



تجدون في guidance مادة الفارما على موقع النادي :

شرح بظلال الخريف و نظير نظير الفلانة

شرح فريدة المادة الفلانة

شرح فريدة المادة الفلانة

الفرق بين الفلانة و الفلانة الفلانة

جدول شرح مساعدكم كاستديو

كويزات الدكتور

للوصول الى guidance الفارما و تفريع  
المادة كاملة :



كل اصحاب الفريق العلمي تنشر على قناة  
التيليجرام



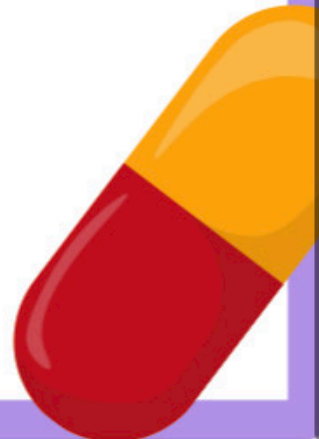
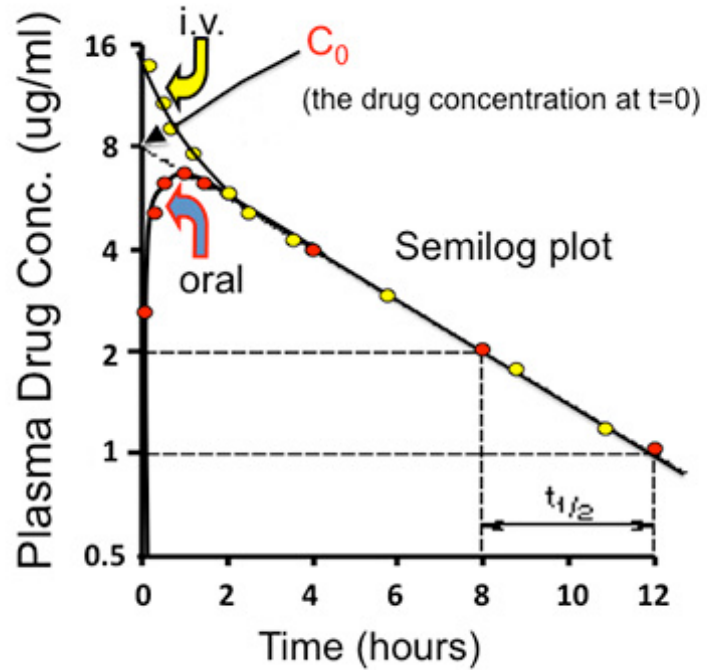


# Quiz

\* 1) The following graph shows the elimination time course obtained after giving a 400 mg dose of a drug given by either i.v. or oral routes. From the data shown, the volume of distribution of the drug is:

\*  
\*

- \* A 2 L
- \* B 4 L
- \* C 20 L
- \* D 40 L
- \* E 50 L





# Quiz

2- A 70 kg man with severe burns arrives in the Emergency Department and requires i.v. morphine to treat his pain. The  $V_d$  for morphine is 200 L. What i.v. loading dose do you need to give to rapidly achieve a therapeutic level of 60 ng/ml and relieve his pain

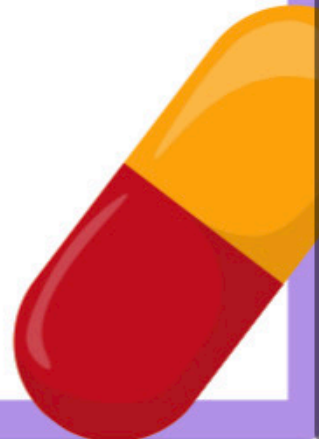
- A) 3 ug
- B) 30 ug
- C) 120 ug
- D) 12 mg
- E) 30 mg





# Quiz

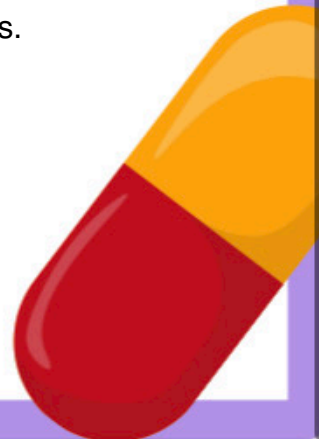
- 3- Brian is a 40 kg teen who has been admitted to the hospital with a severe case of septicemia caused by a Gram-negative bacteria that has been determined to be sensitive to gentamicin. Gentamicin's  $V_d = 0.5 \text{ L/kg}$ . What i.v. loading dose would you give Brian to rapidly achieve a therapeutic plasma level of  $5 \text{ ug/ml}$
- \* A 20 mg
  - \* B 25 mg
  - \* C 50 mg
  - \* D 100 mg
  - \* E 500 mg





# Quiz

- 4- \* After being given a loading dose, treatment of Brian's bacterial infection requires maintenance dosing with gentamicin for 48 hours. Gentamicin's elimination clearance is 5.0 L/hr. What i.v. maintenance dose should you give every 8 hours to maintain an average plasma level of 5 ug/ml?
- \* A 20 mg
  - \* B 25 mg
  - \* C 50 mg
  - \* D 100 mg
  - \* E 200 mg
  - \* F 500 mg
- 5- You start an i.v. infusion of a drug to a patient at a rate of 500 mg/hr. The drug is known to be cleared by first order kinetics. Which single variable will allow you to determine how long it will take to reach a steady-state drug level?
- \* A Bioavailability
  - \* B Dosage rate (mg/hr)
  - \* C Elimination half life
  - \* D infusion rate
  - \* E Volume of distribution





# Quiz

## Answers

1) E.....

$$\begin{aligned}8 \text{ ug/ml} &= 8 \text{ mg/L} \\ C_0 \text{ (mg/L)} &= \text{Dose}/V_d \\ V_d &= (400 \text{ mg})/(8 \text{ mg/L}) = 50\text{L}\end{aligned}$$

Done by anas zakarneh

2)D

Correct!  $C_0 \text{ (mg/L)} = \text{Dose}/V_d$ , or  $\text{Dose} = C_0 \times V_d$ . Therefore the Loading Dose =  $60 \text{ ug/L} \times 200 \text{ L} = 12,000 \text{ ug}$  or  $12 \text{ mg}$ .

3)D

Correct! In this patient  $V_d = 0.5 \text{ L/kg} \times 40 \text{ kg} = 20 \text{ L}$ .  $5 \text{ ug/ml} = 5 \text{ mg/L}$ .  $\text{Dose} = 5 \text{ mg/L} \times 20 \text{ L} = 100 \text{ mg}$ .

4) E-

Correct!  $\text{Dosage Rate} = C_{ss} \times CL = (5 \text{ mg/L}) \times (5\text{L/hr}) \times (8 \text{ hrs}) = 25 \text{ mg/hr} \times 8 \text{ hrs} = 200 \text{ mg}$ .

5) c

Correct! With a constant infusion rate, and constant 1st order clearance, in one half-life you will achieve 50% of the steady-state plasma level. In two half lives you will achieve 75% of the eventual steady state level, and in 3.3 half-lives you will achieve 90% of the steady state level. Note that  $t_{1/2} = V_d/CL$ . As a result, both clearance and volume of distribution (or changes in these variables) affect the drug's half-life.

