للوصول الى guidance الفارما و تفاريغ المادة كاملة :

كل اعمال الفريق العلمي تنشر على قناة التيليغرام

تجدون في guidance مادة الفارما على موقع النادي :

Quiz

LEC 4

1. What is the purpose of the drug distribution process in the body?
a) To transport the drug through different compartments
b) To eliminate the drug from the body
c) To metabolize the drug into inactive forms
d) To bind the drug to plasma proteins

2. Which compartment of the body is responsible for trapping drugs that are too large to move out through capillary walls?
a) Intravascular compartment
b) Interstitial compartment
c) Intracellular compartment
d) Extracellular compartment

3. What type of drugs can move through the endothelial slit junctions of capillaries into the interstitial fluid but cannot move across cell membranes?
a) Hydrophilic drugs
b) Lipophilic drugs
c) Drugs with high molecular weight
d) Drugs that bind strongly to plasma proteins

Quiz

4. Which type of drugs can move into both the interstitium and the intracellular fluid?
a) Drugs with low molecular weight and lipophilic
b) Drugs with high molecular weight and hydrophilic
c) Drugs that bind strongly to plasma proteins
d) Drugs that are too large to move through capillary walls

5. What is the volume of distribution (Vd) of a drug?
a) The actual physical volume required to accommodate the drug in the body
b) The ratio of drug in the extraplasmic spaces relative to the plasma space
c) The volume of drug in the blood
d) The volume of drug in the tissues

6. How does a small Vd of a drug indicate limited tissue uptake?
a) The drug is mostly distributed in the blood
b) The drug is mostly distributed in the tissues
c) The drug is rapidly eliminated from the body
d) The drug is slowly eliminated from the body

Quiz

7. What is the significance of binding to plasma proteins in drug distribution?
a) It limits tissue penetration and decreases the volume of distribution
b) It increases tissue uptake and extends the duration of drug effects
c) It promotes drug metabolism and excretion
d) It reduces the risk of drug interactions

8. What is the main protein responsible for drug binding in plasma?
a) Albumin
b) Globulin
c) Glycoprotein
d) Nucleic acid

9. How can drug competition for binding sites between drugs lead to clinically significant interactions?
a) It can lead to increased drug metabolism and excretion
b) It can lead to prolonged drug effects and toxicity
c) It can enhance drug penetration into tissues
d) It can promote drug redistribution in the body

Quiz

10. Which barrier allows lipid-soluble drugs to freely pass into the central nervous system (CNS)?
a) Blood-brain barrier (BBB)
b) Placental barrier
c) Breast milk barrier
d) Cell membrane barrier

Quiz

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Answer Key:

1. a) To transport the drug through different compartments
2. a) Intravascular compartment
3. a) Hydrophilic drugs
4. a) Drugs with low molecular weight and lipophilic
5. b) The ratio of drug in the extraplasmic spaces relative to the plasma space
6. a) The drug is mostly distributed in the blood
7. a) It limits tissue penetration and decreases the volume of distribution
8. a) Albumin
9. b) It can lead to prolonged drug effects and toxicity
10. a) Blood-brain barrier (BBB)