

# TOXICOLOGY

- 1- All of the following are causes of a cholinergic toxidrome EXCEPT:
  - a. Organophosphates
  - b. Pilocarpine
  - c. Cyclic antidepressants
  - d. Carbamates
- 2- lithium intoxication is associated with which of the following ECG abnormalities?
  - a. Prolonged QT interval
  - b. A wide QRS complex
  - c. Short QT interval
  - d. A narrow QRS complex
- 3- GI hemorrhage is characteristic of which toxic ingestion?
  - a. Lithium
  - b. Iron
  - c. Phosphorus
  - d. Arsenic
- 4- The antidote for iron poisoning is:
  - a. Dimercaprol
  - b. Deferoxamine
  - c. N-acetylcysteine
  - d. Calcium disodium edetate (EDTA)
- 5- Severe salicylate poisoning ( serum level  $\geq 100$  mg/dL) requires specific treatment to remove the absorbed toxin. The therapeutic modality of choice is:
  - a. N-acetylcysteine
  - b. Acidification of the urine
  - c. Charcoal hemoperfusion
  - d. Hemodialysis
- 6- Clinical findings that indicate a serious overdose of a cyclic antidepressant include all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. Ventricular dysrhythmia
  - b. Wide QRS complex
  - c. AV Block
  - d. Hypertension
- 7- The key to the treatment of lithium overdose is in understanding its excretion mechanism. Almost all of it is excreted unchanged in the urine. Reabsorption of the drug occurs primarily at:
  - a. The proximal renal tubule
  - b. The ascending limb of the loop of Henle
  - c. The distal renal tubule

- d. None of the above
- 8- The classic sign of barbiturate overdose is:
- a. Cutaneous bullae
  - b. Absent corneal and deep tendon reflexes
  - c. Persistence of pupillary light reflexes
  - d. Cyanosis with respiratory depression
- 9- The treatment of choice for ventricular dysrhythmias 2ry to phenothiazine overdose is:
- a. Acidification of the urine
  - b. Alkalinization of the blood
  - c. Phenytoin
  - d. Procainamide
- 10- The most common neurologic complication of an opioid overdose is:
- a. Seizure
  - b. Trauma mononeuritis
  - c. Brain abscess
  - d. Transverse myelitis
- 11- Early signs and symptoms of ethanol withdrawal include:
- a. Hypertension, Tachycardia and irritability
  - b. Diaphoresis and dehydration
  - c. Hypertension, tachycardia and fever
  - d. Visual hallucination and paranoid ideation
- 12- Cocaine-induced cardiac dysrhythmias should be treated with any of the following medications EXCEPT:
- a. Benzodiazepine
  - b. Sodium bicarbonate
  - c. Calcium channel blocker
  - d. Beta-blocker
- 13- An elderly patient who presents with unexplained CNS dysfunction and a set of ABGs that reveal a mixed acid-base disturbance should be suspected of having:
- a. Acute salicylate poisoning
  - b. Acetaminophen
  - c. Chronic salicylate poisoning
  - d. Iron poisoning
- 14- In the clinical staged of iron poisoning, recovery from gastrointestinal signs and symptoms may occur in:
- a. Stage I
  - b. Stage II
  - c. Stage III
  - d. Stage IV or V

15- The aspiration hazard of a specific hydrocarbon is greatest when it has two physical properties:

- a. Low viscosity and low volatility
- b. High viscosity and low volatility
- c. Low viscosity and high volatility
- d. High viscosity and high volatility

16- With caustic ingestion, the degree of injury depends on all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. The type of ingestion (alkali or acid)
- b. The tone of the esophageal wall
- c. The volume and concentration of the ingestion caustic
- d. The presence or absence of food in the stomach