

**BMD 420, Pharmacology  
Fall 2002**

**EXAMINATION 2– Sample questions**

SELECT THE **ONE** BEST ANSWER

1. The behavior of a neuron on another cell depends primarily on the ability of the neuron to:  
A) alter specific axonal conduction.  
B) determine selectivity.  
C) change receptor type.  
D) alter the receptor activity of the target cell.
2. Drugs that decrease transmitter synthesis cause the:  
A) transmitter release to be reduced.  
B) storage of the transmitter to be enhanced.  
C) receptor sites to be stimulated more.  
D) transmitter to be more available at receptors.
3. Stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system results in:  
A) bronchial constriction.  
B) pupil constriction.  
C) increased heart rate.  
D) gluconeogenesis.
4. Activation of beta1 receptors causes:  
A) increased heart rate and force of contraction.  
B) decreased heart rate.  
C) decrease of blood pressure through renin regulation.  
D) bronchial dilation.
5. Which of the following is an indication that a patient is having a response to antimuscarinic poisoning and not a psychotic episode?  
A) Dry mouth  
B) Hallucinations  
C) Delirium  
D) The symptoms cannot be used to differentiate between the two conditions.
6. T or F Norepinephrine elicits all same responses as epinephrine except w/o inc. in BS.
7. T or F Reserpine is an indirect acting antiadrenergic like Guanethidine (Ismelin). Both readily cross blood-brain barrier, cause diarrhea and profound orthostatic hypotension.

Match the numbered item in the 1<sup>st</sup> column with the lettered item in the second column.

Activation of this receptor..... has this clinical consequence:

- |            |                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8. Alpha 1 | A. Inc. renal perfusion           |
| 9. Alpha 2 | B. Used to "jump start" the heart |
| 10. Beta 1 | C. Inhibits NE release            |
| 11. Beta 2 | D. Vasoconstriction               |
| 12. DA     | E. Bronchodilation                |