

Answers of the final semester examination of pharmacology/2nd semester 2016-2017
(sample-2)

Q/1: 1- true 2- true 3- false 4- false 5- true.

Q/2: 1- B 2- C 3- C 4- A 5- C.

Q/3:A- Histamine produced increases vascular permeability, causing fluid to escape from capillaries into tissues, which leads to the classic symptoms of an allergic reaction — a runny nose and watery eyes. Histamine also promotes angiogenesis.

Antihistamines suppress the histamine-induced wheal response (swelling) and flare response (vasodilation) by blocking the binding of histamine to its receptors or reducing histamine receptor activity on nerves, vascular smooth muscle, glandular cells, endothelium, and mast cells.

B- Muscle relaxants do not render patients unconscious or relieve pain. Instead, they are sometimes used after a patient is rendered unconscious (induction of anesthesia) to facilitate intubation or surgery by paralyzing skeletal muscle.

Q/4: A- In medicine, diuretics are used to treat heart failure, liver cirrhosis, hypertension, influenza, water poisoning, and certain kidney diseases. Some diuretics, such as acetazolamide, help to make the urine more alkaline and are helpful in increasing excretion of substances such as aspirin in cases of overdose or poisoning. Diuretics are often abused by those with eating disorders in attempts to lose weight.

The antihypertensive actions of some diuretics (thiazides and loop diuretics in particular) are independent of their diuretic effect. That is, the reduction in blood pressure is not due to decreased blood volume resulting from increased urine production, but occurs through other mechanisms and at lower doses than that required to produce diuresis. Indapamide was specifically designed with this in mind, and has a larger therapeutic window for hypertension (without pronounced diuresis) than most other diuretics.

B- It resist by horizontal gene transfer.

Q/5:A- Bulk-forming laxatives, also known as roughage, are substances, such as fiber in food and hydrophilic agents in over-the-counter drugs, that add bulk and water to stools so that they can pass more easily through the intestines (lower part of the digestive tract).

B- 1- Lidocaine 2- Halothane

Answers of final semester examination of practical pharmacology/3rd class

(Sample 3)

Q/1: A- Zinc oxide 20 gm + Vaseline 100 gm mix well.

B- B- a- Stem cells b- RBC c- growth factors

Q/2: Crystal iodine 10 gm.

Potassium iodide 20 gm

Alcohol 100 ml.

Q/3: A- Stem cells are a primitive cells isolated from different sources (bone marrow, adipose tissue, and blood of umbilical cord) which differentiate into many kinds of damaged tissue organs.

B- Zinc oxide 15 gm + Vaseline 100 gm mix well.

Q/4: 1- Ointment: is a homogeneous, viscous, semi-solid preparation, most commonly a greasy, thick oil (oil 80% - water 20%) with a high viscosity, that is intended for external application to the skin or mucous membranes.

2- Lotion: is similar to solutions but are thicker and tend to be more emollient in nature than solution. They are usually an oil mixed with water, and more often than not have less alcohol than solutions. Lotions can be drying if they contain a high amount of alcohol.

3- Transdermal patches: can be a very precise time released method of delivering a drug. Cutting a patch in half might affect the dose delivered. The release of the active component from a transdermal delivery system (patch) may be controlled by diffusion through the adhesive which covers the whole patch, by diffusion through a membrane.

4- Topical solution: is solution of low viscosity and often use water or alcohol in the base. The solution can cause drying of the skin if alcohol is used in the base. These are usually a powder dissolved in water, alcohol.

5- Cream: is an emulsion of oil and water in approximately equal proportions. It penetrates the stratum corneum outer layer of skin wall.

Q/5: liver, lung, heart, kidney, brain, pancreas, nerve.....etc.

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