

Anna Toropova's Pharma Notes

I have taken

the questions from various Facebook groups and added my notes.

If you see any mistakes, please find out the correct answers.

Good luck guys!

1. Best drug for Angina Pectoris? Nitroglycerin (Nitrate), Propranolol (B blocker)
2. Drugs used for Atrial fibrillation (Flutter)? Is an abnormality in the beating of the heart.
 - B blockers
 - Ca channel blockers - verapamil
 - Antiarrhythmic agents- Quinidine, Procainamide, Digitalis (Digoxin)
 - Blood thinner
3. Mechanism of action of Quinidine, digitalis and propranolol as antiarrhythmic?
 - Quinidine blocks Na channel (type 1A)
 - Digitalis blocks Na/K pump so the sodium is exchanged thru Na/Ca channel . Results in accumulation of Calcium in cardiac cells
 - Propranolol is a non selective beta blocker
4. Mechanism of action propranolol as antianginal? Dec the work load on the heart by Dec cardiac out put
5. Side effect of high ceiling diuretics? ototoxicity with deafness
6. Increase risk of Reye's syndrome due to? Aspirin given to kids in viral infection

7. What drug causes methemoglobinemia and how you treat it? Prilocaine, Lidocaine, Benzocaine, Acetaminophen, Sulfonamides. Antibiotics (trimethoprim, sulfonamides, and dapsone), local anesthetics (especially articaine, benzocaine, and prilocaine), and aniline dyes, metoclopramide, rasburicase, chlorates, and bromates. For sure.
8. Drug used in detoxification of morphine addicts? Naloxone to treat overdose. Methadone (narcotic) can treat morphine addiction
9. Name two drugs that are both mixed opioid agonist antagonist? Nalbuphine, pentazocine?
10. Enzyme regenerator used in organophosphate poisoning? Pralidoxime
11. Overdose of Scopolamine (Hyoscine) is treated by ? Physostigmine (highly toxic parasympathomimetic alkaloid, specifically, a reversible cholinesterase inhibitor)
12. Physostigmine - is used to treat glaucoma. Because it crosses the blood-brain barrier, it is also used to treat the central nervous system effects of atropine overdose and other anticholinergic drug overdoses. Physostigmine can reverse both central and peripheral anticholinergia
13. Why succinylcholine is short acting? Rapidly metabolized by pseudocholinesterase
14. What makes prostaglandin? Arachidonic acid. Phospholipid makes arachidonic acid.
15. Mechanism of action of **sulfonylureas** and **metformin**? Sulfonylureas stimulate pancreatic B cells. Metformin dec absorption of glucose and dec glucose production by liver.
16. Normal range of Hb1Ac? 4-5.9 normal and below 7 in well controlled diabetic patient
17. Patient with diabetic having sedation and LA, what you suggest? Low calorie food with insulin.

18. Most common symptom of CHF? Dyspnea, Orthopnea, Pedal edema or fatigue? All true, but **most common orthopnea**(is shortness of breath also called dyspnea)
19. Most common heart problem in kids? Heart failure in kids due to? Heart failure due to resp. depression and common heart problem is ventricular defects.
20. Which pain referred to teeth goes away with LA? cardiac pain referred to teeth goes away with LA. Lidocaine is effective treatment of arrhythmia.
21. GTN given to patient of angina increases heart rate due to? Vasodilation
22. High -pitched crowing breath sound heard during inspiration? Stridor (Laryngospasm)
23. Wheezing can be treated and prevented by? Theophylline
24. Used in asthma? Albuterol / corticosteroid, theophylline
25. What you give next to patient if albuterol doesn't help in asthma? Epi
26. When oxygen is right choice in asthma? Oxygen can be given in asthma , only contraindicated in COPD and hyperventilation
27. Most common seizure in children? Febrile is most common and after that grand mal. Petit mal occur in young adults at age of 20.
28. Most distinct characteristic of morphine poisoning? Miosis most (and respiratory depression)
29. Where do opioids act? Mu, enkap, Dyno receptors. In Medulla
30. Pain medication for pt with hepatic dysfunction? Ibuprofen , Naproxen (NSAID's), BUT avoid in ulcers, cirrhosis and kidneys disease.
31. Pain killer best for pregnancy patients? Acetaminophen WITHOUT codeine!
32. Medication for vaginal candidiasis? Ketoconazole, Fluconazole most
33. Prophylactic treatment of angina? B blockers (Propranolol)

34. Epinephrine reversal is mainly due to which Alpha blocker causing drop in BP? Not specific - Phenoxybenzamine. Specific - Prazosin, alpha 1 blocker
35. Which anticholinergic is most commonly used for motion sickness? Scopolamine, also Benadryl (Diphenhydramine) as antihistaminic
36. Benadryl (Diphenhydramine): Antihistamine, h1 blocker, anesthetic, cause Xerostomia (anticholinergic, antihistamine, sedative). Used to relieve symptoms of allergy, hay fever, and the common cold. It is also used to prevent and treat nausea, vomiting and dizziness caused by **motion sickness**. Also can be used to help you relax and fall asleep.
(Benadryl, Banophen, Diphenhist)
37. H1 receptor antagonists are typically utilized to suppress the body's histamine-mediated effects in anaphylactoid or anaphylactic reactions.
H2 antagonists are competitive antagonists at the parietal cell H2 receptor, and are typically used to suppress gastric acid secretion
38. Which anticholinergic used to relieve muscle cramps of stomach and spasms?
Propantheline bromide
39. Drug used for ventricular arrhythmia and drug used for supraventricular arrhythmia?
Ventricular arrhythmia – lidocaine, supra - digoxin and verapamil both
40. Max. epinephrine indicated for patient with cardiac impairment? 0.04 mg
41. Max. lidocaine indicated for patient with cardiac impairment? 2 cc of 1:50,000
42. Drug that treats Glaucoma? Latanoprost. Latanoprost drops are used for:
Treating increased pressure in the eye (ocular hypertension) and open-angle glaucoma.
Latanoprost drops are a prostaglandin analog. It works to lower pressure in the eye by

increasing fluid drainage from the eye. Also Pilocarpine , Betaxolol, Lantoprost,
Bimatoprost

43. Which of the following groups of drugs is CONTRAINDICATED for patients who have glaucoma? a. adrenergic b. cholinergic (treat glaucoma) c. **anticholinergic (atropine)** d. adrenergic blocking (treat glaucoma)

(c) one of the things you had to memorize about **atropine (an anticholinergic agent (muscarinic antagonist)**, the prototype anticholinergic drug **was don't use it with glaucoma patients**, as it will increase intraocular pressure, which is already the problem with glaucoma patients. Drugs in categories (b) and (d) are actually used to treat glaucoma, so they are obviously not contraindicated. Obviously, (a) wouldn't help either.

41. Oral antibiotic associated with oral contraceptives? Rifampin - lowers the effectiveness by decreasing the birth control hormone levels (ethinyl estradiol and progestin) in women taking oral contraceptives.

42. Antidote for toxin lead? CaEDTA, penicillamine

43. Drug associated with tendon dysfunction? Fluoroquinolones

44. Drug associated with Stevenson Jhonson syndrome? Side effect of Ethosuximide (anticonvulsant)

45. Drug associate with reaction of Cinchonism? Quinine , quinidine, salicylates

toxicity due to overdosage of cinchona alkaloids; symptoms are tinnitus and slight deafness, photophobia, mental dullness, depression, confusion, headache, and nausea

46. Lansoprazole is contraindicated in? thalamus hypertrophy

47. antidote for iron? Deferoxamine

48. antidote for methotrexate? Floinic acid, leucovorin calcium

49. antidote for warfarin? Vit k (phytonadione)
50. antidote of cyanide? Amylnitrite, hydroxocobalamine
51. antidote of cyclophosphamide? Mesna
52. antidote of ethylene glycol? Fomepizole
53. Uses of Amphetamines? ADHD (kids), narcolepsy, weight loss, CNS stimulate
54. Orthostatic hypotension caused by? Alpha -1 blockers (D.D. 4)
55. Non selective beta blocker that inhibit alpha 1 blockers? Carvedilol and Labetalol
56. Drugs used in presurgical treatment of pheochromocytoma- non selective alpha blockers – terazosin, parazosin, doxazosin
57. Drugs used in hypertension and benign prostatic hyperplasia? Tamsulosin, Prazosin, Terazosin , Doxazosin
58. Uses of epinephrine? It's an alpha_{1,2} and beta_{1,2} agonist. Anaphylaxis , LA, severe asthma
59. most common side effects of beta blockers? Weakness and drowsiness
60. What are the major and minor tranquilizers? Major – antipsychotic, minor benzodiazepines
61. Main cause of thrombophlebitis? Propylene glycol
62. Contraindications for barbiturates? • Acute intermittent porphyria, Emphysema - a lung disorder, Hepatic disorders, Kidney disorders, Obstructive sleep apnea

63. Which barbiturate can be used to induce stage 3 level of general anesthesia?

Ultrashort acting agents

64. which barbiturate is used for day time sedation and treatment of epilepsy? Long acting barbiturates. Phenobarbital , Primidone

65. Treatment of acute manic episodes? Haloperidol , Chlorpromazine , Neuroleptic agent
66. Second line of treatment of manic and depressive disorders if patient does not respond to lithium? Carbamazepine, Valproate (Valproic acid)
67. Side effects of lithium? GI irritation, thirst, polyuria
68. Lithium toxicity caused by? NSAIDs, diuretics, Na restriction
69. Treatment of grand mal and petit mal seizures? Phenytoin and Ethosuximide
70. Role of cimetidine in warfarin metabolism? Cimetidine inhibit liver metabolism and increase the activity of warfarin
71. Uses of macrolides?
- Macrolides are a class of antibiotic that includes erythromycin, roxithromycin, azithromycin and clarithromycin. They are useful in treating respiratory, skin, soft tissue, sexually transmitted, H. pylori and atypical mycobacterial infections.
72. Uses of aminoglycosides? Aminoglycosides (like Gentamycin) are used in the treatment of severe infections of the abdomen and urinary tract, as well as bacteremia and endocarditis.
73. Red man syndrome? Vancomycin
74. Drug used in life threatening treatment of staphylococcal or streptococcal infection? vancomycin
75. Oropharyngeal candidiasis treatment? Fluconazole and clotrimazole
76. Broad spectrum penicillins? second generation (ampicillin, amoxicillin and related agents), third generation (carbenicillin and ticarcillin) and fourth generation (piperacillin)
77. Drug of choice for treating Pseudomonas Aeruginosa and Enterobacter infections? Carbenicilline, Imipenem

78. Fanconi syndrome? Tetracycline, Gentamicine, cidofovir, azathioprine
79. Treatment of schizophrenia? Chlorpromazine and Thioxanthenes
80. Treatment of Tourette syndrome? Haloperidol , Chlorpromazine , Thioxanthine (antipsycotics?)
81. Drug of choice for Bipolar disorder (maniac phase)? Lithium-(Eskalith)
82. Drug of choice for treatment of Grand mal epilepsy? Phenytoin (Dilantin)
83. Drug for treatment of Epilepsy that may rarely cause aplastic anemia?
Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
84. Drug used for treatment of Epilepsy that may cause gingival enlargement?
Phenytoin (Dilantin)
85. Most used tricyclic antidepressant? Amitriptylene (Elavil)
86. what is most common antidepressant ?TCA or SSRI .? selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
87. Selective **serotonin** re-uptake inhibitor drug with the longest half-life (SSRI) ?
Fluoxetine (**Prozac**) (fluoxetine inhibits codeine effectiveness)
Prozac (fluoxetine) is an antidepressant belonging to the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) class of drugs. Prozac is mainly used for the treatment of major depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and panic disorder
88. Mode of action of amitriptylene (Elavil) inhibit neuronal re-uptake in brain of :
- Norepinephrine
- Serotonin???
89. Example of MAO inhibitor ? Tranylcypromine (Parnate) , Phenelzine (Nardil)
90. Uses of MAO inhibitors?

Panic disorder

Anxiety disorder

Post traumatic stress

Recently using in Parkinson's disease

Third line of refractory and atypical depression

Ans- all

91. MAO inhibitors are contraindicated with the use of epinephrine (t/f) true

92. mode of action of Lithium drug in bipolar disorder ?

Decrease NorEpi release and inc serotonin synthesis.

prevent degradation of Inositol triphosphate by IMPase and inc its conc in cells, these substances work as second messengers within CNS

93. Action of GABA analogs?

inc GABA action, inhibiting voltage dependent sodium channels

94. Phenobarbital (Luminal) mode of action?

binds to GABA receptors enhancing the transmission of chloride ions.

95. Phenobarbital (Luminal) Vs Diazepam (Valium) mode of action?

both bind to GABA receptors and enhance chloride ions transmission BUT diazepam

(Valium) INCREASE chloride ions as well

96. Phenytoin (Dilantin) mode of action? **Blocking voltage gated sodium channel**

97. Mode of action of tricyclic antidepressant ?

The majority of the TCAs act primarily as serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors

(SNRIs) by blocking the serotonin transporter (SERT) and the norepinephrine transporter

(NET)

98. Primidone (Mysoline) metabolized bydrug? Phenobarbitone
99. propranolol and verapamil interaction? The interaction between oral verapamil and propranolol may involve negative chronotropic, inotropic or dromotropic effects. ...
Maximum effects on heart rate, systolic blood pressure, PR interval and rate-adjusted PR prolongation were greatest with the combined administration of verapamil and propranolol.
100. Non nitrate vasodilator for angina? Dipyridemole
101. Digoxin m/a? Inhibit na k pump, inc calcium influx and inc refractory period
102. Mild HTN treatment ? Diuretics
103. Hydralazine moa? causes arterial vasodilation\smooth muscle relaxant
104. **Amide metabolized in plasma t/f . False (in liver)**
105. Sedative for pediatric pt? Chloral hydrate, midazolam, hydroxyzine . all.
106. Which antibiotic interfere with paba? Sulphonamide
107. La first block which fibers? Small unmyelinated
108. First symptom of n2o sedation? Tingling hands
109. N2o elevate pain threshold t/f. TRUE
110. Duration of lidocaine inc by which drugs? Propranolol and cimetidine. Both
111. clostridium difficile inf tx which drug? Vancomycin and Metro
112. Main moa of antifungal agent? Interfere with ergosterol
113. Antiretroviral drug causing **pancreatitis?** Retrovir
114. Antiviral drug used in Parkinsons and Influenza type A? Amantadine
115. Hemoglobin A1c normal range? If pt has A1C above 12 do you treat him or send to physician? Below 5.7 normal, above 6.5% = type 2diabetes

116. Lithium treats what? manic phase of bipolar disorder
117. Fluconazole treats what? systemic antifungal medications. Oropharyngeal candidiasis.
vaginal candidiasis
118. Metronidazole treats what? Can we use it with an alcohol? Anaerobic AB. Contra also
119. Pt uses Bisphosphonate, do you extract his tooth or no? no , endo only. Extract crown if
destroyed
120. What would reverse LA? Alpha adrenergic antagonist (phentolamine mesylate)
121. Tegretol treats what? Anticolvulsant (carbamazepine) treats bipolar disorder, nerve pain
(trigeminal neuralgia), seizures (epilepsy), avoid alco
122. Antidote for fentanyl? Naloxone (opioid antagonist)
123. Warfarin test? INR
124. **Antabuse (disulfiram)** – used to treat chronic alcoholism
Antabuse - Aldehyde dehydrogen, inhibits the enzyme Aldehyde dehydrogenase. Its
actually called acetaldehyde dehydrogenase
- 125. Contra of disulfiram? Metronidazole, severe heart disease, mental illness**
126. Drug of choice for max sinusitis? Augmentin
127. Antiprotozoan and anaerobic drug? Metronidazole
128. Pt has allergy to penicillin, what do you give him? Clindamycin, tetracycline (doxy),
azythro, clarythro, quinolones (ciprofloxacin), macrolides (clarithromycin), aminoglycosides
(gentamycin), glycopeptides (vancomycin)
129. Tricyclic antidepressants inhibits? Neuronal reuptake of NE, serotonin in the brain. It
inhibits the reuptake that means antidepressants make serotonin stay in brain for a longer
time. TCA are drugs of first choice.

130. Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor drug with the longest half-life (SSRI)? Fluoxetine
(Prozac)
131. Methotrexate usage ? anticancer drug, folic acid inhibitor
132. Safe drug in pregnancy and breastfeeding? Acetaminophen
133. Prolong use of aspirin can cause what? Respiratory alkalosis (D.D.)
134. Antibiotic in gingiva? Tetracycline
135. Ginseng contraindicated with? Salicylic acid
136. Contraindication for nitrous oxide? Nasal congestion, 1st trimester
137. What drug causes aplastic anemia? Chloramphenicol, carbamazepine, felbamate, phenytoin, quinine, and phenylbutazone.
138. Pseudomembranous colitis? Cause by Clostridium difficile and clindamycin. Treated by carbencillin/ciprofloxacin and for pregnant vancomycin
139. Therapeutic effect = Safety
140. Not to give to pt with asthma ? **aspirin (induced bronchospasm)**, NSAIDs
141. Not contraindication with asthma? Nitrous oxide
142. Good LA without vasoconstrictor? Mepivacaine
143. On which receptors EPI works ? $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$ – all
Norepinephrine (NE) stimulates mainly alpha receptors.
Epinephrine stimulates both alpha and beta equally. (F.A.)
144. Amitriptyline used for? Nerve pain medication and antidepressant
145. Morphine overdose, what do you give? Naloxone
146. Cocaine produces vomiting by? Activating CTZ in brain
147. Warfarin inc only PT (not PTT)

148. Steroid dose need medical consultant? 20 mg for 2 weeks 2 years
149. Unstimulated 0.1 - 0.5 ml/min - Stimulated >1ml/min (DD) Receptors:
- Nicotinic - skeletal muscle ,autonomic nervous system
 - Muscarinic - salivation , heart, lungs and GIT
150. Is cocaine vasodilator? No
151. Is metoprolol a blocker? No
152. Can you give Lorazepam to pt with a liver problem? YES. Lorazepam, Oxazepam, Temazepam. Oxycodone .Aspirin .
- ✚ Acetaminophen avoid. Can cause hepatic necrosis.
 - ✚ NSAIDs are **best avoided** because of risk of renal impairment, hepatorenal syndrome, and gastrointestinal hemorrhage.
153. Opioids act on which receptors? Mu rec.
154. Topical antifungal? Nystatin, ketoconazole, clotrimazole, amphotericin b.
155. Systemic antifungal? Fluconazole, ketoconazole, Amphotericin B
156. **Proscar (Finasteride)** is used to treat? Benign prostatic hyperplasia
157. Motion sickness medication? Scopolamine, promethazine (pregnancy pt)
158. All nitroglycerin side effects? Most common: orthostatic hypotension and **headache**. Also dizziness, lightheadedness, nausea, flushing, and burning/tingling under the tongue.
159. Nitroglycerin contra with Viagra t/f? true
160. Pt is taking digitalis and diuretics. What is he suffering from? CHF
161. Aspirin side effects? Inhibits platelet aggregation
- An over dosage symptoms : respiratory alkalosis with hyperpnea and tachypnea,

nausea, vomiting, hypokalemia, tinnitus, headache, dizziness, confusion dehydration, hyperthermia, hyperactivity, and hematologic abnormalities, progressing to coma and respiratory collapse.

Chronic aspirin toxicity presents with the following signs and symptoms: salicylism, CNS effects, bleeding and GI disturbances.

162. Aspirin irreversibly inhibits cyclooxygenase by acetylating serine

Aspirin inactivates cyclooxygenase (COX) by acetylation; causes ↓ production thromboxane A₂ (a platelet aggregant). More prone to bleeding secondary to ↓ platelet aggregation .t/f? true

163. Effect of Aspirin on ptt and pt? Bleeding time inc.

164. Is nitrous oxide causes vasodilation? t/f? true The endothelium (inner lining) of blood vessels uses nitric oxide to signal the surrounding smooth muscle to relax, thus resulting in vasodilation and increasing blood flow.

165. Lidocaine toxicity symptoms? Circumoral and/or tongue numbness, Metallic taste, Lightheadedness, Dizziness, Visual and auditory disturbances (difficulty focusing and tinnitus), Disorientation, Drowsiness.

166. Allergy to esters LA. What do you use for LA? Amides . All amide local anesthetics contain an “i” in the name. For example, lidocaine, mepivacaine, prilocaine, bupivacaine, ropivacaine, and levo-bupivacaine all contain an “i” before the “-caine

167. EPI in LA causes what? Causes local vasoconstriction and:

- ✚ decrease in the peak plasma concentration of the local anesthetic agent,
- ✚ increase in the duration and the quality of anesthesia,
- ✚ reduction of the minimum concentration of anesthetic needed for nerve block,

✚ decrease of blood loss during surgical procedures

168. EPI contraindicated? Angina, overactive thyroid gland, Diabetes

Parkinson Symptoms , closed angle glaucoma, high blood pressure, heart attack
coronary artery disease, Sinus Tachycardia, abnormal heart rhythm, Hardening of the
Arteries in the Brain, Blood Circulation Failure due to Serious Heart Condition
Bleeding causing Blood Pressure or Heart Problems, Dilated Cardiomyopathy

169. What is the best method to confirm Coumadin is working? INR(PT)

170. **Flumazenil (Valium)** ? selective benzodiazepine receptor antagonist available by injection
and intranasal. Flumazenil is used to reverse the **sedative effects** of a benzodiazepine when
used during surgery. Flumazenil is also used **to treat benzodiazepine overdose.**

171. Medication used to treat psoriasis? **Alefacept (Amevive)**

172. Medication used to treat recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS)? Topical corticosteroids
(hydrocortisone)

173. Drug for herpes in HIV pt? valacyclovir, acyclovir, famcyclovir

174. What of following would not affected from using AB? Localized abscess, pericoronitis with
temp above 103F, cellulitis, chronic periodontitis? Ans – chronic periodontitis

175. Effects of Atropine on saliva and pupils? Dec. saliva production, dilated pupils

176. Which of the following does not interfere with bleeding? Tylenol

177. After 3rd molar extraction pt asks for pain meds and you recommend? Ibuprofen

178. Chronic mercury intoxication can cause what? Blindness? Tremor? Deafness? Ans – tremor

179. Is chronic mercury poisoning can cause gingivitis? Yes!

180. Pt was anesthetized with Fentanyl. What do you use when emergency side effect happens?

Naloxone

181. Cross allergy with penicillin? Cephalosporin
182. Rate of cross-reactivity penicillin with cephalosporin? 10%
183. After injection of LA pt starts to wheezing? Asthma
184. What treats oropharynx candida in pt with HIV? D.D.- topical Clotrimazole troche
(Mycelex troche), systemic – Fluconazole (Diflucane tabs)
185. Drug for status epilepticus ? diazepam (valium) (Phenytoin for seizures)
186. Ranitidine (zantac) works as antihistamine by ? inhibit gastric acid

Antacid and antihistamine

It can treat and prevent heartburn. It can also treat stomach ulcers, gastroesophageal reflux **disease (GERD)**, and conditions that cause too much stomach acid.
187. Promethazine – Antihistamine. 1st generation histamine H1 antagonist. It can treat allergies and motion sickness. It can **be used as a sedative** before and after surgery and medical procedures. This medication can also help control pain, nausea, and vomiting. Promethazine and Cyclizine are commonly used to treat nausea and vomiting in **pregnancy**.
188. **Chloramphenicol** causes – pancytopenia (bone marrow suppression), aplastic anemia and grey baby syndrome.
189. **Contraindications to corticosteroid**: latent TB or fungal infection, AIDS, herpes infections and patients with peptic ulcer disease (specifically, gastric ulcers) these drugs themselves may cause peptic ulcers. Toxic effects: growth inhibition, hyperglycemia, osteoporosis, psychosis and salt retention.
190. Allergy to codeine - which other opioids can we give? Meperidine
191. "opioid overdose triad": decreased level of consciousness, pinpoint pupils and respiratory depression.

192. From the AAPD "Contraindications for use of nitrous oxide/oxygen inhalation

may include:

1. Some chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.
2. Severe emotional disturbances or drug-related dependencies.
3. First trimester of pregnancy.
4. Treatment with bleomycin sulfate.
5. Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency.
6. Cobalamin deficiency.

Whenever possible, appropriate medical specialists should be consulted before administering analgesic/anxiolytic agents to patients with significant underlying medical conditions

(eg, severe obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive heart failure, sickle cell disease, acute otitis media, recent tympanic membrane graft, acute severe head injury)

193. Dantrolene ? For malignant hyperthermia. It blocks ca channel so it mused in malignant hyperthermia

194. Opioid + TCA. Cause? respiratory depression

195. Oxycodone ? Severe pain MED, can cause respiratory distress

196. Albuterol? For bronchospasm, is a bronchodilator

197. Asthma? beta 2 agonist (bronchodilator)

198. Theophylline? Bronchodilator. Treats asthma. Acts on phosphodiesterase.

199. How diuretic cause hyperglycemia???

200. Copylor ? for the peripheral vascular disease, increase the risk of the internal bleeding ???
201. Colace? Treat constipation, stool softener
202. **Lyrica**? Nerve and muscle pain medication including fibromyalgia. It can also treat seizures.(generic name: Pregabalin)
203. Corticosteroid prolong use adverse effect? Long use of corticosteroid has a negative effect in immune system , you get sick easier
204. Celecoxib? lower incidence of GI irritation but highly cardiac fatal effect
205. Methotrexate? Tx cancer , rheumatoid arthritis psoriasis. anticancer agent enzyme inhibition
206. Baclofen ? Tx muscle spasm, it is a muscle relaxer. inhibit the release of the neurotransmitter in the brain and spinal cord
207. Oxycontin (oxycodone)? it slowing down the respiratory rate including hypoxia
208. Right heart failure = peripheral edema.. left side heart failure=pulmonary edema
209. Symptoms of **angina** may include: Chest pain that you may also feel in the shoulder, arm, jaw, neck, back, or other area. Discomfort that feels like tightness, squeezing, crushing, burning, choking, or aching. Discomfort that occurs at rest and does not easily go away when you take medicine.
210. Side effect of nitroglycerine? Headache, Orthostatic htn
211. What drug causes asthma? Aspirin, ibuprofen, Beta blockers
212. Why beta blocker should not be given to the asthmatic pt? Bronchospasm in susceptible pt due to blockade of beta 2 receptors which mediate dilatación of bronchi
213. Atropine like drugs are – anticholinergic
214. Zolofit act on serotonin (it is SSRI)
- 215. Drugs cause cleft lip and palate? Anticonvulsants**

216. Saw palmetto contraindicated with Coumadin. (Aspirin also?)

217. Doxycycline (Periostat) treats localized perio, moa – 30s, inhibits collagenase

218. Tetracycline slow effect of pen vk

219. Articaine metabolized in? plasma, blood. Give to pt with kidney disease

220. You give someone IV Abs and “immediately” they start shivering, hyperventilating etc.

What is the reaction? Anaphylaxis

221. IV Abs given and severe reaction happens (dyspnea, bradycardia) what do you do first?

Maintain Airway

222. Which condition do you want to limit epinephrine use? Hyperthyroidism

223. Clopidogrel (Plavix) – antiplatelet, blood thinner, prevent stroke and heart attack

224. Bisphosphonates (FOSAMAX® (alendronate sodium)) – used to treat osteoporosis, prevent the loss of bone mass, Paget’s disease, multiple myeloma...

225. Statins – lipid lowering medication, inhibit the enzyme hmg – coa reductase, reduce cardiovascular disease (CVD). Side effects: muscle pain, risk of DM, abnormalities in liver enzyme tests.

226. An angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor) used primarily for the treatment of hypertension (elevated blood pressure) and congestive heart failure. Cause relaxation of blood vessels, decreased blood volume, which leads to lower blood pressure and decreased oxygen demand from the heart. They inhibit the angiotensin-converting enzyme, an important component of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system. Include: perindopril, captopril, enalapril, lisinopril, and Ramipril

227. Quinidine – supraventricular tachyarrhythmia

228. Meperidine- synthetic opioid agonist??

229. Chlorothiazide – Diuretic, can treat fluid retention and high blood pressure, reducing the risk of stroke and heart attack.
230. Child after prilocaine 1.100.000 EP twitching arms& legs la allergic overdose - LA
Reversal- **Pentolamine mesylate LA Toxicity- Diazepam**
231. Amphetamine – Indirect acting agonists (presynaptic)
232. Propranolol – Angina
233. Acyclovir mechanism of action- Inhibits viral DNA polymerase
234. Montelukast (Brand name Singulair)- Anti-Inflammatory. It can treat allergies and **prevent asthma** attacks. MOA: **blocks the action of leukotriene D4** on the cysteinyl leukotriene receptor CysLT1 in the lungs and bronchial tubes by binding to it. This reduces the bronchoconstriction otherwise caused by the leukotriene, and results in less inflammation.
235. Morphine binds with enkephalin
236. Metformin(glucophage) is used to treat diabetics type 2
237. Amphetamine: Indirectly Acting Sympathomimetic.
238. Tca and epi together cause hypertension? TRUE
239. **Cyclobenzaprine** – muscle relaxant, causes altered taste sensation (dysgeusia).
240. Varenicline(Chantix) - Smoking cessation aid. It can be used as part of a support program to help people stop smoking.
241. Bupropion(Zyban) - Smoking cessation aid and antidepressant. It can treat depression and help people quit smoking. It can also prevent depression caused by seasonal affective disorder (SAD).
242. Thiazides, which are used in the treatment of hypertension, may require supplemental administration of Potassium

243. Thiazides cause hypokalemia

244. Thiazide inhibits sodium and chloride reabsorption by blocking Na-Cl symporter at DCT.

245. **Amitriptyline** antidepressant, treats unipolar depression. Side effects: causes hyposalivation, drowsiness, constipation, blurred vision, tachycardia.

246. Tylenol Codeine #3 **contraindication**: caloric under nutrition

- acute liver failure
- liver problems
- severe renal impairment
- Shock
- Overdose of the Drug Acetaminophen
- Acute Inflammation of the Liver due to Hepatitis C Virus
- systemic mastocytosis
- Untreated Decreased Level of Thyroid Hormones
- Decreased Function of the Adrenal Gland
- alcohol intoxication, drug abuse
- Cor Pulmonale
- abnormally low blood pressure
- asthma , asthma attack
- Decreased Lung Function
- Stomach or Intestine Blockage
- constipation
- severe liver disease
- Biliary and Gallbladder Problem

- Acute Inflammation of the Pancreas
- seizures
- Cannot Empty Bladder
- Decreased Oxygen In The Tissues Or Blood
- Weakened Patient
- a mother who is producing milk and breastfeeding
- High Pressure Within the Skull
- Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease
- CYP2D6 Ultrarapid Metabolizer
- Temporarily Stop Breathing During Sleep Due To Airway Blockage
- Surgical Removal of the Adenoids and Tonsils in Pediatric Patient
- kidney disease with likely reduction in kidney function

247. **Contraindications to corticosteroid** use include: latent TB or fungal infection, AIDS, herpes infections and patients with peptic ulcer disease (specifically, gastric ulcers). These drugs themselves may cause peptic ulcers.

248. **Toxic effects of the corticosteroids:** growth inhibition, hyperglycemia, **osteoporosis**, psychosis and salt retention.

249. **Treatment for hair loss** – Proscar, Minoxidil solution, Finestidine tabs

250. **Probenecid** (Uric acid reducer). It can treat **gout** and gouty arthritis. It can also help some antibiotics work better.

251. **Erythromycin and theophylline not given together cause toxicity and reduce theophylline clearance.**

252. Theophylline drug interactions – caffeine, **cimetidine**, Cipro (**ciprofloxacin**), Combivent (**albuterol** / ipratropium), ephedrine, **erythromycin**, Lasix (furosemide), Nexium (esomeprazole), prednisone, ProAir HFA (albuterol), Symbicort (budesonide / formoterol), Ventolin HFA (albuterol), Xanax (alprazolam), Zyrtec (cetirizine).

253. Erythromycin and penicillin given together – idiosyncrasy.

254. Schedule II narcotic drugs: hydromorphone (Dilaudid), methadone (Dolophine), **meperidine** (Demerol), **oxycodone** (**OxyContin**, **Percocet**), and **fentanyl** (Sublimaze, Duragesic).

Schedule II — drugs with a high abuse risk, but also have safe and accepted medical uses in the United States. These drugs can cause severe psychological or physical dependence.

Schedule II drugs include certain narcotic, stimulant, and depressant drugs. Some examples are morphine, cocaine, oxycodone (Percodan®), methylphenidate (Ritalin®), and dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine®).

255. Bupirone causes hyposalivation. (anxiolytic)

256. Aspirin contra in : asthma, Bleeding disorders (aspirin will increase bleeding time), in children with viral infections (i.e., influenza or chickenpox with or without fever due association with Reye's syndrome, dlotne is a serious neurological defect), Pregnancy (especictlly during the thir'd trimester), Peptic ulcers faipil'i may cause bleeding of the GI tract), asthma; rhinitis; nasal polyps, Concomitant use of anticoagulants

257. **Anticancer drug (Mechlorethamine)** has cytotoxic and radiomimetic action(not neurotoxic)

258. Which antibiotics used anticancer drugs? Actinomycine D

- micromycine
- rubidomycine

- mitomycine
- azaserine

259. Dihydrofolate reductase is an enzyme inhibited by which anticancer drug?

Methotrexate

260. Anticancer drugs are least likely to cause :Thromboembolism

261. Opioids side effects: dry mouth (42%), constipation (20–41%), sweating (34%), weight gain (29%), **somnolence** (14–29%), problems with sleep (25%), memory deficits (24%), loss of appetite (23%), **nausea** (17–33%), concentration deficits (19%), fatigue (19%), sexual dysfunction (18%), dizziness (12–22%), vomiting (11–15%), pruritus/dry skin (10%) and urinary retention.

262. **Acetaminophen contraindicated** :caloric undernutrition, acute liver failure, liver problems (severe renal impairment????), Shock, Overdose of the Drug Acetaminophen, Acute Inflammation of the Liver due to Hepatitis C Virus.

263. Aredia (Pamidronate) is also used along with cancer chemotherapy to treat bone damage caused by multiple myeloma (cancer that begins in the plasma cells [a type of white blood cell that produces substances needed to fight infection]) or **by breast cancer that has spread to the bones. Also prevent osteoporosis.**

264. Versed(Midazolam) helps pt feel relaxed before treatment

265. Nsaid who doesn't affect palettes – celecoxib (cox 2 inhibitors) (Celebrex)

266. Albuterol side effects except? Dry mouth, Tachycardia, diarrhea, CNS stimulation (doesn't incr. saliva)

267. Potassium (K) sparing drugs - Amiloride, triamterene, Spironolactone.

268. Nystatin moa? Inhibits membrane sterols

269. The drug of choice in patient with bradycardia – Atropine

270. NSAID preferred for kids – Ibuprofen

271. Treatment of ANUG: Debridement, H₂O₂/ chlorhexidine rinses, antibiotics if systemic symptoms (fever, lymphadenopathy). If it is systemic: Metronidazole, Amoxicillin.

272. Xerostomia treatment:

- Pilocarpine (Salagen) - if xerostomia caused by salivary gland hypofunction resulting from radiotherapy for cancer of the head and neck. It's cholinergic agonist.

- **Cevimeline (Evoxac)** - is indicated for the treatment of symptoms of xerostomia in patients with **Sjogren's syndrome**. It's pharmacologic category is cholinergic agonist.

273. Pt got anaphylactic reaction (they didn't put this name but other signs & symptoms of this reaction) after LA injection, what's next?? Epinephrine

274. People have developed **methemoglobinemia** (after few hours) after having medical procedures that used certain **topical anesthetics** that are often sprayed on to the skin. These include **benzocaine, lidocaine, and prilocaine**.

275. Same drug for HSV, VZV, HZV? Valacyclovir. FOR SURE

276. TCA antagonist – Physostigmine - Physostigmine's primary therapeutic role aims to ameliorate delirium as a result of the anticholinergic (more accurately, antimuscarinic) toxidrome resultant from the blockade of muscarinic receptors by agents such as atropine, antihistamines, tricyclic antidepressant (TCA), amongst other xenobiotics.

277. Which drugs cause cleft lip and palate = anticonvulsants, valium, vitamin deficiency or excess

278. NSAIDs work on? Platelet reversibly – except aspirin

279. What causes gingival hyperplasia? **Calcium Channel Blockers: Verapamil**

280. Which thyroid drug adds iodine to thyroxine decreasing its level – prothiouracil.

281. Which antiretroviral causes pancreatitis and peripheral neuralgia – Stavudine

282. Which of the following should NOT be prescribed for a patient receiving warfarin?

Metronidazole.

283. Least sedative drug: Chlorpheniramine, Fexofenadine (second generation)

284. Virax in oral cavity? Virax (Acyclovir) used for Rx of Herpes infection

285. What procedures you can't do in AIDS patient? Antifungal prophylaxis

286. Opioids effects. **The short-term effects of opiate** use can include: Feelings of euphoria, pain relief, drowsiness, sedation. **Long-Term Effects of Opiates:** Nausea and vomiting, abdominal distention and bloating, constipation, liver damage (especially prevalent in abuse of drugs that combine opiates with acetaminophen), brain damage due to hypoxia, resulting from respiratory depression, development of tolerance, dependence.

287. Drugs those blocks prostaglandins has increased effect on gastric mucosa?

No it decrease gastric mucosa and increase gastric acid (peptic ulcer). Aspirin and other COX inhibitors.

288. 16 kg of 3 year old how many mgs LA to give? $16 \times 4.4 = 70.4$ mg

Local Anesthesia in Children: WEIGHT determines the **maximum dose** of a local anesthetic that can be administered in children. For Lidocaine (2%), a dosage of 4.4mg/kg is not exceeded (**maximum adult dose of 300mg**).

Maximum Recommended Doses of Lidocaine for Children		
Drug	Max Dose (mg/kg)	Mg/Carpule
Lidocaine (2%) w/wo EPI	4.4mg/kg (300 mg max)	36mg = 1 Carpule
Patient Weight (kg/lb)	Mg	# of Carpules
10kg = 23lbs	44mg	1.2
15kg = 34.5lbs	66mg	1.8
20kg = 46lbs	88mg	2.4
25kg =57.5lbs	100mg	2.6

*1 kg = 2.3lbs

*2% = (20mg/ml) x (1.8ml)/1 carpule = 36mg/1 carpule

289. What meds you give in osteomyelitis? Clindamicin

290. Which of the following would you NOT prescribe for a patient receiving Warfarin

(Coumadin®)?

1. Acetylsalicylic acid.

2. Metronidazole.

3. Erythromycin.

4. Codeine.

A. (1) (2) (3) B. (1) and (3) C. (2) and (4) D. (4) only E. All of the above.

Metronidazole and Erythromycin inhibits warfarin metabolism. Aspirin inhibits platelet

aggregation and causes bleeding.

291. Antibiotic contraindicated with ALCOHOL are Metronidazole, Tinidazole, Antimalarial, flurazolone, Griseofulvin (all of them)

292. Proscar is used to treat? **Proscar (Finasteride)** is used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

293. Nitroglycerin (antianginal = coronary artery vasodilator) This drug is the single most effective agent available for the management of acute angina episodes.

Side effects: the two most **common adverse effects** caused by nitroglycerin **are orthostatic hypotension and headache** DD131. It is sublingually effective within 2-4 minutes – 0.3mg).

Note: **It dilates mostly veins.**

Indications: angina, **acute** myocardial infarction, and congestive heart failure. (FA)

294. Case : Patient taking digitalis and diuretics. What's the patient is suffering from? CHF - Cardiac glycosides or “digitalis”, Digoxin is the most versatile and widely used. They are used to treat most SUPRAVENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS, CARDIOGENIC SHOCK AND CHRONIC HEART FAILURE. Drug interactions: many drugs affect digoxin levels. However, digoxin does not affect the levels of other drugs, In addition, when beta-blockers are added to digoxin in patients with AV conduction abnormalities, complete heart block can result. **Erythromycin, clarithromycin and tetracycline may increase digitalis absorption and toxicity.** Thyroid replacement therapy increases dose requirements of digoxin. Drugs that lower plasma potassium levels (Thiazide and loop diuretics) increase digitalis toxicity. Of both digitalis and diuretic given what the pt will have? It will increase digitalis toxicity and lead to arrhythmia.

295. **Aspirin side effect** (multiple side effect in each option): Overdosage of salicylates (acute aspirin toxicity) is life threatening and requires intensive supportive treatment in a hospital. Initial symptoms include RESPIRATORY ALKALOSIS with HYPERPNEA and TACHYPNEA, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HYPOKALEMIA, TINNITUS, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CONFUSION, DEHYDRATION, HYPERTHERMIA, HYPERACTIVITY and HEMATOLOGIC ABNORMALITIES, progressing to COMA and RESPIRATORY COLLAPSE.

Chronic aspirin toxicity: SALICYLISM, CNS EFFECTS, BLEEDING and GI DISTURBANCES.

Aspirin is **an irreversible platelet inhibitor** and can reduce blood clotting to prolong bleeding. Low doses of aspirin taken regularly can have a cardio-protective effect. These doses reduce thromboxane production in platelets to result in the inhibition of platelet aggregation. In this way, aspirin has the ability to inhibit the formation of life-threatening thrombi (blood clots).

CONTRAINDICATIONS: bleeding disorders (aspirin will increase bleeding time), do not use in children (Reye syndrome), pregnancy (especially during the third trimester), peptic ulcers (aspirin may cause bleeding of the GI tract), ASTHMA, RHINITIS, NASAL POLIPS, concomitant use of anticoagulants.

296. Orthostatic hypotension (meds who can cause it): **Opioids, anti hypertensives, nitrates, hypoglycemic**

297. Medication interacting with nitroglycerin: EPINEPHRINE (physiologic antagonists)

298. Treatment for cardiovascular disease: Statins

299. Nitroglycerin, propranolol, and something else are all used to treat which of the

following condition? angina - Nitroglycerin is a vasodilator, dilates the coronary arteries for proper blood flow

300. Which of the following medications **increases the risk of bleeding?** **Dabigatran** - Blood thinner. It can treat and prevent blood clots, reducing the risk of stroke.

301. A patient who uses nitroglycerine has - **coronary artery disease**

Indications: angina, acute myocardial infarction, and congestive heart failure. (FA)

302. Nitroglycerin dilates the coronary arteries in angina pectoris by - Direct action on smooth muscle in the vessel walls

303. Which antitubercosal drug inhibits the synthesis of arabinogalactan ?? **ethambutol**

304. Systemic lupus erythematosus is associated with which medication?

hydralazine, procainamide, isoniazid, all.

305. Which of the following drugs is associated with the reaction of Stevens Johnson syndrome? a. quinidine b. **valproic acid** c. ethosuximide d. isoniazid

306. Which of the following agents is used for HIV infections? **Zidovudine** (Retrovir, HIV antiviral)

307. The most potent **anti-tubercular** drug is

Isoniazid (often given in a four drug regimen – bacteriostatic and bactericidal)

Rifampicin: most active against bacteria undergoing cell division (bacteriostatic OR bactericidal)

Pyrazinamide

Ethambutol: active only against mycobacterium

Because the mycobacterium organism tends to develop resistance to any single antitubercular drug, combination drug therapy is standard in the treatment of TB.

308. Which of the following has **ototoxic** adverse effects? **Vancomycin**

309. Antibiotic most likely to cause failure of oral contraceptives: **Rifampicin**

310. Locally delivered antimicrobials used to treat infected periodontal pockets include all of the following EXCEPT

A. Metronidazole B. Chlorhexidine C. **Clindamycin** D. Doxycycline fibres E. Doxycycline

polymeric

311. What is the best antibiotic to be given in LAP (localized aggressive periodontitis):

Metronidazole or doxycycline – best for perio

312. Which of the following would you NOT prescribe for a patient receiving Warfarin

(Coumadin®)?

1. **Acetylsalicylic acid.**

2. **Metronidazole.**

3. **Erythromycin.**

4 Codeine.

A. (1) (2) (3) B. (1) and (3) C. (2) and (4) D. (4) only E. All of the above.

Metronidazole and Erythromycin inhibits warfarin metabolism. Aspirin inhibits platelet aggregation and causes

313. Patient who are taking Warfarin should not take the following Medications :

- **metronidazole & antifungal which ends with zole (ketoconazole)**

- **antibiotics (tetracycline, macrolides)**

- **antiplatelet (aspirin)**

- **NAIDs (all)**

314. The most appropriate antibiotic for a periapical dental abscess is **A. pen V**. B.

cephalosporin. C. erythromycin. D. metronidazole E. ampicillin.

315. Which one mostly use for nausea vomiting after surgery ? **promethazine**

316. Which of the following drugs is most likely to dry secretions in the oral cavity?

A. Diazepam B. Promethazine C. Physostigmine D. **Propantheline** E. Diphenhydramine

317. Each of the following non sedating antihistamines would be contraindicated in an

individual taking **cimetidine** for heartburn except one. Which one is the exception?

1 astemizole

2 Diphenhydramine

3 fexofenadine - only antihistaminic to be taken with cimetidine

4 hydroxyzine 5 terfenadine

318. When patient has asthmatic attack on dental chair, all of the following can be given

by IV except:

1. Epinephrine

2. corticosteroids

3. Aminophylline

4. Diphenhydramine – avoid antihistamines

319. Each of the following is an advantage of midazolam over diazepam EXCEPT one.

Which one is this EXCEPTION?

A. Less incident of thrombophlebitis

B. Shorter elimination half-life

C. No significant active metabolites

D. Less potential for respiratory depression E. More rapid and predictable onset of action

when given intramuscularly

320. Most BDZ sedative used in dentistry ?midazolam - **diazepam**

321. What benzo do you give to a 37 y.o. pt with liver cirrhosis?

a. Diazepam b. Midazolam c. **Oxazepam**

Follow LOT (Lorazepam, Oxazepam, Temazepam)

322. MEPERIDINE (Demerol): narcotic that produce SEDATION and RELIEVES PAIN

323.MIDAZOLAM (Versed): primarily anti-anxiety, short acting, great for short procedures.

Comes as a liquid for pre-operative sedation in children and as injectable for IV

conscious sedation. **Causes dry mouth.**

324.Benzodiazepines should never be taken with any form of alcohol. Serious potentiation of the sedative effect of each will occur leading to unexpected inebriation and respiratory depression.

325.Flumazenil (Mazicon): a benzodiazepine antagonist, may be used to reverse the residual effect of benzodiazepines in the event of an overdose

326.ADVERSE EFFECTS of NITROUS OXIDE:

- Decreased mental performance, audiovisual ability, and manual dexterity.

- **AT high doses and/or** high exposures: reduced fertility, spontaneous abortion, neurological and kidney disease as well as **bone marrow suppression** (DD#39)

327. Hyperbaric oxygen treatment is used in

A) osteoradio necrosis B) bisphosphonate related osteo necrosis C) **both**

328. Which is the injectable bisphosphonate that can create complication in dental treatment ? Palmidronate , **Etidronate**

329. Bisphosphonate used for treatment of multiple myeloma – **T**

330. What med does not use in Angina . **1. Tiazide** (diuretic who treats hypertension, edema)2.Ca blockers 3 B block 4...

331.Metronidazole can be used to treat: **necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (NUG).**

332.What is not indicated for management of acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis? Topical steroids - because it will further depress immune system

333. Medication interacting with LA? Diazepam, nitroglycerin, moa, tca, anti arrhythmic and beta blockers
334. Moa of sulphonyl anti diabetic drug? increase insulin production by stimulating beta cells of pancreas.
335. Alprazolam - Anxiety and panic disorder
336. Action of beta blocker on smooth muscle? Since B2 adrenergic receptors can cause vascular smooth muscle dilation beta-blockers may cause some vasoconstriction.
337. Action of beta blocker on cardiac muscle - Beta Blockers are drugs that slow the heart rate, decrease cardiac output, lessen the force with which the heart muscle contracts and reduce blood vessel contraction. - Dec cardiac output, dec hr
338. Which patient requires antibiotic prophylaxis? 2 qs about that - Prosthetic valve, Cyanotic, Previous endocarditis, Valves problems from recently implanted heart
339. MOA of sulphonylurea - Inc insulin by stimulation of beta cell in pancreas
340. All are immunosuppressive except? Some wrong choices – Methotrexate, Mercaptopurine, Cyclosporine (All are immune suppression)
341. Side effect of albuterol - Candida and xerostomia (Dryness of mouth inc susceptibility to candidal infection)
342. Terfenadine -- erythro contraindicated (T... Terfenamide (sedane) c.i for erythromycin)
343. Drugs for xerostomia – Pilocarpine, cevimeline
344. Treatment of xerostomia - stop medication or modify their use of saliva substitute or use of hard candy sugar free
345. Atropine - Cause xerostomia, Anticholinergic
346. Cholinergic - Inc secretion, Miosis, Reduce bp, Inc gastric motility

347. Anticholinergic - Atropine, glycopyrrate, propantheline, scopolamine
348. Antidepressant – Tca, Moa inhibitors
349. h2 blocker ranitidine – TRUE
350. ginkgo biloba – Anticoagulant, Not given with aspirin and warfarin, and used as peripheral artery vasodilator.
351. Cimetidine function - Cimetidine is a drug that blocks the production of acid by acid-producing cells in the stomach. Decrease clearance of LA
352. Topical antibiotic in perio – doxycycline
353. Opioid allergy – IRRITATION, Itching, flushing, hives and dec bp
354. Pain killer in renal disease – Oxycodone, Tylenol
355. Sedation is for- Anxious
356. Cocaine – mydriasis
357. Alprazolam: BDZ, sedative/antianxiety, medium duration of action benzodiazepine, it
Inc the frequency of opening of chloride channel in GABA receptors in the brain. It
Inc the effect of Gaba at Gaba 1.
358. Bisphosphonate, there is difference between osteoradionecrosis (with radiation therapy) and osteonecrosis with bisphosphonate. Bronj (bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of jaw)
359. Hip joint- premedicate? No need it. Dentin book
360. Benzodiazepine moa - potentiate GABA, not inhibit. Potentiate the action of GABA –
Mosby: enhance the effect of γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) at GABAA receptors on chloride channels; this increases chloride channel conductance in the brain (GABAA receptors are ion channel receptors). Benzodiazepines produce their calming effects

by DEPRESSING THE LIMBIC SYSTEM & RETICULAR FORMATION through potentiation of the central inhibitor neurotransmitter (neurons) gamma-amino-butyric acid (GABA). Tolerance and physical dependence can occur with prolonged high dosage, but they are much safer than barbiturates.

361. Commonly contraindication for surgery recently? Bisphosphonates

362. Which perio conditions we need antibiotics – Localized Aggressive periodontitis = LAP (Tetracycline). (ANUG only if systemic involvement).

363. Oxycodone hypotension and itching by – Itchin by Histamine release.

Oxycontin (oxycodone hydrochloride) is an opioid drug used for the management of moderate to severe pain, usually for an extended time period. Oxycontin is not an "as needed for pain (PRN) drug.

unbalanced and cause anxiety. Diazepam is used to **treat anxiety disorders**, alcohol withdrawal symptoms, or **muscle spasms (= muscle relaxant)**. Diazepam is sometimes used with other medications **to treat seizures**.

364. Beclomethasone. An anti-inflammatory, synthetic corticosteroid, it is used topically as an anti-inflammatory agent and in aerosol form for the treatment of asthma (short acting, used only during attacks) and allergic rhinitis.

365. Beclomethasone - inhaled corticosteroids used in the treatment of asthma. Inhaled steroids very often cause a fungal infection of the mouth and throat.

Leukotriene modifiers act on inflammatory mediators of asthma, the LTs

(also known as slow – reacting substance of anaphylaxis [SRS-A]), which contributes to airway obstruction. There are two subclasses: (1) Leukotriene receptor antagonists which include montelukast (Singulair) and zafirlukast (Accolate) (2) 5- lipoxygenase inhibitor

(leukotriene synthesis inhibitor) which includes zileuton (Zyflo).D.D.

366. prostaglandins (mesoprostol) causes - histamine release
367. anti inflammatory ineffective - thiazides
368. methotrexate does not involve in thromboembolic disorders
369. Prostaglandin analogue? Misoprostol
- 370. False regarding meperidine: less potent than morphine and produces slight euphoria with miosis , promethazine is contraindicated in pt's taking meperidine.**
371. Drug interaction of Aspirin with atenolol - long term NSAID use (longer than 1 week) decreases effect of atenolol – Mosby: NSAIDs can inhibit the antihypertensive effect of ACE inhibitors, B blockers, and diuretics.
372. Atenolol: Cardio selective Beta 1 blocker
373. Heparin – PTT - HEparin PTT....HEmophilia A PTT...learn this 2 together(HePTT)
374. Coumarin – PT/INR
375. Most potent bronchodilator – Isoproterenol
376. INR - 0.8 -1.3 normal – for surgery on patients taking anticoagulants 2-2.5
377. Med who increase cardiac output – beta agonists, digitalis - It increases the force of contraction of the heart by inhibiting $\text{Na}^+, \text{K}^+ \text{-ATPase}$ and indirectly increasing intracellular calcium.
378. Common between Aspirin and acetaminophen - Antipyretic and analgesic effects
379. Montelukast Moa - Leukotriene receptor antagonist
380. Epinephrine avoid in - multiple sclerosis, Hypertension, thyroidism
381. K sparing drugs - Eplerenone (Inspra), Spironolactone (Aldactone), Triamterene (Dyrenium) toxic effect is hyperkalemia.

382. Nystatin Moa - binds to ergosterol
383. Patient with bradycardia what to give him (atropine, epinephrine..) – Use atropine, and anticholinergic, if bradycardia is present (DD). Atropine has direct inhibitory effect on vagal mediated sympathetic stimulus resulting into reflex tachycardia, even though Epinephrine do also have effect but it causes Cardiac Arrhythmia.
384. Belladonna alkaloids (contraindications) - Belladonna alkaloids and phenobarbital combination is used to treat cramping and spasms in the stomach and intestines.
Contraindications: acute edema of the lungs, mechanical stenoses of GI tract, megacolon, narrow angle glaucoma, prostate adenoma and tachycardic arrhythmias.
385. Morphine side effects - respiratory depression, constipation, dysphoria, toxic: miosis, coma, resp depr.
386. Virax in oral cavity? Virax (acyclovir) - Acyclovir is an antiviral agent with activity against Herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2, (HSV-1 and HSV-2) and varicella zoster virus (VZV).
387. Opioids effects: Miosis, constipation, CNS depression, also respiratory depression, and ONLY MEPERIDINE mydriasis
388. Drugs those block prostaglandins has increased effect on gastric mucosa? - Non selective COX inhibitors
389. What meds you give in osteomyelitis? Clindamicin
390. What does conjugation do to a drug? – Phase II. Makes it more water soluble to enhance excretion.
391. Systemic antifungal drugs ? Fluconazole, ketoconazole, amphotericin B.

392. Twisted questions **on Meperidine and MOA** read it carefully - Meperidine. a. Can be used orally. More potent than codeine but less potent than morphine. A metabolite, normeperidine, is a CNS stimulant. Not recommended for long-term pain relief. Contraindicated with MAO inhibitors. $t_{1/2} \sim 3$ hours. - MEPERIDINE (DEMEROL) - a SYNTHETIC narcotic (opioid) agonist that is weaker than morphine, but equally addictive. Its duration of action is shorter than morphine, and it is the only narcotic agent that does NOT cause miosis (pupillary constriction). Demerol is used as an IV supplement during conscious sedation procedures, but is less potent than morphine and much less potent than fentanyl. Demerol is also used as an oral medication to control pain after dental surgery. Demerol treats moderate- to-severe pain (acute dental pain) and may be used as a preoperative medication to relieve pain and allay anxiety. Length of Effectiveness: IV or IM (3hrs) and not very effective given orally. When combined with promethazine it is known as Mepergan Fortis. Meperidine can cause seizures, tremors, and muscle spasms. Synthetic Meperidine derivatives: Fentanyl (Sublimaze) - a synthetic potent opioid analgesic used primarily as an IV sedative during conscious sedation procedures or procedures requiring general anesthesia. It is 80-100x more potent than morphine.
393. Beta 1 selective actions - decrease heart rate
394. Montelukast drug moa? Block the action of leukotrienes - leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTRA) used for the maintenance treatment of asthma and to relieve symptoms of seasonal allergies. Antagonizes leukotriene receptors (they act on inflammatory mediators of asthma (LTs, SRS-A) and contributes to bronchoconstriction = airway obstruction)

395. Cevimeline - For treatment of xerostomia
396. Rifampin is contraindicated to pregnant women? Yes
397. Which drugs shouldn't be taken during renal failure? **Aspirin, NSAIDs, Tylenol #3, Meperidine, Morphine, Tramadol**
398. Conditions where we have to use anaesthesia without epinephrine.,????
hypertension, multiple sclerosis, hyperthyroidism
399. Interaction b/w meperidine and mao? **seizures, coma**
400. Aspirin should stop dts 81 mg before extraction? True or false - yes as in dd, stopped 7 days before extraction
401. Most common drug used for temporal epilepsy- carbamazepine
402. Adrenal crisis: Hypoglycemia, hypotension, syncope, confusion, slurred speech.
Treatment is 100 mg hydrocortisone hemi succinate
403. Allergic to LA: Allergic reactions to local anesthetic are usually caused by an antigen-antibody reaction (Type III). Administer diphenhydramine (Benadryl)
404. Patient allergic to both Esters and amides - which Local Anesthetic would you use? A.
No need of LA B. Ibuprofen IV C. NO sedation 4. **Diphenhydramine**
405. Hypertensive pt. Does of LA? Epinephrine? 0.04 mg epinephrine.
406. Hypertensive emergency - mecamylamine and nitroglycerin (parenteral)
hypertensive urgency - nifedipine (oral) - sublingual captopril in hypertensive crisis
- 407.. Anaphylactic crisis: Epinephrine 0.3 mg IM or 0.1mg IV
Hypoglycemia: Conscious and unconscious pt: Conscious Orange juice - Unconscious IV
50% dextrose in water - Unconscious pt 1 mg glucagon IM
Or 50 ml of 50% glucose by rapid IV infusion

408. Acute asthma attack: Albuterol/oxygen
- 409.. Acute asthma unconscious pt: Epinephrine
410. Hyperglycemia – insulin
411. Cardiac arrest: 911, CPR, Oxygen then epi
412. Laryngospasm: Succinylcholine
413. CHF treatment: Diuretic, Inotropic, Vasodilator
- 414.. Angina or heart attack: Sublingual nitroglycerin
415. Syncope: Pallor first sign - Trendelenburg position - For pregnant pat- lay her on left side with right hip up
416. Lidocaine toxicity. Symptoms and management: CNS depression and acute allergic rxns - treated with diazepam
417. Diuretic pt. What to avoid Digoxin: People with heart failure who take digoxin are commonly given medicines called diuretics, which remove excess fluid from the body. Many diuretics can cause potassium loss. A low level of potassium in the body increase the risk of digitalis toxicity
418. Myasthenia gravis pt - Antibiotics of choice - Treatment – Precaution: Penicillin, Contraindicated: mainly fluoroquinolones.
419. Cerebral palsy or What to avoid: Antianxiety drugs
420. Parkinson disease: Levodopa carbidopa
421. Tachycardia seen in: Side effect from anticholinergic drugs
422. Tramadol/cyclobenzaprine adverse reaction with will be? Tramadol oral and cyclobenzaprine oral both increase affecting serotonin levels in the blood. Too much serotonin is a potentially life-threatening situation. Severe signs and symptoms include

high blood pressure and increased heart rate that lead to shock.

423. Antiviral given oral for mucous and systemic diseases? Acyclovir

424. Opioid causes constipation through: 1-brain receptor 2-stomach receptor 3-spinal cord receptor - GIT receptors: Opioid increase nonpropulsive contractions in the middle of the small intestine (jejunum) and decrease longitudinal propulsive peristalsis - motions critical to moving food through the intestines. This results in food that fails to travel through the digestive tract thus constipation. Morphine and other opioids in GI: decreased peristalsis.

425. Somnolence: OPIOIDS

426. Saw palmetto is contraindicated with Coumadin, Aspirin, blood thinners, anticoagulants. For surgery should discontinue use of saw palmetto at least 2 weeks before surgery due to the herb's anticoagulant effects. Saw palmetto may interact with anticoagulants, antiplatelets, finasteride, hormonal contraceptives and hormone replacement therapy (HRT)

427. Ginseng is contraindicated with: Ginseng is contraindicated in acute infections, especially those involving fever and during anticoagulant therapy.

428. Bradycardia treatment: Atropine - Atropine is the first drug used to treat bradycardia in the bradycardia algorithm.

429. Which is NOT used to inhibit salivary secretion: Pilocarpine - In dentistry, cholinergic drug treat dry mouth (Xerostomia) by inducing salivation. Cholinergic drugs used are: Pilocarpine (Salagen)- a cholinergic agonist and alkaloid indicated to treat xerostomia caused by salivary gland hypofunction caused by radiotherapy for head and neck cancer by stimulating salivary flow. Common side effects: excess sweating,

nausea, heartburn, and diarrhea due to the drug's cholinergic nature. Cevimeline (Evoxac) - a cholinergic agonist indicated to treat xerostomia in patients with Sjogren's Syndrome. Common side effects: increased sweating, nausea, heartburn, diarrhea due to the drug's cholinergic nature. Specific for the M3 receptor on the salivary glands.

430. Opioids affect: Chemotactic center - Opiates have been demonstrated to reduce chemotaxis, phagocytosis, and the production of cytokines and chemokines.

431. Side effect of **Zoloft**: salivary hypofunction. **Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors** (SSRIs): Fluoxetine (Prozac), Paroxetine (Paxil), Sertraline (Zoloft), Fluvoxamine (Luvox), Citalopram (Celexa) & Escitalopram (Lexapro). Adverse Effects: nausea, headache, anxiety, agitation, insomnia, and sexual dysfunction. SSRIs do not have secondary anti-cholinergic effects, thus do not cause any significant dry mouth. Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (i.e. Prozac) do not have an effect on NE in tissues and interaction with a vasoconstrictor like EPI is not a problem.

432. First Pass Effect - Enteral Administration (via the intestine or GI tract): Oral route is most known for its significant hepatic "FIRST PASS" metabolism. Oral Route Disadvantage: drugs must be absorbed (usually from the small intestine) before they can be transported to their site of action. Blood from the intestinal tract passes first to the liver (some drugs are metabolized in the liver "first-pass effect", while others may be stored there to be released slowly). This consideration makes it clear that oral administration is not suitable in emergencies or other occasions when a rapid effect is needed. Emotional stress decreases the rate of absorption of a drug when given orally.

433. Therapeutic effect: Safety

434. Which is False about medications taken parenterally (by injection)? They are very reliable since you know exactly how much effect gastrointestinal system has on the ingested meds.
435. Lithium works inside the cell to block conversion of inositol phosphate to inositol.
436. IV injection of Lidocaine treat - Ventricular arrhythmia
437. CHLORAMPHENICOL (CHLOROMYCETIN) – a broad-spectrum antibiotic that can cause BONE MARROW DISTURBANCES (aplastic anemia) thus, has LIMITED USE due to its side effects.
438. Bone penetration, which drug: Clindamycin – For endodontic infections that do not respond to penicillin, clindamycin is recommended as it produces high bone levels, and is effective against anaerobic bacteria.
439. Generalized seizures:
- Tonic clonic (Grand mal)- treats by Hydantoin =Phenytoin (Dilantin) and Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
Also Carbamazepine (Tegretol) treats trigeminal neuralgia. Rarely causes aplastic anemia.
Phenytoin can cause gingival hyperplasia.
 - Absence (Petit mal) seizures treat by Succinimides = Ethosuximide (Zarontin)
Partial seizures – prophylaxis by Carbamazepine
440. Penicillin moa: transpeptidase – Inhibits Transpeptidase, stage 3 in cell wall synthesis
441. What makes penicillin allergic: beta lactam ring, which causes the allergy. Sometimes, patients with penicillin allergy produce the IgE antibody to the side chain of the drug and not to the beta-lactam ring

442. Which two groups of antidepressant drugs has the highest incidence of dry mouth?

1) Tricyclic antidepressant 2) serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors DD#56

These two categories of antidepressant drugs induce significant dry mouth in up to 75% of patients taking these medications. These effects are due to the secondary anticholinergic nature of these agents.

443. If pt injects LA IV what will happen...there was an option tachycardia I answered

that - **LIDOCAINE** is the local anesthetic that may manifest its toxicity clinically by initial depression and drowsiness (rather than stimulation and convulsion). The initial effect on the brain for local anesthetics is usually stimulation, then depression.

However, it is possible that the excitatory phase of the reaction may be extremely brief, or may not occur (this is true especially with lidocaine and mepivacaine) causing patients to feel drowsiness. *lidocaine & Mepivacaine can also show crossallergenicity.

Usually, the **FIRST** clinical sign of mild lidocaine toxicity is **NERVOUSNESS**.

Mild toxicity can be caused by an intravascular injection, unusually rapid absorption, or too large a total dose of the local anesthetic. Clinical manifestations of a mild lidocaine toxicity related to CNS excitation. Nervousness (increased anxiety), talkativeness, muscular twitching, perioral numbness, increased HR, BP, RR. Lidocaine can skip the excitatory phase and go straight to the depression phase (drowsiness). If the clinical manifestations do not progress beyond these signs with retention of consciousness, no definitive therapy is needed. The lidocaine will undergo redistribution and biotransformation, and the blood level will fall below the toxic level in a short time. Treatment of a sustained convulsive reaction to a local anesthetic

includes oxygen and Diazepam IV. If proper equipment and adequately trained staff are unavailable, do not attempt injections. Possible side effects of lidocaine systemic absorption (not necessarily toxic levels) are tonic-clonic convulsions, respiratory depression, and decreased CO.

EPI treats bronchospasm associated with hypotension (i.e. anaphylaxis). EPI is the agent of choice to treat/reverse anaphylactic reactions (given sublingually or subcutaneously) because it has desirable vasopressor activity, bronchodilator properties, and has a rapid onset of action. EPI has stimulatory effects on α & β adrenergic receptors. EPI treats hypersensitivity reactions. Common EPI side effects: headaches, agitation (anxiety), and tachycardia. EPI is used with caution in patients with high BP and hyperthyroidism. These patients may have an increased sensitivity to EPI.

444. The major reason that **EPI vasoconstrictor** is added to local anesthetics is to prolong the activity/duration of the local anesthetic by decreasing the rate of diffusion and absorption from the injection site. EPI is ineffective in treating hypotension because of its α receptor stimulatory actions on the vasculature which could cause an even further elevation of BP. EPI does not reduce anxiety, but increases anxiety because it has CNS stimulatory effects.

445. They give child's age and asked for max dosage of lidocaine ...multiply it with $4.4 * \text{kg}$

446. Remember **drugs that Dec salivation**: Anticholinergic drugs block receptor sites for acetylcholine and decrease salivary flow and respiratory secretions during surgery. Scopolamine, Atropine, and Benztropine decrease saliva flow and secretion from respiratory glands during general anesthesia. Decrease saliva flow during dental procedures (anti-sialogue) and the secretion from respiratory glands during general

anesthesia: Atropine is the most commonly used anti-cholinergic drug for these purposes. Scopolamine penetrates the CNS more readily than Atropine, but is rarely used. A patient pre-medicated with Atropine will exhibit mydriasis (dilated pupils).

447. Case on asthmatic pt: Two types of asthma exist (allergic asthma) the most common, and idiosyncratic asthma. Avoid using aspirin, NSAIDs, barbiturates, narcotics, and erythromycin (if the patient is taking Theophylline). Corticosteroids treat asthma, Albuterol: β_2 selective agonist. Administered orally or by inhalation. Primarily used in long-term treatment of obstructive airway diseases, emergency treatment of bronchospasm, or to delay premature delivery. Only EPI combines with β_2 receptors to vasodilate bronchioles (treats asthma), skeletal muscle, uterus (relaxation), increase blood glucose (gluconeogenesis, glycogenolysis). NE usually combines weakly or not at all to β_2 receptors. Nitrous oxide is SAFE to administer in asthmatics. Inhalation of a selective β_2 -agonist (Terbutaline, Albuterol) is the preferred treatment for an acute asthmatic attack. Management of an Acute Asthmatic Episode during oral surgery: Terminate all dental treatment and position the patient in an erect or semi-erect position. Patient should administer their own bronchodilator using an inhaler. In most severe asthma attacks or when the patient's bronchodilator is ineffective, EPI (0.3ml of a 1:1,000 dilution) can be injected IM or SC. Administer oxygen and monitor vital signs.

448. Potassium sparing diuretic - Spironolactone, a potassium-sparing diuretic useful in treating edema and heart failure, is a competitive antagonist at the aldosterone receptor.

449. What do you often need to supplement with diuretics? Potassium

450. Which of the following are Potassium sparing Diuretics: 1-Spirinolactone 2-Triamterene, 3-Amiloride 4- **all**
451. Spironolactone and eplerenone. **1. True antagonists of aldosterone. 2. Similar in effects to amiloride and triamterene.**
452. Which of the following drugs blocks the aldosterone receptor? A. Amiloride B. Triamterene C. Losartan D. **Spironolactone** E. Furosemide - **Aldosterone antagonists: spironolactone, eplerenone. Spironolactone, a potassium-sparing diuretic useful in treating edema and heart failure, is a competitive antagonist at the aldosterone receptor.**
453. The most important toxic effect of potassium sparing diuretics is: Hyperkalemia
454. Abscess ... penicillin vk. Treatment of the acute periodontal abscess is determined initially by whether there is localization of the abscess (if there is, drainage is the treatment). If the abscess is not localized, the patient is placed on antibiotics (Penicillin V) and instructed to rinse with warm saline. Clindamycin can be used in penicillin allergic patients.
455. Clotrimazole and miconazole used topically to treat candidiasis
456. Does premedications required options were cardiac stent, heart murmurs, pt had knee replacement within 2years - High-Risk Patients with prosthetic joints for Hematogenous Total Joint Infection: **ALL patients during the first 2 years after joint replacement require antibiotic premedication.** If more than 2 years after prosthetic joint replacement pass with no complications, then premedication is NOT required.???
457. Ethosuximide (Zarontin) - the preferred drug for effectively treating absence seizures because it causes minimal sedation by **BLOCKING CALCIUM CHANNELS.**

458. Antiviral for HSV, VZV, CMV = FOSCARNET

Penciclovir (Denavir) - Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 (HSV- 1). It is a cream formulation indicated to treat recurrent herpes labialis (cold sores) in adults.

Acyclovir – inhibits viral DNA polymerase/viral DNA synthesis. Available in tablets and creams to treat HSV-1, HSV-2, & varicella zoster (chicken pox/shingles). Drug of Choice for HSV Encephalitis, genital herpes, herpes labialis (cold sores) & varicella-zoster virus.

Valacyclovir (VALTREX)-PRODRUG of acyclovir given orally that is converted by 1st pass metabolism into acyclovir. Treats HSV1&2, genital herpes, cold sores (herpes labialis), & herpes varicella-zoster virus (shingles). Ganciclovir - inhibits viral DNA polymerase/viral DNA synthesis. Treats Cytomegalic Retinitis (CMV retinitis) & CMV prophylaxis in transplant patients (crosses BBB).

459. Bisphosphonates is not used in - Osteomyelitis

460. Drug conjugation - more ionic - Conjugation of drugs results in polar, water-soluble compounds that are rapidly excreted in urine. Thus, the parent drug is effectively rendered inactive and transported out of the body by this process.

461. Types of reactions involved in drug metabolism. a. Phase I reactions involve reactions such as oxidation, reduction, and hydrolysis.

The most common type of conjugation reaction is glucuronide conjugation.

462. In phase-II reaction in drug metabolism, the drug molecule is conjugated with -an acid (glucuronic acid) – deca

463. Pt. **Allergic to sulfa**, which meds. Are **contraindicated**? Next antibiotics:

Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim (Septra, Bactrim), **Erythromycin-sulfisoxazole**,

Sulfasalazine (Azulfidine), used to treat Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis and

rheumatoid arthritis. Dapsone, used to treat leprosy, dermatitis and certain types of pneumonia

464.Pt. With HTN. Taking various meds. Long list. Lisinopril, Beta-bloker among those.

Which ones lowers his BP. - Lisinopril: ACE inhibitors, "inhibit" the conversion of inactive Angiotensin I Angiotensin II (a vasoconstrictor). This causes peripheral vasodilation and secondarily increases urinary volume excretion. Both actions cause reduced BP.

465. Elderly pt. taking various med. Including Aspirin 81mg. Would you stop Aspirin before SRP? NO

466.Q. about that depressed guy, and his Amitriptyline med.

Tricyclic antidepressants are very likely to cause xerostomia. Amitriptyline is especially potent in this regard. (Mosby) The most common CNS adverse reaction is DROWSINESS. Anti-cholinergic adverse effects are dry mouth (xerostomia), constipation, blurred vision, and tachycardia. Drug-induced xerostomia must be treated palliatively with artificial salivary substitutes. – BB

EPI (vasoconstrictor) in local anesthetic injections must be used cautiously in patients taking tricyclic antidepressants (Le. Elavil), Serotonin & NE reuptake inhibitors (Le. Effexor) to avoid transient and significant increases in blood pressure. These antidepressants greatly increase NE levels in tissues. In the presence of a vasoconstrictor administered via a local anesthetic injection, the patient can experience a significant elevation of blood pressure due to the vasopressor actions of the combination. - BB

467.Pt on coumarin, what lab test will you look for? PT

468.Case on Management of **transient ischemic attack- read the drugs – antiplatelet**

agents are recommended over anticoagulants to reduce risk. Combining aspirin with dipyridamole is suggested over aspirin alone. Clopidogrel is a reasonable substitute for people allergic to aspirin. A transient ischemic attack (TIA) is a brief episode of neurologic dysfunction caused by ischemia (loss of blood flow) – either focal brain, spinal cord, or retinal – without infarction (tissue death). TIAs have the same underlying cause as strokes: a disruption of cerebral blood flow (CBF). Symptoms caused by a TIA resolve in 24 hours or less. Antiplatelet medications such as aspirin are generally recommended. They reduce the overall risk of recurrence by 13% with greater benefit early on. The initial treatment is aspirin, second-line is clopidogrel (Plavix), third-line is ticlopidine. If TIAs recur after aspirin treatment, the combination of aspirin and dipyridamole may be recommended. Some people may also be given modified release dipyridamole or clopidogrel. An electrocardiogram (ECG) may show atrial fibrillation, a common cause of TIAs, or other abnormal heart rhythms that may cause embolization to the brain. An echocardiogram is useful in detecting a blood clot within the heart chambers. Such people may benefit from anticoagulation medications such as heparin and warfarin.

469. All are immunocompromised drugs except: know all immunocompromised names and corticosteroids: Glucocorticoid, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, prednisone, (triamcinolone, beclomethasone, budesonide, flunisolide) these are inhaled corticosteroids for asthma treatment. Other immunosuppressive, cyclosporin, azathioprine, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide

470. What drug can cause amelogenesis imperfecta? Tetracycline

471. Varenicline (Brand name: **Chantix**) Smoking cessation aid. It can be used as part of a support program to help people stop smoking. Side effect: dry mouth.

472. Bupropion (Brand name: Zyban) Smoking cessation aid and antidepressant.

It can treat depression and help people quit smoking. It can also prevent depression caused by seasonal affective disorder (SAD)

473. Nephrotoxicity by which drug? Aminoglycoside

474. Man with allergy to penicillin and clindamycin. If he needs prophylaxis for treatment, what do you give him – Azithromycin

475. Child with ADHD, what is he taking – amphetamine. He can't sleep and eat because of this treatment.

He has insomnia, why – amphetamine (indirect acting sympathomimetic)

476. Most broad spectrum antibiotic? Tetracycline and chloramphenicol

477. Angioedema caused by which drug? ACE inhibitor

478. Latanoprost (Xalatan): a prostaglandin analog; eye drops in the eye reduce intraocular pressure by increasing the outflow of the aqueous humor (treats glaucoma).

479. Bimatoprost (Lumigan) same action as latanoprost (Xalatan)

480. **Cytotec (misoprostol)** is a synthetic (man-made) prostaglandin used to prevent the formation of ulcers in the stomach during treatment with aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

481. Physiologic antagonism? Epinephrine acts as physiologic antagonist to histamine

482. Which of these is not a side effect of methotrexate? thrombosis formation

483. Which of these is not a side effect of cortisone? a: cataracts b: osteoporosis c: increase gastric mucous secretion **d: Addison disease?**

484. mechanism of action of sulfouria? block k channel
485. mechanism of action of disulfiram ? inhibit aldehyde dehydrogenase enzyme
486. aspirin cause? a:metabolic acidosis b:respiratory acidosis c:metabolic alkalosis
d:respiratory alkalosis e:two of them? E: **two of them (resp alkalosis and metabolic acidosis)**
487. First side effect of beta blocker? Tachycardia or Shortness of breath, weakness or drowsiness (whichever in choice go according to the order mentioned)
488. EMLA composed of which two type of anesthesia? Lido 2.5 % and 2.5% prilocaine (mosby)
489. Why anesthesia does not work in inflame area? Decrease in free ion. (Inflammation will reduce the availability of free bases which is required to cross the neural membrane , and become ionized and charged)
490. Buspiron which receptor works in? Serotonin
491. LA contra with which drug ? LA and epi contra with MAO inhibitors, also with TCA
492. Drug not with cimetidine? Seldane (Seldane was withdrawn from the U.S. market in 1998. Seldane is an antihistamine. prevent sneezing, runny nose, itching and watering of the eyes, and other allergic symptoms. Seldane is used to treat allergies, hives (urticaria), and other allergic inflammatory conditions.) Do not take Seldane with ketoconazole, erythromycin , clarithromycin (Biaxin), or azithromycin (Zithromax); or the ulcer drug cimetidine (Tagamet, Tagamet HB)
493. Drug not with milk? Tetracycline
494. All of these are antipsychotic except? Lorazepam
495. Eps with which drug except? Clozapine (is an antipsychotic medication. Treat severe schizophrenia)

496. Aspirin causes all except (hyperpnea /tacypenia/hyperkalemia/hyperthermia)?

Hyperkalemia

497. Side effect of cholinergic drug? Excessive secretions, meiosis

498. Tx of motion sickness? Atropine????, scopolamine

499. Tx of myasthenia gravis? Neostigmine, pyridostigmine, Penicillin, azithromycin.

(endopronium for diagnosis)

500. Tx of xerostomia due to radiation? Pilocarpine. (Cevimeline use to treat xerostomia with sjogren syndrome)

501. Edrophonium all true except? cause dry mouth

502. Overdose of organophosphate cholinesterase inhibitor? Same effect as cholinergic / Pralidoxime

503. Don't use cortisone in? Peptic ulcer, tb, fungal infection, HIV

504. Mech of action of diltiazem? Calcium channel blocker (Diltiazem produces relaxation of coronary vascular smooth muscle and dilation of both large and small coronary arteries at drug levels which cause little or no negative inotropic effect.)

505. Contra for use digoxin? Diuretic , will inc digitalis toxicity

506. Mech of action of heparin? Potentiates antithrombin 3 prevents formation of fibrin

507. Aldosterone antagonist? Spironolactone is a nonselective aldosterone antagonist, and eplerenone is selective

508. Cyp 3A4 (=P450)? Inhibitors are antifungals increases triazolam serum conc/ increases serum level of triazolam (u should know how drug effect on it from dd only, pg 160 miscellaneous)

509. Tx of glaucoma by? Pilocarpine (betaxolol, Latanoprost, Bimatoprost)

510. Aledronate use in treat which disease? Osteoporosis
511. ADHA drug? Amphetamine, methymlsilate
512. Overdose of lead tx by? EDTA by chelation (mosby)
513. Modafinil decrease gaba to improve what? Decrease sleep
514. Side effect of opioid ? Miosis, Sedation
515. Overdose of morphine tx by? Naloxone / Methadone
516. Only opioid can be transmucosal is? Febtanyl, available as lollipop type (brand name actiq)
for transmucosal absorption, and transdermal patch (duragesic)(dd)
- 517.Epinephrine reversal? Pentolamine
- 518.Class 2 dea prescription? Oxycodone+ acetaminophen
- 519.(CLASS II is Hydrocodone + acetaminophen / Oxycodone+ acetaminophen, -
Hydrocodone + ibuprofen = CLASS III, Hydrocodone + acetaminophen = CLASS II,
Codeine+ acetaminophen = CLASS III, Oxycodone + acetaminophen = CLASS II, although
new guide line said hydrocodone and its combinations is class 2 recently,,, but still in dd its
class 3 , so follow dd which is written for our exam)
- 520.Which is trademark name? Registered
- 521.**Probenecid - Uric acid reducer. It can treat gout and** gouty arthritis. It can also help
some antibiotics work better.
- 522.Cimetidine is an antihistamine H2-receptor blocker.
- 523.Epi & nitroglycerin –physiologic antagonism**
- 524.Epi & propranolol- competitive antagonism**
- 525. Schedule 2 - morphine, cocaine, pentobarbital, oxycodone, methadone, straight
codeine- DD**

526. Pregnant woman can use tylenol 3 !!!

CONTRA - Women who are breastfeeding or during labor and delivery Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome (NOWS). Prolonged maternal use of TYLENOL® with Codeine No. 2 and No. 3 during pregnancy can result in neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome, which may be life-threatening (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS). doesn't contra.

527. AB used to treat cellulitis? Flucloxacillin, Dicloxacillin - are cover staph. Infection, ampicillin/amoxicillin/benzylpenicillin

528. Topical Antibiotics can be used for supragingival calculus and gingivitis? No need

529. **Effect of aspirin** - hypoprothrombinemia, defective platelet aggregation and defective bleeding time (nbde app)

530. Which drug works by mechanism other than acting on receptors; Osmotic diuretics

531. ACE inhibitors are used for:

- ✚ Controlling acute and chronic high blood pressure
- ✚ Treating left ventricular dysfunction and heart failure
- ✚ Preventing strokes
- ✚ Preventing and treating kidney disease (nephropathy) in people with hypertension or diabetes

532. ACE inhibitors that are available in the United States:

- ✚ benazepril (Lotensin)
- ✚ **captopril** (Capoten- discontinued brand)
- ✚ enalapril (Vasotec, Epaned, [Lexxel- discontinued brand])
- ✚ **fosinopril** (Monopril- Discontinued brand)
- ✚ lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril, Qbrelis)

- ✚ moexipril (Univasc- Discontinued brand)
- ✚ perindopril (Aceon)
- ✚ quinapril (Accupril)
- ✚ ramipril (Altace)
- ✚ trandolapril (Mavik)

533.epi in LA causes? inc potency

534.cefuroxime (Zolidon) - cephalosporin group of AB. is a prescription medication used to treat infections caused by bacteria, such as Lyme disease, gonorrhea, and infections of the respiratory tract, urinary tract, and skin, sinusitis.

535.penicillin resistant bugs – dicloxacilin, ampicillin, cephalosporin? Dicloxacilin

536.warfarin potentiate by – saw palmeto, strugwebner? saw palmetto

537.Topical apply AB are used as an adjunctive of home care? 10 % Doxycycline gel, 2% Minocycline

538.Penicillin prescribe causes chills with fever – give erythromycin, add tetracycline? give erythromycin (if clinda in option, go with it)

539.pt is very old, need extraction. What pain killer you NOT give for moderate pain relief? tylenol, ibuprofen,meperidine, aspirin? Meperidine (= Demerol. Narcotic. It can treat moderate to severe pain. Can cause respiratory distress and death when taken in high doses or when combined with other substances, especially alcohol)

540.Cetirizine (Zyrtec, Children's Cetirizine, Child Allergy Relf(cetirizine))Antihistamine. It can treat hay fever and allergy symptoms, hives, and itching. Side effect: dry mouth

541. TCA (Tricyclic antidepressants):

- ✚ Amitriptyline – MOST COMMONLY USED

- ✚ Amoxapine.
- ✚ Desipramine (Norpramin)
- ✚ Doxepin.
- ✚ Imipramine (Tofranil)
- ✚ Nortriptyline (Pamelor)
- ✚ Protriptyline (Vivactil)
- ✚ Trimipramine (Surmontil)

542.H1 blocker(Antihistamine)--decrease allergic reaction, dec secretion. .

H2 blockers decrease stomach acid secretion (Famotidine, Ranitidine) used in peptic ulcer disease or GERD (gastroesophageal reflex disease)

543. If prostaglandin is not there what will not happen? Platelet Inhibition

544. Opioids effects? Miosis, constipation, CNS Depression, Respiratory depression (Only Meperidine causes Mydriasis)

545.Twisted questions on Mepiridine and MOA read it carefully? Can cause lethal interaction of malignant hyperemia

546. Medicine given in lung patients for better functions and improve asthmatic effects.

Mechanism of it? B2 agonist (theophilline, albutamol, salbuterol, Montelukast)

(Montelukast - Block the action of leukotrienes) (Lipoygenase path inhibitir act as bronchodilator) (anti depressents - inhibit Gaba receptore..barbiturates have more resp.

Depression than benzodiazepam)

547.Adverse effect of codiene are all except- somnosolant, constipation, resp. Depression?

Constipation

548.Macrolides MAO: 50s, inhibition of bacterial protein biosynthesis

549. Penicillins are bactericide

550. Action of beta blocker on smooth muscle? Broncho constrictor

551. Action of beta blocker on cardiac muscle? Decrease cardiac output, decrease Hr

552. Nitrous oxide most common side effect? Nausea and vomiting, orthostatic hypotension

553. Percocet: schedule 2. Used to help relieve moderate to severe pain. It contains an opioid (narcotic) pain reliever (oxycodone) and a non-opioid pain reliever (acetaminophen).

Oxycodone works in the brain to change how your body feels and responds to pain.

Acetaminophen can also reduce a fever.

554. Schedule I Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have no currently accepted medical use in the United States, a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision, and a high potential for abuse.

Schedule I examples: heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), peyote, methaqualone, and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine ("Ecstasy").

Schedule II/IIIN Controlled Substances (2/2N)

Substances in this schedule have a high potential for abuse which may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

Examples: hydromorphone (Dilaudid®), methadone (Dolophine®), meperidine (Demerol®), oxycodone (OxyContin®, Percocet®), and fentanyl (Sublimaze®, Duragesic®), morphine, opium, **codeine**, and **hydrocodone**.

Examples of Schedule IIN stimulants include: amphetamine (Dexedrine®, Adderall®), methamphetamine (Desoxyn®), and methylphenidate (Ritalin®).

Other Schedule II substances include: amobarbital, glutethimide, and **pentobarbital**.

Schedule III/IIIN Controlled Substances (3/3N)

Substances in this schedule have a potential for abuse less than substances in Schedules I or II and abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.

Examples: products containing not more than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with Codeine®), and buprenorphine (Suboxone®).

Examples of Schedule IIIN non-narcotics include: benzphetamine (Didrex®), phendimetrazine, ketamine, and anabolic steroids such as Depo®-Testosterone.

Schedule IV Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedule III.

Examples: alprazolam (Xanax®), carisoprodol (Soma®), clonazepam (Klonopin®), clorazepate (Tranxene®), diazepam (Valium®), lorazepam (Ativan®), midazolam (Versed®), temazepam (Restoril®), and triazolam (Halcion®).

Schedule V Controlled Substances

Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances listed in Schedule IV and consist primarily of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics.

Examples of Schedule V substances include: cough preparations containing not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams (Robitussin AC®, Phenergan with Codeine®), and ezogabine.

555. Which one has least effect on DURATION of local anesthesia? Systemic absorption of drug

556. PKa of local anesthesia has effect on? rate of onset (Pka is onset and protein binding is duration....lipid solubility is potency)

557. premedication? (not based on latest AB prophylaxis) Cardiac stent. (Knee replacement, can be but Not always only first 2 years and if there a hematologic complication after treatment)

558. Vicodin schedule? 2 (from 2014). acetaminophen and hydrocodone.

559. Patient complains of pain due to oral mucositis after radiotherapy, the pain is best treated with? Benzyl hydrochloride

560. Thiazides is associated with which ion supplement? Potassium

561. Case of HTN take medication lisinopril what happen? orthostatic hypotension

562. Pt taking HTn drug, aspirin, amytropln for what u need to consult physician? For aspirin , consult with physician, Avoid NSAIDS with ACE, Beta!!

563. Corticosteroids can cause? Osteoporosis

564. Erythromycin and theophylline not given together? cause toxicity in COPD

565. Antipsychotic with irreversible side effect? Tradvik

566. Aspirin is contraindicated? asthma patient

567. Patient is taking propranolol and you give epi and BP rises -why , and which receptor responsible for that--A1,A2,B1,B2 ? A1
568. Drug to treat dry mouth? pilocarpine
569. Patient is asthmatic and has ADHA and takes B2 agonist and amphetamine which drug causes his insomnia and bad appetite? Amphetamine
570. Which drug does not cause gingival hyperplasia? Digoxin
571. Penicillin moa? Transpeptidase
572. which antibiotic work on gingiva? Azithromycin
573. Ludwig angina? Sub mandibular, sub lingual, sub mental, Penicillin, metronidazole, clindamycin, and ciprofloxacin are often the antibiotics of choice. Strep and staph cause it
574. Arthroscopy? steroid injections, disc manipulations
575. Antibiotic seen in GCF? Azithromycin
576. Epinephrine avoid in? multiple sclerosis, hypertension
577. Side effect of albuterol? Xerostomia
578. Patient with bradycardia what to give him? Atropine
579. Diflucan - Capsule is used for fungal infections. Active ingredients: Fluconazole
580. Belladonna alkaloids (contraindications)? Anticholinergic MI
581. Morphine side effects? respiratory depression, constipation, dysphoria, miosis, coma
582. GI bleeding: Indomethacin (NSAID),
583. Which causes GI bleeding/ all cause GI bleeding except? celecoxib, naproxen, ketorolac???
584. Fluconazole? mucocutaneous and systemic
585. Drugs causing xerostomia causes? Parasympathetic cholinergic
586. Nitroglycerin adverse effects? Tachycardia

587. Beclomethasone uses? is inhalational steroid used as inhaler in asthma prevention
588. Doxycycline read its uses? Doxycycline: in Dentistry: prevent further breakdown of periodontal tissues by blocking collagenase Other uses: sinusitis, acne, anti malaria, its broad spectrum so i guess there are a lot of infections to treat
589. not give in asthma? nsaid (ibuprofen, aspirin); beta blockers
590. how to treat asthma? the emergency drug is salbutamol, oxygen (in acute asthma attack). if the patient is unresponsive (and tried 3x salbutamol – epinephrine) we can assess the stage by history: mild, use beta agonist inhalors / moderate, beta inhalors and corticosteroid inhalors / severe-oral cortico, or has been hospitalized.
591. What drug for mild cases, what drug for severe cases or htn emergency? Chlorothiazide as a diuretics for mild cases and Guanethidine for severe cases. (Mild- b blockers and thiazides, Moderate ace inhibitors and alpha blockers, Severe- neuronal depletion agents)
592. montelukast and zakirlucast what type of drugs? Blocks the effect of leukotriene. It's a mast cell stabilizer
593. migraine with how the triptans work? it is the most commonly used migraine medications, It called as serotonin 1 receptor agonists. 5HT_{1B} and 5HT_{1D} receptors located on extracerebral and in cranial blood vessels. triptans will cause cranial vessels constriction and reduced transmission in trigeminal nerve
594. Prevention of migraine the following drugs are used except? Succinyl choline
595. To control the migraine attack which of the following drugs will be given? Ergotamine
596. Medicines contraindicated in a cystic fibrosis pt? B₂ antagonist, Nitrous Oxide
597. anticholinergic is indicated with cystic fibrosis since it reduce the mucous secretion which blocks the airway... b₂ antagonist is contraindicated since it causes bronchospasm

598. General anesthesia is avoided too in dd, they will have Copd , like chronic bronchitis , sinusitis , so beta 2 agonist will help
599. BBB (blood-brain barrier) know the meds that pass through? Levadopa/Carbidopa
600. Meds in multiple myeloma? Biphosphonate, Corticosteroid
- 601.(alkylating agents,immunomodulators,monoclonal antibodies protease inhibitors, Cyclophosphamide (alkylating agent) is used in dd.,bisphosphonate)
602. Conscious sedation? Nitrous oxide
603. Pt on sulfonamides, what will be the most likely side effect that being a dentist you can say? presence of mucositis or RAS due to Def of folic acid
604. Meds not given to peptic ulcer pts? Corticosteriod (NSAID and Steroids contraindicated)
605. Meds not given to pt on anti cholinergic tx? Opioids
- 606.Meds not given to a pt who has epinephrine? Moa, Tricyclic, antidepressents, Non selective Beta blocler
- 607.Meds not given to one on BDZ? Antifungal, barbiturates
- 608.Meds contraindicated in pt on barbiturates? MAO Inhibitors
- 609.Epinephrine given with LA, vasodilation with which receptors, all alpha and beta in option? Vasoconstriction with alpha 1, vasodialation with beta 2
610. Tetracycline works by: no 30s or protein synthesis ,interference with collagenase, 50s unit, plasma proteins and dna gyrase? 30's protein synthesis
- 611.Terta will affect protein synthesis at 30 subunit, while doxycycline in 20 mg will be subantibacterial that inhibit collagenase and Mmp 13, 8 ,, there is diffrence between them
- 612.Pt on sulfonamides, what will be the most likely side effect that being a dentist you can say? Steven Johnson Syndrome, can also cause Skin rash, dizziness, diarrhea.

613. Trombocitopenia maybe careful with medication like NSAID. Side effect: Hypersensitivity, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, Photosensitivity, aplastic anemia, thrombocytopenia, hyperkalemia, kernicterus, nephrotoxicity (crystalluria, allergy, psychosis)
614. Pt on seldane what can u not give? Erythromycin, any macrolide
615. The interactions were first identified in 1990 and involve many drugs. Among the drugs known to interact with SELDANE are ketoconazole (NIZORAL), erythromycin (E-MYCIN), nefazodone (SERZONE), itraconazole (SPORANOX), clarithromycin (BIAXIN), mibefradil (POSICOR) as well as grapefruit juice.
616. Pt on your chair, presents with insulin shock, what will you do next? Orange juice, glucose, epinephrine, O₂, etc? Orange juice if conscious and 50% IV Dextrose if unconscious
617. Epinephrine is not given in patient with which drug in med history? Diphenhydramine
618. Folic acid inhibited in? methotrexate, fluorouracil
619. Bone marrow suppression, effect from which drug? Mustagen
620. Drug that increases salivation ? Pilocarpine, methacholine, neostigmine
621. Decr. Salivation? propranolol, atropine, scopolamine
622. Diazepam for peripheral relaxant or lower seizure threads hold? Peripheral muscle relaxant
623. No IV Dizepam for old patient? Shorter half life (with IV diazepam risk of thrombophlebits and CI narrow angle glaucoma and psychoses)
624. First pass? Liver
625. Pilocarpine? 400 mg excess methyl globunuria (5 mg – 3 to 4 times daily) (for xerostomia and also cevimeline..recommended dosage for pilocarpine is 5 mg 4 times per day . cevimeline 300 mg 3 times per day)

626. Antipsychotic drug? Tardicative (phenothiazines: block dopaminergic site of brain, depress CTZ, sedation, antiemetic, alpha adrenergic receptor blockage, potentiate action of narcotics. CAUSES extrapyramidal syndrome and tardive dyskinesia. caution with patients taking sedative drugs and with liver diseases
627. Vancyclovir? HSV and CMV valaciclovir tx : HSV1&2, genital herpes, cold sores & VZV (shingles) .. Ganciclovir tx: CMV retinitis and CMV prophylaxis in transplant patients
628. Myasthenia gravis, you can give? Penicilline (no erythromycin)
629. Max dose of acetaminophen within 24 hours? For children 75mg/kg (age 2-12) (up to 3750), adults – 4000 mg
630. Darvocet (acetaminophen and propoxyphene) was withdrawn from the U.S. market in November 2010. Schedule IV. Narcotic.
Darvocet contains a combination of propoxyphene and acetaminophen. Propoxyphene is in a group of drugs called narcotic pain relievers. Acetaminophen is a less potent pain reliever and a fever reducer that increases the effects of propoxyphene.
Darvocet is used to relieve mild to moderate pain with or without fever.
631. Sildenafil - (Common brands: Viagra, Revatio) Vasodilator. It can treat erectile dysfunction. It can also treat high blood pressure in the lungs (pulmonary arterial hypertension).
632. Diazepam causes all except: emesis
633. Tramadol contra with opioids
634. Rehab on cocaine – give Advil

635. Mycophenolic (CellCept). Immunosuppressive drug. It can prevent organ rejection after transplant. side effects: (CANDIDA???) Constipation, nausea, headache, diarrhea, vomiting, stomach upset, gas, tremor, or trouble sleeping may occur.

636. Odontogenic infection treats by – PEN VK 500 mg/6 hours

637. Which of the following occurs with the use of diphenhydramine (Benadryl)?

Antagonism of motion sickness

638. The drug of choice for marked bradycardia is which of the following? Atropine

639. Angioedema is associated with which of the following medications? Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors

640. Medications that can cause angioedema include: angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, such as enalapril, lisinopril, perindopril and ramipril, which are used to treat high blood pressure, ibuprofen and other types of NSAID painkillers, angiotensin-2 receptor blockers (ARBs), such as losartan, valsartan and olmesartan – another medication used to treat high blood pressure.

Angioedema caused by medication is known as "drug-induced angioedema"

641. **Naltrexone (Revia)** can be used **in opioid rehabilitation program**. Common brands:

Revia, Vivitrol. It can help prevent relapses into alcohol or drug abuse. An opioid antagonist, is a synthetic congener of oxycodone with no opioid agonist properties

642. Which of the following is ****NOT**** one of the major classes of drugs ****used to treat**** angina? Thiazides (diuretics are a common treatment for high blood pressure)

643. Hypotensive effect and itching from oxycodone is due, in part, to - Release of histamine

644. An extended course of cortisone therapy can produce - Osteoporosis

645. A 55-year-old patient with a history of **angina pectoris** requires extraction of several teeth. Which of the following should **NOT** apply to this patient? Preoperative prophylaxis with an antibiotic

646. Doxycycline MOA- is a broad spectrum semisynthetic tetracyclines. Tetracycline is a bacteriostatic drug acts by binding reversibly to the 30S subunit of the bacterial ribosome. This inhibits addition of amino acids to the growing peptide resulting in **inhibition of protein synthesis. (collagenase)**

647. Beclomethasone (Beconase AQ) is used for bronchial asthma because it - Has a short duration of action

648. clindamycin moa – 50 s ribosomes

649. Gingival hyperplasia – drugs such as cyclosporine, nifedipine (Procardia®) phenytoin (Dilantin®)

650. Aspirin in combination with Acetaminophen is widely used to treat pain and reduce the fever. The drug combination is also used to treat back pain, muscle aches and mild inflammation or arthritis. Sometimes, Aspirin and Acetaminophen are also used in combination with caffeine to treat pain associated with migraine headaches. Fixed-dose combination of Aspirin and Acetaminophen demonstrate high efficacy and safety when used for pain management. The Aspirin and Acetaminophen combination drugs are available under several brand names such as Backprin, By-Ache, Be-Flex Plus, Combiflex, Combiflex ES, Durabac, Durabac Forte, Genaced, Levacet etc.

651. Which drug gives tardive dyskinesia is phenothiazines

652. Pt shows reaction to the LA vasoconstrictor so to recover the reactions u will administer:

Alpha 1 antagonist (phentolamine)*****

653. Which of the following drugs is most effective as an antidepressant?
a. Diazepam b. Reserpine c. Amitriptyline- ans?
- 654..According to the theory that agonists and antagonists occupy the same receptor site, an effective antagonist should exhibit - d. No intrinsic activity and high affinity - ans
- 655.If patient taking atenolol do you think it will be least effect on Epinephrinethan(none)*selective beta blocker ? true
- 656.Patient complains of pain due to oral mucositis after radiotherapy, the pain is best treated with: b. Benzyl hydrochloride IS THE ANS
- 657.Patient is asthmatic and has ADHD and takes B2 agonist and amphetamine which drug causes his insomnia and bad appetite ?AMPHETAMINE
- 658.Which drug does not cause gingival hyperplasia – Digoxin
- 659.Pt with renal insufficiency what alteration should you do to digoxin dosage increase or Decrease - ans
- 660.Antipsychotic with irreversible side effect? Clozapine?(causes tardive dyskinesia) (not sure)
661. what's most likely man has xerostomia? Venlafaxine (antidepressants cause xerostomia)