**NAME: USILI QUEENETH**

**MATRIC NUMBER: 17/MHS07/029**

**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 FALSE
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
13. The following is/are characteristics of analgesics
14. They affect consciousness FALSE
15. They do not affect consciousness TRUE
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
23. They act mainly at the level of the thalamus and hypothalamus
24. They have antipyretic activity
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
33. They have morphine-like activities
34. Are found in the brain and spinal cord
35. Are found in the pituitary and GIT
36. Are bound to opioid receptors under physiological conditions
37. An endogenous opioid peptide is:
38. Oxycodone
39. Codeine
40. Endorphin
41. Nociception
42. Pentazocine
43. An effect of opioids on the CNS is:
44. Antitussive
45. Nausea
46. Hypothermia
47. Hypotension
48. Miosis
49. A clinical use of opioids is:
50. Sedative
51. Antitussive
52. Antidiarrheal
53. Antipruritic
54. Anti-inflammatory
55. The following is true of opioids
56. Causes physical dependence in unborn fetus
57. Can cause respiratory depression
58. Causes constipation
59. Can be used to relieve anxiety
60. Is contraindicated in asthmatics
61. Clinical features of acute morphine poisoning include:
62. Hyperthermia FALSE
63. Hypertension FALSE
64. Hyperventilation FALSE
65. Hypotension FALSE
66. Hypoventilation FALSE
67. The opioid used in substitution therapy in morphine addiction is:
68. Naloxone
69. Naltrexone
70. Buphrenorphine
71. Propoxyphene
72. Methadone
73. The following is a therapeutic use of opioid antagonists
74. Treatment of opioid addiction
75. Diagnosis of opioid addiction
76. Treatment of respiratory depression in neonates
77. Treatment of acute morphine poisoning
78. All of the above
79. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs):
80. Acts by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis
81. Acts by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzyme centrally
82. Acts by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzyme peripherally
83. Only A and B are correct
84. Only A and C are correct
85. An example of NSAIDs include:
86. Paracetamol FALSE
87. Aspirin FALSE
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
96. Its central inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces antipyretic effect
97. Side effects of salicylates include:
98. Reye’s syndrome TRUE
99. Peptic ulcer FALSE
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 FALSE
106. It can cause constipation FALSE
107. It is liable to cause addiction FALSE
108. It can cause intracranial bleeding FALSE
109. Morphine induced constipation involves the following mechanisms **except:**
110. Increase in tone and decrease in propulsive activity of intestinal muscle
111. Antivagal action
112. Spasm of gastrointestinal sphincters
113. Reduction of gastrointestinal secretions
114. All of the above
115. In a comatose patient suspected of poisoning, which of the following findings would be against the drug being morphine?
116. Mydriasis
117. Respiratory alkalosis
118. Marked respiratory depression
119. Cyanosis
120. Fall in blood pressure