



تجدون في guidance مادة الفارما على موقع النادي :

تدرج بكتير لمرطه و بكتير حادق الفلده

تدرج فوندا لملحة انيا

تدرج فوندا لملحة القليل

تدرج بضعه الاز حداللا قوية - ملحة ملحة القليل لانها بتحتاج الفاريج كثر - و بضعه الفاريج حينما ببعده وريده قوية

تداول و ح مساعدكم كاتيبينير يعطط الانوية بملحة القليل

كيزات الدكاترة

للوصل الى guidance الفارما و تفاريج
العاده كملة :



كل اصحاب الفريق العلمي لتشر على قناة
التيلغرام





Quiz

1. What are the two types of pharmacological antagonists?
 - a) Competitive and noncompetitive
 - b) Reversible and irreversible
 - c) Surmountable and nonsurmountable
 - d) Affinity and efficacy

2. What is the main difference between a competitive antagonist and a noncompetitive antagonist?
 - a) Competitive antagonists bind irreversibly to the receptor.
 - b) Noncompetitive antagonists compete with the agonist for the same recognition site.
 - c) Competitive antagonists prevent the activation of the receptor by the agonist.
 - d) Noncompetitive antagonists can be displaced by excess agonist.

3. Which antagonist causes a parallel shift to the right in the log dose-response curve?
 - a) Atropine
 - b) Phenoxybenzamine
 - c) Buprenorphine
 - d) Neostigmine

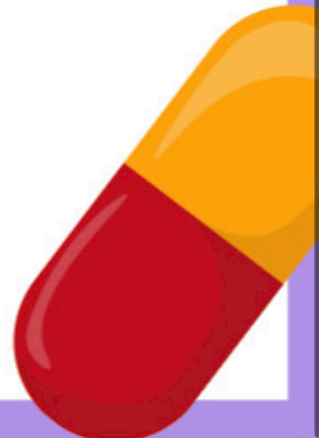
4. What are the characteristics of a partial agonist?
 - a) High efficacy and slow rate of association
 - b) No affinity and high efficacy
 - c) Moderate efficacy and slow rate of dissociation
 - d) No effect in the presence of an agonist





Quiz

5. What happens to the number of receptors when an agonist binds?
- a) The number of receptors decreases.
 - b) The number of receptors increases.
 - c) The number of receptors remains constant.
 - d) The number of receptors cycles between internalization and externalization.
6. Which type of ion channels can be modulated by local anesthetics?
- a) Voltage-gated ion channels
 - b) ATPase-sensitive ion channels
 - c) Ligand-gated ion channels
 - d) Ion channels modulated by G protein-linked receptors
7. How do drugs acting on enzymes inhibit their function?
- a) By activating enzyme systems
 - b) By increasing the synthesis of enzymes
 - c) By inhibiting the activity of enzymes
 - d) By promoting the degradation of enzymes
8. Which subcellular structure does colchicine disrupt?
- a) Mitochondria
 - b) Golgi apparatus
 - c) Endoplasmic reticulum
 - d) Microtubules





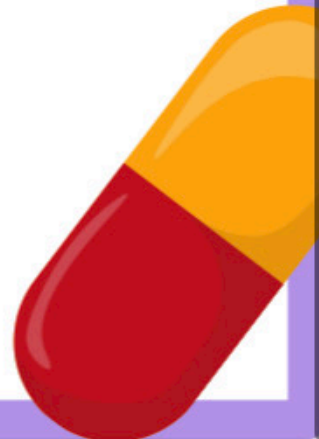
Quiz

9. What is the main purpose of demulcents?

- a) To coat intestinal mucosa
- b) To lubricate the digestive system
- c) To neutralize stomach acid
- d) To inhibit bacterial protein synthesis

10. How does chelation therapy work in heavy metal poisoning?

- a) It neutralizes the toxic effects of heavy metals.
- b) It promotes the excretion of heavy metals.
- c) It inhibits the synthesis of heavy metals.
- d) It enhances the absorption of heavy metals.





Quiz

Done by anas Zakarneh

Answer Key:

1. a) Competitive and noncompetitive
2. b) Noncompetitive antagonists compete with the agonist for the same recognition site.
3. a) Atropine
4. c) Moderate efficacy and slow rate of dissociation
5. a) The number of receptors decreases.
6. a) Voltage-gated ion channels
7. c) By inhibiting the activity of enzymes
8. d) Microtubules
9. a) To coat intestinal mucosa
10. b) It promotes the excretion of heavy metals.

