

Final | Past papers

ALL Material

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Special Thanks DST
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وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ وَنَعْلَمُ مَا تُوَسِّعُ بِهِ نَفْسُهُ وَنَحْنُ أَقْرَبُ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ جَبَلِ الْوَرِيدِ

اللهم إنا نعوذ بك من شرور أنفسنا ومن سينات أعمالنا



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PLEASE NOTE

هذا العمل عن روح الزميل عمر عودة المرابي، رحمه الله
عملت الملف بسرعة ما لحقت ادققه، نقلت الأسئلة الى بملف دفعتنا بالإضافة للأسئلة الى اجتنا
وكانت موجودة ببوست التجميع بس للأسف ما لحقت ادققهم.
بعض الأسئلة لربما مو مطلوبة منكم، فلو حد بيقدر يشيك الملف ويحط ملاحظة عند الأسئلة الى مش
مطلوبه ويرجع ينشره رح أكون ممنون له.
وفقكم الله وفتح عليكم وغفر لزميلنا عمر وأسكنه فسيح جناته وألهم أهله الصبر والسلوان.
في حال وجود أخطاء بإمكانكم التواصل مع أي شباب اللجان وبيتعدل الملف بإذن الله.

Autonomic Nervous System

Q1: Which of the following is true about autonomic nervous system?

- A. Ach is the neurotransmitters for all receptors
- B. Discrete system
- C. It's concerned with voluntary functions
- D. Involuntary
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Q2: Which of the following muscarinic receptors is present in the heart?

- A. M1
- B. M2
- C. M3
- D. M4
- E. M5

Answer: B

Q3: Which adrenoreceptor affects the bronchi & cause bronchial relaxation?

- A. Alpha 1
- B. Alpha 2
- C. Beta 1
- D. Beta 2
- E. Beta 3

Answer: D

Q4: What is the precursor molecule of catecholamines?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Norepinephrine
- C. Tyrosine
- D. Atropine
- E. Epinephrine

Answer: C

Q5: What is the rate limiting step in the biosynthesis of norepinephrine?

- A. Transport of tyrosine across the neuronal membrane
- B. Hydroxylation of tyrosine
- C. Decarboxylation of DOPA
- D. Hydroxylation of DOPA into dopamine
- E. None of the Above

Answer: B

Q6: Which one of the following inhibits tyrosine hydroxylase?

- A. Tiotropium
- B. Norepinephrine
- C. Metyrosine
- D. Homatropine
- E. Dobutamine

Answer: C

Q7: What does Vesamicol drug inhibit?

- A. Vesicle associated transporters inhibitor
- B. Prevent the exocytosis of NT
- C. Associated Membrane proteins inhibitors
- D. None of the above is correct
- E. All the Above are correct

Q8: Which of the following is used to achieve uterine relaxation in premature labor during pregnancy?

- A. Salbutamol
- B. Isoproterenol
- C. Ritodrine
- D. Amphetamine
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Q9: Botulinum toxin interferes with cholinergic transmission by?

- A. Inhibiting choline transporter
- B. Inhibiting choline acetyl transferase enzyme
- C. Inhibiting vesicle associated transporter
- D. Interfering with exocytosis
- E. Interaction with post synaptic receptors

Answer: D

Q10: Guanethidine interferes with adrenergic transmission by?

- A. Blocking vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT)
- B. Blocking the release of neurotransmitters
- C. Blocking norepinephrine transporter (NET)
- D. None of the following
- E. All the following

Answer: B

Q11: Reserpine inhibits which of the following?

- A. Blocking vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT)
- B. Blocking the release of neurotransmitters
- C. Blocking norepinephrine transporter (NET)
- D. None of the following
- E. All the following

Answer: A

Q12: Which of the following is true about norepinephrine?

- A. Synthesis of norepinephrine starts with Tyrosine
- B. It's the main neurotransmitter in parasympathetic system
- C. It acts only on muscarinic receptors
- D. It's not synthesized in neurons
- E. It's not a catecholamine

Answer: A

Q13: Acetylcholine hydrolysis results are?

- A. Acetate & choline
- B. Acetyl-CoA & choline
- C. Acetate only
- D. Choline only
- E. None of the following

Answer: A

Q14: Which of the following statements is true about cocaine?

- A. It blocks vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT)
- B. It blocks the neurotransmitters release in synapses
- C. It blocks norepinephrine transporter (NET)
- D. It blocks acetylcholinesterase
- E. It activates vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT)

Answer: C

Q15: What effect happens to heart & blood pressure when phenylephrine is administrated by slow infusion of the therapeutic dose?

- A. Increase in blood pressure and increase in heart rate
- B. Increase in the blood pressure and decrease in the heart rate
- C. Decrease in the blood pressure and decrease in heart rate
- D. Decrease in blood pressure and increase in heart rate
- E. Increase in blood pressure and no change in heart rate

Q16: What is the direct effect of the parasympathetic system?

- A. Increase heart rate
- B. Decrease contractility in the heart
- C. Decrease salivation
- D. Bronchodilation
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Q17: Which adrenoreceptor affects the bronchi & causes bronchial relaxation?

- A. Alpha 1 adrenoceptors agonist
- B. Beta 2 adrenoceptors agonist
- C. Beta 1 adrenoceptors antagonist
- D. Muscarinic receptor
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Q18: Which one of the following organs has only parasympathetic innervations?

- A. The Iris
- B. The Ciliary muscle
- C. The SA node
- D. Urinary bladder wall
- E. Sphincters of the gastrointestinal tract

Answer: B

Beta receptors plays a minor role

Q19: Which muscarinic receptors on airway passages promote bronchoconstriction?

- A. M1 receptors
- B. M2 receptors
- C. M3 receptors
- D. M4 receptors
- E. None of the following

Answer: C

Q20: Which of the following is common between epinephrine and norepinephrine:

- A. Both have the same effect on β 2 receptors
- B. Both increase diastolic and systolic blood pressure
- C. Both increase systolic blood pressure
- D. Both increase diastolic blood pressure
- E. None of the following

Answer: C

Q21: Which of the following is the indirect cholinomimetic?

- A. Carbachol
- B. Edrophonium
- C. Atropine
- D. Isopropanol
- E. Bethanechol

Answer: B

Q22: All the following are effects of pilocarpine except?

- A. Sweating
- B. Salivation
- C. Diarrhea
- D. Mydriasis
- E. Vomiting

Answer: D

Q23: Which of the following Cholinesterase inhibitors is a naturally occurring carbamate?

- A. Physostigmine
- B. Edrophonium
- C. Demecarium
- D. Pyridostigmine
- E. Neostigmine

Answer: A

Q24: Atropine causes a rapid decline in parasympathetic function in all organs except?

- A. The heart
- B. The eye
- C. The urinary bladder
- D. The CNS
- E. The salivary gland

Answer: B

Q25: Which of the following is not related to the side effects of atropine?

- A. Dry mouth
- B. Mydriasis
- C. Tachycardia
- D. Flush and hot skin
- E. Drowsiness

Answer: E

Q26: Which drug is used to treat motion sickness is?

- A. Acetaminophen
- B. Homatropine
- C. Scopolamine
- D. Cyclopentolate
- E. Benztropine

Answer: C

Q27: Which of the following is used to treat Asthma?

- A. Phenylephrine
- B. Tamsulosin
- C. Phenoxybenzamine
- D. Ipratropium
- E. Pilocarpine

Answer: D

Q28: Dry mouth, sandy eyes, hallucinations, tachycardia, cycloplegia are all signs of poisoning with which of the following drugs?

- A. Atropine
- B. Cocaine
- C. Parathion
- D. Palathion
- E. Pilocarpine

Answer: A

Q29: Which of the following drug is NOT useful in treating glaucoma?

- A. Methacholine
- B. Physostigmine
- C. Edrophonium
- D. Echothiopate
- E. None of the following

Answer: C

Q30: Why is the effectiveness of nonselective antimuscarinic drugs in treating bronchial asthma limited?

- A. Local hormones and other transmitter also modulate lung functions
- B. Cholinergic-mediated bronchoconstriction is not significantly high
- C. Secretion of mucus by way of M1 receptors is more important in asthma
- D. Only high doses can effectively block bronchial M3 receptors
- E. Block of autoinhibitory M2 oppose the bronchodilation caused by block of M3 receptors on airway

Q31: Which of the following is the drug of choice in acute attack of glaucoma?

- A. Propranolol
- B. Timolol
- C. Pilocarpine
- D. Physostigmine
- E. C And D

Answer: E

Q32: All the following are organophosphates except?

- A. Echothiopate
- B. Soman (Sarin)
- C. Malathion
- D. Physostigmine
- E. Parathion

Answer: D

Q33: Which drug increases LDL and decreases HDL?

- A. Prazosin
- B. Propranolol
- C. Tamsulosin
- D. Phentolamine
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Q34: Which of the following is a nonselective beta blocker/alpha-1 blocker and a calcium channel blocker?

- A. Edrophonium
- B. Carvedilol
- C. Nebivolol
- D. Bisoprolol
- E. Metoprolol

Answer: B

Q35: Which of the following actions of epinephrine would be antagonized by prazosin but not propranolol?

- A. Increase heart rate
- B. Mydriasis
- C. Release of renin
- D. Bronchial dilation
- E. Glycogenolysis

Answer: B

Q36: Which of the following is an antagonist of both alpha and beta adrenoreceptors?

- A. Labetalol
- B. Propanol
- C. Prazosin
- D. Phenylephrine
- E. Dobutamine

Answer: A

Q37: Which beta blocker is not expected to cause an acute increase in total peripheral resistance?

- A. Propranolol
- B. Atenolol
- C. Labetalol
- D. Bisoprolol

Answer: C

Q38: Which alpha blocker has the least effect on vascular smooth muscle?

- A. Phentolamine
- B. Prazosine
- C. Labetalol
- D. Yohimbine
- E. Tamsulosin

Answer: E

Q39: Patient with Parkinson's disease presented with fluctuate motor activity, the best agent to treat the motor fluctuation is?

- A. Cholinesterase
- B. Dopamine
- C. Levodopa
- D. Acetylcholine
- E. Amphetamine

Answer: A

Q40: Initial bradycardia then tachycardia by atropine is due to?

- A. M1 postganglionic blocking.
- B. Stimulating of Beta 1 receptor.
- C. Using alpha 1 agonist.
- D. Using alpha antagonist.

Answer: A

Q41: What is the direct effect of the parasympathetic system?

- A. Increase heart rate
- B. Decrease contractility in the heart
- C. Decrease salivation
- D. Bronchodilation
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

Q42: Which of the following is not the reason for using atropine as pre-anesthetic?

- A. Hallucinations
- B. Sedation
- C. Amnesia
- D. Inhibit allergic laryngospasm
- E. Inhibits secretion

Answer: A

Q43: What catecholamine is synthesized inside vesicles?

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Norepinephrine
- C. Dopamine

Answer: B

Q44: What is correct about acetylcholine?

- A. Made of biochemical combination of choline and adenine
- B. Transported in the vesicle with H via co-transport system
- C. Released by Na-mediated exocytosis
- D. After release, the majority are destructed by hydrolase enzyme
- E. After release, most are reabsorbed to the same neuron that release them

Q45: What is incorrect about catecholamine?

- A. The final product of metabolism is VMA
- B. Metabolized by monoamine oxidase
- C. Metabolized by URT-glucoronyltransferase
- D. Epinephrine and norepinephrine mostly are reabsorbed in the presynaptic neuron

Q46: Which drug is used in bronchial muscle relaxation?

- A. Metaprenolol
- B. Dobutamine
- C. Norepinephrine

Answer: A

Q47: Which receptor is responsible for insulin inhibition?

- A. a1
- B. a2
- C. b1
- D. b2
- E. b3

Answer: B

Q47: Which drug acts on both α_1A and α_1B adrenergic receptors?

- A. Prozacin
- B. Tamzulosin

Answer: B

Q48: Which of the following is not an effect of a α 1 antagonist?

- A. Venodilation
- B. Decrease systemic pressure
- C. Bradycardia

Answer: C

Q49: Which of the following is mismatched?

- A. Dopamine- increase renal blood flow
- B. Epinephrine- positive inotropic and chronotropic effect
- C. Norepinephrine- bronchial muscle relaxation
- D. Fenoldopam- venodilation

Answer: C

Q50: Which side effect is not correlated with atropine?

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Dry mouth

Answer: A

Q51: Which cholinomimetic is used in decreasing intraocular pressure?

- A. Muscarine
- B. Acetylcholine
- C. Methacholine
- D. Pilocarpine

Answer: D

Q52: Which cholinomimetic is used in decreasing intraocular pressure?

- A. Muscarine
- B. Acetylcholine
- C. Methacholine
- D. Pilocarpine

Answer: D

Q53: Which of the following is not an effect of cholinomimetics?

- A. Lacrimal secretions
- B. Gastric secretions
- C. Angiotensin II secretion

Answer: C

Q54: Regarding presynaptic regulation, which is incorrect?

- A. Adenosine facilitates cholinergic release
- B. Alpha 2 negative adrenergic regulation
- C. Beta positive adrenergic regulation

Q55: What is incorrect about organophosphate?

- A. Bind covalently to the enzyme and irreversibly
- B. After a period, an oxygen-phosphate bond is broken
- C. Prlidoxime break phosphate-enzyme bond if given early to exposure
- D. Has same effects of cholinomimetic

Those questions had no options remembered, only the answers were given (Next Slide)

Q1: Tissues that are most sensitive to atropine?

Q2: Which of the following is a drug that may produce hypertension after a brief initial hypotension?

Q3: One of the following doesn't reduce the peripheral vascular resistance?

Q4: What is the correct order of catecholamine synthesis?

Q5: An advantage of α_1 antagonist?

Q6: An antimuscarinic drug used for asthma?

Q7: Antimuscarinic drug used for peptic ulcers disease?

Those questions had no options remembered, only the answers were given (Next Slide)

A1: Salivary, bronchial and sweat glands

A2: Pilocarpine

A3: Propranolol.

A4: Tyrosine – Dopamine – Norepinephrine – Epinephrine

A5: Facilitates urine excretion

A6: Ipratropium

A7: Pirenzepine

Antibiotics

Q1: Which of the following is false regarding Beta lactam antibiotics?

- A. All contain a beta lactam ring
- B. Work to inhibit cell wall synthesis
- C. The beta lactam ring is the active functional group where antibiotic activity resides
- D. Work to inhibit protein biosynthesis
- E. All the above

Answer: D

Q2: Among the following which is the least resistant to β -lactamases?

- A. Nafcillin
- B. Oxacillin
- C. Cloxacillin
- D. Dicloxacillin
- E. Penicillin

Answer: E

Q3: Which of the following is NOT correct regarding the post-antibiotic effect of aminoglycosides?

- A. They are equally effective against Gram-positive and Gram negative bacteria.
- B. The post-antibiotic effect allows for once-daily dosing in certain cases.
- C. They cannot be given with other drugs due to the post-antibiotic effect of aminoglycosides.
- D. The post-antibiotic effect is more pronounced against Gram negative organisms.
- E. Their post-antibiotic effect reduces the risk of resistance development.

Answer: C

Q4: Cefepime is?

- A. First generation
- B. Second generation
- C. Third generation
- D. Fourth generation
- E. Fifth generation

Answer: D

Q5: Which of the following is a 3rd generation cephalosporin that has the best activity against *P. Aeruginosa* infections :?

- A. Cephalothin
- B. Cefazolin
- C. Cefoxitin
- D. Cefoperazone
- E. Cefamandole

Answer: D

Q6: All the following B-lactamase inhibitor combinations are parenteral formulations EXCEPT?

- A. Ampicillin - sulbactam
- B. Ticarcillin - clavulanic acid
- C. Piperacillin - tazobactam
- D. Amoxicillin - clavulanic acid
- E. All the above

Answer: D

Q7: All the following are true regarding aminoglycosides EXCEPT?

- A. They inhibit bacterial protein synthesis
- B. They are bactericidal
- C. They do not penetrate the BBB easily
- D. Dose adjustment is not necessary in patients with renal impairment
- E. They are ineffective orally in the management of meningitis

Answer: D

Q8: Which of the following antibiotics exhibits a long post-antibiotic effect that permits once-daily dosing?

- A. Gentamicin
- B. B. Penicillin G
- C. C. Vancomycin
- D. D. Ampicillin
- E. E. None of the Above

Answer: A

Q9: Which is true about Pseudomembranous Colitis?

- A. Can be treated by Vancomycin
- B. It never treated by clindamycin
- C. It is overgrowth of Clostridium Difficile
- D. All the above

Q10: Which of the following statements regarding cephalosporins is incorrect?

- A. First-generation cephalosporins are effective against Gram positive organisms
- B. They have a broad spectrum of activity
- C. They are not the drugs of first choice for any infection
- D. They can cause hypersensitivity reactions
- E. They are classified into different generations

Answer: C

Q11: Which of the following antibiotics groups is primarily bactericidal?

- A. Sulfonamides
- B. Aminoglycosides
- C. Tetracyclines
- D. Chloramphenicol
- E. Clarithromycin

Answer: B

Q12: Which of the following doesn't belong to Aminoglycosides?

- A. Gentamicine
- B. Terramycin
- C. Streptomycin
- D. Neomycin
- E. Clarithromycin

Answer: E

Q13: Which of the following is false regarding aminoglycosides?

- A. They inhibit bacterial protein synthesis
- B. They are bactericidal
- C. They exhibit a concentration-dependent killing effect
- D. They are highly metabolized in the body
- E. They are ineffective against anaerobic bacteria

Answer: D

Q14: Which of the following is true regarding Penicillin?

- A. All Penicillins are resistant to β -lactamase.
- B. Penicillin G is effective against β -lactamase-producing bacteria.
- C. Clavulanic acid inhibits β -lactamase.
- D. Penicillins do not require renal dose adjustments.
- E. Amoxicillin is always given without a β -lactamase inhibitor

Answer: C

Q15: Which of the following antibiotics you should use for a patient who is allergic only to penicillin and has been diagnosed to have enterococci infection:

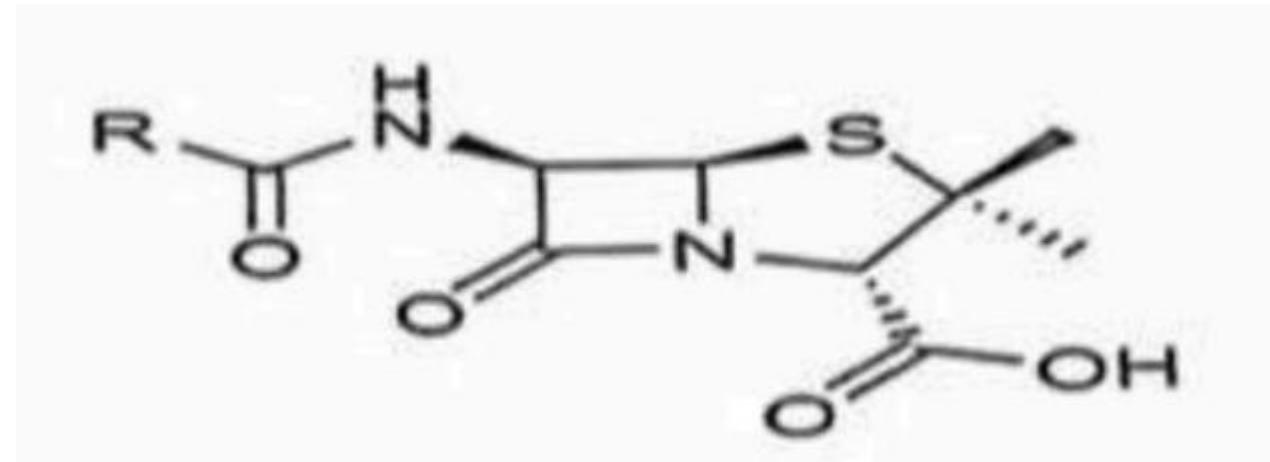
- A. Vancomycin
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Ceftriaxone
- D. Cefepime
- E. Cefotaxime

Q16: Which of the following is true regarding antibiotics?

- A. Patients should not be instructed to continue antibiotics for the full duration indicated if they feel better to avoid resistance
- B. If the patient's recovery is delayed from what is reasonably expected the diagnosis should not be reconsidered
- C. Influenza pneumonia and viral upper respiratory infections for example are usually controlled by antibiotics
- D. Many patients receive lengthy courses of antibiotics that probably should not have been started
- E. All the above

Q17: The basic backbone structure in the adjacent picture is for?

- A. A B-lactam antibiotic
- B. An aminoglycoside
- C. A tetracycline
- D. A 4-quinolone derivative
- E. A macrolide antibiotic



Answer: A

Q18: Which of the following is true regarding Sulfonamides?

- A. They are considered as structural agonists of para aminobenzoic acid (PABA)
- B. They are considered as structural analogs and competitive antagonists of Folic acid
- C. They are considered as structural analogs and competitive antagonists of para- aminobenzoic acid (PABA)
- D. They are considered as structural antagonists of penicillin
- E. None of the above

Answer: C

Q19: Sulfonamides are almost obsolete nowadays because of all the following EXCEPT?

- A. Bacterial resistance
- B. Their Toxicity
- C. Their Bacteriostatic properties
- D. Their bactericidal effects
- E. They are associated with Blood dyscrasia

Answer: D

Q20: Which of the following antibiotic has an effect on bacterial DNA?

- A. Amikacin
- B. Bacitracin
- C. Teicoplanin
- D. Ciprofloxacin
- E. Meropenem

Answer: D

Q21: Which of the following antibiotics has (have) good activity against Helicobacter Pylori (GI)?

- A. Clarithromycin
- B. Ampicillin
- C. Azithromycin
- D. A and C
- E. All the above

Answer: D

Q22: Which of the following is true regarding the quinolone antibiotics?

- A. The quinolone antibiotics target bacterial RNA gyrase and Topoisomerase
- B. The quinolone antibiotics target bacterial DNA gyrase and Topoisomerase which is responsible for the continuous introduction of positive supercoils into RNA
- C. The quinolone antibiotics target bacterial viral gyrase
- D. The quinolone antibiotics target bacterial DNA gyrase and Topoisomerase which is responsible for the continuous introduction of negative supercoils into DNA
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

Q23: Aplastic anemia is a reported complication of which of the following antibiotics?

- A. Tigecycline
- B. Nalidixic acid
- C. Penicillin V but not penicillin G
- D. Chloramphenicol
- E. Azithromycin

Answer: D

Q24: Which of the following is true regarding Erythromycins?

- A. It has Same spectrum of penicillin, so substitutes in penicillin allergic patients.
- B. It has very limited distribution in the body
- C. It Cannot be given orally
- D. Very toxic cannot be given to children
- E. All the above

Answer: A

Q25: Which of the following antibiotics exhibits a long post-antibiotic effect that permits once-daily dosing?

- A. Gentamicin (aminoglycoside)
- B. Penicillin G
- C. Vancomycin
- D. Aztreonam
- E. None of the Above

Answer: A

Q26: Methenamine effect is due to?

- A. Liberation of formaldehyde
- B. Liberation of ammonia
- C. Administered as salt
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Q27: Pseudomembranous colitis has been reported following the use of ?

- A. Penicillin G
- B. Penicillin V
- C. Flucloxacillin
- D. Cephalexin
- E. Clindamycin

Answer: E

Q28: Which of the following causes gray baby syndrome?

- A. Linezolid
- B. Tetracyclines
- C. Clindamycin
- D. Chloramphenicol
- E. More than one correct answer

Answer: D

Q29: Which is true about pseudomembranous colitis?

- A. Can be Treated by Vancomycin
- B. It's never treated by clindamycin
- C. It is overgrowth of clostridium difficile
- D. Considered a serious complication and can be fatal.
- E. All the above

Q30: Parents of a 1-month-old baby are told their child has developed "gray baby syndrome." Which of the following antibiotics did the baby likely receive?

- A. Tobramycin
- B. Linezolid
- C. Erythromycin
- D. Chloramphenicol
- E. You can't be sure from the info given

Answer: D

Q31: Which of the following is NOT true regarding Clindamycin?

- A. Effective against gram positive bacteria
- B. Misused by doctors in the treatment of simple sore throat or URTI
- C. Overuse caused many cases of pseudomembranous colitis
- D. Used to eradicate helicobacter pylori
- E. Active against Bacteroides fragilis

Answer: D

Q32: Resistance to Chloramphenicol is due to?

- A. Changes in the ribosome binding site
- B. Decreased affinity for the drug
- C. Decreased permeability
- D. Plasmids that code for enzymes that degrade it
- E. All the above

Q33: Which of the following is false regarding Chloramphenicol?

- A. Chloramphenicol is rapidly and completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract
- B. 60% of the drug is bound to serum albumin
- C. The potentially fatal nature of chloramphenicol induced bone marrow suppression restricts its use
- D. Chloramphenicol is recognized as first choice treatment of choice for any bacterial infection
- E. All the above

Answer: D

Q34: Which of the following is mismatched?

- A. Ceftazidime - pseudomonas
- B. Cefotetan - bacteroid
- C. Cephalexin - enterococci
- D. Cefepime - Enterobacteriaceae

Answer: C

Q35: Which of the following is incorrect about Linezolid?

- A. Used for VRSA and penicillin resistant
- B. Used as last resort for gram positive resistant
- C. Used for gram negative bacteria

Answer: C

Q36: What is incorrect about macrolides?

- A. Azithromycin has shorter half life than clarithromycin
- B. Erythromycin estolate is better absorbed than erythromycin alone

Q37: What is incorrect about flouriquinolones?

- A. Cause tendonitis and tendon rupture
- B. Affect growing cartilage
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Excreted by renal route

Answer: C

Q38: Which of the following is not a resistance mechanism for beta lactams?

- A. Plasmid mediated
- B. Altering PBPs
- C. Beta lactamase

Answer: A

Q39: When using the combination of sulfonamide with trimethoprim, what is incorrect?

- A. Can be used to treat UTIs
- B. Can be used during pregnancy

Answer: B

Q40: Which is correctly matched?

- A. Vancomycin-thrombocytopenia
- B. Clindamycin-superinfection

Answer: B

Q41: Which of the following is not a side effect related to macrolides?

- A. Acute cholestasis hepatitis
- B. Affect renal excretion of other drugs
- C. Affect cytochrome

Answer: B

Q42: Which of the following is mismatched between antibiotic and the adverse effect?

- A. Oxacillin - hypokalemia
- B. Ampicillin - allergic rash
- C. Antipseudomonal - cardiac arrest

Answer: A

Q43: Which of the following does not interfere with protein synthesis?

- A. Trimethoprim
- B. Linezolid

Answer: A

Q44: Which of the following is not associated with clindamycin?

- A. Highly penetrates bone
- B. Penetrates abscess
- C. Reaches the brain
- D. Hepatic elimination

Answer: C

Q45: Which tetracycline has the broadest spectrum and adverse effects?

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Minocycline
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Tigecycline

Answer: D

Q46: What is incorrect about tetracycline?

- A. Eliminated by renal route
- B. Minocycline concentrate in saliva and tears
- C. Absorption affected by divalent cations

Q47: Not included in antibacterial spectrum of tetracyclines?

- A. *Vibrio cholera*
- B. *Cutibacterium acne*
- C. *Rickettsia*
- D. *Pseudomonas*

Answer: D

Q48: What is not insecticidal and used clinically?

- A. Sarin
- B. Soman
- C. Parathion
- D. Edrophonium

Answer: D

Those questions had no options remembered, only the answers were given (Next Slide)

Q1: Which bacteria is resistant to imipenem?

Q2: Antibiotics group that depends on concentration and has post antibiotic effect?

Q3: What antibiotic affect topoisomerase?

Those questions had no options remembered, only the answers were given (Next Slide)

A1: C.difficle

A2: Aminoglycosides

A3: Ciprofloxacin

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Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
$v0 \rightarrow v1$			
$v1 \rightarrow v2$			