



Scientific team

Pharmacology HLS – First Quiz

1. A 58-year-old female patient is on clopidogrel therapy for months to reduce the chance of myocardial infarction after a history of previous heart attacks. The patient started complaining from gastric acid reflux and her family doctor started omeprazole therapy. She was referred to you for consultation since you are an expert clinical pharmacologist. What should be your best approach for this patient?

- A. Omeprazole is absolutely contraindicated while on clopidogrel therapy
- B. The patient should decrease the dose of clopidogrel
- C. The patient should immediately stop taking clopidogrel
- D. The patient should keep taking clopidogrel with no change to the dose
- E. The patient should increase the dose of clopidogrel

2. A 62-year-old male patient with atrial fibrillation taking warfarin for stroke prevention in presents to his primary care physician with an elevated INR of 7.5 (normal therapeutic range: 2-3) without bleeding. He was instructed to hold his warfarin dose and was given oral vitamin K1. When would the effects of vitamin K1 on the INR most likely to be noted in this patient?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 7-10 days
- C. 6 hours
- D. 1 month
- E. 1 hour

3. A patient has been taking ferrous sulfate 325 mg twice daily for two weeks and is complaining of a bad taste everytime she takes the medicine. Which once-daily, oral iron formulation would improve tolerability and provide similar total daily dose of elemental iron as twice-daily ferrous sulfate?

- A. Polysaccharide-iron complex 150 mg
- B. Ferrous gluconate 100 mg
- C. Ferric ammonium citrate 25 mg
- D. Iron dextran 150 mg
- E. Ferrous sulfate, anhydrous 142 mg

4. A 64-year-old female patient underwent ileal resection. A few months following surgery, she started complaining of chronic fatigue, tingling and numbness of her fingers (peripheral neuropathy), hair loss and altered mental status. Her lab tests were as follows: Hb: 6.4 g/dL; MCV: 112 fL/cell. Which of the following formulations is best to treat her condition?

- A. Cyanocobalamin (orally)
- B. Carbonyl iron (orally)
- C. Hydroxocobalamin (IM)
- D. Folic acid (orally)
- E. Erythropoietin (IV)



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Answers:

1: E

2: A

3: A

4: C