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MATRIC NO: 17/MHS07/019

COURSE CODE: PHA 308

COURSE TITLE: NEUROPHARMACOLOGY; CNS DEPRESSANT AND STIMULANT

 MOCK TEST

1. The two barriers in the brain are **blood brain barrier** and **cerebrospinal fluid barrier**.
2. Neurotransmitter process **synthesis** **packaging** **release** **binding** and **clearing.**
3. **Glutamate NMDVA** and **AMPA** are examples of ionotropic receptors.
4. The inhibitory neurotransmitters **glycine** and **GABA** opens **Cl-** channels resulting in **post synaptic** **target hyperpolarization**.
5. The neurotransmitter which causes psychosis in excess and **low** Alzheimer’s disease when lacking is **Acetylcholine.**
6. The neurotransmitter which causes psychosis in excess and **low** Parkinson’s diseases when lacking is **dopamine**.
7. Tyrosine derived neurotransmitter are **catecholamines** and **dopamine**
8. A disease characterized by an imbalance between dopaminergic and cholinergic system in the brain is **Parkinson’s disease**.
9. **Sedative** is a drug that reduces excitement and produces calming effect without inducing sleep, while **hypnotics** is a drug that induces and/ or maintains sleep.
10. Pharmacological actions of benzodiazepine include **sedation** **hypnotic** **anxiolytics** **anticonvulsant** **skeletal muscle relaxation** **amnesiac**
11. The monoamine theory of depression state that **depression is caused by functional deficit of monoamine transmitters, noradrenaline and 5-hydroxytryptamine [5-HT] at certain sites in the brain while mania results from a functional excess.**

 **Indicate “TRUE/T or FALSE/F in front of each statement contained in letter A-D**

1. Centrally acting drugs act via the following broad mechanism
2. Transmitter- specific action **TRUE**
3. Neuron- specific action **TRUE**
4. Signal – specific action **TRUE**
5. All of the above **TRUE**
6. These targets is/are of significance in the treatment of depression
7. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors **TRUE**
8. Serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors **TRUE**
9. NMDA Receptors antagonist **TRUE**
10. Calcium channel blockers **FALSE**
11. Match the following antidepressant with their respective groups
12. Tricyclic antidepressant eg amitriptyline **TRUE**
13. Irreversible monoamine oxidase inhibitors eg mainserin **TRUE**
14. Monoamine receptor antagonist eg phenelzine **FALSE**
15. Tricyclic antidepressant e.g imipramine **TRUE**
16. The differences between brain and peripheral capillary bed includes;
17. Brain capillaries have tight junctions while peripheral capillaries have fenestrated junction **TRUE**
18. Brain capillaries have fenestrated junctions while peripheral capillaries have tight junctions **FALSE**
19. Brain capillaries have fewer mitochondria than peripheral capillaries **FALSE**
20. Brain capillaries have more mitochondria than peripheral capillaries **TRUE**