

1. A patient with heart failure cannot tolerate angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) due to intractable cough. What alternative therapy can be considered for this patient?
 - A. Aldosterone antagonists
 - B. Beta blockers
 - C. Loop diuretics
 - D. Angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs)
2. For which condition is celecoxib (Celebrex) primarily indicated?
 - A. Osteoarthritis
 - B. Multiple sclerosis (MS)
 - C. Migraine headache
 - D. Muscular dystrophy (MD)
3. What questions should be considered to determine drug responsibility?
 - A. Evaluating symptoms without discontinuation
 - B. Ignoring the temporal relationship
 - C. Considering other drugs in the regime
 - D. Only considering the underlying illness
4. What is selectivity in drug action?
 - A. The ability of a drug to have no side effects
 - B. The ability of a drug to elicit only the desired response
 - C. The ability of a drug to produce many sides effects
 - D. The ability of a drug to work for any condition
5. A pregnant woman has been regularly using opioids, and the infant is born with signs of withdrawal. What is the primary concern for the newborn?
 - A. Elevated risk of infectious diseases
 - B. Potential for neurological deficits
 - C. Physical dependence and withdrawal
 - D. Increased risk of asthma
6. A patient with gout is prescribed a drug to increase the excretion of uric acid. Which of the medication is classified as a uricosuric agent?
 - A. Pegloticase
 - B. Allopurinol
 - C. Colchicine
 - D. Probenecid
7. In an outpatient setting, what is the primary pharmacological action of naloxone (Narcan) when administered to a patient experiencing opioid overdose?
 - A. Producing respiratory depression
 - B. Rapidly reversing opioid poisoning
 - C. Causing gastrointestinal hyperactivity
 - D. Inducing euphoria
8. Which class of drugs is the preferred initial therapy for baseline anginal management, especially in patients with a prior MI, due to its mortality benefits?
 - A. Angiotensin receptor blockers
 - B. Beta blockers
 - C. Calcium channel blockers
 - D. Long-acting nitrates

9. What effect do beta (B) blockers have on patients with heart failure?
- A. Promotion of excessive sympathetic stimulation
 - B. Improved LV ejection fraction
 - C. Rapid progression of heart failure
 - D. Increase in contractility
10. According to the Beers criteria, which NSAID carries the greatest risk of all NSAIDs for patients aged 56 years and older?
- A. Indomethacin
 - B. Naproxen
 - C. Diclofenac sodium
 - D. Celecoxib
11. Why is respiratory depression a significant concern in the case of fentanyl overdose?
- A. Fentanyl is a strong opioid analgesic
 - B. Fentanyl causes hypotension
 - C. Fentanyl is metabolized by CYP3A4
 - D. Fentanyl has a long duration of action
12. Why is cyclosporine reserved for severe, progressive rheumatoid arthritis that has not responded to safer DMARDs?
- A. It has a faster onset of action
 - B. It is effective in mild cases of rheumatoid arthritis
 - C. It can cause kidney damage
 - D. It is more cost-effective
13. What is the major adverse effect associated with the inhibition of COX-1 by first-generation nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)?
- A. Renal vasodilation
 - B. Thromboembolism
 - C. Gastric erosion and ulceration
 - D. hypertension
14. Which term refers to the combined processes of metabolism and excretion of drugs from the body?
- A. Excretion
 - B. Distribution
 - C. Elimination
 - D. Absorption
15. Which drug is a T cell activation inhibitor and is used to reduce symptoms and delay disease progression in adults with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (RA)?
- A. Sanlumab (Kevzara)
 - B. Tocilizumab (Actemra)
 - C. Abatacept (Orencia)
 - D. Etanercept (Enbrel)
16. What is the primary mechanism of action of nitroglycerin?
- A. Increasing coronary blood flow to ischemic areas
 - B. Enhancing myocardial oxygen supply
 - C. Stimulating the baroreceptor reflex

- D. Dilating veins and decreasing venous return
17. Why are human teratogens challenging to identify?
- A. Extensive human testing
 - B. Lack of controlled experiments in humans
 - C. Rapid teratogenic effects confused with allergic reactions
 - D. High incidence of congenital anomalies
18. Why is patient education an essential component of RA treatment?
- A. To inform about the nature of RA and management measures
 - B. To minimize the used of DMARDs
 - C. To emphasize the need for excessive rest
 - D. To discourage consultation with social workers
19. Why is liver disease a concern in drug administration?
- A. It can lead to drug accumulation
 - B. It enhances drug elimination
 - C. It reduces drug sensitivity
 - D. It causes drug tolerance
20. What is the role of ACE inhibitors in heart failure, and how do they contribute to various beneficial effects in heart failure patients?
- A. ACE inhibitors improve arteriolar tone, reduce afterload, and enhance venous dilation
 - B. ACE inhibitors increase afterload and exacerbate heart failure
 - C. ACE inhibitors raise aldosterone levels and worsen fluid retention
 - D. ACE inhibitors decrease cardiac output and impair renal blood flow
21. What is a key difference between the maximal diuresis produced by thiazide diuretics and loop diuretics?
- A. Thiazides produce higher maximal diuresis than loop diuretics
 - B. Thiazides have a lower maximal diuretic effect compared to loop diuretics
 - C. Both thiazides and loop diuretics have equal maximal diuretic effects
 - D. Thiazides are more potent than loop diuretics
22. A patient is prescribed both gemfibrozil and warfarin. What precautionary measure should the healthcare provider emphasize to minimize potential risks?
- A. Periodic tests of liver function
 - B. Frequent measurement of prothrombin time
 - C. Encourage increase dietary fiber intake
 - D. Monitor for signs of myopathy
23. What is the primary goal in treating ventricular dysrhythmias?
- A. Enhancing atrial automaticity
 - B. Increasing AV nodal conduction
 - C. Termination of dysrhythmia
 - D. Slowing ventricular rate
24. A person with a history of recurrent DVT is considering pregnancy. Which anticoagulant medication is most appropriate during pregnancy?
- A. Unfractionated heparin
 - B. Fondaparinux
 - C. Warfarin
 - D. Low molecular weight (LMW) heparin