

1-steroid hormones receptors are mainly located in : cytoplasm

2-to inhibit the action of GnRH firstly affected : the release of GnRH not the synthesis of alpha or beta subunit

3-whats true about hypothalamic hormones except : *not sure ...all of them are ineffective orally , because TRH is effective orally may be

4-drug in low doses causes hypoglycemia and in high doses causes hyperglycemia : octreotide

5-Menotropin is a combination of : LH and FSH

6-true about Bromocriptine :a drug causes inhibition of lactation

7-treatment of dwarfism caused by IGF deficiency : by mecasermin alone

8-best GH replacement therapy is by S.C everyday dose

9- synthetic ADH-like drug used in dentistry for vasoconstriction : Felypressin

10-false about Oxytocin : given in bolus I.V to induce labor , not true because its given gradually in unites

11-all true about thyroxin EXCEPT : increases cholesterol *im not sure if it was as a full question or its an option somewhere

12-all of the following are differences between T3 and T4 except : Mechanism of action , i think its not the origin because T3 is produced in periphery from T4 and they're both acting through

Pharmacology:

61) In treating dwarfism, the treatment is best given?

Answer: SC everyday at night

62) Best treatment for hypoparathyroidism?

Answer: Vitamin D

63) drugs used in hypothyroidism:

Answer: TRH & sodium L-thyroxin sodium

64) used in small doses for hyperglycemia (glucose concentration dependant):

Answer: octreotide

65) used in hyperparathyroidism:

A) prednisolone

B) furosamide

C) all of the above

Answer: C

66) all of the following have the same mechanism of action except:

A) cortisol

B) fludrocortisone

C) prednisone

D) beclomethasone

E) metyrapone

Answer: E

67) used in hyperglycemic emergency:

Answer: regular insulin (crystalline)

68) which of the following is a glucagon like peptide:

Answer: Exenatide

37) Which of the following is mismatched?

Answer: Propranolol → antithyroid drug

38) DI is a main side effect of?

Answer: Lithium carbonate

39) Bromocriptin is used for all of the following except?

A) Hyperprolactinemia

B) Suppression of lactation

C) Acromegaly

D) Postpartum hemorrhage

E) Impotency and infertility in men

Answer: D

40) Sth about actreotide

Answer: All of the above

41) Which of the following matches is incorrect?

Answer: Aminoglutethimide inhibits hydroxylase

42) All of the following increase PRL except?

Answer: L-dopa.

43) Damage in the paraventricular nucleus results in:

A) Decrease in the blood volume and osmolality

B) Increase in the blood volume and osmolality

C) Increase in the urine volume and osmolality

D) Decrease in the urine volume but increase in osmolality

E) None of the above

Answer: E

44) Damage in hypothalamus?

A) Decrease thyroid function

B) Increase PRL

C) All of the above ⇒ Answer

45) CM ques = sth about USP used daily ????

12-all of the following are differences between T3 and T4 except : Mechanism of action , i think its not the origin because T3 is produced in periphery from T4 and they're both acting through nuclear receptors

13-which of the following "could be" used at treatment of Hypothyroidism: all of the above "TSH +Iodide+Thyroid USP" *not sure about iodide so maybe in was "a and c"

14-not an antithyroid drug: propranolol

15-false about glucocorticoids : antibacterial effect

16-drug causes Diabetes Insipidus: Lithium carbonate

17-best treatment for a patient of Hypoparathyroidism : Vit. D

18-patient of Hypoparathyroidism , you expect: * not sure.. decreased Calcitonin or hypoglycemia

19-drug used in treatment of osteoporosis caused by primary hypoparathyroidism-recently approved: Teriparatide

20-key point for production of new glucocorticoidal drugs : Aldosteron-like activity

21-major and most dangerous side effect for glucocorticoids : inhibition of the axis CRH-ACTH-CORTISOL

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23-comparison between cortisol and dexamethasone: Dexamethasone have higher nuclear half-life

24-which of the following glucocorticoid preparations have good Antiinflammatory effect , and no suppression for the natural axis: none of the above ,all preparations have an effect on the axis

25-wrong about insulin: C-peptide is responsible for the allergy in animal preparations, its not its the proinsulin

26-potency OF INSULIN preparations : Human >Porcine >Bovine

27-insulin preparation thats most widely used in mini pumps : insulin Lispro

28-wrong statement about treatment diabetes : its less likely yo have side effects when treating with sulfonylureas in patient taking other drugs than treating by insulin itself , wrong because of of drug-drug interactions

29-sitagliptin: is an incretin inhibitor

30-45-years old diabetic patient takes 100 unit of insulin daily and C-peptid in her blood is normal ,what does this mean ? *not sure ...pancreas releases insulin in normal levels , i assumed that the cause is not from the pancreas may be because non-sensitive receptors in peripheral tissues.

31-diabetic patient given intermediate onset of action insulin preparation daily morning , at 7:00 am she suffers from hyperglycemia and at 6:00 pm she has a normal level of blood sugar , what you should do to treat her? : second intermediate preparation at bed time.

32-postpartum hemorrhage is best controlled by: ergonovine

Pro-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-Gly-Leu-Arg-Pro-Gly

33-this hormone is released in pulsatile pattern from pituitary :false

34-first three a.a are responsible for the agonistic activity of the hormone: true

35-last 6 a.a are responsible for binding to the receptors : true

36-changing one of the first 3 a.a can lead to a super agonist: false

37-changing one of the Gly 6 a.a can lead to antagonistic activity : false

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38- superagonist for GnRH causes downregulation of pituitary GnRH receptors and decreases LH , FSH releasing: true

39- all of the following hormones are proteins except: thyroxine