**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 **F**
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 **F**
13. The following is/are characteristics of analgesics
14. They affect consciousness **T**
15. They do not affect consciousness **F**
16. They relieve pain due to multiple causes **F**
17. They relieve pain due to a single cause **T**
18. They have ability to lower body temperature **T**
19. The following statement is/are true of opioid analgesics
20. They have abuse potentials **F**
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 **T**
24. They have antipyretic activity
25. The followings are opioid receptors EXCEPT
26. Mu **T**
27. Delta **T**
28. Kappa **T**
29. Beta **F**
30. Sigma **T**
31. Endogenous opioids
32. Are natural peptides **F**
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 **T**
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 **T**
52. Antidiarrheal **T**
53. Antipruritic **F**
54. Anti-inflammatory **F**
55. The following is true of opioids
56. Causes physical dependence in unborn fetus **T**
57. Can cause respiratory depression **T**
58. Causes constipation **F**
59. Can be used to relieve anxiety **T**
60. Is contraindicated in asthmatics **T**
61. Clinical features of acute morphine poisoning include:
62. Hyperthermia **F**
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 **T**
69. Naltrexone **T**
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 **F**
84. Only A and C are correct **F**
85. An example of NSAIDs include:
86. Paracetamol **T**
87. Aspirin **T**
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 **T**
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 **T**
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 **T**
111. Antivagal action **T**
112. Spasm of gastrointestinal sphincters **T**
113. Reduction of gastrointestinal secretions **T**
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 **F**
118. Marked respiratory depression **T**
119. Cyanosis **T**
120. Fall in blood pressure **T**