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17/SCI05/011

PHA308

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