



LEC 13

Quiz

1. What is the definition of an adverse drug reaction (ADR)?
 - a) Any response to a drug which is harmful, unintended, undesired, and which occurs at doses in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment
 - b) Any response to a drug which is beneficial, intended, desired, and which occurs at doses in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment
 - c) Any response to a drug which is harmless, unintended, undesired, and which occurs at doses in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment
 - d) Any response to a drug which is harmful, intended, undesired, and which occurs at doses in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment
2. Which of the following factors can increase the incidence of ADR?
 - a) Polypharmacy
 - b) Young adults
 - c) Patients with a single disease
 - d) Well-nourished individuals
3. Type A ADRs are based on:
 - a) Immunological response
 - b) Genetic predisposition
 - c) Pharmacological properties of the drug
 - d) None of the above
4. Which type of ADR is dose-related and mostly reversible?
 - a) Type A (Augmented)
 - b) Type B (Bizarre)
 - c) Type C (Chronic)
 - d) Type D (Delayed)





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5. Type B ADRs are based on:

- a) Immunological response
- b) Genetic predisposition
- c) Pharmacological properties of the drug
- d) None of the above

6. Which type of ADR is more serious and can have higher mortality and morbidity?

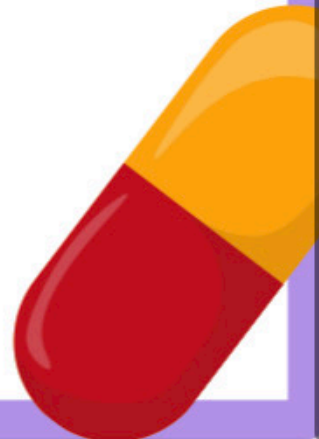
- a) Type A (Augmented)
- b) Type B (Bizarre)
- c) Type C (Chronic)
- d) Type D (Delayed)

7. Type C ADRs are mostly associated with:

- a) Short-term exposure
- b) Cumulative-long term exposure
- c) Immunological response
- d) Genetic predisposition

8. Type D ADRs manifest themselves with:

- a) Significant delay
- b) Immediate effect
- c) Immunological reaction
- d) Genetic predisposition





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9. Type E ADRs are related to:

- a) Prolonged medication
- b) Drug withdrawal
- c) Genetic predisposition
- d) Immunological response

10. What is the best way to prevent adverse effects to drugs?

- a) Avoid inappropriate use of drugs
- b) Increase the dosage of drugs
- c) Take drugs for a longer duration
- d) Ignore previous history of drug reactions and allergies

11. Side effects of drugs are:

- a) Harmful and unavoidable
- b) Harmful and avoidable
- c) Beneficial and unavoidable
- d) Beneficial and avoidable

12. Toxic effects of drugs occur due to:

- a) Therapeutic response
- b) Exaggeration of the therapeutic response
- c) Genetic abnormality
- d) Immunological response





Quiz

13. Intolerance to a drug occurs when:

- a) The drug accumulates in the skin
- b) The drug produces a cell-mediated immune response
- c) Characteristic toxic effects of a drug appear at therapeutic doses
- d) The drug induces a genetic abnormality

14. Drug allergy is:

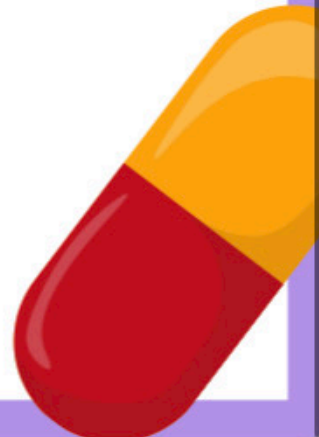
- a) An abnormal reaction to a drug due to genetic abnormality
- b) An abnormal reaction to a drug due to antigen-antibody reaction
- c) A normal reaction to a drug due to genetic predisposition
- d) A normal reaction to a drug due to antigen-antibody reaction

15. Which type of reaction occurs only in a small proportion of the population exposed to the drug?

- a) Side effect
- b) Toxic effect
- c) Drug allergy
- d) Drug dependence

16. Tachyphylaxis is:

- a) The appearance of characteristic toxic effects of a drug in an individual at therapeutic doses
- b) Diminished responsiveness after administration of a drug
- c) Abnormal reaction to a drug due to genetic abnormality
- d) Altered physiological state produced by repeated administration of a drug





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17. Idiosyncrasy is:

- a) The appearance of characteristic toxic effects of a drug in an individual at therapeutic doses
- b) Abnormal reaction to a drug due to genetic abnormality
- c) Diminished responsiveness after administration of a drug
- d) An altered physiological state produced by repeated administration of a drug

18. Drug dependence is characterized by:

- a) Altered physiological state produced by repeated administration of a drug
- b) Illegal use of drug for non-medical purposes
- c) Pattern of compulsive drug use
- d) Appearance of characteristic toxic effects of a drug in an individual at therapeutic doses

19. Drug withdrawal reactions occur when:

- a) The drug is abruptly stopped
- b) The drug is administered at therapeutic doses
- c) The drug accumulates in the skin
- d) The drug induces a cell-mediated immune response

20. Teratogenicity refers to:

- a) Abnormal reaction to a drug due to genetic abnormality
- b) Allergic reaction to a drug due to antigen-antibody reaction
- c) Drug-induced foetal abnormalities when administered to a pregnant mother
- d) Abnormal reaction to a drug due to altered physiological state





Quiz

Answer Key:

1. a
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. C
12. b
13. c
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. b
18. c
19. a
20. c

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