**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
3. Physiologic pain is a defense mechanism
4. Inflammatory pain is a defense mechanism
5. Neuropathic pain results from injury to nerves
6. Neuropathic pain is associated with medical conditions like rheumatoid arthritis
7. The following statement(s) is/are true of nociceptive fibers
8. A-delta fibers transmit fast and well localized signals
9. A-delta fibers transmit slow chemical signals
10. C fibers are myelinated
11. C fibers are non-myelinated
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
15. They do not affect consciousness
16. They relieve pain due to multiple causes
17. They relieve pain due to a single cause
18. They have ability to lower body temperature
19. The following statement is/are true of opioid analgesics
20. They have abuse potentials
21. They act by inhibiting the release of substance P in the central and peripheral nerves
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
27. Delta
28. Kappa
29. Beta
30. Sigma
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
63. Hypertension
64. Hyperventilation
65. Hypotension
66. Hypoventilation
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
87. Aspirin
88. Tramadol
89. Piroxicam
90. Indomethacin
91. The following statement is true of paracetamol
92. Inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme centrally
93. Inhibits cyclooxygenase enzyme peripherally
94. Its peripheral inhibition of cyclooxygenase produces anti-inflammatory effect
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
99. Peptic ulcer
100. Hypersensitivity
101. Rashes
102. Allergic edema
103. Morphine is contraindicated in head injury because:
104. It does not relieve the pain of head injury
105. It can raise intracranial tension
106. It can cause constipation
107. It is liable to cause addiction
108. It can cause intracranial bleeding
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