## Question 1
**1 / 1 pts**

Which of the following pharmacokinetic factors exhibits racial differences?

Absorption.

Passive tubular reabsorption.

Filtration at the glomrulus.

Protein binding.

The pharmacokinetic factors that can be expected to potentially exhibit racial differences are (1) bioavailability for drugs that undergo gut or hepatic first-pass metabolism, (2) protein binding, (3) volume of distribution, (4) hepatic metabolism, and (5) renal tubular secretion. Absorption, filtration at the glomerulus, and passive tubular reabsorption would not be expected to exhibit such differences.

## Question 2
**1 / 1 pts**

Rifampin is a nonspecific CYP450 inducer that may _____?

Cause nonspecific changes in drug metabolism.

Lead to toxic levels of rifampin (Rifadin) and must be monitored closely.

Induce the metabolism of drugs, such as oral contraceptives, leading to therapeutic failure.

Cause toxic levels of drugs, such as oral contraceptives, when coadministered.

it takes less than 2 days for rifampin, which is a nonspecific CYP450 inducer with a shorter half-life, to decrease blood concentrations of many drugs to a subtherapeutic level and significantly increase the risk of therapeutic failure.

## Question 3
**1 / 1 pts**

Which of the following is an excitatory amino acid (aka excitatory neurotransmitter)?

Insulin.

Gama-aminobutyric acid.

Acetylcholine.

Glutamate.

Glutamate is an excitatory NT

## Question 4
**1 / 1 pts**

Which statement describes one way in which drugs interact with G-protein-coupled receptors?

Drugs enter through G-protein-coupled receptors and stimulate the receptor to release various effector proteins to produce physiological responses via third messengers.