

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Medical Council
Pharmacist Pen Team



الجمهورية اليمنية

المجلس الطبي
فريق قلم صيدلي

امتنان الخفلة الأول
لمناولة المهنة الطبية
١٥/٣/٢٠٢٣م بالعاصمة
(صنعاء) - بكالوريوس
صيدلة سريرية

<https://pharmacistpen.com>

<https://www.facebook.com/PharmacistPen>

<https://www.youtube.com/@pharmacistpen>

<https://t.me/pharmacistpen1>

إعداد وتجميع فريق قلم صيدلي

إعداد وتجميع د. حسام المحودي

I: Choose one best answer for the following questions:

1) **Heparin can be administered by?**

- a) Oral
- b) SC
- c) IM
- d) All of the above

2) **All of the following are oral antidiabetics EXCEPT?**

- a) Metformin
- b) Canagliflozin
- c) LRTA
- d) Sitagliptin

3) **Metformin cannot be used in all of the following cases EXCEPT?**

- a) High BMI
- b) Lactic acidosis
- c) S.cr > 1.6
- d) B and C

4) **Pioglitazone cannot be used in?**

- a) Heart failure class C
- b) Tendency to lactic acidosis
- c) Tendency to bone fractures
- d) A and C

5) **Flucytosine is a pyrimidine analogue that is converted to FU-5 by cytosine deaminase?**

- a) True
- b) False

6) **Which of the following antifungal can be used for the treatment of invasive aspergillus?**

- a) Voriconazole
- b) Flucytosine
- c) Fluconazole
- d) Ketoconazole

- 7) **A polyene antimycotic macrolide that binds to ergosterol and increase cell permeability is?**
- a) Flucytosine
 - b) Amphotericin B
 - c) Voriconazole
 - d) Fluconazole
- 8) **Incretin analogue and GLP-1 increase insulin secretion in response to meal?**
- a) True
 - b) False
- 9) **Which of the following insulin is peakless?**
- a) Glulisine.
 - b) Glargine.
 - c) NPH.
 - d) Regular.
- 10) **Which of the following insulin preparation has the fastest onset of action?**
- a) NPH.
 - b) Aspart.
 - c) Glargine.
 - d) Regular.
- 11) **A drug that is a protein found in streptococcus and cause a lytic state?**
- a) Alteplase.
 - b) Streptokinase.
 - c) Tenecteplase
 - d) Reteplase.
- 12) **Which of the following drugs is eliminated by biliary elimination?**
- a) Ceftriaxone.
 - b) Cefoperazone.
 - c) A and B.
- 13) **Which of the following drugs groups inhibit cell wall synthesis?**
- a) Penicillin.
 - b) Cephalosporins.
 - c) A and B.

14) **Warfarin should not be given to thrombotic patients with the following co-existing conditions?**

- a) Renal impairment.
- b) Hepatic impairment.
- c) Pregnancy.
- d) B and C.

15) **Which of the following statements about warfarin is correct?**

- a) It inhibits vitamin K synthesis.
- b) It specifically inhibits vitamin K epoxide reductase (VKORC1).
- c) It is metabolized by CYP2C9.
- d) All of the above.

16) **Amphotericin B lipid associated version is?**

- a) Low adverse effects.
- b) More effective
- c) Can be administered orally instead of intravenously.
- d) Low cost.

17) **Streptokinase is?**

- a) Naturally occurring plasminogen activator in the human body.
- b) Naturally occurring plasminogen activation in streptococcus.
- c) Synthetic plasminogen activation from chemical substances.
- d) None of the above.

18) **The mechanism of heparin is by?**

- a) Inhibition of the conversion of thrombin to prothrombin.
- b) Inhibition of the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin.
- c) Inhibition of the conversion of fibrin to fibrinogen.
- d) All of the above.

19) **Protein C and S are synthesized based on?**

- a) Vitamin C
- b) Vitamin B
- c) Vitamin E
- d) Vitamin K

20) **Regarding quinolone, which of the following statements is correct?**

- a) Norfloxacin and ofloxacin are ineffective against gonorrhoea.
- b) They have poor oral bioavailability.
- c) They can cause cartilage damage when used for patients under 18 years old.

21) Full anticoagulation effect of vitamin k reductase inhibitor occurs?

- a) 1 day.
- b) 3 hours.
- c) 3-5 days to reach its maximum effect.
- d) None of the above.

22) Which of the following is LMWHs?

- a) Enoxaparin
- b) Bivalirudin
- c) Tinzaparin
- d) Both a + c

23) Amphotericin B decreases which of the following?

- a) Ca
- b) K
- c) Na
- d) Mg.

24) Which of the following is a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors?

- a) Heparin
- b) Warfarin
- c) Eptifibatide
- d) Enoxaparin

25) Which of the following is direct thrombin inhibitor?

- a) Hirudin.
- b) Warfarin
- c) Eptifibatide
- d) Enoxaparin

26) Antidote of Warfarin toxicity?

- a) Vit K.
- b) Fresh frozen plasma
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above.

27) Which of the following drugs is SGLT2 drugs?

- a) Canagliflozin
- b) Metformin
- c) Insulin.
- d) Exenatide.

28) **All of the following are true about α -glucosidase inhibitors EXCEPT?**

- a) Have hypoglycemic effect.
- b) Effective for both type 1 and type 2 DM.
- c) Are mixed with other hypoglycemic drugs.
- d) Acarbose, Miglitol.

29) **Canagliflozin and Dapagliflozin are?**

- a) GLP
- b) SGLT2
- c) TZD
- d) None of the above.

30) **The mechanism of action of TZD is by?**

- a) By inhibition of hepatic synthesis of glucose.
- b) Increasing the sensitivity of insulin in the muscles and adipose tissues.
- c) Increasing the secretion of insulin.
- d) Decreasing the absorption of carbohydrate.

31) **The main concern when using sulfonylureas is?**

- a) Weight loss.
- b) Lactic acidosis.
- c) Hypoglycemia.
- d) All of the above.

32) **All are correct about aminoglycosides EXCEPT?**

- a) They are mainly affective against aerobic gram negative.
- b) They have nephrotoxic effects.
- c) Time-dependent and not concentration dependent.
- d) All of the above.

33) **Warfarin has many drug-drug interactions, which of the following is the inhibitor?**

- a) Phenobarbital
- b) Carbamazepine
- c) Cimetidine
- d) Rifaximin

34) **GIT irritation; nausea and vomiting; and lactic acidosis are side effects of?**

- a) Metformin.
- b) Pioglitazone.

- c) Insulin.
- d) Exenatide.

35) **Which of the following inhibit Vit B12 absorption?**

- a) Metformin
- b) Pioglitazone
- c) Insulin
- d) Exenatide

36) **Characters of type 1 diabetes mellitus?**

- a) A total destruction of pancreatic beta cells and no production of insulin.
- b) Insulin deficiency
- c) Insulin resistance
- d) None of the above

37) **A bactericidal antibiotic that when administered rapidly, may cause 'red man syndrome' is?**

- a) Gentamicin.
- b) Cefazoline.
- c) Vancomycin.
- d) Clarithromycin.

38) **Which of the following is GLP-1 analog?**

- a) Exenatide.
- b) Metformin.
- c) Repaglinide.
- d) Canagliflozin.

39) **Therapeutic range of INR in treating DVT?**

- a) 2.0-3.0
- b) 2.5-3.5
- c) 0.8-1.0
- d) 1.0-1.5

40) **Warfarin monitoring can be done by?**

- a) PTT
- b) INR
- c) aPTT
- d) Platelet count.

41) Heparin mechanism of action is by?

- a) Inhibiting antithrombin III and preventing clotting factors.
- b) Inhibiting liver coagulation factors.
- c) Inhibition of platelet aggregation.
- d) None of the above.

42) Which of the following is side effect of heparin?

- a) Bleeding
- b) Osteoporosis
- c) Thrombocytopenia
- d) All of the above

43) Ototoxicity increases when aminoglycosides are combined with which of the following?

- a) Vancomycin.
- b) Quinolone.
- c) Loop diuretics.
- d) Both a and c.

44) All of the following statements about aminoglycosides are correct EXCEPT?

- a) They are ineffective against anaerobic bacteria.
- b) They offer synergistic effects when combined with penicillin.
- c) They are well absorbed after oral administration.
- d) None of the above.

45) A patient with metastatic cancer is taking chemotherapy presented complaining of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. What is the drug used?

- a) Metoclopramide.
- b) Ondansetron.
- c) Drotaverine
- d) Metronidazole.

46) Which of the following is the most common antibiotic used for the eradication of H.Pylori?

- a) Clarithromycin.
- b) Clindamycin.
- c) Ciprofloxacin.
- d) Metronidazole.

47) **Monitoring of heparin is by monitoring?**

- a) PT.
- b) INR.
- c) Activated partial thromboplastin time (Aptt)
- d) Platelet count.

48) **Which of the following direct thrombin inhibitor is used in heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT)?**

- a) Argatroban.
- b) Bivalirudin.
- c) Lepirudin.
- d) Dalteparin.

49) **Which of the following is used in heparin toxicity?**

- a) Enoxaparin.
- b) Dalteparin.
- c) Tinzaparin.
- d) Protamine.

50) **Vitamin K reductas e inhibitor is?**

- a) Heparin.
- b) Warfarin.
- c) Enoxaparin.
- d) Bivalirudin.



حصري لدى قلم صيدائي 2023