**TOBI KUYE 17/MHS07/015 PHARMACOLOGY**

**PHA 308**

**NEUROPHARMACOLOGY**

**Pain perception and its therapeutic management**

**Multiple choice questions**

1. The following statement(s) is/are true
2. Inflammatory pain is associated with tissue damage TRUE
3. Physiologic pain is a defense mechanism TRUE
4. Inflammatory pain is a defense mechanism FALSE
5. Neuropathic pain results from injury to nerves TRUE
6. Neuropathic pain is associated with medical conditions like rheumatoid arthritis FALSE
7. The following statement(s) is/are true of nociceptive fibers
8. A-delta fibers transmit fast and well localized signals TRUE
9. A-delta fibers transmit slow chemical signals FALSE
10. C fibers are myelinated FALSE
11. C fibers are non-myelinated TRUE
12. The thickness and diameter of the myelin sheath surrounding nociceptive fibers determine their conductance speed TRUE
13. The following is/are characteristics of analgesics
14. They affect consciousness TRUE
15. They do not affect consciousness FALSE
16. They relieve pain due to multiple causes TRUE
17. They relieve pain due to a single cause FALSE
18. They have ability to lower body temperature TRUE
19. The following statement is/are true of opioid analgesics
20. They have abuse potentials TRUE
21. They act by inhibiting the release of substance P in the central and peripheral nerves TRUE
22. They act mainly at the level of the cortex TRUE
23. They act mainly at the level of the thalamus and hypothalamus FALSE
24. They have antipyretic activity FALSE
25. The followings are opioid receptors EXCEPT
26. Mu TRUE
27. Delta TRUE
28. Kappa TRUE
29. Beta FALSE
30. Sigma TRUE
31. Endogenous opioids
32. Are natural peptides TRUE
33. They have morphine-like activities TRUE
34. Are found in the brain and spinal cord TRUE
35. Are found in the pituitary and GIT TRUE
36. Are bound to opioid receptors under physiological conditions TRUE
37. An endogenous opioid peptide is:
38. Oxycodone FALSE
39. Codeine FALSE
40. Endorphin TRUE
41. Nociception TRUE
42. Pentazocine FALSE
43. An effect of opioids on the CNS is:
44. Antitussive FALSE
45. Nausea TRUE
46. Hypothermia TRUE
47. Hypotension TRUE
48. Miosis TRUE
49. A clinical use of opioids is:
50. Sedative TRUE
51. Antitussive TRUE
52. Antidiarrheal TRUE
53. Antipruritic FALSE
54. Anti-inflammatory FALSE
55. The following is true of opioids
56. Causes physical dependence in unborn fetus TRUE
57. Can cause respiratory depression TRUE
58. Causes constipation TRUE
59. Can be used to relieve anxiety TRUE
60. Is contraindicated in asthmatics TRUE
61. Clinical features of acute morphine poisoning include:
62. Hyperthermia TRUE
63. Hypertension FALSE
64. Hyperventilation FALSE
65. Hypotension TRUE
66. Hypoventilation TRUE
67. The opioid used in substitution therapy in morphine addiction is:
68. Naloxone FALSE
69. Naltrexone FALSE
70. Buphrenorphine FALSE
71. Propoxyphene FALSE
72. Methadone TRUE
73. The following is a therapeutic use of opioid antagonists
74. Treatment of opioid addiction FALSE
75. Diagnosis of opioid addiction TRUE
76. Treatment of respiratory depression in neonates TRUE
77. Treatment of acute morphine poisoning TRUE
78. All of the above FALSE
79. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs):
80. Acts by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis TRUE
81. Acts by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzyme centrally TRUE
82. Acts by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzyme peripherally TRUE
83. Only A and B are correct FALSE
84. Only A and C are correct FALSE
85. An example of NSAIDs include:
86. Paracetamol FALSE
87. Aspirin TRUE
88. Tramadol FALSE
89. Piroxicam TRUE
90. Indomethacin TRUE
91. The following statement is true of paracetamol
92. Inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme centrally TRUE
93. Inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme peripherally FALSE
94. Its peripheral inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces anti-inflammatory effect FALSE
95. Its central inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces analgesic effect TRUE
96. Its central inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces antipyretic effect TRUE
97. Side effects of salicylates include:
98. Reye’s syndrome TRUE
99. Peptic ulcer TRUE
100. Hypersensitivity TRUE
101. Rashes FALSE
102. Allergic edema TRUE
103. Morphine is contraindicated in head injury because:
104. It does not relieve the pain of head injury TRUE
105. It can raise intracranial tension TRUE
106. It can cause constipation FALSE
107. It is liable to cause addiction FALSE
108. It can cause intracranial bleeding TRUE
109. Morphine induced constipation involves the following mechanisms **except:**
110. Increase in tone and decrease in propulsive activity of intestinal muscle FALSE
111. Antivagal action TRUE
112. Spasm of gastrointestinal sphincters TRUE
113. Reduction of gastrointestinal secretions TRUE
114. All of the above FALSE
115. In a comatose patient suspected of poisoning, which of the following findings would be against the drug being morphine?
116. Mydriasis TRUE
117. Respiratory alkalosis TRUE
118. Marked respiratory depression FALSE
119. Cyanosis FALSE
120. Fall in blood pressure FALSE