spironolactone.

60. Potassium-sparing diuretic that does not affect the action of aldosterone.

Variants of the answer:

- a) furosemide;
- b) hydrochlorthiazide;

- c) mannitol;
- d) triamterene;
- e) spironolactone.

61. The drug that stops the development of hypokalemia influenced saluretics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) deoxycorticosterone acetate (Doxil);
- b) prednisone;
- c) spironolactone;
- d) digitoxin;
- e) quinidine.

62. Specify a diuretic that has the least effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) furosemide;
- b) ethacrynic acid;
- c) hydrochlorthiazide;
- d) mannitol;
- e) diacarb.

63. What side effects can cause a potassium-sparing diuretic spironolactone.

Variants of the answer:

- a) hypertension
- b) gynecomastia
- c) hypokalemia
- d) ulcerogenic effect
- e) Hypovitaminosis B6

IV. DRUGS THAT AFFECT THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

1. Stimulation of beta 2-adrenergic receptors leads to the following effects:

Variants of the answer:

- a) tachycardia;
- b) the narrowing of the coronary vessels;
- c) bronchospasm;
- d) skeletal muscle vasodilation;
- e) decrease in cardiac output.

2. Beta-agonists with maximum selectivity for beta 2-adrenoceptor.

Variants of the answer:

- a) fenoterol;
- b) salbutamol;
- c) salmeterol;
- d) formoterol;
- e) isoprenaline.

3. The glucocorticoid hormone beta 2-agonists lead to the following effect:

Variants of the answer:

- a) reducing the bronchodilatory effect;
- b) strengthening of the anti-inflammatory action;
- c) the sensitivity of beta-adrenoceptor;
- d) the sum of the effects of;
- e) there is no change.

4. The most effective drugs for the treatment of COPD are.

Variants of the answer:

- a) M-holinoblokatorami;
- b) beta 2-adrenergic agonists;
- c) methylxanthines;
- d) of the antibody immunoglobulin E;
- e) inhaled corticosteroids.

5. The combination of theophylline with any potentially dangerous drugs without reducing the dose of theophylline.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;
- b) phenytoin;
- c) rifampicin;
- d) carbamazepine;
- e) all options are correct.

6. Administration of which drug reduces the effectiveness, theophylline.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ciprofloxacin;
- b) cimetidine;
- c) erythromycin;
- d) rifampicin;
- e) all options are correct.

7. The combination of 80 and 20 % of theophylline ethylenediamine is known.

Variants of the answer:

- a) berodual;
- b) Seretide;
- c) Symbicort;
- d) aminophylline;
- e) teotard.

8. Specify the GCS with bioavailability in the gastrointestinal tract of less than 1 %.

Variants of the answer:

- a) methylprednisolone;

- b) dexamethasone;
- c) beclomethasone;
- d) budesonide;
- e) fluticasone.

9. Beta 2-agonist, a molecule which combines the properties of the lipophilic and hydrophilic.

Variants of the answer:

- a) fenoterol;
- b) salbutamol;
- c) salmeterol;
- d) formoterol;
- e) isoprenaline.

10. Specify the treatment of choice for severe atopic asthma, which is resistant agonists and corticosteroid therapy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) sodium cromoglycate;
- b) Atrovent;
- c) omalizumab;
- d) infliximab;
- e) abciximab.

11. Preparation of monoclonal antibodies to immunoglobulin E is drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) eptifibatide;
- b) efalizumab;
- c) omalizumab;
- d) infliximab;
- e) abciximab.

12. Which beta2-agonists have long action: 1) salbutamol; 2) salmeterol; 3) berotek); 4) formoterol; 5) terbutaline.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

13. The criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of treatment of pneumonia are: 1) the nature of the temperature curve; 2) the degree of intoxication; 3) WBC; 4) the number of white blood cells in the sputum; 5) dynamics of clinical and radiographic manifestations.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;

- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

14. The main mechanism of action of corticosteroids in asthma is expressed in: 1) decreasing the production of antibodies; 2) blocking of biologically active substances; 3) reduce edema and congestion; 4) the expression of bronchodilatory effect; 5) increasing the tone of smooth muscles of the bronchi.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

15. Mucus hydration and therefore improve its cough helps: 1) excessive drinking; 2) receiving mukaltin; 3) inhalation of alkaline solutions; 4) receiving glucocorticoids; 5) antibiotics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

16. Factors that reduce the elimination of theophylline, include: 1) heart failure; 2) liver disease; 3) hypothyroidism; 4) kidney disease; 5) hyperthyroidism.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

17. At the time of inhalation of bronchospasmolytics patient should.

Variants of the answer:

- a) make a sharp intake of breath;
- b) make a slow breath (no more than 0.5 liters of 1 s);
- c) to hold your breath;
- d) to make a sharp exhalation;
- e) make out slowly.

18. After inhalation of spray means bronchospasmolytics inhaler properly.

Variants of the answer:

- a) sharp exhale;
- b) slowly exhale;
- c) to hold your breath for 10 seconds;
- d) fast breathing;
- e) hold your breath for 30 seconds.

19. Means, phlegm by breaking sulfide bonds carry.

Variants of the answer:

- a) trypsin and himopsin;
- b) acetylcysteine and karbotsistein;
- c) bromhexine and ambroxol;
- d) of potassium iodide;
- e) ammonium chloride.

20. In the treatment of pneumonia in pregnancy can not be applied.

Variants of the answer:

- a) benzylpenicillin;
- b) tetracycline;
- c) ampicillin;
- d) tsefaloridinom;
- e) amoxicillin.

21. Antibiotics in patients with chronic bronchitis should be appointed.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the presence of purulent sputum;
- b) with hemoptysis;
- c) in the autumn and winter;
- d) in the elderly;
- e) if signs of bronchial obstruction.

22. The most common side effect of inhaled corticosteroids is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) development of oropharyngeal candidiasis;
- b) an increase in body weight;
- c) the development of osteoporosis;
- d) subcapsular cataracts;
- e) hypertension.

23. Contraindications to patient ipratropium bromide (Atrovent) include.

Variants of the answer:

- a) dry mouth;
- b) cough after inhalation;
- c) dysphonia;
- d) hypersensitivity to atropine and soybeans;
- e) the presence of hypokalemia.

24. Berodual is a combination of:

Variants of the answer:

- a) ipratropium bromide and fenoterol;
- b) of ipratropium bromide and salbutamol;
- c) sodium cromoglycate and fenoterol;
- d) sodium cromoglycate and salbutamol;
- e) fenoterol and sodium cromoglycate.

25. What adrenoagonists has the highest selectivity for the beta 2-adrenergic receptors.

Variants of the answer:

- a) salmeterol;
- b) fenoterol;
- c) salbutamol;
- d) isoprenaline;
- e) ortsiprenalin.

26. Specify the primary effect of codeine.

Variants of the answer:

- a) stimulates respiration;
- b) suppresses cough;
- c) promotes sputum discharge;
- d) inhibits the formation of foam in the alveoli;
- e) causes dilution of sputum.

27. Codeine does not have the following effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) antitussive effect;
- b) the analgesic effect;
- c) the development of constipation;
- d) skin effects;
- e) the development of addictive.

28. By expectorant drugs does not apply.

Variants of the answer:

- a) trypsin;
- b) Bromhexine;
- c) acetylcysteine;
- d) glautsin;
- e) Ambroxol.

29. What drug is contraindicated in cardiogenic pulmonary edema.

Variants of the answer:

- a) furosemide;
- b) dopamine;
- c) antifomsilan;
- d) mannitol;
- e) morphine.

V. DRUGS THAT AFFECT THE METABOLISM, ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS, DRUGS THAT AFFECT THE BLOOD SYSTEM

Choose the correct variant of the answer.

1. Specify a diuretic that reduces the risk of osteoporosis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) torsemid;
- b) acetazolamide;
- c) spironolactone;
- d) Hydrochlorothiazide;
- e) triamterene.

2. Drugs for the treatment of nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.

Variants of the answer:

- a) torsemid;
- b) acetazolamide;
- c) spironolactone;
- d) Hydrochlorothiazide;
- e) triamterene.

3. Least impact on the levels of cholesterol and triglycerides in the blood has a LAN.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Hydrochlorothiazide;
- b) indapamide;
- c) Klopamid;
- d) chlorthalidone;
- e) metolazone.

4. Specify the combination increases the risk of hyperkalemia.

Variants of the answer:

- a) spironolactone and elalapril;
- b) indapamide and enalapril;
- c) furosemide and enalapril;
- d) spironolactone and digoxin;
- e) spironolactone and metoprolol.

5. Specify antihistamine drugs with severe arrhythmic activity.

Variants of the answer:

- a) astemizole;
- b) loratadine;
- c) fexofenadine;
- d) desloratadine;
- e) cetirizine.

6. Specify drugs with greater effectiveness in the treatment and prevention of kinetoses.

Variants of the answer:

- a) scopolamine;
- b) diphenhydramine;
- c) lorpiramin;
- d) pipolfen;
- e) loratadine.

7. Specify drugs with greater alpha-adrenoceptor blocking effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) loratadine;
- b) fexofenadine;
- c) Desloratadine;
- d) pipolfen;
- e) cetirizine.

8. The main mechanism of action is the antihistamine drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) competitive displacement of histamine receptor blockade;
- b) competitive displacement of histamine and its destruction;
- c) the blockade only free receptors;
- d) the blockade of COX and violation of prostaglandin synthesis;
- e) all options are correct.

9. COX inhibitor compared with other NSAIDs often cause side effects.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ulceration of the stomach or duodenum;
- b) acute toxic hepatitis;
- c) acute interstitial nephritis;
- d) cardiovascular thrombotic complications;
- e) inhibition of hematopoietic system.

10. Specify the drug which does not have anti-inflammatory effect:

Variants of the answer:

- a) nimesulide;
- b) ketorolac;
- c) paracetamol;
- d) metamizol;
- e) ibuprofen.

11. Identifying the factors dramatically increases the risk of hepatotoxicity of paracetamol.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the child's age;
- b) the concomitant viral infection;

- c) small amounts of alcohol;
- d) smoking more than 10 cigarettes a day;
- e) grapefruit juice.

12. Specify NSAIDs with minimal ulcerogenic effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) diclofenac;
- b) nimesulide;
- c) celecoxib;
- d) meloxicam;
- e) etodolac.

13. Specify the drug maximum analgesic effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ibuprofen;
- b) paracetamol;
- c) nimesulide;
- d) ketorolac;
- e) meloxicam.

14. Specify the most effective means of preventing NSAID-gastroduodenopathy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) rectal NSAIDs;
- b) intramuscular administration of NSAIDs;
- c) use of sucralfate;
- d) application of famotidine or ranitidine;
- e) the application of proton pump blockers.

15. Specify effective method of preventing NSAID-gastroduodenopathy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the use of prodrugs;
- b) the application forms of enteric;
- c) use of antacids;
- d) application forms bystrorastvormyh;
- e) the use of analogues of prostaglandin E.

16. Under the «aspirin triad» refers to a combination of asthma, and intolerance to salicylates:

Variants of the answer:

- a) congenital deafness
- b) nasal polyposis
- c) gepatogennoy encephalopathy
- d) respiratory viral infection
- e) lack of glucose-6-fosfatDG in erythrocyte membranes

17. Specify a symptom characteristic salitsilizma.

Variants of the answer:

- a) hyperthermia;
- b) respiratory alkalosis;
- c) metabolic acidosis;
- d) ringing in the ears and dizziness;
- e) gross hematuria.

18. The highest daily dose of acetaminophen for adults is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 8 g;
- b) 4 g;
- a) 2 g;
- g) 6 g;
- e) 10 g.

19. Specify the correct single dose of paracetamol in rectal suppositories for child weighing 10 kg.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 100–150 mg;
- b) 500–750 mg;
- a) 50–100 mg;
- d) 150–225 mg;
- e) 300–600 mg.

20. side effect is not characteristic of unfractionated heparin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) thrombocytopenia;
- b) bleeding;
- c) thromboembolism;
- d) loss of hair;
- e) no correct answer choices.

21. Paradoxical development of thrombosis in the application requires the use of unfractionated heparin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) low molecular weight heparins;
- b) fondaparinux;
- c) protamine sulfate;
- d) direct thrombin inhibitors;
- e) the transfusion of fresh frozen plasma.

22. Direct thrombin inhibitor for oral administration is .

Variants of the answer:

- a) argatroban;
- b) lepirudin;

- c) bivalirudin;
- d) dabigatran;
- e) no correct answer choices.

23. In the application of indirect anticoagulants best method of control is to determine the parameter.

Variants of the answer:

- a) APTT;
- b) PTI;
- c) the INR;
- d) the clotting time;
- e) prothrombin time.

24. Select the category of safety of warfarin in pregnancy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) A;
- b) B;
- c) C;
- d) D;
- e) X.

25. Warfarin is an effective antagonist drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) vikasol;
- b) protamine sulfate;
- c) unitiol;
- d) fitomenadion;
- e) deferoxamine.

26. Specify drugs, when combined with warfarin, which greatly increases the risk of side effects of the anticoagulant.

Variants of the answer:

- a) amiodarone;
- b) metronidazole;
- c) biseptol;
- d) there is no correct answer choices;
- e) all options are correct.

27. Specify drugs, is a recombinant plasminogen activator.

Variants of the answer:

- a) streptokinase;
- b) reteplase;
- c) alteplase;
- d) anistreplase;
- e) urokinase.

28. Tissue plasminogen activator is:

Variants of the answer:

- a) streptokinase;
- b) reteplase;
- c) alteplase;
- d) anistreplase;
- e) urokinase.

29. The application, which drugs to stop the bleeding of parenchymatous be totally unjustified.

Variants of the answer:

- a) calcium chloride;
- b) amben;
- c) aminocaproic acid;
- d) fresh frozen plasma and blood;
- e) tranexamic acid.

30. Specify antiplatelet therapy, which is a monoclonal antibody inhibitor of glycoprotein.

Variants of the answer:

- a) abciximab;
- b) eptifibatide;
- c) tirofiban;
- d) there is no good option;
- e) all options are correct.

31. Specify the drugs being polimaltozny iron complex III.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ferropleks;
- b) Sorbifer;
- c) tardiferon;
- d) Ferrum Lek;
- e) ferkoven.

32. In acute oral poisoning with iron optimally perform gastric lavage.

Variants of the answer:

- a) cold water;
- b) water with activated carbon;
- c) sodium chloride;
- d) a solution of soda;
- e) sodium hydroxide.

33. Specify the side effects that are not characteristic of oral iron supplements.

Variants of the answer:

- a) epigastric pain;

- b) diarrhea;
- c) constipation;
- d) flushing of the skin;
- e) no correct answer choices.

34. The product increases the absorption of iron.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tea;
- b) milk;
- c) apple juice;
- d) there is no correct answer choices;
- e) all options are correct.

35. Enter the product reduces the absorption of iron.

Variants of the answer:

- a) vodka;
- b) bread;
- c) orange juice;
- d) there is no correct answer;
- e) all options are correct.

36. In oral iron treatment assignment recommend reception mode.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 1 hour before a meal;
- b) 2 hours after a meal;
- c) for 1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal, depending on the tolerance;
- d) any option, portability is independent of food intake;
- e) during the meal.

37. Drugs of proven efficacy of vitamin B12 have the next pathology.

Variants of the answer:

- a) vitamin B12-deficiency anemia;
- b) diabetic polyneuropathy;
- c) lumbishalgiya;
- d) alcoholic polyneuropathy;
- e) all options are correct.

38. The combined use of vitamin C and aspirin lead to another effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) reducing the rate of oxidation of vitamin;
- b) decrease in the rate of excretion of vitamin;
- c) the increase in the rate of excretion of vitamin;
- d) increase in risk perforated gastric ulcer;
- e) increasing the risk of overdose of vitamin.

39. Specify a contraindication to ascorbic acid.

Variants of the answer:

- a) thrombosis;
- b) thrombophlebitis;
- a) diabetes;
- d) there is no correct answer choices;
- e) all options are correct.

40. When administered ascorbic acid may be the results of the tests.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the activity of transaminases;
- b) the electrolyte composition of the blood;
- c) ECG;
- d) lipid;
- e) all options are correct.

41. Select the category of women, who can recommend the combined oral contraceptives.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the age of 35;
- b) nursing;
- c) migraine;
- d) 18 years;
- e) no correct answer choices.

42. Select the category of women, who can recommend the appointment progestin preparations of «mini-Pils».

Variants of the answer:

- a) Breastfeeding;
- b) there are unexplained vaginal bleeding;
- c) breast cancer history;
- d) suffer a form of epilepsy;
- e) no correct answer choices.

43. Specify that is not an indication for anabolic steroids.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Cachexia;
- b) serious infectious disease;
- c) progressive muscular dystrophy;
- d) bodybuilding;
- e) steroid ulcer.

44. Point out that not a contraindication to the appointment of anabolic steroids.

Variants of the answer:

- a) chronic prostatitis;
- b) lactation;

- c) puberty;
- d) prostate cancer;
- e) female.

45. Renunciation of the use of such drugs as pituitrin, for the following reasons.

Variants of the answer:

- a) a large number of side effects;
- b) the high cost of drugs;
- c) the risk of allergic reactions;
- d) the risk of contracting infections slow;
- e) the ineffectiveness.

46. Enter the HP shall not apply to hyperthyroidism.

Variants of the answer:

- a) The solution Lugol;
- b) potassium perchlorate;
- c) merkazolil;
- d) yodomarin;
- e) propylthiouracil.

47. With the development of hyperthyroidism amiodaronovogo drug of choice is drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the solution Lugol;
- b) potassium perchlorate;
- c) merkazolil;
- d) yodomarin;
- e) propylthiouracil.

48. Specify a potentially dangerous combination.

Variants of the answer:

- a) merkazolil and metamizol;
- b) merkazolil and diclofenac;
- c) merkazolil and propranolol;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

49. Specify the effect is not specific for vitamin D.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increased reabsorption of calcium in the kidneys;
- b) increased phosphate reabsorption in the kidney;
- c) increasing calcium absorption in the intestine;
- d) increased bone resorption;
- e) reduction of bone resorption.

50. What drugs can be used in hypercalcemia.

Variants of the answer:

- a) bisphosphonates;
- b) glucocorticosteroid;
- c) calcitonin;
- d) phosphates;
- e) all options are correct.

51. Specify the characteristic effects of glucocorticosteroids.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increasing the number of blood neutrophils;
- b) reduction of the number of lymphocytes;
- c) increasing the number of red blood cells;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

52. The purpose of alternating corticosteroids is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) preventing adrenal insufficiency;
- b) increase the anti-inflammatory effect;
- c) reducing the risk of osteoporosis;
- d) reducing the risk of mental disorders;
- e) reducing the risk kushingoidizma.

53. Enter your long-acting corticosteroids.

Variants of the answer:

- a) dexamethasone;
- b) methylprednisolone;
- c) cortisol;
- d) prednisolone;
- e) cortisone.

54. Methylprednisolone dose equivalent to 30 mg of prednisone.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 30 mg;
- b) 4.5 mg;
- c) 24 mg;
- d) 120 mg;
- e) 10 mg.

55. Dexamethasone dose equivalent to 30 mg of prednisone.

Variants of the answer:

- a) 30 mg;
- b) 4.5 mg;
- c) 24 mg;
- d) 120 mg;
- e) 10 mg.

56. Specify an absolute contraindication to corticosteroids.

Variants of the answer:

- a) gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer in acute phase;
- b) pregnancy;
- c) diabetes;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

57. For alternating therapy is not used drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) prednisolone;
- b) methylprednisolone;
- c) prednisone;
- d) dexamethasone;
- e) no correct answer.

58. The following is a potentially dangerous combination of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) prednisone and digoxin;
- b) prednisone and paracetamol;
- c) prednisolone and diclofenac;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

59. The least free from impurities insulin is insulin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) crystallized;
- b) monopikovye;
- c) monocomponent;
- d) recombinant;
- e) the same degree of purification.

60. Specify which is not typical for the syndrome Somogyi.

Variants of the answer:

- a) hyperglycemia;
- b) a tendency to ketoacidosis;
- c) weight gain;
- d) improved with increasing dose of insulin;
- e) improved at a significantly reduced dose.

61. Enter the first-generation sulfonylureas.

Variants of the answer:

- a) glibenclamide;
- b) glipizide;
- c) tolbutamide;
- d) repaglinide;
- e) rosiglitazone.

62. Enter your drugs from the group of oral hypoglycemic agents thiazolidinediones.

Variants of the answer:

- a) repaglinide;
- b) acarbose;
- c) metformin;
- d) rosiglitazone;
- e) glibenclamide.

63. Specify a contraindication to the use of glibenclamide.

Variants of the answer:

- a) intolerance to penicillin;
- b) intolerance of loop diuretics;
- c) intolerant of macrolides;
- d) intolerance to sulfonamides;
- e) intolerance quinolones.

64. Specify drugs that reduce the effectiveness of glibenclamide.

Variants of the answer:

- a) levothyroxine;
- b) chloramphenicol;
- c) Inderal;
- d) omeprazole;
- e) paracetamol.

65. Specify drugs that increase hypoglycemic effect of sulfonylurea derivatives.

Variants of the answer:

- a) rifampicin;
- b) prednisone;
- c) paracetamol;
- d) marvelon;
- e) lithium carbonate.

66. The main difference from other drugs metformin biguanide group.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lower the risk of lactic acidosis;
- b) greater efficiency;
- c) lower the risk of hypoglycemia;
- d) can be used during pregnancy;
- e) can be used while breastfeeding.

67. Identifying the factors greatly increase the risk of lactic acidosis in the application of biguanide.

Variants of the answer:

- a) old age;

- b) exercise;
- c) low-calorie diet;
- d) a combination with loop diuretics;
- e) all answers are correct.

68. Specify the effects typical of glucocorticoids.

Variants of the answer:

- a) reduction of protein catabolism;
- b) the development of neutropenia;
- c) hypokalemia;
- d) increase glucose absorption in the gastrointestinal tract;
- e) all options are correct.

69. The most reliable test of the effectiveness of treatment of diabetes is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) determination of glucose;
- b) determining the level of glycosuria;
- c) determining the concentration of insulin;
- d) determination of glycosylated hemoglobin;
- e) no correct answer choices.

70. Effective in the treatment of osteoporosis drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) vitamin D and calcium supplements;
- b) bisphosphonates;
- c) strontium ranelate;
- d) teriparatide;
- e) all options are correct.

71. Hypokalemia is typical for patients with the following disorders.

Variants of the answer:

- a) bilateral renal artery stenosis;
- b) primary hyperaldosteronism;
- c) pheochromocytoma;
- d) fibromuscular dysplasia renal artery;
- e) essential hypertension.

72. Gastrointestinal complications in the application of aspirin associated with:

1) increase the amount of free hydrochloric acid; 2) decreased production of mucopolysaccharides gastrointestinal mucosa; 3) reduction of reparative processes in the mucosa; 4) curtailment of the protective mucus barrier; 5) inhibition of gastrointestinal mucosa synthesis of prostaglandins and prostacyclin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;

- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

73. Simultaneous administration of aspirin and ascorbic acid leads to: 1) weakening the clinical efficacy of acetylsalicylic acid; 2) strengthening clinical effectiveness of aspirin; 3) increasing the concentration of acetylsalicylic acid at the expense of its metabolism in the liver; 4) increasing the concentration of acetylsalicylic acid in blood plasma by reducing the rate of its release by the kidneys; 5) reduce the concentration of acetylsalicylic acid at the expense of absorption in the gastrointestinal tract

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

74. Compared with indomethacin in aspirin is more pronounced following effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the analgesic effect;
- b) inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis;
- c) antiplatelet effect on platelets;
- d) antipyretic effect;
- e) the activation of phagocytosis;
- f) the anti-inflammatory effect.

75. For drugs to be administered in a period of acute gouty attack include drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) allopurinol;
- b) Etamid;
- c) indomethacin;
- d) allomaron;
- e) methotrexate.

76. Side effects on the central nervous system is more pronounced in the appointment of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) indomethacin;
- b) ibuprofen;
- c) diclofenac;
- d) piroxicam;
- e) paracetamol.

77. Nephrotoxicity is more pronounced in the appointment of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) naproxen;
- b) piroxicam;
- c) ibuprofen;
- d) ASK;
- e) the Celecoxib.

78. Side effects caused by aluminum-containing drugs include: 1) violation of the absorption of phosphate (muscle weakness); 2) osteoporosis; 3) osteomalacia; 4) nephropathy; 5) encephalopathy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- g) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

79. For drugs that color stool in black, include: 1) vikalín; 2) atropine; 3) iron supplements; 4) metatsin; 5) almagel.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1,2 and 3
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4
- d) the correct answer 4
- e) all answers are correct

80. Thyroid medication overdose Symptoms: 1) tachycardia, pain in the heart; 2) decrease of body weight; 3) high blood pressure; 4) sleepiness; 5) dry skin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

81. The mechanism of action of atenolol in diffuse toxic goiter is: 1) blocking increased activity of catecholamines; 2) improve the efficiency of anti-thyroid drugs; 3) reducing conversion of thyroxine into triiodothyronine; 4) raised plasma catecholamines; 5) desensitization of beta-adrenergic receptors.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

82. Important hormone antagonists of insulin in the body are:
1) glucagon; 2) epinephrine; 3) glucocorticoids; 4) ACE; 5) aldosterone.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

83. The most typical side effects of iron: 1) nausea; 2) diarrhea; 3) epigastric pain; 4) bradycardia; 5) headaches.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

84. Specify tokomimetichesky drug analogue of prostaglandin E2.

Variants of the answer:

- a) dinoproston;
- b) oxytocin;
- c) pituitrin;
- d) kotarnin;
- e) ergometrine.

85. What is the name of ergot poisoning agents.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tsinhonizm;
- b) parkinsonism;
- c) salitsilizm;
- d) ergotism;
- e) sporynizm.

86. What is the main effect of aminocaproic acid.

Variants of the answer:

- a) reduction of blood clotting;
- b) increased fibrinolytic;
- c) inhibition of fibrinolysis;
- d) increase urine output;
- e) increasing erythropoiesis.

87. Enter the drug from the group of inhibitors of fibrinolysis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ethacrynic acid;
- b) lipoic acid;

- c) gamma-aminobutyric acid;
- d) aminocaproic acid;
- e) ursodeoxycholic acid.

88. Determine the remedy. Indirect thrombin inhibitor. Antagonist is protamine sulfate.

Variants of the answer:

- a) fibrinolysin;
- b) streptoliasa;
- c) neodikumarina;
- d) heparin;
- e) ASA.

89. With an overdose of indirect anticoagulants should be appointed.

Variants of the answer:

- a) protamine sulfate;
- b) sodium citrate;
- c) sodium thiosulfate;
- d) fitomenadion;
- e) Reaktivatory cholinesterase.

90. drug from the group of indirect thrombolytics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) fibrinolysin;
- b) fenilin;
- c) acetylsalicylic acid;
- d) streptokinase;
- d) heparin.

91. What are contraindications to the use of streptokinase.

Variants of the answer:

- a) an allergic reaction;
- b) the suspicion of acute dissecting aortic aneurysm;
- c) strep infection;
- d) hemophilia;
- e) all of the above.

92. What drug is used for the diagnosis of latent iron deficiency and poisoning with iron supplements.

Variants of the answer:

- a) desferal;
- b) unitiol;
- c) sodium citrate;
- d) EDTA;
- e) protamine sulfate.

93. Specify how the activity of the posterior pituitary hormones.

Variants of the answer:

- a) corticotrophin;
- b) growth hormone;
- c) tireoidin;
- d) oxytocin;
- e) parathyroidin.

94. Specify the primary indication for drug vasopressin

Variants of the answer:

- a) myxedema;
- b) hyperthyroidism;
- c) diabetes;
- d) diabetes insipidus;
- e) autoimmune diseases.

95. Deoxycorticosterone acetate causes.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increase in blood glucose;
- b) reduction in blood glucose levels;
- c) Hold the sodium in the body;
- d) promotes the excretion of sodium from the body;
- e) has anti-inflammatory effect.

96. Determine hormonal agent: anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, immunosuppressive effect, increases the level of glucose in the blood, stimulates the breakdown of proteins in the muscles, causes a redistribution of body fat.

Variants of the answer:

- a) adrenaline;
- b) deoxycorticosterone acetate (Doxil);
- c) testosterone propionate;
- d) fenobolin;
- e) prednisolone.

97. Which side effect is not specific for systemic use of glucocorticoids.

Variants of the answer:

- a) hypertension;
- b) the canker of the gastric mucosa;
- c) psychosis;
- d) hypoglycemia;
- e) violation of fat distribution.

98. What is the mechanism of anti-inflammatory corticosteroids.

Variants of the answer:

- a) activates cyclooxygenase;
- b) inhibit phospholipase A2;

- c) inhibit monoamine oxidase;
- d) inhibit catechol-O-methyltransferase;
- e) inhibit alpha-glycosidase.

99. Ascorbic acid causes.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increasing bone mineralization;
- b) reduction of bone mineralization;
- c) an increase in vascular permeability;
- d) reduction of vascular permeability;
- e) the reduction of erythropoiesis.

100. Enter the immunostimulant is a synthetic inducer of interferon.

Variants of the answer:

- a) levamisole;
- b) timalin;
- c) Intron A;
- d) Betaferon;
- e) tsikloferon.

101. Specify immunomodulator used as anthelmintic agents.

Variants of the answer:

- a) taktivin;
- b) timalin;
- c) prodigiozan;
- d) levamisole;
- e) splenin.

102. Specify an antihistamine with minimal sedation.

Variants of the answer:

- a) suprastin;
- b) diphenhydramine;
- c) diazolin;
- d) Promethazine;
- e) tavegil.

VI. DRUGS THAT AFFECT THE FUNCTION OF THE PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Choose the correct variant of the answer.

1. Typical antipsychotics include drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) risperidone;
- b) olanzapine;
- c) clozapine;
- d) flupentixol;
- e) sulpiride.

2. By atypical antipsychotics include drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) chlorpromazine;
- b) fluphenazine;
- c) trifluoperazine;
- d) risperidone;
- e) no correct answer choices.

3. Nausea and vomiting which genesis neuroleptics are ineffective.

Variants of the answer:

- a) with cytostatic chemotherapy;
- b) with radiation therapy;
- c) kinetoses;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

4. Antipsychotic with the most marked sedative effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) chlorpromazine;
- b) risperidone;
- c) olanzapine;
- d) haloperidol;
- e) sulpiride.

5. Antipsychotic with the most pronounced disinhibitory (dezingibiruyuschim) effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) sulpiid;
- b) haloperidol;
- c) droperidol;
- d) flupentixol;
- e) Clozapine.

6. What side effects are not typical of neuroleptics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) neuroleptic malignant syndrome;
- b) akathisia;
- c) tardive dyskinesia;
- d) The phenomenon of on / off;
- e) Parkinsonism.

7. Antipsychotic most often causes the development of agranulocytosis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) chlorpromazine;
- b) clozapine;
- c) haloperidol;
- d) olanzapine;
- e) sulpiride.

8. Specify neuroleptic not recommended for use in epileptic history.

Variants of the answer:

- a) droperidol;
- b) clozapine;
- c) haloperidol;
- d) olanzapine;
- e) sulpiride.

9. Specify drugs banned for use in the treatment of acute poisoning with haloperidol.

Variants of the answer:

- a) adrenaline;
- b) diazepam;
- c) Vitamin C;
- d) noradrenaline;
- e) tsiklodol.

10. Specify neuroleptic with greater antiemetic effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) chlorpromazine;
- b) triftazin;
- c) haloperidol;
- d) clozapine;
- e) sulpiride.

11. Honours drugs from the group of tranquilizers from typical antipsychotics is property.

Variants of the answer:

- a) does not have the effect miorelaksiruyuschim;
- b) no anticonvulsant effect;

- c) no antipsychotic effect;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

12. Specify a tranquilizer, not related to the group of benzodiazepines.

Variants of the answer:

- a) alprazolam;
- b) chlordiazepoxide;
- c) buspirone;
- d) oxazepam;
- e) no correct answer choices.

13. Distinctive features of buspirone benzodiazepine tranquilizers.

Variants of the answer:

- a) there is no sedative effect;
- b) no action miorelaksiruyuscheho;
- c) the onset of action for 7–14 days;
- d) physical dependence is unlikely;
- e) all options are correct.

14. Specify a tranquilizer psychoactivating action.

Variants of the answer:

- a) diazepam;
- b) medazepam;
- c) phenazepam;
- d) mebikar;
- e) no correct answer choices.

15. Drug of choice for the treatment of severe depressive neurosis with component without agitation.

Variants of the answer:

- a) diazepam;
- b) alprazolam;
- c) phenazepam;
- d) mebikar;
- d) all options are correct.

16. Antidote for poisoning by benzodiazepines is drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) unitiol;
- b) EDTA;
- c) flumazenil;
- d) naloxone;
- e) Bemegrade.

17. Original drug diazepam is HP.

Variants of the answer:

- a) valium;
- b) Relanium;
- c) diazepeks;
- d) seduksen;
- e) diazepam.

18. Specify tranquilizer intermediate-acting (10 hours).

Variants of the answer:

- a) medazepam;
- b) alprazolam;
- c) clonazepam;
- d) nitrazepam;
- e) oxazepam.

19. Specify tranquilizer short duration of action (about 5 hours).

Variants of the answer:

- a) midazolam;
- b) alprazolam;
- c) clonazepam;
- d) nitrazepam;
- e) oxazepam.

20. Specify drugs are required to be «day tranquilizers».

Variants of the answer:

- a) medazepam;
- b) tofisopam;
- c) buspirone;
- d) mebikar;
- e) nitrazepam.

21. Bismochevin bicyclic derivative, alters the metabolism of neurotransmitters in the central nervous system: slow degradation of GABA and accelerates the destruction of dopamine and norepinephrine, in the end, the balance is shifting towards predominance of inhibitory neurotransmitter systems.

Variants of the answer:

- a) medazepam;
- b) tofisopam;
- c) buspirone;
- d) mebikar;
- e) meprobamate.

22. Appointment barbiturate sedative doses in patients with severe chronic pain can result.

Variants of the answer:

- a) to facilitate patients' sleep;

- b) reduce the pain of emotional coloring;
- c) the development of delirium and convulsions;
- d) does not change the severity of pain;
- e) a violation of the heart or breathing.

23. Specify display idiosyncrasies to barbiturates.

Variants of the answer:

- a) paradoxical excitation;
- b) respiratory depression;
- c) reduction of the pumping function of the heart;
- d) severe muscle relaxation;
- e) gepatogennaya encephalopathy.

24. Rejecting the use of Bemegrade in severe barbiturate poisoning caused by the following reasons.

Variants of the answer:

- a) poor;
- b) causes a decrease in blood pressure and cardiac output;
- c) causes convulsions and increase the brain needs oxygen;
- d) is expressed miorelaxation and respiratory;
- e) expressed proaritmogennaya Activity.

25. Specify a contraindication to the use of benzodiazepines as hypnotics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) a history of drug abuse;
- b) hyperkinesis;
- c) sleep apnea syndrome;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

26. Specify the treatment of choice for patients with insomnia and sleep apnea syndrome.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tincture of valerian;
- b) nitrazepam;
- c) corvalol;
- d) zopiclone;
- e) oxazepam.

27. If poisoning how drugs, flumazenil is not used as an antidote.

Variants of the answer:

- a) zopiclone;
- b) zolpidem;
- c) midazolam;
- d) buspirone;
- e) no correct answer choices.

28. Enter the hypnotic with the least impact on the sleep phase.

Variants of the answer:

- a) zopiclone;
- b) zolpidem;
- c) midazolam;
- d) buspirone;
- e) alprazolam.

29. Acute situational insomnia and transient insomnia in young, due to the possibility of anti-social, criminal behavior, and, in severe cases - of acute paranoid psychosis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) zopiclone;
- b) zolpidem;
- c) nitrazepam;
- d) triazolam;
- e) alprazolam.

30. Drugs during coadministration with omeprazole is, the severity of the main effects will not change.

Variants of the answer:

- a) alprazolam;
- b) diazepam;
- c) oxazepam;
- d) triazolam;
- e) nitrazepam.

31. What effect is not specific to non-selective MAO inhibitors.

Variants of the answer:

- a) psihostimuliruyuschy;
- b) analgesic;
- c) the hypotensive;
- d) antiplatelet;
- e) hypertensive.

32. Specify food contraindicated when taking MAO inhibitors.

Variants of the answer:

- a) beer;
- b) oranges;
- c) lemons;
- d) white bread;
- e) all options are correct.

33. Specify products that can cause tyramine syndrome in patients receiving MAO inhibitors.

Variants of the answer:

- a) smoked;

- b) soy sauce;
- c) wine;
- d) of coffee;
- e) all options are correct.

34. What a tricyclic antidepressant is more effective in treating depression.

Variants of the answer:

- a) amitriptyline;
- b) imipramine;
- c) clomipramine;
- d) nortriptyline;
- e) no correct answer choices.

35. Side effect, of amitriptyline.

Variants of the answer:

- a) orthostatic hypotension;
- b) fine tremor;
- c) the erection;
- d) gynecomastia;
- e) all options are correct.

36. With a combination of amitriptyline with any group of medicines may increase the effect of the group means.

Variants of the answer:

- a) sympathomimetic;
- b) sympatholytic;
- c) central alpha-adrenergic agonists;
- d) antiparkinsonian;
- e) alpha 1-blockers.

37. Specify feature of tricyclic antidepressants in young people (children and adolescents).

Variants of the answer:

- a) the effectiveness of less than SSRIs;
- b) the effectiveness of more than SSRIs;
- c) high risk of suicide;
- d) a high probability of tolerance to the main effect;
- e) even in small doses, a high probability of neurotoxicity.

38. The combination of fluoxetine and sumatriptan may lead to another effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) serotonin syndrome;
- b) cheese syndrome;
- c) drug parkinsonism;
- d) neuroleptic malignant syndrome;
- e) malignant hyperthermia.

39. The safe combination.

Variants of the answer:

- a) fluoxetine and olanzapine;
- b) fluoxetine and warfarin;
- c) fluoxetine and carbamazepine;
- d) fluoxetine and zolmitriptan;
- e) there is no good option.

40. The incidence of cardiac arrhythmias will be higher for drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) amitriptyline;
- b) fluoxetine;
- c) maprotiline;
- d) mianserin;
- e) the frequency of arrhythmias is about the same.

41. Mainly sodium channel blocker group of antiepileptic drugs is drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lamotrigine;
- b) phenytoin;
- c) clonazepam;
- d) etosuksemid;
- e) gabapentin.

42. Antiepileptic drugs, mainly inhibits glutamatergic system.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lamotrigine;
- b) phenytoin;
- c) clonazepam;
- d) etosuksemid;
- e) gabapentin.

43. The antiepileptic drugs, mainly calcium channel blocking T-type.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lamotrigine;
- b) carbamazepine;
- c) clonazepam;
- d) etosuksemid;
- e) gabapentin.

44. Lowest bioavailability in phenytoin is in the method of administration.

Variants of the answer:

- a) oral;
- b) intravenous;
- c) intramuscular;
- d) is the same in all cases;
- e) subcutaneous.

45. Side effect is not characteristic of phenytoin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) gingival hypertrophy;
- b) osteoporosis;
- c) hypoglycaemia;
- d) ataxia;
- e) not the best one answer.

46. Sign subtoxic concentration levels of phenytoin in the blood is the following expression.

Variants of the answer:

- a) horizontal nystagmus;
- b) diplopia;
- c) ataxia;
- d) hallucinations;
- e) vomiting.

47. Specify a potentially dangerous combination of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) carbamazepine and clonazepam;
- b) carbamazepine and digoxin;
- c) carbamazepine and clarithromycin;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

48. The drug of choice for the treatment of absences.

Variants of the answer:

- a) phenytoin;
- b) carbamazepine;
- c) gabapentin;
- d) valproate;
- e) all options are correct.

49. Specify a contraindication for the use of lamotrigine.

Variants of the answer:

- a) old age;
- b) the child's age;
- c) pregnancy;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) there is no good option.

50. Specify a combination of drugs that dramatically reduces the antiepileptic efficacy of valproate.

Variants of the answer:

- a) valproate and meropenem;
- b) valproate and combined oral contraceptives;

- c) valproate and lamotrigine;
- d) there is no correct answer choices;
- e) all options are correct.

51. Specify an inhibitor of peripheral DOPA-decarboxylase.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Levodopa;
- b) bromocriptine;
- c) benserazide;
- d) entacapone;
- e) selegiline.

52. The phenomenon of «on / off» is a side effect of drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) benserazide;
- b) carbidopa;
- c) Levodopa;
- d) trihexyphenidyl;
- e) pramipexole.

53. Madopar is a combination of these drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) levodopa and carbidopa;
- b) Levodopa and amantadine;
- c) levodopa and benserazide;
- d) levodopa and pramipexole;
- e) carbidopa and benserazide.

54. Specify the drugs significantly reduce the effectiveness of levodopa.

Variants of the answer:

- a) haloperidol;
- b) droperidol;
- c) promedol;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) all options are incorrect.

55. Enter the contraindication for use Trihexyphenidyl.

Variants of the answer:

- a) receiving levodopa;
- b) drug Parkinsonism caused by neuroleptic;
- c) hypertrophy of the prostate with residual urine;
- d) patients over 60 years;
- e) all answers are correct.

56. Specify the side effects that may occur when using Trihexyphenidyl.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tachycardia;

- b) bradycardia;
- c) drowsiness;
- d) violation of urination;
- e) all options are correct.

57. Specify antiparkinsonian agent from the group dopamine agonists.

Variants of the answer:

- a) pramipexole;
- b) Levodopa;
- c) trihexyphenidyl;
- d) amantadine;
- e) selegiline.

58. Side effect that is not characteristic of pramipexole.

Variants of the answer:

- a) pathological shopping;
- b) hallucinations;
- c) hypersexuality;
- d) pathological craving for gambling;
- e) no correct answer choices.

59. The drug of choice for treatment of Parkinson's disease, is caused by antipsychotic drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) pramipexole;
- b) Levodopa;
- c) trihexyphenidyl;
- d) amantadine;
- e) selegiline.

60. Specify an unacceptable combination drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) madopar and tsiklodol;
- b) madopar and pramipexole;
- c) madopar and entacapone;
- d) madopar and chlorpromazine;
- e) and risperidone madopar.

61. As a drug, hallucinogenic substances may be used.

Variants of the answer:

- a) trihexyphenidyl;
- b) phencyclidine;
- c) ketamine;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) all options are incorrect.

62. The following is not a hallucinogen substance.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lysergic acid diethylamide;
- b) mescaline;
- c) dimethyltryptamine;
- d) amyl;
- e) no correct answer choices.

63. Specify the substance for which a typical side effect of «flash back».

Variants of the answer:

- a) ketamine;
- b) dimethyltryptamine;
- c) amyl;
- d) phencyclidine;
- e) scopolamine.

64. Specify drugs that can cause aggravation of porphyria.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ketoprofen;
- b) metoclopramide;
- c) diclofenac;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) all options are incorrect.

65. Means of causal treatment of multiple sclerosis is drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) glatiramer acetate;
- b) dimethylfumarate;
- c) methylprednisolone;
- d) baclofen;
- e) no correct answer.

66. The drug of choice in the development of malignant hyperthermia is drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) dantrolene;
- b) baclofen;
- c) suxamethonium;
- d) atropine;
- e) neostigmine.

67. Specify the peripheral muscle relaxant, inhibiting the release of calcium from the sarcoplasmic reticulum.

Variants of the answer:

- a) dantrolene;
- b) pancuronium;
- c) suxamethonium;

- d) atracurium;
- e) tsisatrakury.

68. It is typical of most conventional antipsychotics effects include: 1) antipsychotic; 2) sedation; 3) antiemetic; 4) antipyretic; 5) antiarrhythmic.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- g) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

69. Neuroleptics do not apply to: 1) the treatment of psychosis; 2) treatment of parkinsonism; 3) relief of psychomotor agitation; 4) chronic gastritis; 5) cupping vomiting of central origin.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- g) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

70. Psychoactive funds not used: 1) neurotic disorders with symptoms of fatigue; 2) in psychotic disorders accompanied by delusions, hallucinations; 3) narcolepsy; 4) the treatment of hypertension; 5) at subdepressiyah.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- g) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

71. The most clear indication for antipsychotics include: 1) asthenic syndrome; 2) agitation; 3) hypertension; 4) schizophrenia; 5) anorexia.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- g) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

72. Propofol (Diprivan) is characterized by: 1) rapid onset of sleep (30–40 sec); 2) fast clearance and elimination half-life (30–60 min), 3) -acting (35 min); 4) no cumulation; 5) easy handling .

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;

- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- g) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

73. Lithium salts can be used in the following pathologies.

Variants of the answer:

- a) for the treatment of neuroses;
- b) to prevent attacks of bipolar affective disorder;
- c) for the potentiation of funds for anesthesia;
- d) for the treatment of hypertension;
- e) for the relief of panic attacks.

74. For glaucoma and prostate cancer is contraindicated tranquilizer.

Variants of the answer:

- a) mebikar;
- b) oxazepam;
- c) amizil;
- d) phenazepam;
- e) tazepam.

75. In a joint application of chlorpromazine and propranolol effect will be observed.

Variants of the answer:

- a) reducing the hypotensive reaction and increased sedation;
- b) strengthening and weakening of the hypotensive reaction sedation;
- c) strengthening of hypotensive reaction and increased sedation;
- d) reducing the hypotensive response and attenuation I sedative effect;
- d) increased sedation and termination of hypotensive effect.

76. Antihistamine, which is contraindicated in patients with allergic reactions after chlorpromazine is drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tavegil;
- b) pipolfen;
- c) Claritin;
- d) diphenhydramine;
- e) ketotifen.

77. For resynthesis of monoamine oxidase (MAO) after discontinuation of antidepressants, MAO inhibitors requires an additional term.

Variants of the answer:

- a) up to 2 hours;
- b) up to 2 days;
- c) up to 2 weeks;
- d) up to 1 month;
- e) up to 2 months.

78. Anesthetic of choice for emergency patients with severe hypovolemia is drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Halothane;
- b) diprivan;
- c) ketamine;
- d) thiopental;
- e) nitrous oxide.

79. Intravenous administration of barbiturates is contraindicated in case.

Variants of the answer:

- a) for seizures caused by sodium hydroxybutyrate;
- b) with tonic seizures;
- c) in vascular collapse;
- d) for small seizures;
- e) for large seizures.

80. The maximum analgesic effect after intravenous administration of fentanyl is celebrated on

Variants of the answer:

- a) 2–3 min;
- b) 10–15 min;
- c) 20–30 min;
- d) 30–40 min;
- e) 50 minutes.

81. In more depressing effect on the respiratory center has drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Morphine;
- b) fentanyl;
- c) codeine;
- d) promedol;
- e) naloxone.

82. During stimulation of cholinergic nerves in the heart develops: 1) bradycardia; 2) slowing of the pulse to the AV node; 3) reduction of conduction velocity on the cardiac conduction system; 4) increased contractility of the cardiac ventricles; 5) tachycardia.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

83. Metatsin characterized by: 1) higher permeability through the blood-brain barrier compared with atropine; 2) less than high permeability through the blood-brain barrier compared with atropine; 3) a strong influence on the function of the eye, compared with atropine; 4) less influence on the function of the eye compared to the atropine; 5) lack of effect on the function of the eyes.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

84. With stimulation of beta-adrenergic receptors: 1) dilate blood vessels of skeletal muscle; 2) increased frequency and strength of heart contractions; 3) reduced motility and tone of the intestine; 4) increased bronchial tone; 5) to reduce the heart rate.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

85. With stimulation of alpha-adrenergic receptors: 1) the narrow vessels of the skin, kidneys, intestines; 2) reduces the tone of smooth muscles of the bladder neck; 3) lower bowel motility and tone; 4) increased motility and tone of the intestine; 5) expands blood vessels of the skin, kidney, intestine.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

86. Side effects of lidocaine on the cardiovascular system are: 1) hypotension; 2) cardiac arrest; 3) decrease in cardiac output; 4) an increase in cardiac output; 5) atrial fibrillation.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) the correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) the correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) the correct answer 4;
- e) all answers are correct.

87. The main influences on cancer, observed during stimulation of cholinergic nerves include the following effects.

Variants of the answer:

- a) reduced secretion of bronchial glands, stomach, intestine, salivary glands;
- b) increase the secretion of bronchial glands, stomach, intestine, salivary glands;
- c) the increase in the secretion of bronchial glands and reduced secretion of gastric glands, intestines and salivary;
- d) increased secretion of gastric glands, intestines and salivary glands, and reduced secretion of bronchial glands;
- e) increasing the secretion of gastric glands, intestines and salivary glands, and no change secreting glands of bronchi.

88. Neostigmine has the following effects.

Variants of the answer:

- a) does not alter the secretion of bronchial and digestive jelly;
- b) increases the secretion of bronchial and digestive glands;
- c) reduces the secretion of bronchial glands and digestive;
- d) increases the secretion of bronchial, but weakens the secretion of digestive glands;
- e) attenuates bronchial secretion, but increases the secretion of digestive glands.

89. Pilocarpine has the following effect.

Variants of the answer:

- a) mydriasis and reduce intraocular pressure;
- b) miosis and lowers intraocular pressure;
- c) miosis and intraocular pressure increases;
- d) mydriasis and increased intraocular pressure;
- e) has no effect on the eye.

90. Which of the local anesthetic has a marked vasoconstrictor capacity.

Variants of the answer:

- a) procaine;
- b) dicain;
- c) benzocaine;
- d) cocaine;
- e) bupivacaine.

91. Irreversible inhibitors of cholinesterase activity (organophosphorus compounds) is considered.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Armin;
- b) Neostigmine;
- c) galantamine;
- d) neostigmine;
- e) pyridostigmine.

92. Enter the drug that causes the most prolonged dilation of the pupils.

Variants of the answer:

- a) scopolamine;
- b) ephedrine;
- c) platifillin;
- d) atropine;
- e) adrenaline.

93. Specify a symptom of overdose M anticholinergics.

Variants of the answer:

- a) bradycardia;
- b) bronchospasm;
- c) the contraction of the pupil;
- d) any difficulty urinating;
- e) involuntary defecation.

94. Specify the characteristic side effect ganglioblockers substances.

Variants of the answer:

- a) spastic vasoconstriction;
- b) hypertensive crisis;
- c) orthostatic collapse;
- d) pupillary constriction (miosis);
- e) psychosis.

95. Ganglionic blocking.

Variants of the answer:

- a) alpha-adrenergic;
- b) beta-adrenergic;
- c) N-cholinergic receptors;
- d) the mu-opioid receptors;
- e) H2-histamine receptors.

96. Which of the following substances would weaken the effect of bronchodilators izadrina.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Inderal;
- b) atropine;
- c) prednisolone;
- d) benzogeksony;
- e) ephedrine.

97. Which of the following means causing the expansion of peripheral blood vessels, is an alpha-blocker.

Variants of the answer:

- a) benzogeksony;
- b) sodium nitroprusside;

- c) nicotinic acid;
- d) apressin;
- e) phentolamine.

98. Side effect of beta-blockers.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tachycardia;
- b) impotence;
- c) an increase in intraocular pressure;
- d) severe dry skin and mucous;
- e) cycloplegia.

99. Specify a contraindication to the use of beta-blockers.

Variants of the answer:

- a) sinus tachycardia;
- b) chronic heart failure;
- c) acute heart failure;
- d) hypertension;
- e) migraine.

100. What is the mechanism of action oktadina.

Variants of the answer:

- a) initiate an alpha-adrenergic;
- b) blocks alpha-adrenergic;
- c) initiate the beta-adrenergic;
- d) blocking beta-adrenergic receptors;
- e) reduce inventories norepinephrine at nerve endings.

101. Define a group of funds. Operate at the end of the adrenergic fibers cause the depletion of neurotransmitter norepinephrine. Useful for the treatment of hypertension.

Variants of the answer:

- a) alpha-blockers;
- b) beta-blockers;
- c) sympatholytic;
- d) ganglionic;
- e) myotropic vasodilators.

102. Which means for anesthesia increases the sensitivity of the myocardium to catecholamines.

Variants of the answer:

- a) propofol;
- b) Halothane;
- c) nitrous oxide;
- d) sodium hydroxybutyrate;
- e) thiopental sodium.

103. Specify how to neingalyatsionnogo-acting anesthetic.

Variants of the answer:

- a) propanidid;
- b) sodium thiopental;
- c) hexenal;
- d) sodium hydroxybutyrate;
- e) Ketamine.

104. Means for neingalyatsionnogo anesthesia causing «dissociative anesthesia».

Variants of the answer:

- a) ketorolac;
- b) ketamine;
- c) propofol;
- d) thiopental;
- e) etomidate.

105. Drug, which is currently used as a means of anesthesia.

Variants of the answer:

- a) ether for anesthesia;
- b) sombrevin;
- c) Kalipsol;
- d) nitrous oxide;
- e) thiopental sodium.

106. By Hypnotic not apply.

Variants of the answer:

- a) zopiclone;
- b) aminalona;
- c) Phenobarbital;
- d) phenazepam;
- e) chloral hydrate.

107. Ethyl alcohol has on the central nervous system.

Variants of the answer:

- a) the inhibitory effect;
- b) activating effect;
- c) nootropic effect;
- d) anti-ischemic effect;
- e) the antiemetic effect.

108. What side effects are characteristic of morphine.

Variants of the answer:

- a) pupillary constriction (miosis);
- b) constipation;
- c) euphoria;
- d) drug dependence;
- e) all options are correct.

109. Specify the combination drug for neyroleptanalgezii.

Variants of the answer:

- a) tramadol;
- b) pentalgin;
- c) talamonala;
- d) citramon;
- e) askofen.

110. Why aspirin is not indicated for children with viral infections, as an antipyretic.

Variants of the answer:

- a) no effect;
- b) causes the development of stomach ulcers;
- c) develop renal tubular necrosis;
- d) develop encephalopathy gepatogennaya;
- e) has ototoxic effect.

111. What is the mechanism of action of levodopa.

Variants of the answer:

- a) increases the concentration of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the CNS;
- b) increase the content of enkephalins in CNS;
- c) increases the concentration of dopamine in the central nervous system;
- d) increases the concentration of serotonin in the central nervous system;
- e) increases the concentration of acetylcholine in the central nervous system.

112. Specify the mechanism of action of chlorpromazine.

Variants of the answer:

- a) initiate an alpha-adrenergic;
- b) bring M-cholinergic;
- c) excites dopamine receptors;
- d) blocks dopamine receptors;
- e) blocks monoamine oxidase.

113. Specify a drug used to create neuroleptic

Variants of the answer:

- a) diazepam;
- b) phenazepam;
- c) droperidol;
- d) phenobarbital;
- e) diphenhydramine.

114. Indicate the drug from the group of antidepressants.

Variants of the answer:

- a) chlorpromazine;
- b) phenazepam;
- c) fluoxetine;

- d) Piracetam;
- e) ciprofloxacin.

115. What is the mechanism of action of diazepam.

Variants of the answer:

- a) activates adrenoceptors;
- b) blocks adrenergic receptors;
- c) activates GABA receptors;
- d) activates histamine receptors;
- e) activates serotonin receptors.

116. Tranquilizing effect - it is.

Variants of the answer:

- a) elimination of delusions and hallucinations;
- b) improve memory and attention;
- c) the removal of fear and anxiety;
- d) to facilitate sleep;
- e) increase the physical and mental health.

117. The group is not sedated.

Variants of the answer:

- a) motherwort tincture;
- b) tincture of valerian;
- c) infusion of peony;
- d) tincture of hawthorn;
- e) Eleutherococcus tincture.

118. Identify the drug. A 25–30 % solution of menthol in mentilovom air isovaleric acid. Contains phenobarbital. It can be used in mild forms of angina, severe angina ineffective.

Variants of the answer:

- a) trinitrolong;
- b) corvalol;
- c) validol;
- d) hromosmon;
- e) methylene blue.

119. Specify how to temporarily increase mental and physical performance, a derivative of methylxanthine.

Variants of the answer:

- a) caffeine;
- b) Merida;
- c) sidnokarb;
- d) Piracetam;
- e) aminalona.

120. Psychological dependence on caffeine called.

Variants of the answer:

- a) theism;
- b) kofeizm;
- c) bromism;
- d) tsinhonizm;
- e) ergotism.

VII. DRUGS THAT AFFECT THE FUNCTION OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT

Choose the correct variant of the answer.

1. The use of antacids may increase the absorption of these drugs.

Variants of the answer:

- a) propranolol;
- b) biseptol;
- c) Phenobarbital;
- d) diclofenac;
- e) ciprofloxacin.

2. The presence of any compound in combination antacids can lead to osteoporosis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) aluminum hydroxide;
- b) aluminum phosphate;
- c) calcium carbonate;
- d) of sodium citrate;
- e) magnesium hydroxide.

3. The greatest number of drug-drug interactions observed in proton pump inhibitor.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lansoprazole;
- b) pantoprazole;
- c) omeprazole;
- d) rabeprazole;
- e) ezomeparzol.

4. Plant, the use of which reduces the effectiveness of most proton pump inhibitors.

Variants of the answer:

- a) St. John's Wort;
- b) grapefruit;

- c) pomelo;
- d) cranberries;
- e) cabbage.

5. First-line therapy for the eradication of the Republic of Belarus is a combination.

Variants of the answer:

- a) PPI and metronidazole and clarithromycin;
- b) PPI and clarithromycin and amoxicillin;
- c) PPI and amoxicillin and levofloxacin;
- d) PPI and bismuth subcitrate and metronidazole, and tetracycline;
- e) PPI and clarithromycin and furazolidone.

6. Specify the most effective remedy for nausea and vomiting for cancer chemotherapy.

Variants of the answer:

- a) metoclopramide;
- b) Domperidone;
- c) tropisetron;
- d) cisapride;
- e) all drugs have equal efficacy.

7. Specify antiemetic drugs, the risk of extrapyramidal disorders.

Variants of the answer:

- a) metoclopramide;
- b) Domperidone;
- c) haloperidol;
- d) there is no true variants;
- e) all options are correct.

8. Specify Antidiarrheal drugs, the ability to penetrate the central nervous system and under certain conditions cause opioid dependence.

Variants of the answer:

- a) loperamide;
- b) diphenoxylate;
- c) dioctahedral smectite;
- d) drotaverine;
- e) no correct answers.

9. No case have recommended the use of loperamide.

Variants of the answer:

- a) IBS;
- b) Yak;
- c) infectious diarrhea;
- d) all options are correct;
- e) no correct answer choices.

10. Enter the laxative group of irritants.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lactulose;
- b) methylcellulose;
- c) mineral oil;
- d) castor oil;
- e) magnesium sulfate.

11. Specify drugs, which can be used for diarrhea and constipation.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lactulose;
- b) methylcellulose;
- c) mineral oil;
- d) castor oil;
- e) magnesium sulfate.

12. Specify laxative drugs used for prevention of encephalopathy in liver cirrhosis.

Variants of the answer:

- a) lactulose;
- b) methylcellulose;
- c) mineral oil;
- d) castor oil;
- e) magnesium sulfate.

13. Specify the time of drug effect in 24–48 hours.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Senna leaves;
- b) castor oil;
- c) lactulose;
- d) of magnesium sulphate;
- e) all options are correct.

14. Specify drugs containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Streptococcus faecalis*.

Variants of the answer:

- a) baktisubtil;
- b) hilak forte;
- c) bifidumbakterin;
- d) laktobakterin;
- e) Linex.

15. Describe the situation in which the drug metoclopramide is ineffective.

Variants of the answer:

- a) vomiting stomach ulcers;
- b) vomiting in uremia;

- c) «motion sickness» in sickness;
- d) nausea and vomiting in hyperacid gastritis;
- e) vomiting in radiation sickness.

16. Specify the combination drug from the group of antacids containing aluminum hydroxide and magnesium oxide.

Variants of the answer:

- a) Aluminium phosphate gel;
- b) sucralfate;
- c) Maalox;
- d) Almagel;
- e) Denol.

17. What drug-gastroprotector is a prostaglandin E1 analogue.

Variants of the answer:

- a) solkoseril;
- b) methyluracil;
- c) Misoprostol;
- d) sucralfate;
- e) metoclopramide.

18. Which laxative is prescribed for acute poisoning.

Variants of the answer:

- a) drugs senna;
- b) rhubarb root powder;
- c) buckthorn bark extract;
- d) of magnesium sulphate;
- e) castor oil.

19. Name the mechanism of action of antidiarrheal drug loperamide (Imodium).

Variants of the answer:

- a) acts on H-cholinergic;
- b) acts on M-cholinergic receptors;
- c) acts on alpha-adrenergic receptors;
- d) acts on the mu-opioid receptor;
- e) acts on the H1-histamine receptors.

CORRECT ANSWERS

I. General issues of Clinical Pharmacology

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
1	c	18	a	35	b	52	a
2	c	19	b	36	c	53	a
3	e	20	d	37	e	54	a
4	d	21	d	38	e	55	b
5	a	22	d	39	b	56	d
6	b	23	d	40	e	57	d
7	c	24	b	41	a	58	d
8	e	25	a	42	c	59	a
9	a	26	a	43	c	60	c
10	a	27	b	44	a	61	b
11	a	28	e	45	b	62	e
12	b	29	a	46	b	63	e
13	b	30	d	47	a	64	d
14	a	31	a	48	d	65	e
15	c	32	c	49	c	66	e
16	c	33	a	50	a		
17	e	34	a	51	d		

II. Antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal agents

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
1	c	27	a	53	c	79	b
2	b	28	d	54	a	80	c
3	d	29	d	55	a	81	b
4	b	30	d	56	c	82	e
5	b	31	a	57	c	83	d
6	b	32	e	58	d	84	a
7	d	33	a	59	a	85	b
8	b	34	a	60	a	86	e
9	a	35	a	61	e	87	c
10	d	36	a	62	a	88	b
11	a	37	d	63	b	89	c
12	a	38	b	64	d	90	d
13	b	39	b	64	e	91	a
14	d	40	a	66	d	92	e
15	b	41	a	67	a	93	a
16	c	42	c	68	e	94	c
17	c	43	c	69	a	95	e
18	b	44	e	70	b	96	b
19	b	45	b	71	e	97	e
20	a	46	d	72	a	98	b
21	e	47	c	73	c	99	a

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
22	d	48	e	74	c	100	b
23	a	49	a	75	a	101	c
24	a	50	b	76	a		
25	d	51	b	77	d		
26	e	52	a	78	b		

III. Drugs that affect the cardiovascular system

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
1	c	17	e	33	c	49	b
2	c	18	b	34	a	50	c
3	d	19	d	35	e	51	c
4	d	20	d	36	e	52	c
5	e	21	e	37	c	53	b
6	a	22	c	38	e	54	b
7	a	23	d	39	e	55	d
8	d	24	c	40	c	56	c
9	e	25	b	41	c	57	d
10	d	26	d	42	d	58	c
11	c	27	b	43	b	59	e
12	b	28	b	44	d	60	d
13	c	29	a	45	c	61	c
14	d	30	c	46	b	62	e
15	d	31	c	47	d	63	b
16	a	32	e	48	b		

IV. Drugs that affect the respiratory system

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
1	d	9	d	17	b	25	a
2	c	10	c	18	c	26	b
3	c	11	c	19	b	27	d
4	a	12	c	20	b	28	d
5	a	13	e	21	a	29	d
6	d	14	a	22	a		
7	d	15	b	23	d		
8	e	16	a	24	a		

**V. Drugs that affect the metabolism, anti-inflammatory agents,
drugs that affect the blood system**

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
1		27	b	53	a	79	b
2	d	28	c	54	c	80	a
3	b	29	a	55	b	81	a
4	a	30	e	56	e	82	a
5	a	31	d	57	d	83	a
6	a	32	d	58	d	84	a
7	d	33	e	59	a	85	d
8	c	34	c	60	d	86	c
9	d	35	b	61	c	87	d
10	c	36	c	62	d	88	d
11	c	37	a	63	d	89	d
12	c	38	c	64	a	90	d
13	d	39	e	64	c	91	e
14	e	40	a	66	a	92	a
15	e	41	d	67	e	93	d
16	b	42	a	68	c	94	d
17	e	43	d	69	d	95	c
18	b	44	e	70	e	96	e
19	d	45	d	71	b	97	d
20	e	46	d	72	e	98	b
21	d	47	b	73	c	99	d
22	d	48	a	74	c	100	e
23	c	49	e	75	c	101	d
24	e	50	e	76	a	102	c
25	d	51	d	77	a		
26	e	52	a	78	e		

**VI. Drugs that affect the function of the peripheral
and central nervous system**

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
1	d	31	e	61	c	91	a
2	d	32	a	62	d	92	d
3	c	33	e	63	b	93	d
4	a	34	e	64	d	94	c
5	a	35	e	64	e	95	c
6	d	36	e	66	a	96	a
7	b	37	c	67	a	97	e

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
8	b	38	a	68	a	98	b
9	a	39	a	69	c	99	c
10	e	40	a	70	c	100	e
11	c	41	b	71	c	101	c
12	c	42	a	72	e	102	b
13	e	43	d	73	b	103	a
14	b	44	c	74	c	104	b
15	b	45	c	75	c	105	a
16	c	46	b	76	b	106	b
17	a	47	c	77	c	107	a
18	e	48	d	78	c	108	e
19	a	49	e	79	c	109	c
20	e	50	a	80	a	110	d
21	d	51	c	81	a	111	c
22	c	52	c	82	a	112	d
23	a	53	c	83	c	113	c
24	c	54	d	84	a	114	c
25	c	55	c	85	b	115	c
26	d	56	e	86	a	116	c
27	d	57	a	87	b	117	e
28	b	58	e	88	b	118	b
29	d	59	c	89	b	119	a
30	c	60	d	90	d	120	a

VII. Drugs that affect the function of the digestive tract

Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer	Test number	Correct answer
1	a	6	c	11	b	16	d
2	a	7	e	12	a	17	c
3	c	8	b	13	c	18	d
4	a	9	c	14	e	19	d
5	b	10	d	15	b		

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В ВОПРОСАХ И ОТВЕТАХ**
(на английском языке)

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