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**18/mhs07/053**

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