**OLADIPUPO MICHAEL**

**17/mhs07/023**

**PHA 308**

**NEUROPHARMACOLOGY**

**Mock test**

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

1. The two barrier systems in the brain are blood brain barrier system and blood CSF barrier system
2. Neurotransmission processes are:- Neurotransmitters Synthesis, Neurotransmitters Packaging, Neurotransmitter Release, Neurotransmitters Binding and Stopping Chemical signal
3. Glutamate NMDA and GABA receptor 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 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 Dopamine and. Norepinephrine
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 benzodiazepines include anticonvulsant, skeletal muscle relaxant, amnesic, sedative, hypnotic and (anti anxiety) anxiolytic.
11. The monoamine theory of depression states that…depression is caused by a functional deficit of the monoamine transmitters, noradrenaline and 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) at certain sites in the brain…

**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. (T)
3. Neuron-specific action. (T)
4. Signal-specific action. (T)
5. All of the above. (T)
6. These targets is/are of significance in the treatment of depression
7. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. (T)
8. Serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors. (T)
9. NMDA receptor antagonists. (F)
10. Calcium channel blockers. (F)
11. Match the following antidepressants with their respective groups
12. Tricyclic antidepressant e.g. Amitriptyline. (T)
13. Irreversible monoamine oxidase inhibitor e.g. mianserin (F)
14. Monoamine receptor antagonist e.g. Phenelzine. (T)
15. Tricyclic antidepressant e.g. Imipramine. (T)
16. The differences between brain and peripheral capillary bed includes:
17. Brain capillaries have tight junctions while peripheral capillaries have fenestrated junctions. (T)
18. Brain capillaries have fenestrated junctions while peripheral capillaries have tight junctions. (F)
19. Brain capillaries have fewer mitochondria than peripheral capillaries. (F)
20. Brain capillaries have more mitochondria than peripheral capillaries. (T).