



الوصول الى guidance الفارما و تفاريغ المادة كفاتة :

المادة كفات المادة الماد



- What is the difference between drug habitation and drug addiction?
- a) Drug habitation involves physical dependence, while drug addiction involves psychological dependence.
- b) Drug habitation involves psychological dependence, while drug addiction involves physical dependence.
- c) Drug habitation involves both physical and psychological dependence, while drug addiction involves only psychological dependence.
- d) Drug habitation involves both physical and psychological dependence, while drug addiction involves only physical dependence.
- 2. Which of the following is an example of drug habitation?
- a) Coffee and tea habits
- b) Withdrawal symptoms from morphine
- c) Emotional distress from sudden stoppage of a drug
- d) Both a and c
- 3. What is the term used to describe an abnormal response to drugs due to genetic abnormalities in drug metabolism?
- a) Drug addiction
- b) Drug allergy
- c) Genetic abnormalities
- d) Genetic idiosyncrasy
- 4. Which of the following is an example of acetylation polymorphism?
- a) Peripheral neuropathy from isoniazid in slow acetylators
- b) Hepatocellular necrosis from isoniazid in rapid acetylators
- c) SLE-like symptoms from hydralazine in slow acetylators
- d) Both a and c





- 5. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency can lead to:
- a) Acute hemolysis in the presence of oxidant drugs
- b) Porphyrias
- c) Succinylcholine apnea
- d) Malignant hyperthermia
- 6. Which enzyme is responsible for the breakdown of succinylcholine?
- a) Pseudocholine esterase
- b) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
- c) Acetylcholinesterase
- d) Acetylation polymorphism
- 7. What is the genetic disorder characterized by marked muscle rigidity and severe hyperthermia following the administration of succinylcholine and halothane?
- a) Hemolytic anemia
- b) Porphyrias
- c) Succinylcholine apnea
- d) Malignant hyperthermia
- 8. Which type of drug allergy reaction involves an antigen/lgE reaction on mast cells?
- a) Type I reaction
- b) Type II reaction
- c) Type III reaction
- d) Type IV reaction





- 9. What is the term for the fixed combination of antigen, IgG antibodies, and complement to a cell leading to cell lysis?
- a) Anaphylactic shock
- b) Cell-mediated reaction
- c) Cytotoxic reaction
- d) Delayed type reaction
- 10. How is anaphylactic shock treated?
- a) Epinephrine, hydrocortisone, and antihistamines
- b) Intradermal and conjunctival tests
- c) History and type of reaction
- d) None of the above





Answer Key:

- 1. B) Drug habitation involves psychological dependence, while drug addiction involves physical dependence.
- 2. d) Both a and c
- 3. d) Genetic idiosyncrasy
- 4. d) Both a and c
- 5. a) Acute hemolysis in the presence of oxidant drugs
- 6. a) Pseudocholine esterase
- 7. d) Malignant hyperthermia
- 8. a) Type I reaction
- 9. c) Cytotoxic reaction
- 10. a) Epinephrine, hydrocortisone, and antihistamines

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