

山东大学医学院考试试卷 B 卷

课程 Pharmacology

成绩

学号

年级

班次

FINAL EXAM OF PHARMACOLOGY FOR 7-YMS-1998 and 1999 2002.06-26

**PART I. CHOICE QUESTIONS (60 POINTS)**

**TYPE A**

1. Which of the following drugs will be excreted most significantly in alkalinized urine  
 A. a weak acid drug with pKa of 5.5    B. a weak acid drug with pKa of 4.5  
 C. a weak base drug with pKa of 4.5    D. a weak acid drug with pKa of 3.5  
 E. a weak base drug with pKa of 6.5
2. Which of the statements about thioureas (硫脲类) is wrong  
 A. They are used in patients with hyperthyroidism  
 B. They inhibit synthesis of thyroxin  
 C. They have immunosuppressive effect  
 D. Propylthiouracil stimulates  $T_4$  to transform to  $T_3$   
 E. They can cause thyroid enlargement when long term used
3.  $pA_2$  is called  
 A. therapeutic index    B. affinity index    C. elimination rate constant  
 D. antagonist index    E. dissociation constant
4. Which of the following statements concerning the barbiturates is FALSE?  
 A. barbiturates may decrease the half-lives of drugs metabolized by liver  
 B. an increase in urinary pH will accelerate the elimination of phenobarbital  
 C. anesthesia can occur when a large dose of phenobarbital is given  
 D. barbiturates can cause additive CNS depression when used with alcohol, antihistamines  
 E. respiratory depression caused by barbiturate overdose can be reversed by epinephrine
5. A drug has a half-life of 8 hour but is effective and nontoxic in most patients when given once a day, This indicates that the therapeutic index of the drug at least is  
 A. 2    B. 8    C. 32    D. 256    E. The data are insufficient to answer
6. Acetylcholine (ACh) is mainly removed from synaptic cleft by  
 A. reuptake    B. hydrolysis    C. oxidation  
 D. reduction    E. diffusion into circulation
7. The effect of muscarine (毒蕈碱) receptor antagonist is  
 A. improvement of aqueous humor drainage in glaucoma  
 B. decrease of sweat secretion

- C. spasm of smooth muscle  
 D. slowing cardiac rate  
 E. miosis
8. The effects of scopolamine are  
 A. miosis and increasing intraocular pressure  
 B. mydriasis and CNS depression  
 C. mydriasis and increasing gland secretion  
 D. spasm of accommodation and decreasing gland secretion  
 E. miosis and spasm of accommodation
9. Epinephrine added to a solution of procaine for a peripheral nerve block will  
 A. increase the risk of convulsions  
 B. prevent local ischemia  
 C. stimulate  $\beta$  receptor  
 D. decrease histamine release from mast cells  
 E. prolong the duration of procaine effect
10. l-dopa can be used to treat the patients with  
 A. depression    B. insomnia    C. anxiety  
 D. Parkinson's disease    E. schizophrenia
11. Atropine can not be used to treat patients with  
 A. bradycardia    B. glaucoma    C. infectious shock  
 D. neostigmine overdose    E. intoxication of organophosphate
12. Which of the following statements about phenytoin is not true  
 A. has a sedative effect    B. can be used for patients with epilepsy  
 C. can be used to treat patients with arrhythmia  
 D. can be used to manage patients with trifacial neuralgia  
 E. can cause gingival hyperplasia(增生)
13. Which of the following drugs acts on dopamine receptor located on CNS to induce antiemetic effect  
 A. clonidine    B. metoclopramide (甲氧氯普胺)    C. norepinephrine  
 D. morphine    E. ondansetron (昂丹司琼)
14. The elevated blood pressure caused by adrenaline can be reversed by  
 A. propranolol    B. isoprenaline    C. phentolamine  
 D. verapamil    E. M-agonist
15. Chlorpromazine can be used for  
 A. hypertension    B. hypothermic anesthesia    C. epilepsy  
 D. coma    E. coronary heart disease
16. Captopril can do all of the following EXCEPT  
 A. inhibit ACE    B. damage heart  
 C. decrease angiotensin II concentration in the blood

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