



# Quiz

1. What is the primary objective of the FDA's Pregnancy Lactation Labeling Rule (PLLR)?
  - a) To restrict medication use during pregnancy
  - b) To provide a framework for drug manufacturers to communicate risks and benefits during pregnancy and lactation
  - c) To eliminate certain drug categories for pregnant women
  - d) To promote unregulated drug use during pregnancy
2. Which physiological change during pregnancy can affect the pharmacokinetics of drugs?
  - a) Increased gastric pH
  - b) Reduced plasma volume
  - c) Slower drug metabolism
  - d) Shortened transit time
3. During which period of embryogenesis is the human embryo particularly vulnerable to teratogenicity?
  - a) Days 1-15 after the last menstrual period
  - b) Days 31-71 after the last menstrual period in a 28-day cycle
  - c) Days 90-120 after conception
  - d) Days 180-210 after conception
4. What does the term "teratogenic" refer to in the context of fetal development?
  - a) Genetic abnormalities
  - b) Harmful effects on the fetus during early development
  - c) Maternal chronic illnesses
  - d) Postnatal complications





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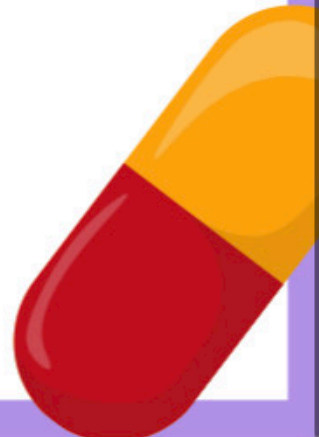
5. Which of the following is NOT a method of decontamination in clinical toxicology?
- a) Gastric lavage
  - b) Activated charcoal
  - c) Hemodialysis
  - d) Intravenous N-acetylcysteine
6. What is the primary function of activated charcoal in treating toxic ingestions?
- a) Neutralizing acids in the stomach
  - b) Blocking reabsorption of certain substances
  - c) Inducing vomiting
  - d) Enhancing drug metabolism
7. Which antidote is commonly used for acetaminophen poisoning?
- a) N-acetylcysteine (NAC)
  - b) Fomepizole
  - c) Protamine sulfate
  - d) Deferoxamine
8. What is the recommended treatment for carbon monoxide poisoning?
- a) Chelation therapy
  - b) Oxygen in a hyperbaric chamber
  - c) Activated charcoal
  - d) Intravenous N-acetylcysteine





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9. What is the primary source of exposure to lead in adults?
- a) Contaminated water
  - b) Industrial pollution
  - c) Old paint (houses constructed prior to 1978)
  - d) Food
10. Which chelation agent is given orally for treating lead poisoning?
- a) Dimercaprol
  - b) Succimer (DMSA)
  - c) Edetate (EDTA)
  - d) Fomepizole
11. What is the primary effect of carbon monoxide on hemoglobin?
- a) Forms carboxyhemoglobin, reducing oxygen-carrying capacity
  - b) Increases oxygen affinity
  - c) Induces hemolysis
  - d) Enhances blood clotting
12. Which drug is used as an antidote for opiates?
- a) Flumazenil
  - b) Protamine sulfate
  - c) Naloxone
  - d) Vitamin K





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Answers key :

1. b) To provide a framework for drug manufacturers to communicate risks and benefits during pregnancy and lactation
2. c) Slower drug metabolism
3. b) Days 31-71 after the last menstrual period in a 28-day cycle
4. b) Harmful effects on the fetus during early development
5. d) Intravenous N-acetylcysteine
6. b) Blocking reabsorption of certain substances
7. a) N-acetylcysteine (NAC)
8. b) Oxygen in a hyperbaric chamber
9. c) Old paint (houses constructed prior to 1978)
10. b) Succimer (DMSA)
11. a) Forms carboxyhemoglobin, reducing oxygen-carrying capacity
12. c) Naloxone

