

TASK FOR SUBMODULLE CONTROL № 4

List of drugs

1. Acetazolamide (Diacarb)
2. Acetylcystein (ACC)*
3. Allopurinol
4. Ambroxol (Lasolvan)*
5. Aminophylline
6. Amiodaron (Cordaron)
7. Amlodipine (Norvask)
8. Atorvastatin (Lipimar)
9. Clonidine
10. Corglycon
11. Cromoline sodium (Intal)
12. Digitoxine
13. Digoxin (Lanicor)
14. Dobutamine*
15. Doxazosine
16. Enalapril*
17. Furosemide (Lazix)*
18. Glaucin (Glauvent)*
19. Glycerol trinitrate (Nitroglycerine)*
20. Hexamethonium benzosulphonate
21. Hydrochlorthiazide (Hypothiazide)*
22. Isosorbid dinitrate (Nitrosorbid)*
23. Labetalol
24. Lisinopril (Diroton)*
25. Losartane potassium
26. Magnesium sulphate
27. Metoprolol (Corvitol)*
28. Molsidomine
29. Papaverine h/chl
30. Phenofibrate (Lipantil)
31. Potassium-Magnesium asparaginate (Asparkam, Panangin)
32. Prazosin (Adversuten)
33. Propranolol (Anaprilin)*
34. Salbutamol (Ventoline)
35. Spironolactone (Verospirone)
36. Theophylline
37. Triamterene
38. Verapamil (Isoptin)
39. Vinpocetine (Cavintone)

Give the classifications, nomenclature and mechanism of action of: drugs affecting affecting cardio-vascular system (antiatherosclerotic drugs, drugs correcting brain blood circulation, cardiotonic drugs, anti-arrhythmic drugs, anti-anginal drugs, antihypertensive drugs (all groups), hypertensive drugs), drugs affecting respiratory system, diuretic drugs, drugs for treatment gout.

1. Dobutamine

Tests
1. To the patient with acute cardiac insufficiency and intolerance to cardiac glycosides. Dobutamine was injected. What is the mechanism of action for this preparation? A Stimulation of beta₁- adrenoreceptors B Stimulation of alfa-adrenoreceptors C Blockade of K ⁺ , Na ⁺ -ATP-ase D Oppressing of activity of phosphodiesterase enzym E Stimulation of M-cholinoreceptors
2. A patient with acute heart insufficiency and cardiac glycosides intolerance got an injection of dobutamine. What is the mechanism of its action? a). *Stimulation of β₁- adrenoreceptors b) Stimulation of α ₁ -adrenoreceptors c) Blockade of K ⁺ , Na ⁺ -adenosine triphosphatase d) Inhibition of phosphodiesterase activity e) Stimulation of muscarinic cholinoreceptors
3. Dobutamine has been administered to the 49-year-old-patient with acute cardiac failure and

cardiac glycoside intolerance. What is this drug's mechanism of action?

- A. **Stimulation of β_1 -adrenoreceptors**
- B. Stimulation of α_1 -adrenoreceptors
- C. Blockade of K^+ -, Na^+ -adenosinetriphosphatase
- D. Suppression of phosphodiesterase activity
- E. Stimulation of M-cholinergic receptors

2. Clonidine

Tests

1. A patient with hypertensive crisis has been given an intravenous injection of **clonidine**. What mechanism underlies the antihypertensive effect of clonidine?

- A **Stimulation of presynaptic central α_2 -adrenoceptors**
- B Blockade of peripheral α_1 -adrenoceptors
- C Blockade of beta-adrenoceptors
- D Blockade of N-cholinergic receptors
- E Direct myotropic effect on blood vessels

3. Salbutamol

Tests

1. A patient with bronchial asthma takes preparation from the group of beta-adrenergic agonists. Name this preparation.

- A **Salbutamol**
- B Doxazozin
- C Aceclidin
- D Atropine sulfate
- E Metoprolol

2. To the patient with bronchial asthma for the removal of attack β -adrenoceptor agonist was prescribed. Name this preparation.

- A **Salbutamol**
- B Adrenaline hydrochloride
- C Droperidol
- D Clofelin
- E Isadrin

3. A woman of 30 years old, with the threat of abortion was injected Salbutamol which reduced contractive activity of myometrium. What is the mechanism of action of this preparation?

- A **Stimulation is a beta-2-adrenoreceptors**
- B Stimulation of alfa-adrenoreceptors
- C Blockade is a beta-1- adrenoreceptors
- D Blockade of monoaminoksidases
- E Blockade of phosphodiesterases

4. A patient was prescribed a medicine from β_2 -adrenoceptor agonist to treat bronchial asthma. Choose this medicine:

- a) **Salbutamol**
- b) Diazepam
- c) Doxycycline hydrochloride
- d) Nitroglycerin
- e) Digoxin

5. A patient who has a bronchial asthma was prescribed salbutamol after which signs of spasm have disappeared. It is connected with the stimulation of:

- a) *** β_2 -adrenoreceptors**
- b) α_1 – adrenoreceptors
- c) M - cholinergic receptor
- d) acetylcholine synthesis
- e) β_1 – adrenoreceptors

<p>6. A patient with bronchial asthma was prescribed salbutamol that has led to relief of bronchospasm symptoms. This is associated with stimulation of:</p> <p>a). β_1- adrenoreceptors b). *β_2- adrenoreceptors c). α_1- adrenoreceptors d). Acetylcholine synthesis e). Muscarinic cholinoreceptors</p>
<p>7. When fenoterol for inhalations is not available in a pharmacy, it can be substituted by the following drug from the group of bronchoselective beta-2-adrenomimetics:</p> <p>a)* Salbutamol b) Ephedrinum c) Metacinum d) Euphyllinum e) Isadrinum</p>
<p>8. A patient with bronchial asthma has been administered a drug from the group of beta-adrenergic agonists. Specify this drug:</p> <p>A. Nitroglycerine B. Doxycycline hydrochloride C. *Salbutamol D. Digoxin E. Diazepam</p>
<p>9. A patient has been diagnosed with bronchial asthma. Specify a medicament that can be administered for asphyxiation:</p> <p>A. Salbutamol B. Diclofenac sodium C. Paracetamol D. Anapriline E. Acetylcysteine</p>

4. Propranolol (Anaprilin)

Tests
<p>1. Give an advice to patient with bronchial asthma and diagnosis as hypertensive patient. Specify hypertonic preparation, which causes side effect to that patient.</p> <p>A Propranolol B Drotaverin C Prasosin D Magnesium sulfas E Lysinopril</p>
<p>2. At the farmacy a drugstore manager asks a pharmacist: which of the remedy are used for tachyarrhythmia treatment?</p> <p>a) Propranolol b) Enalapril c) Adrenalin d) Proserin e) Atropine</p>
<p>3. To treat extrasystolia nonselective β_1, β_2-adrenoceptor antagonist was used. What is the name of this medicine?</p> <p>a) propranolol b) atenolol c) phentolamine d) prososin e) reserpine</p>
<p>4. A patient with essential hypertension the drug from nonselective beta-adrenoceptor antagonists</p>

<p>was prescribed. Name this preparation:</p> <p>A *Anaprilin</p> <p>B Prazozin</p> <p>C Prozerin</p> <p>D Adrenaline hydrochloride</p> <p>E Labetalol</p>
<p>5. A 60-year-old patient has essential hypertension stage II, coronary disease, bronchial asthma. After pharmacotherapy correction the patient exhibited a bronchospastic attack, intensified dyspnea. What drug provoked this complication?</p> <p>a)* Propranolol</p> <p>b) Salbutamolum</p> <p>c) Nifedipine</p> <p>d) Euphyllinum</p> <p>e) Mucaltinum</p>
<p>6. A 52-year-old patient complains on having increased arterial pressure for a month. She has a 5-year history of bronchial asthma. What group of hypotensive drugs should NOT be recommended to the patient?</p> <p>a). * Beta-adrenoreceptor blocade</p> <p>b). Angotensinic receptors blocade</p> <p>c) Calcium channel blockers</p> <p>d) Diuretics</p> <p>e) Tranquilizers</p>
<p>7. It is required to diminish pump function of patient's heart. This can be done by means of blockers of the following membrane cytoreceptors:</p> <p>A. β-adrenoreceptors</p> <p>B. Nicotinic cholinoreceptors</p> <p>C. Muscarinic cholinoreceptors</p> <p>D. α-adrenoreceptors</p> <p>E. Dopamine receptors</p>

5. Metoprolol

<p>Tests</p>
<p>1. To a patient with an angina pectoris Metoprolol was prescribed. What pharmacological effect of this preparation is used for treatment of angina pectoris?</p> <p>A Antianginal</p> <p>B Hypotensive</p> <p>C Antiarrhythmical</p> <p>D Antiaggregatic</p> <p>E Broncholytic</p>
<p>2. To the patient of 56 years old with ischemia of heart metoprolol was prescribed . What mechanism of beta-adrenoblockers actions used for treatment of on this disease?</p> <p>A Decrease of oxygen consumption by myocardium (or increase of oxygen supply to myocardium)</p> <p>B Increase the requirement of myocardium in oxygen</p> <p>C Extend coronal vessels</p> <p>D Diminish tone of peripheral vessels</p> <p>E Narrow coronal vessels</p>
<p>3. To the patient with hypertension for decrease of blood pressure metoprolol was prescribed. What is mechanism of action of this preparation:</p> <p>A Blocking of beta-adrenoreceptors</p> <p>B Blocking of alfa-adrenoreceptors</p> <p>C Indirect adrenomimetic action</p> <p>D Spasmolytic action</p>

E Blocking of angiotensin receptors
4. Hypertensive patient has been prescribed medicine from beta- adrenergic receptor blockers for decrease of blood pressure. Name that medicine/ A Metoprolol B Magnesium sulfate C Enalaprilum D Potassium losortan E Reserpine
5. A patient is prescribed metoprolol to treat hypertension blood pressure has significantly reduced. What mechanism of antihypertensive action does this medicine have? a) selective blockade of β_1 – adrenoreceptors; b) selective blockade of α_1 – adrenoreceptors; c) blockade of angiotensin converting enzyme; d) suppression of angiotension receptors; e) suppression of calcium channel
6. A patient with hypertension was administered metoprolol for the arterial pressure reduction. What is its mechanism of action? a). * Beta adrenoreceptor blocade b). Angotensinic receptors blocade c). Inderect adrenomimetic action d).Antispasmodic e). Alfa adrenoreceptor blocade

6. BenzoHexonium

Tests
1. A patient with hypertensive crisis received an injection of ganglionic blocker benzohexonium. What side effect might be expected after the drug injection? a). * Orthostatic hypotension b). Diarrhea c). Central nervous system depression effect d). Withdrawal (abstinence) syndrom e). Taste violation

7. Acetylcysteine

Tests
1. Advise to a patient with a acute bronchitis mucolytic preparation which relieves expectoration. A Acetylcysteinum B Glaucin C Loratidin D Diclofenac sodium E Drotaverine hydrochloride
2. A mucolytic drug was prescribed for treatment patient with a acute bronchitis. Name this preparation. A Acetylcystein B Glaucin C Codeine phosphate D Aethimizol E Bemegrade
3. A patient has chronic bronchitis and cardiovascular insufficiency, which need long term application of expectorant drugs and hearty glycosides. What artificial sulfur containing mucolytic should one choose for relief (prevention) of possible intoxication which could be caused by hearty glycosides? a) Acetylcysteine

b) Bromheksin c) Ambroksol d) Lazolván e) Myckaltin
4. Recommend a patient with acute bronchitis a mucolytic drug that facilitates expectoration: A. Acetylcysteine B. Loratadine C. Drotaverine hydrochloride D. Diclofenac sodium E. Glaucine
5. A patient with symptoms of chronic bronchitis has been administered acetylcysteine. What is the mechanism of its expectorant action? A. Depolymerization of sputum mucopolysaccharides B. Stimulation of adrenergic receptors C. Inhibition of cough center D. Stimulation of respiratory center E. Anesthesia of respiratory mucosa

8. Glaucin

Tests
1. A 34-year-old patient suffering from bronchitis was prescribed an antitussive drug of central action. What drug is it? A *Glaucin B Corglycon C Enalapril D Furosemide E Fercoven
2. A patient has acute laryngotracheitis and dry, unproductive cough which exhausts him much. An anticough is prescribed. Define this medicine. a) *Glaucin b) Ambroksol c) Acetylcystain d) Mycaltin e) Infusion from grass Thermopside
3. Selling glaucine hydrochloride to a patient who has chronic bronchitis about what side effect should you warn him? a) *reduction of central blood pressure; b) stimulation of central nervous system; c) abnormalities of cardiac rate; d) increase of ocular pressure; e) allergic reactions
4. Advise family doctor what plant origin antitussive drug is better to prescribe to a patient who has dry cough, rised blood pressure. a) *glaucine b) libexen c) bromhexine d) ambroxol e) oxeladin
5. A patient with chronic bronchitis wants to buy glaucine hydrochloride at a pharmacy. What typical side effect of the drug shoud the patient be warned about? A. *Drop of arterial pressure B. Allergic skin rash C. Rise of intraocular pressure

D. Irregular heartbeat E. Excitation of the central nervous system
6. A patient with chronic bronchitis gets glaucine hydrochloride at a pharmacy. The patient must be warned about the following typical side effect of this drug? A. *Arterial pressure drop B. Increased intraocular pressure C. Irregular heartbeat D. Excitation of the central nervous system E. Allergic skin rash
7. A pharmacy dispenses glaucine hydrochloride to a patient with chronic bronchitis. The patient must be warned about the following typical side effect of the drug: A *Blood pressure fall B Excitation of the central nervous system C Arrhythmia D Rise of intraocular pressure E Allergic skin rash
8. Pharmacy sells glaucine hydrochloride to the patient with chronic bronchitis. What common side effect should he be warned about? A. *Decrease of arterial pressure B. Excitation of central nervous system C. Disruption of cardiac rate D. Increase of intraocular pressure E. Allergic skin rashes
9. What non-narcotic centrally-acting antitussive drug can be used for dry cough? A. Glaucine B. Codeine C. Acetylcysteine D. Ambroxol E. Mucaltinum

9. Ambroxol

Tests
1. A 46-year-old patient suffering from chronic bronchitis came to a pharmacy. What expectorative drug may be recommended? a). * Ambroxol b). Falimint c). Libexin d). Glauvent e). Salbutamol

10. Theophylline

Tests
1. A 67-year-old patient who undergoes treatment for bronchial asthma presents with limb tremor, headache, insomnia, extrasystole. What drug might have caused such symptoms? a). * Theophylline b). Tavegyl c). Acetylcysteine d). Prednisolone e). Intal

11. Cromoline sodium

Tests
1. Which of the following is the drug of choice for bronchial asthma attacks prevention? a)* Cromolyn sodium

- b) Dyphenhydramine hydrochloride
- c) Salbutamol
- d) Ambroxol
- e) Drotaverine

12. Digoxin

Tests

1. A patient with stagnant chronic cardiac insufficiency a doctor prescribed cardiotonic agent from the group of foxglove glycoside, which is produced in ampoules and pills. What preparation is it?

- A Digoxin**
- B Strophanthin
- C Korglycon
- D Digitoxinum
- E Dobutaminum

2. A man of 60 that suffers on chronic cardiac insufficiency, with complaints about tachyarrhythmia came to the pharmacy. Name preparation for rhythm correction.

- A Digoxin**
- B Riboxin
- C Spironolactonum
- D Acetylsalicylic acid
- E Asparkam

3. To a patient with chronic cardiac insufficiency it was prescribed as cardiac glycoside from the group of foxglove containing drug. Name this preparation.

- A Digoxin**
- B Strophanthin
- C Cardiovalen
- D Korglykon
- E Cordiamin

4. Patient with chronic cardiac failure was prescribed digoxin. What kind of side effect this medicine has?

- A Bradyarrhythmia**
- B Hyperpotassemia
- C Ototoxicity
- D Hydruria
- E Dermatitis

5. Pharmacy visitor by following his prescription to treat chronicle impaired cardial function has bought digoxin and asparkam. Explain visitor meaning of such kind of combination.

- A For the prophylaxis of kaliopenia**
- B For the increase of content of ions of calcium
- C For warning of giponatriemii
- D For strengthening of cardioactive action of digoksin
- E For the acceleration of digitalization

6. A patient who has chronic heart failure was prescribed a cardiac glycoside from a foxglove medication group. What is the name of this medication?

- a) digoxin**
- b) lysinopryl
- c) dobutamine
- d) furosemide
- e) phebophibrat

7. A patient with chronic heart failure was prescribed a cardiotonic with middle-term effect.

- a) digoxin**
- b) athenolol

<p>c) strophanthine d) verapamil e) nitroglycerine</p>
<p>8. A patient suffering from chronic cardiac insufficiency was prescribed a cardiac glycoside from the group of foxglove (Digitalis) drug. What drug is it? a). * Digoxin b). Strophanthine c). Cardiovalen d). Corglycon e). Corvalol</p>
<p>9. A 67-year-old patient with chronic heart failure takes digoxin. In order to reduce its side effects the patient's doctor recommended to combine it with the following drug: A *Pan'ngin B Calcium gluconate C Euphyllinum D Hydrochlorthiazide E Calcium chloride</p>

13. Digitoxin

<p>Tests</p>
<p>1. During digitoxin therapy for chronic cardiac insufficiency, a patient developed signs of intoxication with this preparation. The patient was prescribed unithiol action on case of intoxication with cardiac glycosides? a)* Reduction of K⁺, Na⁺ - adenosine triphosphatase b) Binding of glycoside into the complex compound c) Increase of sodium concentration in the cardiomyocytes d) Increased IotaIcium permeability in the cardiomyocytes e) Biding of calcium ions</p>

14. Corglycon

<p>Tests</p>
<p>1. After extraction of tooth a patient had acute cardiac insufficiency. What preparation should be injected? A Corglycon B Bemegrade C Aethimizol D Cavinton E Pyracetam</p>
<p>2. To a holiatry of a patient who has cardiopulmonary decompensation and increasing symptoms of pulmanary edema was prescribed a powerful cardiotonic agent of a short – term effect. a) corglicon b) propranolol c) dipiridamol d) athenolol e) nitroglycerine</p>
<p>3. A patient has an acute cardiovascular insufficiency. Choose a cardiac glycosides with the fastest cardiotonic effect. a) Corlicon b) Digitoxin c) Digoxin d) Celanid e) Adonisid</p>
<p>4. Choose the most efficient way of convallariae glycoside administration for acute cardiac failure</p>

treatment.

- A. **Intravenous**
- B. Intramuscular
- C. Subcutaneous
- D. Internal
- E. Inhalational

5. What drug should be administered in case of acute cardiac insufficiency?

- A. Naloxone
- B. Pilocarpine hydrochloride
- C. **Corglycon**
- D. Heparin
- E. Salbutamol

15. Nitroglycerine

Tests

1. For rapid relief of symptoms of stenocardia a patient takes nitroglycerine in capsules. What is the most rational route of administration for this preparation?

- A **Sublingual**
- B Oral
- C Rectal
- D Inhalation
- E Hypodermic

2. A patient who has ischemic heart disease was prescribed a sublingual medication to suppress a stenocardia attack. Point out this medication.

- a) **nitroglycerine**
- b) corglycon
- c) isosorbide mononitrate
- d) lysinopril
- e) amiodaron

3. Which of the medicines listed below is used in case of sublingual usage up to suppress a fast anginal attack?

- a) **Nitroglycerine**
- b) Digoxin
- c) Amyodaron
- d) Lysinopril
- e) Corglycon

4. A man of 50 had an anginal attack. A doctor advised him to put a nitroglycerine pill sublingually. Why is it recommended to use nitroglycerine sublingually?

- a) **action starts much faster;**
- b) activated by saliva;
- c) ruined by gastric juice;
- d) is badly absorbed in bowels;
- e) is fastly biotransformed in liver

5. In order to arrest stenocardia attacks a patient takes nitroglycerin capsules. What is the rational way of the drug introduction?

- a)* **Sublingual**
- b) Hypodermic
- c) Inhalation
- d) Rectal
- e) Peroral

6. After an emotional stress a 60-year-old patient presented with chest pain irradiating to the left arm. Specify a drug that relieves pain in this case:

- A. **Nitroglycerine**
- B. Propranolol
- C. Metoprolol

D. Diltiazem E. Nifedipine
7. Which of the drugs listed below quickly arrests angina pectoris attack when taken sublingually? A. Nitroglycerine B. Digoxin C. Amiodarone D. Lisinopril E. Convallariae glycoside

16. Isosorbide mononitrate

Tests
1. To the patient suffering on the attacks of stenocardia drug from group of nitrates prescribes. Name this preparation A Isosorbide mononitrate B Diazepam C Aminazine D Levodopa E Prozerin
2. Advise a patient who comes at your drugstore a medication for anginal attack prevention. a) isosorbide mononitrate b) corglycon c) d11asix11ne d) diazepam e) magnesium sulfate
3. After a long-term intake of isosorbide to prevent anginal attack a patient noticed significant effect of the lash. What 11asix11name for this phenomenon. a) tolerance b) cumulation c) physical dependence d) allergy e) potentiation
4. A patient has been taking isosorbide for stenocardia prevention for quite a long time. Now he notes a significant decrease in the affect of the drug. What is this phenomenon called? A. Allergy B. Tolerance C. Potentiation D. Cumulation E. Physical dependence

17. Amiodaron

Tests
1. Tachiarhythmia emerged in patient's postinfarction period. Cardiologist prescribed amiodaron . Designate mechanism of action of the medicine. a) blockade potassium canals b) blockade calcium canals c) blockade β_1 – adrenoreceptors of heart d) blockade magnesium canals e) blockade sodium canals

18. Paracetamol

Tests
1. The 55-year-old patient had been diagnosed with angina pectoris. Calcium channel-blocking agent was prescribed for treatment. Name this agent. A. Amlodipine

- B. Atenolol
- C. Guanethidine
- D. Reserpine
- E. Labetalol

19. Molsidomine

Tests

1. 6 month after treatment a patient with coronary heart disease developed tolerance to the nitrates with prolonged action. What drug with nitrate-similar effect should be recommended in this case?
- a). * Molsidomine
 - b). Verapamil
 - c). Nifedipine
 - d). Metoprolol
 - e). Prasosine

20. Panangin

Tests

1. A 68-year-old female patient has been continuously taking furosemide for heart failure treatment. What drug should be administered?
- a). * Panangin
 - b). Midronatum
 - c). Atp-long
 - d). Sustac forte
 - e). Trimetazidine
2. A 67-year-old patient with chronic heart failure takes digoxin. In order to reduce its side effects the patient's doctor recommended to combine it with the following drug:
- a). * Panangin
 - b). Euphyllinum
 - c). Calcium gluconate
 - d). Calcium chloride
 - e). Hydrochlorthiazide

21. Verapamil

Tests

1. What drug may cause constipation in a patient undergoing combine therapy for arterial hypertension?
- a). * **Verapamil**
 - b). Furosemide
 - c). Acetylsalicylic acid in small doses
 - d). Trimetazidine
 - e). Panangin

22. Lisinopril

Tests

1. A patient was warned about hypotensive drug, which can provoke a cough as a side effect. Name this preparation.
- A Lisinopril**
 - B Clofelin
 - C Phenihydine
 - D Dichlotiazide
 - E Metoprolol
2. A patient who has a renal hypertension was prescribed a hypotensive agent from the angiotensive converting enzyme blocker group.
- a) lysinopril**

<p>b) anaprilin c) nitroglycerine d) papaverine e) nifedipine</p>
<p>3. You are a pharmacist at a drugstore. Choose an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor. a) lysinopril b) losartan c) clonidine d) propranolol e) amlodipin</p>
<p>4. Advise a doctor of remedy are reasonable to be prescribed to a patient who has essential hypertension if he has bronchial asthma and hyperactivity of renin-angiotensin system. a) Lysinopril b) Reserpine c) Dibazol d) Papaverine e) Nifedipine</p>
<p>5. A doctor prescribed Lysinopril to a patient with hypertension. What mechanism of action does this preparation have? A Blocks ACE B Blocks α-adrenoceptors C Blocks β-adrenoceptors D β-adrenoceptors stimulates E M-cholinoceptors blocks</p>
<p>6. To the patient with morbus hypertonicus it was prescribed lizinoprilum. What typical side effect does this drug have? A Dry cough B Constipation C Increase of appetite D Insomnia E Vomiting</p>
<p>7. A patient was warned that taking the prescribed preparation might cause cough. What drug is it? a)* Lysinopril b) Clonidine c) Phentolamine d) Dichlotiazide e) Metoprolol</p>
<p>8. A patient suffering from hypertension consulted a doctor about dry cough that was presumably provoked by antihypertensive therapy. What antihypertensive drug had she been taking? a). * Lysinopril b). Atenolol c). Nifedipine d). hydrochlorothiazide e). Furosemidum</p>
<p>9. A patient suffering from essential hypertension has increased concentration of renin in blood plasma. Which pharmacological group should be preferred for this patient treatment? a). * ACE inhibitors b). α-adrenoblockers c) Blockers of calcium channel d) Diuretics e) Sympatholytics</p>

23. Enalapril

Tests

1. A patient with hypertension had a dry cough on a background the systematic reception of hypotension preparation. What preparation can cause such side action?

- A Enalapril**
- B Magnesium sulfate
- C Anaprilin
- D Prazozin
- E Reserpine

2. A 24-year-old patient haws been suffering for diabetes mellitus type I for 8 year. Diabetic nephropathy provoked development of symptomatic arterial hypertension. Which of the following drugs is indicated for long-term therapy?

- a). * Enalapril**
- b). Clonidin
- c). Dibazol
- d).Dichlothiazide
- e). Propranolol

3. A patient with hypertension has been administered one of antihypertensive drugs. Blood pressure dropped back to normal, but the patient has developed a persistent dry cough. Which of the following drugs has such a side effect?

- A. Propranolol
- B. Furosemide
- C. Nifedipine
- D. Enalapril maleate**
- E. Clonidine

4. A 24-years old patient has been suffering from diabetes mellitus type I for 8 years. Diabetic nephropathy provoked development of symptomatic arterial hypertension. Which of the following drugs is indicated for long-term therapy?

- A. Dichlothiazide**
- B. Clonidin**
- C. Propranolol
- D. Enalapril**
- E. Dibazol

24. Capopril

Tests

1. What side effect is characteristic of captopril?

- A. Dry cough**
- B. Increase of arterial pressure
- C. Hyperglycemia
- D. Cardiac rate disorder
- E. Hypokaliemia

25. Losartan

Tests

1. A patient with hypertension has been prescribed a drug that blocks angiotensin receptors. Specify this drug:

- A Losartan**
- B Nifedipine
- C Prazosin
- D Captopril
- E Apressin

26. Magnesium sulphate

Tests

1. From annotation on **magnesium sulfate** you know that this preparation is prescribed as an anticonvulsant drug. What route of administration of injection should be chosen for getting of this pharmacological effect?
A intramuscular injection
B sublingual
C peroral
D rectal
E inhalation
2. A patient suffers from a cholelithiasis. What preparation is it needed to prescribe for removal of hepatic colic?
A Magnesium sulfate
B Amalgel
C ContriKal
D Bisacodyl
E Pancreatin
3. Patient was hospitalized with hypertensive syndrome. What kind of medicine should be prescribed to decrease BP?
A Magnesium sulfate
B Digoxin
C Nitroglycerine
D Spironolactone
E Promedol
4. A patient who has chronic cholecystitis was prescribed a cholagogue from the cholecystokinetic group which has laxative, spasmolytic, antihypertensive, anticonvulsive, sedative effect.
a) magnesium sulfate
b) pituitrin
c) sorbitol
d) atropine sulfate
e) papaverine
5. Which preparation from the group of laxative agents IS NOT to be administered in case of intoxication with CNS-inhibiting substances?
a)* Magnesium sulfate
b) Sodium sulfate
c) Vaseline oil
d) Guttalax
e) Bisacodyl

27. Doxazosine

Tests

1. A 70-year-old patient consulted a doctor about elevated arterial pressure. He has a history of benign hyperplasia of prostate. What drug should be administered in this case?
a). * Doxazosine
b). Propranolol
c). Analapril
d). Losartan
e). Diltiazem

28. Fenofibrate

Tests

1. For treatment of atherosclerosis a patient has bought hypolipemic preparation of the fibrates group. Name this preparation.

<p>A Phenofibrate B Drotaverine hydrochloride C Bisacodil D Spironolactone E Silybor</p>
<p>2. To the patient with atherosclerosis an antiatherosclerotic preparation was prescribed. Find this preparation. A Phenofibrate B Ascorbic acid C Pyracetamum D Dexametasone E Butadion</p>
<p>3. To treat atherosclerosis a patient bought hypolipidemic drug phenofibrate. What pharmacological group does this medicine belong to? a) Fibrate b) Nitrofuram c) Calcium channel-blocking agent d) α - adrenoceptor antagonist e) M - cholinergic antagonist</p>
<p>4. What medic-tio- will you prescribe to tre-t h-perlipidemia? a) phenofibrat 16asix1616inetam c) adrenalin d) mesaton e) cordiamin</p>
<p>5. You work at a pharmaceutical firm in the sales department. Explain to interner pharmacist: what pharmacologycal group does phenofibrate belong to? a) Hypolipidemic drug b) Fibrinolysis inhibitors c) Soporific drug d) Antihypertensive agents e) Anticoagulant of indirect action</p>
<p>6. A patient with atherosclerosis has been administered an anti-atherosclerotic agent. Specify this drug: A. Phenofibrate B. Phenylbutazone C. Ascorbic acid D. Dexamethasone E. Pyracetam</p>

29. Hydrochlorthiazide

<p>Tests</p>
<p>1. At drugstore a patient of 60 also bought for course of medicine treatment with other antihypertensive drugs hydrochlorthiazide to treat hypertension. What mechanism of antihypertensive action has this drug? a) Reduction of volume of blood circulation, reduction of sensibility of vessels adrenoceptors to catecholamines; b) Excitation of central adrenoceptors, relaxation of vascularmotor center; c) suppression of pereferic α_1 - adreboreceptors, reduction of peripheral resistance of vessels; d) suppression of cardiac α_1 - adrenoceptors, reduction of cardiac output; e) suppression of angiotensin converting enzyme, reduction of aldosterone secretion</p>

30. Furosemide

Tests

<p>1. Name a substitution for furosemide:</p> <p>a) lasix b) hydrochlorothiazide c) spironolactone d) acetazolamide e) clo17asixe</p>
<p>2. A patient with hypertensive crisis should be administered a diuretic as a part of complex therapy. What drug should be given to the patient?</p> <p>A Furosemide B Diacarb C Spironolactone D Triamterene E Amiloride</p>
<p>3. It is necessary to conduct artificial diuresis to a patient with the acute poisoning. What preparation can be applied?</p> <p>A Furosemide B Caffeine-sodium benzoate C Galantamine hydrobromide D Enalapril E Pyracetam</p>
<p>4. To the patient with an acute poisoning for the forced diuresis loop diuretic was prescribed. What preparation is it.</p> <p>A Furosemide B Mannit C Hydrochlorthiazide D Triamteren E Spironolactone</p>
<p>5. A patient of 50 years old during 20 years has hypertension that is accompanied by edema and diminishing of diuresis. What preparation must be prescribed to a patient in such a case?</p> <p>A Furosemide B Reserpine C Enalapril D Prazozin E Methyldopa</p>
<p>6. You are a pharmacist in a drugstore. Choose a loop diuretic of urgent, powerful, short - lived effect.</p> <p>a) Furosemide b) Clopamide c) Acetazolamide d) Spirono-act-ne e) Triamteren</p>
<p>7. A patient which took furosemide for a long time was observed to have reduction of swells, increase of diuresis. However, weakness in muscles, appetite loss, cardiac pains. How can the development of above mentioned symptoms be explained?</p> <p>a) hypokaliemia b) hypermagnesemia c) hypocalcemia d) hypercalcemia e) hyperkaliemia</p>
<p>8. A patient has a cardiopulmonary decompensation which is also attended with pulmonary edema.</p>

<p>What medicine from diuretic group should one prescribe?</p> <p>a) furosemide b) spironolactone c) dichlothiazide d) triamterin e) acetazolamide</p>
<p>9. Select a loop diuretic of strong, emergency and short-term action from the listed below:</p> <p>A. Triamterene B. Spironolactone C. Acetazolamide D. Furosemide E. Clopamide</p>
<p>10. A patient with hypertensive crisis should be administered a diuretic as a part of complex therapy. What drug should be given to the patient?</p> <p>A Furosemide B Diacarb C Spironolactone D Triamterene E Amiloride</p>
<p>11. The patient with acute poisoning needs forced diuresis. What drug can be used for this purpose?</p> <p>A. Furosemide B. Caffeine and sodium benzoate C. Galantamine hydrobromide D. Enalapril E. Piracetam</p>
<p>12. The combined use of furosemide with aminoglycoside antibiotics causes:</p> <p>A. Hearing impairment B. Increased blood pressure C. Cramps D. Hyperhidrosis E. Increased intraocular pressure</p>
<p>13. Diuretic should be prescribed to treat cerebral edema. What drug is to be administered?</p> <p>A. Spironolactone B. Hydrochlorothiazide C. Diacarb (Acetazolamide) D. Furosemide E. Caffeine and sodium benzoate</p>

31. Acetazolamide (Diacarb)

Tests
<p>A patient with epilepsy is prescribed a diuretic. Name this drug:</p> <p>A. Verospiron B. Furosemide C. Mannitol D. Hypothiazid (Hydrochlorothiazide) E. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)</p>

32. Triamterene

Tests
<p>1. Treatment course of essential hypertension includes diuretics. Which diuretic DOES NOT NEED to be combined with potassium preparations?</p> <p>a)* Triamteren b) Clopamide</p>

- c) Dichlothiazide
- d) Furosemide
- e) Ethacrynic acid