**NAME: EREH DEBORAH EKOJONWA**

**MATRIC NO: 17/SCI05/005**

**PHA 308**

**NEUROPHARMACOLOGY**

**Mock test**

**Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate answer(s)**

1. The two barrier systems in the brain are the blood barrier at the cerebral microvasculature & the blood-CSF barrier at the choroid plexus.
2. Neurotransmission processes are
3. Glutamate NMDA and AMPA & kainate are examples of ionotropic receptors
4. The inhibitory neurotransmitter Glycine and GABA (γ-Amino butyric acid) opens CI- channels, resulting in post synaptic target hyperpolarization.
5. The neurotransmitter which causes psychosis in excess and Alzheimer’s disease when lacking is Acetylcholine.
6. The neurotransmitter which causes psychosis in excess and Parkinson’s disease when lacking is Dopamine.

7. Tyrosine-derived neurotransmitters are Norepinephrine and Epinephrine.

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 Hypnotic is a drug that induces and/ or maintain sleep.

10. Pharmacological actions of benzodiazepines include: Sedation, Hypnotic, Anxiolytic, Anticonvulsant, Skeletal muscle relaxation, Amnesic.

11. The monoamine theory of depression states that depression is caused by a functional deficit of the monoamine transmitters, noradrenaline and 5-hydroxytrytamine 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 mechanisms
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 receptor antagonists- TRUE
10. Calcium channel blockers-FALSE
11. Match the following antidepressants with their respective groups
12. Tricyclic antidepressant e.g. amitriptyline- TRUE
13. Irreversible monoamine oxidase inhibitor e.g. mianserin- FALSE
14. Monoamine receptor antagonist e.g. 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 junctions- 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