

Pre-Lecture Quiz, Chapter 33, Antihyperlipidemic Drugs

Multiple Choice

1. Select the hyperlipidemia risk factor that can be controlled or modifiable?
 1. Age
 2. Gender
 3. History in family
 4. Weight

Matching

1. Match the type of lipid in Column A with the activity in Column B

1. Low-density lipoproteins	A. Transport cholesterol to peripheral cells
2. High-density lipoproteins	B. Measurement of all cholesterol
3. Total cholesterol	C. Transport cholesterol to the liver

True/False

1. Atherosclerosis is the clogging of arteries by too much calcium and protein deposited on the vessel walls.
2. The first-line choice of drugs to treat hyperlipidemia are the bile acid resins.
3. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors should not be taken by pregnant women.
4. PCSK9 inhibitors are used in familial hyperlipidemia if traditional methods do not work to reduce cholesterol.
5. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors should be taken with high-fat meals to aid in absorption of the drug.

Fill in the Blank

1. Because all hyperlipidemia drugs of this class have the same suffix, they are often referred to as the _____ drugs.
2. Rhabdomyolysis, a serious adverse reaction, may start with leg _____ or _____.
3. Cholesterol and _____ are the two lipids present in the blood.