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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. (F)
  - b. Delta. (F)
  - c. Kappa(F)
  - d. Beta. (T)
  - e. Sigma. (F)
6. Endogenous opioids
  - a. Are natural peptide (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 (T)
  - b. Hypertension. (F)
  - c. Hyperventilation. (F)
  - d. Hypotension. (T)
  - 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 (F)
  - b. Diagnosis of opioid addiction. (T)
  - c. Treatment of respiratory depression in neonates. (T)
  - d. Treatment of acute morphine poisoning. (T)

- Ⓔ. All of the above. (F)
14. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs):
- Acts by inhibiting prostaglandin synthesis. (T)
  - Acts by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzyme centrally. (T)
  - Acts by inhibiting cyclooxygenase enzyme peripherally. (T)
  - Only A and B are correct (T)
  - Only A and C are correct. (T)
15. An example of NSAIDs include:
- Paracetamol. (F)
  - Aspirin. (F)
  - Tramadol. (F)
  - Piroxicam. (T)
  - Indomethacin (T)
16. The following statement is true of paracetamol
- Inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme centrally. (T)
  - Inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme peripherally. (F)
  - Its peripheral inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces anti-inflammatory effect. (F)
  - Its central inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces analgesic effect. (T)
  - Its central inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces antipyretic effect. (T)
17. Side effects of salicylates include:
- Reye's syndrome. (T)
  - Peptic ulcer. (F)
  - Hypersensitivity. (T)
  - Rashes. (F)
  - Allergic edema. (T)
18. Morphine is contraindicated in head injury because:
- It does not relieve the pain of head injury. (F)
  - It can raise intracranial tension. (T)
  - It can cause constipation. (T)
  - It is liable to cause addiction. (T)
  - It can cause intracranial bleeding. (F)
19. Morphine induced constipation involves the following mechanisms **except**:
- Increase in tone and decrease in propulsive activity of intestinal muscle
  - Antivagal action.(T)
  - Spasm of gastrointestinal sphincters. (F)
  - Reduction of gastrointestinal secretions. (F)
  - All of the above. (T)
20. In a comatose patient suspected of poisoning, which of the following findings would be against the drug being morphine?
- Mydriasis.(T)
  - Respiratory alkalosis. (T)
  - Marked respiratory depression. (F)
  - Cyanosis. (F)
  - Fall in blood pressure. (F)

