

Advanced Pharm NR566

Week 7 Quiz

1. A patient presents with symptoms of depression and is prescribed an antidepressant. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)?

- A. Inhibit dopamine reuptake
- B. Block norepinephrine receptors
- C. Inhibit serotonin reuptake
- D. Stimulate GABA receptors

Correct answer: C. Inhibit serotonin reuptake

SSRIs increase serotonin levels in the synaptic cleft by preventing its reabsorption—enhancing mood regulation.

---

2. A patient with a history of severe migraines that occur more than three times a month seeks preventive treatment. Which medication would be most appropriate for this patient based on the provided information?

- A. Tramadol
- B. Propranolol
- C. Gabapentin
- D. Fluoxetine

Correct answer: B. Propranolol

Propranolol is a first-line agent for migraine prevention when attacks are frequent.

---

3. A patient with Parkinson's disease has been prescribed levodopa/carbidopa for symptom management. The patient experiences frequent episodes of nausea and vomiting. Which intervention would be most appropriate to alleviate these adverse effects?

- A. Give additional carbidopa with levodopa
- B. Add a first-generation antipsychotic
- C. Administer levodopa with high-protein meals
- D. Increase the dose of levodopa

Correct answer: A. Give additional carbidopa with levodopa

Extra carbidopa reduces peripheral dopamine conversion, easing nausea.

---

4. A patient presents with a history of tonic-clonic and partial seizures. They report no history of absence seizures. Which antiseizure drug would be the most appropriate initial choice for their treatment?

- A. Ethosuximide
- B. Gabapentin

- C. Vigabatrin
- D. Phenytoin

Correct answer: D. Phenytoin

Phenytoin is effective for tonic-clonic and partial seizures, not absence.

---

5. Which statement best reflects valproic acid's role in seizure management?

- A. First-line for all patients, regardless of seizure type
- B. Used only after two drugs fail; not for monotherapy
- C. Broad-spectrum efficacy; start with monotherapy before combining drugs
- D. Effective only for absence seizures; start with combination therapy

Correct answer: C. Broad-spectrum efficacy; start with monotherapy before combining drugs

Valproic acid treats multiple seizure types and is often used as monotherapy.

---

6. A patient with Parkinson's disease complains of visual hallucinations and excessive daytime sleepiness. Which dopamine agonist is most likely responsible for these adverse effects?