

BMD 420, Pharmacology Fall 2003

FINAL EXAMINATION ? Sample questions/favorites

1. When an ACE inhibitor such as captopril (Captoten) is given to a patient the MOA to lower BP is to:

- A) enhance angiotensin I-mediated vasodilation by blocking its formation & aldosterone-mediated volume contraction.
- B) block the actions of angiotensin III.
- C) block the actions of angiotensin II.
- D) prevents angiotensin II-mediated vasoconstriction by blocking its formation & blocks aldosterone-mediated blood volume expansion.

2. Which of the following should you instruct the patient to avoid to help in decreasing the risk of adverse effects while taking either digoxin or captopril?

- A) Aspirin for headache
- B) Using large amounts of a salt substitute containing potassium salts
- C) Foods with high sodium content
- D) Foods with high calcium content

3. Your patient receiving a vasodilator drug notes has a pulse rate that increased by 10 beats per minute. Which of the following drugs might be added to counteract the acceleration in pulse?

- A) Verapamil, a CCB
- B) Enalapril, an ACE inhibitor
- C) Propranolol, a  $\beta$ -blocker
- D) Losartan, an ARB

4. African-Americans respond to certain antihypertensives better than others. If you wish to start with single drug therapy, your African-Americans patient is most likely to respond best to:

- A) an ACE inhibitor:
- B) a  $\beta$ -blocker.
- C) an ARB.
- D) a diuretic

5. Which combination of drugs used to treat heart failure may increase the risk of digoxin toxicity?

- A) Digoxin, NTG and a CCB such as amlodipine (Norvasc)
- B) The standard diuretic hydrochlorothiazide and digoxin
- C) Spironolactone and digoxin
- D) Digoxin, captopril and hydralazine

Favorite drugs:

nitroglycerin (NGL)	captopril (Captoten)	losartan (Cozaar)
digoxin	hydralazine	spironolactone
verapamil.	methyldopa	atorvastatin (Lipitor)
minoxidil.	hydrochlorothiazide	nicotinic acid
sodium nitroprusside	cholestyramine (Questran)	clonidine
enalapril	bethanechol	atropine
propranolol	nicotine	mecamylamine
d-Tubocurarine	epinephrine	ephedrine
isoproterenol	cocaine	amphetamine
benztropine (Cogentin)	phenytoin (Dilantin)	bupropion (Zyban)

ketamine (Ketalar)      chlorpromazine (Thorazine)      haloperidol (Haldol).  
clozapine (Clozaril)      acetaminophen (Tylenol).      ibuprofen (Motrin).  
aspirin.                      PCP                                      MDMA

Favorite Chapters: 5, 6, 7, 9, 18, 21, 22-24, 28, 30-38, 41-47, 49, 67

Favorite Tables: 14-2, 14-3, p. 113(Table 1), 18-1, 30-5, 45-4

Favorite Lehne Figures: 42-1, 44-1, 45-2 : Stahl (2000) 13-1 & 2