

CVS 2020

Department of Pharmacology
3rd year MBBS 31-03-2020

Term exam
MCQS

CVS

129

Time: 50 minutes.

Marks: 50

1. Chronic treatment with large doses of which of the following may produce a condition which resembles systemic lupus erythematosus?
 - A. Hydralazine
 - B. Clonidine
 - C. Captopril
 - D. Reserpine
2. Administration of captopril, a drug which inhibits angiotensin converting enzyme, results in:
 - A. In increase in arterial blood pressure
 - B. Peripheral vasoconstriction
 - C. An increase in extracellular fluid volume
 - D. A decrease in the rate of aldosterone secretion
3. An elderly man comes to the emergency room with an acute myocardial infarction. He is in cardiogenic shock in which the cardiac output is very low and there is a reflex vasoconstriction. He has tachycardia. Which of the following drugs would be most appropriate to administer:
 - A. Dobutamine
 - B. Isoproterenol
 - C. Nitroglycerine
 - D. Propranolol
4. Which of the following drug decreases heart rate and myocardial oxygen demand?
 - A. Propranolol
 - B. Nifedipine
 - C. Verapamil
 - D. Diltiazem

5. Which of the following is far more effective in the management of angina associated with coronary vasospasm

- A. Nifedipine
- B. Digoxin
- C. Digoxin
- D. Captopril

6. Concomitant use of hydrochlorothiazide and a cardiac glycoside (e.g. digoxin) for the treatment of the symptoms of congestive heart failure may be associated with:

- A. Gynecomastia
- B. **Enhanced toxicity**
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Hyperthermia

7. Which of the following is far more effective in the management of angina associated with coronary vasospasm?

- A. Propranolol
- B. Lisinopril
- C. **Verapamil**
- D. Nitroglycerine

8. Relief of pulmonary congestion after administration of nitroglycerin to a patient in congestive heart failure is primarily due to:

- A. arteriolar dilation
- B. inotropic stimulation
- C. increased cardiac output
- D. **increased venous capacitance**

9. A patient with chronic heart failure presented in emergency with nausea, vomiting, confusion, hallucination which are the side effects caused by chronic intoxication of digoxin. Which drug will be effective antidote in this patient?
- A. Nifedipine
 - B. Fab fragment**
 - C. Nitroglycerine
 - D. Omalizumab
10. An angina patient was taking nitroglycerine with propranolol. This combination of drugs is effective because
- A. Both increase heart rate
 - B. Both decrease the force of contraction of heart
 - C. Undesireable compensatory effects of nitrates are reduced by propranolol**
 - D. Both decrease the enddiastolic pressure
11. Which of the following prolong life in patient with chronic cardiac failure in spite of having negative inotropic effect
- A. Carvedilol**
 - B. Digoxin
 - C. Dobutamine
 - D. Enalapril
12. Which of the following is an adverse effect of Amiodarone?
- A. Hypertension
 - B. b)Acute renal failure
 - C. Thyroid dysfunction**
 - D. Orthostatic hypotension
13. Which one of the following drugs is associated with positive inotropic effects:
- A. Dobutamine**
 - B. Propranolol.
 - C. Verapamil
 - D. Captopril
14. Nitroglycerin is given in vasospastic angina because it :
- A. Decreases cardiac contraction
 - B. Increases cardiac contraction
 - C. Increases cardiac conduction
 - D. Causes coronary vasodilation**

15. Which of the following is the best documented mechanism of action of cardiac glycosides?
- A. Inhibits Ca channels.
 - B. **Inhibits Na/K ATPase**
 - C. Activate alpha receptors in blood vessels
 - D. Block beta receptors
16. Which of the following anti-hypertensive drug is safe in pregnancy?
- A. Captopril
 - B. Losartan
 - C. **Methyldopa**
 - D. Nifedipine
17. Which one of the following is characteristic of captopril in patients with hypertension?
- A. Blocks beta receptors
 - B. Decreases K⁺ in blood
 - C. **Inhibit ACE enzyme**
 - D. Safe in pregnancy
18. What is the clinical term for angina caused by coronary vasospasm:
- A. Classic angina
 - B. **Variant angina**
 - C. Myocardial infarction
 - D. Unstable angina
19. A patient 38-year-old male known asthmatic has recently started monotherapy for mild hypertension. At his most recent office visit, he complains of cough, fatigue, nightmares and shortness of breath. Which one of the following drugs he was most likely prescribed?
- A. **Propranolol**
 - B. Ephedrine
 - C. Losartan
 - D. Prazosin
20. Propranolol is useful in all of the following except:
- A. Angina.
 - B. Familial tremor
 - C. Hypertension
 - D. **Atrioventricular block**
21. Choose the diuretic agent which is an aldosterone antagonist:

- A. Furosemide.
- B. **Spironolactone**
- C. Chlorothiazide
- D. Captopril

22. Which of the following side effects caused by nitroglycerine can be counteracted by combining blockers in case of angina?

- A. Dizziness
- B. Methemoglobinemia
- C. Tolerance
- D. **Reflex tachycardia**

23. Which of the following is an adverse effect of prazosin?

- A. Tolerance
- B. Throbbing Headache
- C. Bradycardia
- D. **Orthostatic hypotension**

24. Which of the following antihypertensive drugs can cause persistent cough upon administration?

- A. Losartan
- B. **Enalapril**
- C. Amlodipine
- D. Prazosin

25. Select an antihypertensive drug which is anti-hypertensive at low dose and precipitates hypertension at high dose?

- A. **Clonidine**
- B. Diltiazem
- C. Enalapril
- D. Losartan

26. Which of the following drug inhibits breakdown of cAMP in vascular smooth muscles?

- A. Digoxin
- B. Dobutamine
- C. **Amrinone**
- D. Dopamine

27. Which of the following drug reduces myocardial oxygen demand by acting on beta receptors of heart but is contraindicated in vasospastic angina?

- A. Amlodipine
- B. Nifedipine
- C. Phentolamine
- D. Propranolol**

28. Dihydropyridine is a group of calcium channel blocker drugs which have more effect on peripheral blood vessels so they are more effective in hypertension and angina. Which of the following drugs best fits in above description?

- A. Diltiazem
- B. Hydralazine
- C. Nifedipine**
- D. Ranolazine

29. A patient was taking a drug for atrio-ventricular arrhythmias and he developed tinnitus, headache, disorientation and psychosis. Which of the following drugs was he most likely prescribed?

- A. Propranolol
- B. Quinidine**
- C. Lidocaine
- D. Amiodarone

30. Which of the following calcium channel blocker is more selective for actions on myocardium?

- A. Amlodipine
- B. Nimodipine
- C. Verapamil**
- D. Nifedipine

31. Which of the following diuretic is contraindicated in patients with nephrolithiasis?

- A. Furosemide
- B. Chlorothiazide**
- C. Acetazolamide
- D. Amiloride

32. The manifestations of glycosides intoxication are:

- A. Visual changes**
- B. High grade fever
- C. Shortness of breath
- D. Cough

33. The reason of beta-blockers administration for hypertension treatment is:

- A. Peripheral vasodilatation
- B. Diminishing of blood volume
- C. **Decreases renin release**
- D. Depression of vasomotor center

34. Which of the following drug is contraindicated in a patient with hyperkalemia?

- A. Acetazolamide.
- B. **Spirolactone.**
- C. Hydrochlorothiazide.
- D. Furosemide

35. Which of the following diuretic is indicated for treatment of mountain sickness?

- A. Chlorothiazide.
- B. Spirolactone.
- C. Furosemide.
- D. **Acetazolamide**

36. Select the mechanism of action of Furosemide. (loop diuretics)

- A. Inhibits carbonic anhydrase enzyme
- B. **Inhibits $\text{Na}/\text{K}/2\text{Cl}$ in loop of henle**
- C. Inhibits Na reabsorption in collecting duct
- D. Activate ADH receptors

37. Which of the following should be avoided in a patient with history of severe anaphylactic reaction to sulfa medications?

- A. Amiloride
- B. **Hydrochlorothiazide**
- C. Mannitol
- D. Spirolactone

38. An elderly patient with history of heart disease is brought to the emergency room with shortness of breath. Examination reveals that she has pulmonary edema. Which of the following drug is recommended?

- A. Acetazolamide
- B. Chlorthalidone
- C. **Furosemide**
- D. Spirolactone

39. An alcoholic male has developed hepatic cirrhosis. Which of the following drug should be prescribed to control the ascites and edema in this patient?
- A. Acetazolamide
 - B. Chlorthalidone
 - C. Furosemide
 - D. Spironolactone**
40. Which of the following statement best describe action of ACE Inhibitor in heart failure?
- A. Increase vascular resistance
 - B. Decrease cardiac output
 - C. Reduce preload**
 - D. Increase aldosterone
41. By which of the following mechanism beta blockers improve cardiac function in heart failure?
- A. Decrease cardiac remodeling**
 - B. Increase heart rate
 - C. Increase renin release
 - D. Activating norepinephrine
42. Which electrolyte is important to monitor in patients taking digoxin?
- A. Chloride
 - B. Potassium**
 - C. Sodium
 - D. Zinc
43. A 60 years old patient had myocardial infarction. Which of the following drug should be prescribed to prevent life threatening arrhythmias that can occur post myocardial infarction in this patient?
- A. Digoxin
 - B. Furosemide
 - C. Metoprolol**
 - D. Quinidine
44. Which arrhythmia can be treated with lidocaine?
- A. Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
 - B. Atrial fibrillation
 - C. Atrial flutter
 - D. Ventricular tachycardia**
45. Which of the following drug can cause anticholinergic adverse effects?
- A. Metoprolol
 - B. Disopyramide**
 - C. Dronedarone
 - D. Sotalol
46. Which adverse effect is associated with amlodipine?

- A. Bradycardia
 - B. Cough
 - C. **Edema**
 - D. QT Prolongation
47. Which of the following anti-arrhythmic drug causes dyspepsia?
- A. Amiodarone
 - B. Digoxin
 - C. **Mexiletine**
 - D. Propranolol
48. Which drug may exacerbate heart failure by increasing fluid retention?
- A. Acetaminophen
 - B. Cetirizine
 - C. Furosemide
 - D. **Ibuprofen**
49. Which of the following diuretic is used to decrease intracranial pressure in a patient with cerebral edema?
- A. Indapamide
 - B. Furosemide
 - C. Chlorothiazide
 - D. **Mannitol**
50. Which of the following diuretic increases calcium absorption and can induce acute attack of gout?
- A. Furosemide
 - B. Spironolactone
 - C. Mannitol
 - D. **Hydrochlorothiazide**