Clinical Pharmacology Examination Tests
1. Analyze and answer: This antibacterial agent belongs to the group of beta-lactam antibiotics. It is used in children with infective endocarditis caused by microorganisms of the family Enterobacteriaceae: in combination with gentamicin. What antibacterial drugs are we talking about?
A. cephalexin
B. cefotaxime
V. ampicillin
G. imipenem
2. Analyze and answer: The patient was diagnosed with hypertensive crisis with an excess of catecholamines. What drug is the drug of choice in a given clinical situation for the relief of a hypertensive crisis?
A. nifedipine
B. Captopril
V. hydralazine
G. fentolamine
3. Analyze and answer: drug G is used to treat arterial hypertension. The antihypertensive effect in the first 4-6 weeks of treatment is due to a decrease in the sodium content and a decrease in the BCC in the patient's body. One of the side effects is impaired water - electrolyte balance. To which group does the drug G belong?
A. nitrates
B. β-blockers
V. calcium antagonists
G. diuretics
4. Analyze and respond: The mechanism of the bronchodilating action of this drug is due to the weakening or cessation of the interaction of acetylcholine with M-cholinergic receptors at the postsynaptic membrane level. What drug are we talking about?
A. Montelukast
B. Salbutamol
B. Formoterol
G. Tiotropium Bromide
5. Analyze and answer: This antibacterial drug has a wide bacteriostatic spectrum. However, application in clinical practice, especially in pediatrics, is limited due to the development of long-term staining of teeth in yellow-gray-brown color and enamel hypoplasia. What drug are we talking about?
A. gentamicin
B. ampicillin
V. imipenem
G. tetracycline
6. Analyze and answer: The drug F is a loop diuretic. Reduces peripheral edema, pulmonary congestion, vascular pulmonary resistance, pulmonary capillary wedging pressure in the pulmonary artery and the right atrium. It is effective at low glomerular filtration rate, and therefore is used to treat hypertension in patients with renal insufficiency. What is the name of the drug F?
A. hydrochlorothiazide
B. Furosemide
V. clopamide
G. Veroshpiron
7. Analyze and answer: The drug DD., Accelerates the formation of surfactant in the lungs of the fetus. Prepart a powerful glucocorticoid steroid, reduces the risk of death from respiratory distress. What drug are we talking about?
A.Triamcinlonon
B. dexamethasone
V. cortisol
G. cortisone
8. Analyze and answer: In connection with the presence of edema syndrome, the appointment of diuretics is indicated to the child. The diuretic effect of which of the listed drugs is most pronounced?
-BUT. acetazolamide
B. mannitol
B. indapamide
G. spironolactone

9. A patient with pneumonia, receiving antibacterial treatment, began to complain of dizziness, instability and staggering when walking. Specify the use of which antibiotic could cause these symptoms?
         a) ampicillin
         b) cefoperazone
         c) gentamicin
         d) erythromycin
10. Specify the antibiotic that is the drug of choice in the treatment of infections caused by staph. aureus:
         a) penicillin
         b) gentamicin
         c) azithromycin
         g) amoxicillin-clavulanate

11. Specify the antibiotic, which is the drug of choice in the treatment of infections,
         caused by methicillin resistant staphylococcus:
         a) lincomycin
         b) erythromycin
       c) vancomycin
         d) penicillin
12. Specify the antibiotic with the highest anti-anaerobic activity:
         a) ampicillin
         b) gentamicin
         c) cefoperazone
       g) metronidozole

13. Highlight the active drug against atypical pathogens (mycoplasma, chlamydia, legionella):
         a) gentamicin
         b) erythromycin
         c) ampioks
         d) chloramphenicol
14. Determine if cotrimoxazole is the drug of choice when treating:
        a) pneumocystic pneumonia in patients with immunodeficiency
         b) diphtheria
         c) cholangitis
         g) pneumococcal pneumonia

15. Specify which antibiotic is contraindicated in patients receiving muscle relaxants or myasthenia gravis?
         a) ampicillin
        b) gentamicin
         c) erythromycin
         g) lincomycin

16. A patient with bronchial asthma, who constantly receives oral prednisone, teopek, inhalation of berotec, due to a bronchopulmonary infection
         Erythromycin and Bromhexine were prescribed. On the third day of treatment, the patient had a headache, anxiety, irritability, palpitations, a feeling of heart failure, a decrease in blood pressure, fever, nausea, and vomiting.
      Analyze, with the toxic effect of what drug are these symptoms related?
         a) prednisone
         b) teopek
         c) erythromycin
         d) berotok
17. Select the drug that does not reduce the concentration of theophylline in the blood
         a) phenobarbital
         b) rifampicin
         c) carbamazipine
       g) nifedipine

18. The patient is diagnosed with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. During the treatment with sulfasalazine, a side effect developed, the development of which is due to the dosing regimen of the drug. Specify which of the following undesirable side reactions when taking sulfasalazine are dose-dependent? A. leukopenia
B. urticaria
B. agranulocytosis
G. aplastic anemia
19. Answer, with the combined action of theophylline and cimetidine, the action of aminophylline:
        a) increases
         b) increases or does not change
         c) decreases
         d) decreases or does not change

20. Drug F-loop diuretic. Reduces peripheral edema, pulmonary congestion, vascular pulmonary resistance, pulmonary capillary wedging pressure in the pulmonary artery and the right atrium. It is effective at low glomerular filtration rate, and therefore is used to treat hypertension in patients with renal insufficiency. What is the name of the drug F?
A. hydrochlorothiazide

B. furosemide
V. clopamide
G. Veroshpiron

21. Analyze and respond: The antiarrhythmic effect of this drug is due to the selective blockage of calcium channels on the cell membranes, which leads to inhibition of depolarization and slower conduction in tissues with a “slow response” before
total atrioventricular node. What drug are we talking about?
A. amiodarone
B. bisoprolol
V. lidocaine

G. diltiazem
22. Analyze and answer: Patient U., 16 years old, adolescent arterial hypertension diagnosed. Also associated pathology - chronic obstructive bronchitis. Appointment of antihypertensive drugs, which of the listed drug groups is impractical given the concomitant pathology?
A. calcium channel blockers
B. beta blockers
V. diuretic
G.Sympatholitikov
23. List the most common side effects of inhaled glucocorticoid forms:
         a) the development of osteoporosis
         b) hypercortisolism
        c) candidiasis of the mouth and pharynx
         d) arterial hypertension

24. Compare beclomethasone propionate and budesonide. Unlike beclomethasone propionate, budesonide has:
        a) a more significant affinity for receptors in the lungs, undergoes active biotransformation in the liver during the first passage
         b) to a greater extent inhibits the formation of hydrocortisone
         c) more often leads to the development of hyperglycemia
         d) more often causes exacerbation of a bronchopulmonary infection.
25. Indicate long-acting 2-adrenergic agonist:
         a) salbutamol
         b) terbutaline
         c) fenoterol
         g) formoterol

26. Specify the drug with the most powerful inhibitory effect.
         on gastric secretion:
       a) omeprazole
         b) cimetidine
         c) famotidine
         d) sucralfat

27. analyze and answer: On the background of antihypertensive therapy, the patient developed a dry, painful cough. Which drug is probably the cause of this side effect?
A. verapamil
B. bisoprolol
V. moksonidin
 G. enalapril
28. A patient suffering from rheumatoid arthritis for a long time receives NSAIDs. Find a drug shown to this patient to prevent ulceration?
         a) sucralfat
         b) gastrotsepin
         c) ranitidine
       d) mesoprostol
 29. In the treatment of helikobakterioz most effective application:
         a) ranitidine
         b) oxacillin
         c) de-nola
        g) de-nola + ampicillin (amoxicillin)

 30. find out the most rational mode of administration of antacids in patients with peptic ulcer:
         a) 20 minutes before meals
         b) immediately after eating
         c ) 20 minutes after eating and at night
         d) one hour after meals and at night

31. Indicate which antihypertensive drugs act mainly as postganglionic blockers?
         a) pentamine
         b) clonidine
         c) guanethidine sulfate
         d) anaprilin

32. analyze and answer: which drug from the group of calcium antagonists is used in the vascular pathology of the brain and does not cause clinically significant changes in central hemodynamics?
A. verapamil (finoptin)
B. Diltiazem
B. Nifedipine (Corinfar)

 G. cinnarizine
33. Analyze and answer: when using this antiarrhythmic drug may develop a rare potentially lethal side effect - pulmonary fibrosis. What drug are we talking about?
 A. amiodarone
B. atenolol
V. diltiazem
G. propafenone
34. Note that the bioavailability of nifedipine is low due to:
         a) presystemic elimination in the liver
         b) low absorption
         c) plasma protein binding
         g) inactivation in the gastrointestinal tract

35. The use of this drug in osteoarthritis is not recommended due to the presence of the risk of severe adverse reactions and interactions, and it has been shown that its use contributes to the progression of the degenerative process in cartilage. Summarize what kind of drug is it?
 A. indomethacin
-B. diclofenac sodium
V. ibuprofen
G. Nimesulide
36. analyze and answer: A teenager of 16 years old was diagnosed with secondary arterial hypertension. A concomitant pathology was also revealed - bronchial asthma in the acute stage. The appointment of a hypotensive drug is impractical given the comorbidities?
A) fosinopril

B) atenolol
C) indapamide
D) eprosartan
37. specify, captopril is contraindicated in patients:
         a) with liver cirrhosis
        b) with chronic renal failure
         c) with a pulmonary heart
         d) with diabetes

38. Specify the mechanism of action of nitroglycerin:
         a) blockade of adrenoreceptors
         b) antispasmodic, myotropic effect on smooth muscles of the vascular wall
         c) blockade of small calcium channels of the cell membrane
         d) increase in the activity of -receptors of the vascular wall of the coronary arteries
39. specify the drug of choice for the treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis during pregnancy:
A) intranasal GCS
B) intranasal antihistamines
B) intranasal cromoglycate
D) fexofenadine
40. Select an antihistamine that does not have a sedative effect:
A) Dimedrol
B) tavegil
B) Suprastin
D) claritin

41. find, with the use of which antibiotics is possible a rare but terrible complication of antibiotic therapy, like pseudomembranous enterocolitis?
A. benzylpenicillin
B. cefemandol

C. clindamycin
G. erythromycin
42. Side effects of type D include:
a. anaphylactic shock
b. withdrawal syndrome
c. contact dermatitis
d. carcinogenicity

43. Confirm the most frequent side effect when using the intranasal form of allergy:
A) sleepiness
B) nosebleeds
C) bitterness in the mouth
D) increased appetite

 44. Highlight an antihistamine that can potentiate the effects of alcohol:
A) desloratadine (erius)
B) fexofenadine (telfast)
B) cetirizine (zyrtec)
D) loratadine (claritin)

45. Highlight which antipyretic is the safest in neonatological practice?
A. acetylsalicylic acid
B.diklofenak sodium
C. paracetamol
G. indometasin

46. ​​Specify which drug is an alternative antipyretic agent in neonatological practice?
A. paracetamol
B.melnoksikam
V. Ninesulide
G. ibuprofen
47. The drug J. is an irreversible inhibitor of cyclooxygenase, inhibits the synthesis of prostaglandins and thromboxanes. With the flu and chickenpox can lead to the development of Ray's syndrome, therefore, this drug as a febrifuge in children is not used. What kind of drugs are we talking about?
A. acetylsalicylic acid
B.diklofenak sodium
B. paracetamol
G. metamizole sodium
48. indicate which drug is the drug of choice for long-term replacement therapy for hypothyroidism in pediatric practice?
A. levothyroxine sodium
B. tiamazole
V. potassium iodide
G. propylthiouracil
49. The drug P inhibits the synthesis of prostaglandins by selective blockade of cyclooxygenase-3, specific for the central nervous system, directly in the hypothalamic centers of thermoregulation and pain. It has no anti-inflammatory effect. The drug of choice for analgesic and antipyretic therapy in children. Hepatotoxic. What is the name of the drug P?
A. paracetamol
B. indomethacin
B. acetylsalicylic acid
G. diclofenac
50. After the doctor applied two drugs, the pharmacological effect of only one of the drugs increased. Answer, what is the manifestation of drug interaction in question?
A. additive effect
B. antagonistic effect
V.sensitive effect
G. potentiation
51. analyze: a 1-month-old child has been diagnosed with mild community-acquired pneumonia. Concomitant pathology was not detected. What drug is most appropriate for empirical antibiotic therapy in this patient?
A. cefuroxime
B. gentamicin
V. ceftazidime
G. Levofloxacin
52. Answer, the development of tolerance to nitrates depends mainly on:
         a) from the route of administration of nitrate
         b) from the time to reach maximum concentration in the blood
         c) on the duration of action
         d) from combination with other drugs

53. compare and answer: unlike isosorbide dinitrate, 5-isosorbide mononitrate:
        a) not subject to primary presystemic elimination
                when passing through the liver
         b) does not cause the development of tolerance
         c) does not cause methemoglobinia
         d) does not cause headaches

54. Name the anti-inflammatory agent of prolonged action:
         a) aspirin
         b) analgin
         c) piroxicam
         d) indomethacin
         55. compare: Astemizol differs from other 2nd generation antihistamines:
A) irreversible binding to H1-histamine receptors
B) a more pronounced effect in the first days of taking
B) the possibility of monotherapy for atopic asthma
D) more pronounced sedative
 56. Side effects of terfenadine that limit its use include:
A) the presence of a sedative effect
B) cardiotoxic action
B) the ability to increase intraocular pressure
D) dry mouth
         57. Specify the side effects of nicotinic acid:
         a) lipodystrophy
       b) hyperuricemia
         c) rhabdomyosis
         d) visual impairment
 58. Specify the side effect of bile acid sequestrants:
         a) itchy skin
         b) diarrhea
      c) constipation
         d) visual impairment
         59. Select an antihistamine with the least inhibitory effect on the central nervous system:
A) Dimedrol
B) tavegil
B) Suprastin
D) fencarol
60. Please specify: Antihistamines can be considered as basic agents in the treatment of:
A) allergic rhinitis
B) vasomotor rhinitis
B) bronchial asthma
D) infectious-allergic myocarditis

61. Analyze: During a retrospective clinical and pharmacological examination of a child’s medical history, a clinical pharmacologist noted the simultaneous use of too many drugs (often unreasonably) in one patient when treating the underlying disease. What phenomenon did the clinician pharmacologist face during the examination?
A. polypharmacy
B. potentiation
B. summation of effects
G. synergism
62. determine that the therapeutic index is:
         a) therapeutic dose of medication
         b) the ratio of the concentration of the drug in the organ or tissue to its concentration in the blood plasma
      c) the range between the minimum and maximum therapeutic concentrations of the drug.
         d) the range between the minimum and maximum therapeutic concentrations of the drug
 63. Answer: the risk of rhythm disturbances when using astemizole increases when combined with:
A) azithromycin
B) penicillin
B) erythromycin
D) cefoxime

64. Select the pharmacological group most preferred for the treatment of aspirin asthma:
a) Cromons;
b) systemic glucocorticosteroids;
c) anti-leukotriene preparations;
d) inhalation M-cholinolytics.

65. define the drug: The development of the "gray" syndrome is characteristic when prescribing newborns:
a) Chloramphenicol.
b) Gentamicin.
c) Ceftriaxone.
d) Tetracycline.
66. say: the combination of gentamicin with vancomycin is considered:
a) rational, due to the increase in the antibacterial activity of both drugs;
b) irrational due to the risk of high hepatotoxicity;
c) irrational due to a decrease in antibacterial activity;
g) irrational due to the risk of high neuro-and nephrotoxicity.

         67. List the groups of drugs with a narrow therapeutic index:
         a) blockers
         b) penicillins
        c) cardiac glycosides
      d) powerful diuretics
 68. analyze, during the test, a drug was found in the pharmacy chain that did not match the original or reproduced manufacturer’s drug in composition, properties and other characteristics, and was illegally and deliberately endowed with a fake label. What is the name of this drug?
A. counterfeit drug
B. Dietary supplement
V. generic
G. homeopathic remedy
69. Highlight that the drugs of choice in the presence of atypical pathogens (mycoplasma, chlamydia) are:
       a) macrolides
         b) penicillins
         c) aminoglycosides
         d) cephalosporins
         70. Specify the antibacterial drug with the most anti-anaerobic activity:
         a) erythromycin
         b) ampicillin
         c) tetracycline
       g) cefotetan
 71. Indicate the drug that does not cause dysbiosis
         a) semi-synthetic drugs
         b) tetracyclines
         c) fluoroquinolones
        g) macrolides
 72. Highlight antibacterial drug that is not nephrotoxic
         a) gentamicin
         b) carbenicillin
       c) erythromycin
         g) cefazolin

 73. Specify an antibacterial drug that is not active against pneumococcus:
         a) azithromycin
         b) penicillin
         c) ceftriaxone
        g) ciprofloxacin

74. Choose a combination of antibacterial drugs with synergistic action and safety:
         a) penicillins + tetracyclines
         b) penicillins + cephalosporins
         c) penicillins + macrolides
       g) penicillins + aminoglycosides

75. Highlight antibacterial drug, which is well penetrated through the blood-brain barrier:
         a) penicillins
         b) macrolides
         c) tetracyclines
         d) cephalosporins

76. Specify NSAIDs, with the greatest effect on the renal blood flow and the risk of ischemic nephrotoxicity:
a) ibuprofen;
b) paracetamol;
c) celecoxib;

 d) diclofenac

77. specify what is prescribed for patients with acute acetylsalicylic acid poisoning:

 a) Sodium bicarbonate solution.
b) 5% glucose solution.
c) Reopoliglyukin.
d) Plasma transfusion.
78. Specify what includes the basic therapy of the first line of the mild persistent course of bronchial asthma:
a) Low doses of inhaled glucorticosteroids.
b) Cromons.
c) Anti-leukotriene preparations
d) Theophyllines long-acting
79. Among all thiazide diuretics, a feature of the drug indapamide is:
a) The best security profile.
b) A more pronounced diuretic effect.
c) Less pronounced hypotensive effect.
d) Negative effect on carbohydrate metabolism.
         80. Choose a drug that maximizes the secretion of hydrochloric acid:
         a) pirenzepine
         b) cimetidine
         c) carbenoxolone
        g) omeprazole
 81. Determine which drug has the maximum number of side effects among H2-blockers.
         causes:
        a) cimetidine
         b) roxatidine
         c) nizatidine
         d) ranitidine
          82. Of the listed effects, which does not apply to synthetic analogues of prostaglandins (enprostil, misoprostol)
         a) antisecretory action
       b) the secretion of barbiturates
         c) mucus formation
         d) reparant action
 83. analyze and answer: The increase in the free fraction of drugs in the blood of a newborn is due to:
a) With a smaller amount of proteins in the blood plasma.
b) With low glomerular filtration rate.
c) With a small mass fraction of subcutaneous fat with a high percentage of water.
d) With a small muscle mass.
84. select which combination is an inefficient combination of antihypertensive drugs.
a) Diuretic + beta-blocker.
b) Calcium antagonist + diuretic.
c) Calcium antagonist + beta blocker.
d) Beta blocker + IAPP

 85. Analyze: Due to the presence of edema syndrome, the appointment of diuretics is shown to the child. The diuretic effect of which of the listed drugs is less pronounced?
A. spironolactone
B. Furosemide
C. ethacrynic acid
D.mannit
86. analyze and answer: Against the background of uncontrolled intake of bronchodilating drug in inhalation form, the child developed a sharp deterioration in bronchial conduction “rebound syndrome”. Which drug could trigger a side effect in a given clinical situation?
 A. salbutamol
B. theophylline
V. beclomethasone
G. cromoglycic acid
87. analyze and answer: In a 1-month-old child, clinical and laboratory signs of blood clotting hyperactivation are observed against a background of intrauterine infection. What drug from the group of anticoagulants should be used in this clinical situation?
A. Neodikumarin
B. Abtsiksimab
V. Warfarin
G. Heparin
88. Highlight a side effect of metformin:
1) hyperglycemia
2) acute pancreatitis
3) constipation
4) lactate - acidosis
         89. specify which drugs lead to the induction of enzymes in the liver:
a) phenobarbital
b) cimetidine
c) amiodarone
d) erythromycin
 90. What is included in the concept of pharmaceutical interaction:
a) the displacement of the drug from communication with protein
b) inhibition of metabolism in the liver
c) inactivation of drugs in the infusion solution
d) inhibition of drug absorption

91. answer, the absorption of any drugs is reduced when you eat:
a) ampicillin
b) ramipril
c) omeprazole
g) ciprofloxacin
         92. Indicate which undesirable effect occurs immediately after the intravenous administration of clonidine:
a) rhythm disturbances
b) short-term increase in blood pressure
c) a sharp decrease in blood pressure
d) AV blockade
         93. specify the drug of choice for angina.
         a) nifedipine
        b) propranolol
         c) kapoten
         d) enalapril
94.Confirm, the drug of choice for Prinzmetal angina (vasospastic) is:
       a) nifedipine
         b) obzidan
         c) dipyridamole
         d) dopegit
 95. select the criterion of the effectiveness of antianginal drugs:
         a) increase in load time on HEM> 1 minute
         b) an increase in the amount of consumed NTG
       c) time increment for HEM samples> 2 minutes
         d) reducing the load time
 96. Determine -What is the standard of treatment?
A. a situation systematically developed to assist the practitioner or patient in deciding whether to provide appropriate medical care in certain clinical circumstances
B. Product adaptation of clinical guidelines, with the expansion of operational details for use in local conditions.
 C. a provision that highlights the goal of providing assistance in the form of criteria determining the necessary resources, stages, predictable results and disease-oriented
G. position that develops a list of essential drugs
97. Specify a drug that is not recommended to be used for gout because of its ability to cause hyperuricemia:
A) nitroglycerin
B) erythromycin
B) propranolol
D) hypothiazide
98. sort and indicate what is shown from antianginal drugs with a combination of IHD and arterial hypertension:
         a) sustak
       b) verapamil
         c) captopril
         d) chimes
 99. Most likely the development of tolerance in the application of:
         a) trinitrolonga
         b) sustaka
         c) sublingual nitroglycerin
        g) isosorbitol-5-mononitrate
         100. The method of controlling the effectiveness of antianginal therapy is:
         a) Holter ECG monitoring
         b) control of blood lipids
         c) daily monitoring of blood pressure
         g) measurement of blood pressure in ortho-and klinostasis
 101. The medication of choice for angina in a patient with bradycardia is:
      a) pindolol
         b) propranolol
         c) verapamil
         d) diltiazem
 102. The medication of choice for stenocardia in a patient with heart failure is:
         a) verapamil
         b) corinfar
         c) diltiazem
       g) nitrosorbit

103. Indicate which of the listed criteria is not included in the basic principles of pharmacotherapy:
a.safety

 b. polypragmasia
c.controllability
minimization

104. Determine the name of the medicines that are selected on the basis of reliable scientific information for the treatment of patients as priority medicines.
a) investigated
 b) personal
         c) controlled
         d) rational

105. When dispensing a drug to a patient, the pharmacist must inform him about:

a) physico-chemical properties of the drug
b) possible side effects and measures for their correction
c) the nature of the therapeutic effect of the drug
d) cost of medication

106. Highlight which criterion does not include patient instruction:
A. Routes of administration and method of administration
B. single dose and frequency of dosing

 v.rotrate therapeutic action of the drug
rules of drug storage
107. Find a drug that is used in the syndrome of "locking"
         a) salbutamol
         b) fenoterol
         c) adrenaline
 d) aminophylline

108. When pharmacotherapy in children should be considered:
A. age
b. body weight
at. pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs
city ​​drug form

109. indicate which drug, while being used, increases theophylline concentration in the blood:
        a) ofloxacin
         b) penicillins
         c) ceftriaxone
         g) gentamicin
 110. Specify which drug, when used simultaneously, decreases theophylline concentration in the blood:
         a) pefloxacin
         b) cimetidine
        c) rifampicin
         d) erythromycin
         111. With an increased pressure in the pulmonary artery in a patient with asthma, it is indicated:
         a) verapamil
     b) nifedipine
         c) digoxin
         d) intal
         112. In case of bronchial asthma against the background of chronic bronchitis it is indicated:
    a) ipratropium bromide
         b) adrenaline
         c) ephedrine
         d) ketotifen

 113. Specify the preferred route of administration of drugs.
         with congestive heart failure:
         a) rectal
         b) sublingual
         c) inside
         g) intravenous
114. Note the characteristics of the absorption of drugs in children with external use:
A. Minimal absorption is noted.
B. progresses very slowly due to low skin hydration
С. flows most intensely, due to the small thickness of the stratum corneum and increased skin hydration.
В. flows less intensively due to the pronounced thickness of the stratum corneum.

         115. For the treatment of infections in pregnant women the most rational will be the appointment:

A - STRIPTOMYCINE;
B - TETRACYCLINE;
 B - BENZILPENICILLIN;
G - HENTAMICINA.
116. Highlight an antimicrobial drug, mainly prescribed locally:
 A - NEOMYCIN;
B - POLIMIXIN;
B - Ampicillin;
G - STREPTOMYCIN.
117. Specify which anti-ulcer agents can cause hypophosphatemia:
 a) aluminum-containing antacids
b) bismuth-containing drugs
c) proton pump blockers
d) H2-histamine blockers
118. List the factors that ensure the greatest safety and effectiveness of diuretics with long-term treatment of heart failure:
         a) maximum doses
       b) intermittent reception
 c) daily doses
         d) daily intake
 119. Specify the most effective diuretic for the treatment of congestive heart failure with the development of secondary hyperaldosteronism:
         a) ethacrynic acid (uregid)
         b) chlorthalidone (hygroton)
         c) acetazolamide (diacarb)
         d) spironolactone (veroshpiron)
 120. Specify the main therapeutic effect of nitrosorbide in patients with heart failure:
         a) the expansion of predominantly arterioles and a decrease in afterload
         b) expansion mainly venules and reduced preload
         c) direct positive inotropic effect
         d) increase in diuresis and decrease in preload

121. List drugs that have anticholinergic side effects:
         a) lidocaine
        b) quinidine
         c) amiodarone
         d) verapamil

122. THE SUGAR-REDUCING EFFECT OF GLYCLLAZIDE DECREASE:
a) oral contraceptives
 b) salicylates
c) thiazide diuretics
d) nootropics

123. List the drugs that can trigger an attack of atrial tachyarrhythmias with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome:
         a) digoxin
         b) amiodarone
       c) verapamil
         g) propranolol

124. A three-component scheme for eradicationH. Pylori includes:
a) famotidine + omeprazole + amoxicillin

 b) omeprazole + amoxicillin + clarithromycin
c) famotidine + amoxicillin + clarithromycin
g) omeprazole + de-nol + famotidine
125. List the side effects of miglitol.
1) hypoglycemia
2) flatulence
3) increased appetite
4) diarrhea
 126. List drugs that do not cause hypoglycemic reactions.
1) glibenclamide
2) metformin
3) gliclazide
4) insulin
127. Specify the effects of the interaction of amiodarone and disopyramides.

        a) acceleration of metabolism of disopyramide
         b) slowing the metabolism of amiodarone
         c) increased risk of side effects of disopyramide
         d) increased risk of side effects of amiodarone
 128. Specify a side effect of nifidepine:
         a) bradycardia
         b) bronchospasm
        c) swelling of the legs and feet
         d) development of F-V blockade
        129. Specify the drug, the mechanism of the hypotensive action of which is the blockade of receptors:
         a) clonidine
         b) prazosin
         c) propranolol
         g) kapoten
 130. The drug of choice in a patient with hypertension and congestive circulatory failure is:
         a) enalapril
         b) nitrosorbid
         c) clonidine
         d) adelfan

131. To avoid “withdrawal syndrome”, H2 - blockers should be discontinued for:
a) 3 days
b) 5 days
 c) 2 weeks
d) two months
         132. MECHANISM OF ACTION OF GLIBENCLAMIDE:
1) reduces the absorption of glucose in the intestine
2) reduces the production of glucose by the liver
3) reduces insulin resistance
4) stimulates insulin secretion
133. Choose a drug with proven anti-influenza efficacy:
 a) zanamivir
b) grippferon
c) dibazol
d) Amiksin
134. Drug monitoring is required for treatment with the following groups of drugs:
        a) M-cholinomimetics
b) 2-sympathomimetics
        c) methylxanthines
         d) glucocorticoid

135. The development of asystole is possible with a combination of propranolol:
         a) with phenobarbital
         b) with furosemide
         c) with verapamil
         d) with phenitein
136. The risk of toxic effects increases with the combination of gentamicin:
         a) with furosemide
         b) with penicillin
         c) with methylxanthines
         d) with macrolides

137. Specify the clinical condition, which is an indication for monotherapy NSAIDs:
a) extraarticular rheumatic diseases (myositis, tendovaginitis, synovitis)
b) systemic lupus erythematosus
c) dermatomyositis
d) migraine
138. For acetylsalicylic acid is not typical:
  a) inhibition of platelet aggregation at a dose of 75-325 mg
b) anti-inflammatory effect in a dose of 4.0-6.0 g
 c) analgesic effect in a dose of 0.5-2.0 g
g) antipyretic effect in a dose of 0.5-2.0 g

139. Compared with indomethacin, acetylsalicylic acid is more pronounced:
a) analgesic action
b) inhibition of Pg synthesis
c) antiplatelet effect on platelets
d) anti-inflammatory effect

140. Gastrointestinal complications of acetylsalicylic acid are associated with all of the above, except:
a) direct irritant action on the mucous
b) a decrease in the production of mucopolysaccharides of the gastrointestinal mucosa
c) reduction of reparative processes in the mucous membrane
g) increased capillary fragility

141. For NSAIDs with pronounced anti-inflammatory activity include:
a) metamizolol
b) ketorolac
c) paracetamol
 d) diclofenac

142. Select a selective inhibitor of COX-2:
a) acetylsalicylic acid
b) diclofenac
c) celecoxib
d) ketorolac

143. Specify, at what type of pain NSAIDs are the least effective:
 a) visceral
b) renal colic
c) headache
d) muscle pain
144. NSAIDs are indicated for the following diseases:
a) dysmenorrhea
b) fever
c) arterial thrombosis
g) all of the above

145. The following drug has the greatest gastrotoxicity:
a) ibuprofen
 b) indomethacin
c) meloxicam
d) diclofenac
146. Why the appointment of NSAIDs in the last trimester of pregnancy is undesirable:
a) slow labor
b) increased contractility of myometrium
c) mutagenic action
d) impaired growth of bones and teeth of the fetus
147. The interaction of NSAIDs with ACE inhibitors in the treatment of hypertension leads to:
a) the weakening of the hypotensive effect
b) increased hypotensive effect
c) oppression of the central nervous system
g) reduce the gastrotoxicity of NSAIDs

148. The most dangerous drug in terms of interstitial nephritis is:
a) paracetamol
b) phenacetin
c) piroxicam
g) indomethacin
149. At what level is the interaction of NSAIDs and aminoglycosides:
a) inhibit the absorption of aminoglycosides
b) inhibit the metabolism of aminoglycosides in the liver
c) inhibit renal excretion of aminoglycosides
D) being squeezed out of communication with proteins
150. In the interaction of indomethacin with other drugs:
a) increases diuretic activity of furosemide

b) the hypotensive effect of enalapril is reduced.
c) decreases the toxic effect of cardiac glycosides
d) the activity of indirect anticoagulants decreases

151. What side effects of NSAIDs are corrected by the complex drug artrotec (diclofenac + misoprostol):
a) bleeding
b) “NSAIDs - gastropathy”
c) aplastic anemia
d) sodium retention

153. What property distinguishes ibuprofen from other antipyretic analgesics:
a) rare adverse reactions
b) strong analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity
c) earlier onset of antipyretic effect
d) longer effect

154. Choose a drug to treat an infection caused by MRSA:
A) cefazolin
B) amoxicillin / clavulanate
C) imipenem
D) azithromycin
155. Select an antiherpetic drug:
a) rimantadine
b) zanamivir
c) acyclovir
D) oseltamivir
156. Which class of antiviral is oseltamivir (Tamiflu):
a) antiherpetic
b) antiretrovirals
c) anti-influenza
d) anti-cytomegalovirus
157. Choose a drug with proven anti-flu effectiveness:
a) zanamivir
b) grippferon
c) dibazol
d) Amiksin

158. Select cephalosporin for staged antibiotic therapy:
a) cefuroxime
b) ceftazidime
c) cefotaxime
d) cephipime

159. Note the anti-pest control cephalosporin:
a) cefazolin
b) cefotaxime
c) ceftripaxone
g) ceftazidime
160. Select an antimicrobial drug with a narrow therapeutic corridor:
a) macropen
b) clindamycin
c) amikacin
g) amoxicillin
161. What is the recommended course of administration of aminoglycosides to reduce the risk of unwanted reactions:
a) 4-5 days
b) 7-10 days
c) up to 2 weeks
d) up to 3 weeks
162. What is the advantage of carbapenems compared with other in - lactam antibiotics:
a) have 2 ways of elimination
b) do not cause allergic reactions
c) able to penetrate the blood-brain barrier
g) resistant to the action of lactamase (BLRS)

163. Why is imipenem used in combination with cylastatin:
a) to create therapeutic concentrations of antibiotic in the urine
b) for better penetration of imipenem into the tissue
c) for inhibition of microbial cell lactamase
g) to obtain a potentiating effect
164. For which antibiotic is necessary correction of the mode of administration in liver failure:
a) ampicillin
 b) cefoperazone
c) imipenem
g) gentamicin

165. Which of the antibiotics creates high concentrations in bone tissue:
a) gentamicin
b) nalidixic acid
c) lincomycin
d) erythromycin

166. The combination of gentamicin with which antibiotic gives a pronounced synergism when acting on enterococcus:
a) tetracycline
b) lincomycin
c) erythromycin
d) penicillin
167. Select an antibacterial agent for the treatment of Mycoplasmapneumoniae pneumonia:
a) lincosamides
b) penicillins
c) cephalosporins
g) macrolides
168. What is the side effect of lincomycin?
a) anemia
b) hearing loss
c) polyneuritis
d) enterocolitis
169. When used simultaneously with which antibiotic, theophylline metabolism rate changes:
a) doxycycline
b) cefazolin
c) erythromycin
g) gentamicin
170. When prescribing heparin to a patient with low antithrombin III activity, it is advisable:
a) combine heparin with fresh frozen plasma
b) to enter heparin in large doses
c) replace heparin with low-molecular analogs
d) cancel anticoagulant therapy

171. The criteria for the effectiveness of thrombolytic therapy in patients with acute myocardial infarction are:
a) reduction of pain
b) “reperfusion” arrhythmias
c) rapid reduction of the S-T segment by more than 50%
d) all of the above

172. Specify the purpose of statin administration in an increased dose in the early days of myocardial infarction:
a) a decrease in total cholesterol
b) reducing the density of low-density lipoprotein
c) stabilization of atherosclerotic plaques
d) reduction in preload

173. When should statins be administered?
a) in the morning before breakfast
b) in the evening after dinner
c) after lunch
d) for the night

174. Choose a side effect characteristic of statins:
            a) myelotoxicity
            b) CNS depression
            c) elongation QT
           d) myopathy

175. Choose a rational combination for the appointment of a patient with III FC of stable angina:
a) B blockers + nitrates
b) nifedipins + nitrates
c) in-blockers + verapamil
d) β-blockers + heparin

176. The drug of choice for angina in a patient with bradycardia is:
a) amlodipine
b) bisoprolol
c) verapamil
d) diltiazem

177. Similar in the mechanism of action with nitroglycerin is:
a) propranolol
b) corinfar
c) molsidomine
d) verapamil
178. The most rational prescription of drugs of the nifedipine group will be when:
a) acute myocardial infarction
b) stable angina in combination with bradycardia
c) unstable angina
d) subacute period of myocardial infarction
179. To prevent seizures in patients with variant angina, the drug of choice will be:
a) nitrates
b) nifedipins
c) in - adrenoblockers
d) methylxanthines
180. The concept of "interval" therapy to prevent tolerance to nitrates:
a) a break in the reception of nitrates for 4-6 hours
b) for 8-12 hours
c) for 24 hours
d) for 3 days

182. The means that suppress Helicobacter pylori infection include everything except:
a) tetracycline
b) metronidazole
c) amoxicillin
g) gentamicin

183. A three-component scheme for eradicationH. Pylori includes:
a) famotidine + omeprazole + amoxicillin
b) omeprazole + amoxicillin + clarithromycin
c) famotidine + amoxicillin + clarithromycin
g) omeprazole + de-nol + famotidine
184. Select the indication for the appointment of antacids with peptic ulcer:
 a) are the main drug in eradication schemes
b) used to relieve pain and heartburn.
 c) used for aftercare after the course of eradication
g) are used as a bactericidal agent
185. Indicate one of the important advantages of omeprazole over H2 blockers - histamine receptors:
a) low cost of the drug
b) no “withdrawal syndrome”
c) inhibits the secretion of hydrochloric acid
d) has a cytoprotective effect

186. To avoid “withdrawal syndrome”, H2 - blockers should be discontinued for:
a) 3 days
b) 5 days
c) 2 weeks
d) two months
187. Answer, what position about antacids is not characteristic:
a) magnesium salts cause diarrhea
b) all antacids can cause edema in patients with heart disease.
c) Al hydroxide is a choice of antacids in patients with chronic kidney disease
d) alkalosis appears when using sodium bicarbonate more often than when taking other antacids
188. Highlight what combination of drugs potentiates the bactericidal effect on H.pylori:
a) de-nol + famotidine
b) de-nol + amoxicillin
c) almagel + amoxicillin
g) phospholum + famotidine
189.Choose which anti-ulcer drugs can cause hypophosphatemia:
a) aluminum-containing antacids
b) bismuth-containing drugs
c) proton pump blockers
d) H2-histamine blockers
       190. specify which of the listed drugs maximally inhibits the secretion of hydrochloric acid:
a) famotidine
b) ranitidine
c) misoprostol
g) omeprazole

191.Send which of the following drugs contribute to the eradication of H. pylori:
a) azithromycin
b) famotidine
c) clarithromycin
g) lincomycin
192. Compare: Ipratropia bromide differs from inhaled B2 agonists:
a) longer bronchodilating effect
b) a more pronounced bronchodilatory effect
c) faster coming effect
g) greater effectiveness of relief of an attack of bronchial asthma

193. Inform: When prescribing theophylline to a smoker:
a) prescribed standard dose of the drug
b) dose may be increased.
c) the dose can be reduced
g) the purpose of the drug should be avoided
194. Determine which of the combined bronchodilators is dangerous for a patient with “aspirin” asthma:
a) berodual
b) symbicort
c) bronholitin
g) teofedrin

195. Determine the safety of the use of inhaled corticosteroids depends on:
a) affinity to corticosteroid receptors
b) intensity of first-rate metabolism
c) the volume of distribution of the drug
d) multiplicity of appointment

196. Determine whether sodium hromoglycate is the drug of choice in patients with:
a) severe bronchial asthma
b) non-allergic asthma
c) aspirin asthma
g) atopic bronchial asthma

197. The action of which drugs can weaken glucocorticoids when administered together:
a) anticholinergics
b) antidiabetic
c) aminophylline
d) sympathomimetic

198. determine Seretide is:
a) ephedrine + theophylline
b) theophylline + ethylenediamine
c) budesonide + fenoterol
g) fluticasone + salmeterol
199. determine the combination of theophylline with ethylenediamine is:
a) teopek
b) ipratropium bromide
c) aminophylline
d) teofedrin

200. Determine which drug is characterized by bronchospasm, dysphonia and hoarseness:
a) beclamethasone
b) ipratropium bromide
c) berotok
d) Foradil

201. specify, in what situation it is not necessary to suppress cough:
a) agonizing unproductive cough
b) cough for central cancer
c) cough in the presence of a foreign body in the bronchi
d) cough with signs of sputum

202. Select expectorant drug, contraindicated in hypertension:
A) plantain
B) oregano
c) licorice
d) marsh mallow

203. Specify the indication for expectorant drugs:
A) unproductive cough
B) before bronchoscopy
B) bronchial asthma
g) productive cough

204. determine for the treatment of "locking" syndrome use:
a) aminophylline
b) hydrocortisone
c) adrenaline
d) atropine
205. specify, the clearance of a drug increases significantly in smokers:
a) atropine
b) aminophylline
c) berotok
d) ipratropium bromide
206. Select which group of drugs requires drug monitoring:
a) mast cell membrane stabilizers
b) theophyllines
c) leukotriene inhibitors
d) inhalation in v2 –mimetics
207. specify, the biotransformation of aminophylline is accelerated with simultaneous appointment:
a) phenobarbital
b) erythromycin
c) cimetidine
g) ciprofloxacin

208. Determine if “locking” syndrome can develop when using the following drugs:
a) glucocorticoids
b) adrenaline
c) ipratropium bromide
g) B2 - adrenostimulators

209. Note the indication for the appointment of diuretic in CHF:
a) hypotension
b) severe tachycardia
c) signs of fluid retention in the body against the background of ACE inhibitors
d) impaired renal function
d) arrhythmia
210. Specify a disease in which the appointment of cardiac glycosides is impractical:
a) coronary artery disease with sinus rhythm
b) ischemic heart disease with atrial tachyarrhythmia
c) hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
d) all of the above

210. Determine which drug may cause hyperkalemia in the joint appointment with enalapril:
a) digoxin
b) hypothiazide
c) furosemide
d) veroshpiron

211. Specify a condition that increases the absorption of digoxin in the digestive tract:
a) vomiting
b) receiving cholinolytics
c) diarrhea
g) taking verapamil

212. Specify the best way to combine amlodipine in order to avoid the occurrence of edema.
A) ACE inhibitors
B) hypothiazide
C) veroshpiron
D) indapamide

213. Choose a rational combination of antihypertensives:
a) nifedipins + v-blockers
b) adrenergic blockers + verapamil
c) IAPP + nifedipins
d) ACE inhibitors + angiotensin II receptor blockers
214. What is the reason for the expediency of combining an ACE inhibitor and diuretics in the treatment of hypertension:
a) ACE inhibitors reduce the activation of diuretics RAAS
b) diuretics eliminate fluid retention caused by an ACE inhibitor
c) diuretics eliminate hypokalemia caused by ACE inhibitors
g) diuretics eliminate hypernatremia caused by an ACE inhibitor
215. Indicate with which diuretics it is advisable to combine enalapril in case of arterial hypertension:
a) veroshpironom
b) hypothiazide
c) mannitol
d) triamteren

216. Specify the effect of the simultaneous appointment of nifedipine and prazosin:
a) increase in vascular resistance
b) increased fluid retention
c) increased tachycardia
d) hyperlipidemia
217. Answer why the dose of verapamil orally for a sufficient hypotensive effect should be high:
a) due to pronounced presystemic metabolism
b) due to the slow onset of effect
c) due to a small T 1 \ 2
d) due to rapid removal of the drug

218. Indicate which undesirable effect occurs immediately after the intravenous administration of clonidine:
a) rhythm disturbances
b) short-term increase in blood pressure
c) a sharp decrease in blood pressure
d) AV blockade

219. Highlight which drug can increase the concentration of propranolol:
a) phenobarbital
b) cimetidine
c) rifampicin
d) carvedilol
220. Indicate the drug that causes withdrawal syndrome:
a) nifedipine
b) propranolol
c) captopril
g) hypothiazide
221. Specify the drug that will give the least fluctuations in blood pressure during the day:
a) nifedipine
b) amlodipine
c) verapamil
d) nifedipine retard SR
222. Specify a drug that is not recommended to be used for gout because of its ability to cause hyperuricemia:
A) nitroglycerin
B) erythromycin
B) propranolol
D) hypothiazide
223. Answer, the development of vitamin deficiency can be expected with a long-term administration of oral contraceptives:
A) a
B) B1
B) B2
D) folic acid

224.Answer, the appointment of a vitamin during pregnancy can lead to malformations in a child:
A) a
B) B1
B) B2
D) C

225. Answer, the absorption of any drugs decreases with food intake:
a) ampicillin
b) ramipril
c) omeprazole
g) ciprofloxacin

226. Answer, with liver diseases, the half-life increases:
a) digoxin
b) gentamicin
c) theophylline
g) prednisolone

227. Answer, excretion increases in alkaline urine:
a) morphine
b) procainamide
c) barbiturates
d) quinine
228. What side effects of NSAIDs are corrected by the complex drug artrotec (diclofenac + misoprostol):
a) bleeding
b) “NSAIDs - gastropathy”
c) aplastic anemia
d) sodium retention

229. Specify which factors reduce the absorption of drugs in the gastrointestinal tract:
a) constipation
b) taking antacids
c) anticholinergics
d) good blood supply to the intestinal wall
230. Highlight inhibitor of hepatic metabolism:
a) cimetidine
b) nitrates
c) rifampicin
d) phenobarbital

231. The following drug has the greatest gastrotoxicity:
a) ibuprofen
b) indomethacin
c) meloxicam
d) diclofenac
232. Answer what the equilibrium concentration is:
a) a condition when the amount of the absorbed drug is equal to the amount of output
b) the maximum concentration after drug administration
c) concentration before the next injection of the drug
d) average concentration after drug administration
233. Specify a disease in which the binding of drugs to plasma proteins decreases:
a) ischemic heart disease
b) acute infections
c) liver cirrhosis
d) bronchial asthma

234. What is included in the concept of pharmaceutical interaction:
a) the displacement of the drug from communication with protein
b) inhibition of metabolism in the liver
c) inactivation of drugs in the infusion solution
d) inhibition of drug absorption

235. Answer the high volume of distribution:
a) about high concentrations of free drug in plasma
b) on high concentrations of the drug in the tissues.
c) high concentrations of the associated drug in plasma
d) low concentrations of the drug in the tissues

236. NSAIDs with pronounced anti-inflammatory activity include:
a) metamizolol
b) ketorolac
c) paracetamol
 d) diclofenac

237. Compared with indomethacin, acetylsalicylic acid is more pronounced:
a) analgesic action
b) inhibition of Pg synthesis
c) antiplatelet effect on platelets
d) anti-inflammatory effect

238. Specify which drugs lead to the induction of enzymes in the liver:
a) phenobarbital
b) cimetidine
c) amiodarone
d) erythromycin
239. Specify which factors affect the half-life:
a) renal and hepatic clearance
b) bioavailability
c) speed of distribution
d) connection with protein
240. specify: the effects of the drug, which develop independently of the dose or pharmacodynamic properties, are called:
a) toxic
b) allergic
c) pharmacodynamic
g) pharmacokinetic

241. Highlight a side effect of metformin:
1) hyperglycemia
2) acute pancreatitis
3) constipation
4) lactate - acidosis
242. Highlight the sulfonylurea derivative:
1) exenatide
2) liraglutide
3) sitagliptin
4) glimepiride
243. Select the mechanism of action of glibenclamide:
1) reduces the absorption of glucose in the intestine
2) reduces the production of glucose by the liver
3) reduces insulin resistance
4) stimulates insulin secretion
244. Select what is not typical for thiazolidinediones:
1) hepatotoxicity
2) weight loss
3) heart failure
4) fluid retention
245. Highlight side effects of meglitol:
1) hypoglycemia
2) flatulence
3) increased appetite
4) diarrhea
246.Determine that the glucose-lowering effect of gliclazide is weakened:
1) oral contraceptives
2) salicylates
3) thiazide diuretics
4) nootropics
247. Specify a side effect of nifidepine:
         a) bradycardia
         b) bronchospasm
        c) swelling of the legs and feet
         d) development of F-V blockade
248. Scroll, hypoglycemic agents that do not affect body weight:
1) incretin mimetics
2) amylin analogues
3) inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase IV - type
4) thiazolidinedione
249. Highlight what is not typical for the appointment of insulin:
1) type 1 diabetes
2) ketoacidotic coma
3) pregnancy in patients with type 2 diabetes
4) hypoglycemic coma
250. analyze and answer: Preparations for which a risk is found for a person, but the benefits of their use during pregnancy outweigh the possible risk fall into the category:
a) B.
b) A.
c) D.
d) C.