

## Introduction to pharmacology

- 1- Antianxiety agents are -----.
  - a. Used as premedication or sedation to reduce patient fear.
  - b. Diazepam, Lorazepam are examples of them.
  - c. Control secretion of saliva .
  - d. Answer (a )and )b) are correct.
  
- 2- Intermediate - acting barbiturates are used for-----.
  - a. IV for induction of general anesthesia.
  - b. To relive anxiety before a dental appointment.
  - c. To control moderate pain.
  - d. All answers are correct.
  
- 3- Moderate analgesics are -----.
  - a. Used for the relief of pain of high intensity.
  - b. Used for the relief of low intensity.
  - c. Used to control moderate.
  - d. Answer (a ) is not correct .
  
- 4-The patient preparation for general anesthesia includes all, except---  
-----.
  - a. Preoperative physical examination.
  - b. Preoperative laboratory tests.
  - c. Verbal approval for anesthesia.
  - d. Written consent form for anesthesia.
  
- 5-Premedication is used for-----.
  - a. Patient for extensive surgical procedures.
  - b. Very young children.
  - c. Extremely apprehensive patients.
  - d. All Answers are true.

- 6- Infiltration injection of a local anesthetic solution containing-----  
----- is used to minimize bleeding.
- Analgesic.
  - Hypnotic.
  - Vasoconstrictor.
  - Antibiotic.
- 7- Anesthesia means -----.
- Presence of pain.
  - Absence of pain.
  - Decrease of the inflammations.
  - All answers are correct.
- 8- Route of drug administration includes all, except -----.
- Topical.
  - Rectal.
  - I.V.
  - All answers are correct.
- 9- The levels of sedations are -----.
- Conscious sedation.
  - Deep sedation.
  - Respiratory paralysis.
  - Answers (a) and (b) are correct .
- 10- Induction time in anesthesia means -----.
- The time for recovery from anesthesia.
  - Time taken for the procedure.
  - The length of time from the deposition of the anesthetic to complete conduction blockage.
  - All answers are wrong.
- 11- The site of injection of intraosseous anesthesia is ----- to the desired tooth.
- Alongside.

- b. Posterior.
- c. Anterior.
- d. None of the above.

12- The hub of the needle is attached to the syringe on the -----.

- a. Barrel.
- b. Threaded tip.
- c. Harpoon.
- d. Anesthetic cartridge.

13- Parental administration includes -----.

- a. Oral use.
- b. Intravenous.
- c. Intramuscular.
- d. Answers (b) and (c) are correct.

14- -----block anesthesia will anesthetize maxillary central and lateral incisors, canine, first and second premolars.

- a. Greater palatine.
- b. Infra orbital.
- c. Mental.
- d. Facial.

15- Topical administration means-----.

- a. Placement of the medication on the surface of skin.
- b. Swallowing of the medication.
- c. Putting the medication under the tongue.
- d. All answers are wrong.

16-The Latin abbreviation pm means -----.

- a. Four times daily.
- b. Twice daily.
- c. Three times daily.
- d. When needed.

- 17- The prescription must contain all, except-----.
- Prescriber name, address, telephone number.
  - Name of the patient and date of the prescription.
  - Name and strength and quantity of the drug.
  - The name and address of the nurse.
- 18- Drug tolerance is acquired by----- .
- Repeated use of a drug.
  - Once use of a drug.
  - Irregular use of a drug.
  - All answers are correct.
- 19- OTC preparations containing very small amount of codeine are scheduled as -----.
- Scheduled 111.
  - Scheduled V.
  - Scheduled 1V.
  - Scheduled I.
- 20- Drugs are classified into schedules according to-----.
- Drugs potential for abuse.
  - Medical usefulness.
  - Degree of physical and psychological dependence.
  - All answers are correct.
- 21- Drug Interaction means -----.
- Response resulting from two or more drugs acting simultaneously.
  - Action of drugs together to produce greater effect.
  - Response resulting from the altered reactivity.
  - All answers are correct.
- 22- The over dose that causes poisoning is called-----.
- Toxic dose.
  - Lethal dose.

- c. Over dose.
- d. All answers are wrong.

23- Never save a cartridge for reuse, this is to prevent -----.

- a. Cross infection.
- b. Glass shatter.
- c. Deterioration of solution.
- d. Drug toxicity.

24-The major consideration for antibiotic therapy includes -----  
----- .

- a. Established need for antibiotic therapy.
- b. Knowing that the microorganism is susceptible to this antibiotic.
- c. Determine that the patient has not experienced any allergic reaction.
- d. All answers are correct.

25- Disinfection of the cartridges is done by the use of-----.

- a. 70% Isopropyl alcohol.
- b. Undiluted Isopropyl alcohol.
- c. 100% Ethyl alcohol.
- d. Undiluted alcohol.

26- Erythromycin -----.

- a. Closely resemble Penicillin in the spectrum of activity.
- b. Used for Penicillin-sensitive patients.
- c. Not to be used for Penicillin-sensitive patients.
- d. Answer (c) is wrong.

27-When a second injection of the local anesthesia is needed-----.

- a. The assistant passes the syringe to the operator.
- b. Recapping the needle by two-hand technique.
- c. The dentist will pick up the syringe.
- d. Assistant will recape the needle.

28- Nystatin is -----.

- a. Antiviral agent.
- b. Antifungal agent.
- c. Used for Candida albican.
- d. Answers (b) and (c) are correct.

29- Epinephrine is used in-----.

- a. Local anesthetic solution.
- b. Gingival retraction.
- c. Controls diffuse bleeding.
- d. All answers are correct.

30- Color coding of the anesthetic cartridge indicates -----  
of the solution.

- a. Epinephrine ratio.
- b. Codéine content.
- c. Corticostéroïdes ratio.
- d. Lidocaine content.