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PHA 308

NEUROPHARMACOLOGY

Pain perception and its therapeutic management

Multiple choice questions

1. The following statement(s) is/are true
 - a. Inflammatory pain is associated with tissue damage (T)
 - b. Physiologic pain is a defense mechanism (T)
 - c. Inflammatory pain is a defense mechanism. (F)
 - d. Neuropathic pain results from injury to nerves. (T)
 - e. Neuropathic pain is associated with medical conditions like rheumatoid arthritis. (F)
2. The following statement(s) is/are true of nociceptive fibers
 - a. A-delta fibers transmit fast and well localized signals. (T)
 - b. A-delta fibers transmit slow chemical signals. (F)
 - c. C fibers are myelinated. (F)
 - d. C fibers are non-myelinated. (T)
 - e. The thickness and diameter of the myelin sheath surrounding nociceptive fibers determine their conductance speed. (T)
3. The following is/are characteristics of analgesics
 - a. They affect consciousness. (F)
 - b. They do not affect consciousness. (T)
 - c. They relieve pain due to multiple causes. (T)
 - d. They relieve pain due to a single cause (F)
 - e. They have ability to lower body temperature. (T)
4. The following statement is/are true of opioid analgesics
 - a. They have abuse potentials. (T)
 - b. They act by inhibiting the release of substance P in the central and peripheral nerves. (T)
 - c. They act mainly at the level of the cortex. (T)
 - d. They act mainly at the level of the thalamus and hypothalamus. (F)
 - e. They have antipyretic activity. (F)
5. The followings are opioid receptors EXCEPT
 - a. Mu. (T)
 - b. Delta. (T)
 - c. Kappa. (T)

- d. Beta. (F)
 - e. Sigma. (T)
6. Endogenous opioids
- a. Are natural peptides. (T)
 - b. They have morphine-like activities. (T)
 - c. Are found in the brain and spinal cord. (T)
 - d. Are found in the pituitary and GIT. (T)
 - e. Are bound to opioid receptors under physiological conditions. (F)
7. An endogenous opioid peptide is:
- a. Oxycodone. (F)
 - b. Codeine. (F)
 - c. Endorphin. (T)
 - d. Nociception. (T)
 - e. Pentazocine. (F)
8. An effect of opioids on the CNS is:
- a. Antitussive. (F)
 - b. Nausea. (T)
 - c. Hypothermia. (T)
 - d. Hypotension. (T)
 - e. Miosis (T)
9. A clinical use of opioids is:
- a. Sedative. (F)
 - b. Antitussive. (F)
 - c. Antidiarrheal (T)
 - d. Antipruritic. (F)
 - e. Anti-inflammatory (T)
10. The following is true of opioids
- a. Causes physical dependence in unborn fetus. (F)
 - b. Can cause respiratory depression. (T)
 - c. Causes constipation. (T)
 - d. Can be used to relieve anxiety. (T)
 - e. Is contraindicated in asthmatics. (T)
11. Clinical features of acute morphine poisoning include:
- a. Hyperthermia.
 - b. Hypertension. (T)
 - c. Hyperventilation. (T)
 - d. Hypotension. (F)
 - e. Hypoventilation (T)
12. The opioid used in substitution therapy in morphine addiction is:
- a. Naloxone. (F)

- b. Naltrexone. (F)
 - c. Buprenorphine. (F)
 - d. Propoxyphene. (F)
 - e. Methadone. (T)
13. The following is a therapeutic use of opioid antagonists
- a. Treatment of opioid addiction. (T)
 - b. Diagnosis of opioid addiction. (T)
 - c. Treatment of respiratory depression in neonates. (F)
 - d. Treatment of acute morphine poisoning. (T)
 - e. All of the above. (T)
14. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs):
- a. Acts by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis. (T)
 - b. Acts by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzyme centrally. (T)
 - c. Acts by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzyme peripherally. (T)
 - d. Only A and B are correct. (T)
 - e. Only A and C are correct. (T)
15. An example of NSAIDs include:
- a. Paracetamol. (F)
 - b. Aspirin. (F)
 - c. Tramadol. (F)
 - d. Piroxicam. (T)
 - e. Indomethacin (T)
16. The following statement is true of paracetamol
- a. Inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme centrally. (T)
 - b. Inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme peripherally. (F)
 - c. Its peripheral inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces anti-inflammatory effect. (F)
 - d. Its central inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces analgesic effect. (T)
 - e. Its central inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces antipyretic effect. (T)
17. Side effects of salicylates include:
- a. Reye's syndrome. (T)
 - b. Peptic ulcer. (F)
 - c. Hypersensitivity. (T)
 - d. Rashes. (F)
 - e. Allergic edema. (T)
18. Morphine is contraindicated in head injury because:
- a. It does not relieve the pain of head injury. (T)
 - b. It can raise intracranial tension. (F)
 - c. It can cause constipation. (F)
 - d. It is liable to cause addiction. (T)

- e. It can cause intracranial bleeding.
19. Morphine induced constipation involves the following mechanisms **except**:
- a. Increase in tone and decrease in propulsive activity of intestinal muscle (T)
 - b. Antivagal action. (F)
 - c. Spasm of gastrointestinal sphincters. (T)
 - d. Reduction of gastrointestinal secretions. (T)
 - e. All of the above. (F)
20. In a comatose patient suspected of poisoning, which of the following findings would be against the drug being morphine?
- a. Mydriasis. (T)
 - b. Respiratory alkalosis. (T)
 - c. Marked respiratory depression. (T)
 - d. Cyanosis. (T)
 - e. Fall in blood pressure. (F)