

Strengths and Improvement Opportunities

PHC 721 Final Exam W22

Course: General Pharmacology Instructor: Agnieszka Balkowiec 03/18/2022 Questions: 50
StdDev = 4.46 Mean = 41.76 Median = 42 Rank = 38/67 Percentile Rank = 38.0597

82.00%

My Score
(41/50)

83.52%

Average Score
(41.76/50)

QUESTION	POINTS You (Peers)
<div> ● CORRECT ■ INCORRECT ■ PARTIAL CREDIT </div> <p>1 Pharmacologically active substances isolated from human or animal sources, or produced in cell cultures using biotechnological approaches, are collectively known as:</p> <p>> A: biologics X B: generics X C: ligands X D: small molecule drugs</p>	<p>0/1 (0.93/1)</p>
<p>5 The treatment combination from the previous question increases the patient's risk of:</p> <p>X A: bradycardia and myocardial depression > B: hypertensive crisis X C: kidney failure X D: orthostatic hypotension</p>	<p>0/1 (0.78/1)</p>
<p>8 Oral bioavailability of active drugs that undergo hepatic first-pass metabolism is likely to be DECREASED in patients:</p> <p>X A: abusing alcohol for several years X B: treated with other drugs known to be inactivated by the same metabolism > C: with a high activity of enzymes responsible for the pre-systemic metabolism X D: with a severe liver disease</p>	<p>0/1 (0.81/1)</p>
<p>20 A spontaneous bleeding caused by over-dosage of Warfarin is an example of:</p> <p>X A: Allergy > B: Extension Effect X C: Idiosyncrasy X D: Side Effect</p>	<p>0/1 (0.60/1)</p>
<p>23 In order to increase the effectiveness of analgesia, you prescribe Ibuprofen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), with Codeine to a patient scheduled for dental surgery in a week. The patient calls you next day to let you know that she does not see any added benefit of taking Codeine because Ibuprofen alone is as effective as the combination analgesic you prescribed. You consider various pharmacogenetics-based scenarios and the most likely is that the patient carries:</p> <p>X A: CYP2C9 duplication resulting in ultra-rapid metabolism X B: CYP2D6 duplication resulting in ultra-rapid metabolism X C: functionally defective CYP2C9 > D: functionally defective CYP2D6</p>	<p>0/1 (0.85/1)</p>
<p>27 The oral exam of your new patient reveals a swollen oropharynx. The patient complains of her throat feeling tight for the last couple of days. During the interview, she mentions a recent (a week ago) change in her anti-hypertensive medication. The most likely medication that the patient has switched to would be:</p> <p>X A: Bisoprolol > B: Enalapril X C: Furosemide X D: Verapamil</p>	<p>0/1 (0.75/1)</p>

38	<p>As a result of the PHARMACOKINETIC action of Warfarin:</p> <p>X A: Prothrombin Time (PT) and INR decrease</p> <p>X B: the amount of active (reduced) form of Vitamin K decreases</p> <p>X C: the amount of Coagulation Factor VII increases</p> <p>> D: the amount of plasma protein available for drug binding decreases</p>	<p>0/1 (0.52/1)</p>
44	<p>A novel local anesthetic has the following properties: Ester, LogP 2.0, pKa 7.5, Protein binding 80%. Relative to a well-established local anesthetic (Amide, LogP 2.4, pKa 7.8, Protein binding 70%), the novel drug is likely to have:</p> <p>X A: Longer plasma half-life, Higher effectiveness in inflamed tissues, Higher systemic toxicity</p> <p>X B: Longer plasma half-life, Lower effectiveness in inflamed tissues, Lower systemic toxicity</p> <p>> C: Shorter plasma half-life, Higher effectiveness in inflamed tissues, Lower systemic toxicity</p> <p>X D: Shorter plasma half-life, Lower effectiveness in inflamed tissues, Higher systemic toxicity</p>	<p>0/1 (0.60/1)</p>
47	<p>Acetaminophen lacks the following therapeutic effect that is common to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs):</p> <p>X A: Analgesic</p> <p>X B: Anti-pyretic</p> <p>> C: Anti-platelet</p> <p>X D: Liver damage</p>	<p>0/1 (0.84/1)</p>