Test 1

Questions

Questions 1–10

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by five suggested answers. Select the best answer in each case.

Q1 All the following products used in the treatment of glaucoma are applied topically EXCEPT:

A  ❏ Xalatan
B  ❏ Diamox
C  ❏ Trusopt
D  ❏ Timoptol
E  ❏ Betoptic

Q2 Which is an alternative preparation of Lipitor?

A  ❏ Cozaar
B  ❏ Lescol
C  ❏ Zestril
D  ❏ Cardura
E  ❏ Trandate

Q3 Tambocor:

A  ❏ may be of value in serious symptomatic ventricular arrhythmias
B  ❏ is a beta-adrenoceptor blocker
C  ❏ is available only for parenteral administration
D  ❏ cannot be administered concurrently with antibacterial agents
E  ❏ is a proprietary preparation for amiodarone
Q4  Terazosin:
A  constricts smooth muscle
B  is a selective beta-blocker
C  increases urinary flow rate
D  may cause an increase in blood pressure
E  is indicated in urinary frequency

Q5  Legionnaires’ disease:
A  is caused by a Gram-positive coccus
B  is a chronic infectious disease
C  has an incubation period of 2 days to 3 years
D  is characterised by the development of pneumonia
E  may be prevented by vaccination

Q6  Trigger factors for migraine include all EXCEPT:
A  use of caffeine
B  exposure to sunlight
C  missed meals
D  lack of sleep
E  air travel

Q7  All the following products contain a local anaesthetic EXCEPT:
A  Dequacaine
B  Merocaine
C  BurnEze
D  Anthisan
E  Proctosedyl
Q8 Good pharmacy practice guidelines:
A  ☐ have been established by the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)
B  ☐ comply with ISO 9000
C  ☐ consist of an audit process
D  ☐ relate to pharmaceutical marketing
E  ☐ entail field observation studies

Q9 Anti-D immunoglobulin:
A  ☐ is available as oral tablets
B  ☐ is a vaccination for tetanus
C  ☐ should be administered preferably within 72 h of a sensitising episode
D  ☐ is intended to protect the mother from haemolytic disease
E  ☐ cannot be used for prophylaxis

Q10 Which of the following products is NOT indicated for the management of peptic ulceration?
A  ☐ Zantac
B  ☐ Gaviscon
C  ☐ Nexium
D  ☐ Pariet
E  ☐ Buscopan

Questions 11–34

Directions: Each group of questions below consists of five lettered headings followed by a list of numbered questions. For each numbered question select the one heading that is most closely
Questions 11–13 concern the following drugs:

A  valaciclovir
B  griseofulvin
C  itraconazole
D  famciclovir
E  terbinafine

Select, from A to E, which one of the above corresponds to the brand name:

Q11  Famvir
Q12  Sporanox
Q13  Lamisil

Questions 14–17 concern the following drugs:

A  nalidixic acid
B  norfloxacin
C  levofloxacin
D  ofloxacin
E  amphotericin

Select, from A to E, which one of the above:

Q14  can be used for intestinal candidiasis
Q15  has greater activity than ciprofloxacin against pneumococci
Q16  is marketed as Tavanic

Sample chapter from Further MCQs in Pharmacy Practice, ISBN 9780853696650
Q17 is only indicated in urinary tract infection

Questions 18–20 concern the following drugs:
A ❏ atenolol
B ❏ folic acid
C ❏ imipramine
D ❏ carbamazepine
E ❏ co-trimoxazole

Select, from A to E, during pregnancy which one of the above:

Q18 may cause intrauterine growth restriction
Q19 may increase the risk of neural tube defects
Q20 may increase the risk of tachycardia in neonate

Questions 21–23 concern the following maximum oral daily doses:
A ❏ 200 mg daily
B ❏ 150 mg daily
C ❏ 100 mg daily
D ❏ 50 mg daily
E ❏ 300 mg daily

Select, from A to E, which one of the above corresponds to:

Q21 diclofenac
Q22 sildenafil
Q23 sumatriptan

Sample chapter from Further MCQs in Pharmacy Practice, ISBN 9780853696650
Questions 24–26 concern the following cautionary labels:

A  ☐ To be sucked or chewed.
B  ☐ With or after food.
C  ☐ Follow the printed instructions you have been given with this medicine.
D  ☐ Avoid exposure of skin to direct sunlight or sun lamps.
E  ☐ Do not stop taking this medicine except on your doctor’s advice.

Select, from A to E, which one of the above corresponds to the drugs:

☐ Q24 chlorpromazine
☐ Q25 dapsone
☐ Q26 warfarin

Questions 27–30 concern the following products:

A  ☐ AeroChamber
B  ☐ Nuelin
C  ☐ Atrovent
D  ☐ Beconase
E  ☐ Alupent

Select, from A to E, which one of the above corresponds to the following presentations:

☐ Q27 syrup
☐ Q28 aerosol for inhalation
☐ Q29 spacer device
☐ Q30 nasal spray
Questions 31–34 concern the following tablet descriptions:

- A  yellow 40 mg
- B  brown 1 mg
- C  yellow 250 mg
- D  red-brown 100 mg
- E  yellow 2.5 mg

Select, from A to E, which one of the above corresponds to the following preparations:

- **Q31** Klaricid
- **Q32** Diovan
- **Q33** warfarin
- **Q34** Zomig

Questions 35–60

**Directions:** For each of the questions below, ONE or MORE of the responses is (are) correct. Decide which of the responses is (are) correct. Then choose:

- A  if 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- B  if 1 and 2 only are correct
- C  if 2 and 3 only are correct
- D  if 1 only is correct
- E  if 3 only is correct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directions summarised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When administering cisplatin powder for injection:
1. it should be reconstituted with water for injection
2. it should be given over 6–8 h
3. the infusion fluid used is Ringer’s solution

Ceftazidime:
1. is a ‘third-generation’ cephalosporin antibacterial
2. is more active than cefuroxime against Gram-positive bacteria
3. is available as tablets and injections

Potentially hazardous interactions could occur between:
1. ergotamine and zolmitriptan
2. warfarin and gliclazide
3. combined oral contraceptives and clindamycin

Examples of enzyme inducers include:
1. griseofulvin
2. rifampicin
3. warfarin

Which of the following drugs may be used in patients with liver disease but require a dose reduction?
1. Natrilix
2. Nizoral
3. Zyloric

Capsulitis:
1. is a disorder affecting the shoulder
2. may be caused by unaccustomed movement
3. is an inflammatory process
Presentations of a facial lesion that warrant referral include:

1. swollen lymph glands in the neck
2. butterfly distribution of a rash over the nose and cheeks
3. a scaly rash with mild erythema affecting the forehead and eyebrows

Antacid preparations containing sodium bicarbonate include:

1. Gaviscon liquid
2. Bisodol Heartburn Relief tablets
3. Maalox Plus tablets

The agents associated with pain and inflammation of a bee sting include:

1. histamine
2. apamin
3. hyaluronidase

Antispasmodics that could be recommended for irritable bowel syndrome include:

1. Colofac
2. Spasmonal
3. Fybogel

Paradichlorobenzene:

1. has antifungal properties
2. is used as a disinfectant
3. is present in Cerumol drops
Q46 Aspirin:
1. [ ] potentiates the anticoagulant effect of warfarin
2. [ ] inhibits platelet aggregation
3. [ ] promotes vitamin K synthesis

Q47 Male pattern baldness:
1. [ ] is androgenetic alopecia
2. [ ] is caused by the release of prostaglandins
3. [ ] may be precipitated by chemical hair preparations

Q48 Finasteride:
1. [ ] is an enzyme inhibitor
2. [ ] is an anti-androgen
3. [ ] could be used in male-pattern baldness

Q49 Diamorphine:
1. [ ] is a controlled drug
2. [ ] is more lipid soluble than morphine
3. [ ] may be administered intramuscularly

Q50 Drugs that could be used in nausea and vomiting caused by palliative cancer treatment include:
1. [ ] metoclopramide
2. [ ] haloperidol
3. [ ] prochlorperazine
Q51 Bacterial conjunctivitis:
1. ☐ is an infectious condition
2. ☐ affects both eyes
3. ☐ is associated with pain

Q52 Wet skin lesions:
1. ☐ indicate presence of a fungal infection
2. ☐ always require referral
3. ☐ potassium permanganate soaks may be recommended

Q53 Infant formula milk preparations:
1. ☐ may be based on cow’s milk
2. ☐ contain no fat
3. ☐ are presented as separate components to be reconstituted before use

Q54 Staphylococcal napkin dermatitis:
1. ☐ occurs when the patient also has oral thrush
2. ☐ presents as a pustular rash
3. ☐ should be referred

Q55 Sialolithiasis:
1. ☐ is the inflammation of a salivary gland
2. ☐ presents with facial pain and swelling
3. ☐ is associated with eating
Q56 Accompanying conditions that require referral when patients present with ear problems include:

1. ☐ history of perforated ear drum
2. ☐ discharge
3. ☐ pain

Q57 When patients present with complaints related to indigestion the pharmacist should enquire whether:

1. ☐ symptoms are related to food intake patterns
2. ☐ accompanying symptoms include vomiting or constipation
3. ☐ the patient is wheezing

Q58 Kaolin and Morphine Mixture:

1. ☐ is not recommended for acute diarrhoea
2. ☐ contains a low concentration of morphine
3. ☐ contains kaolin, which may reduce bioavailability of morphine

Q59 Meggezones pastilles:

1. ☐ contain pseudoephedrine
2. ☐ provide a soothing effect through the promotion of saliva production
3. ☐ should not be recommended to diabetic patients

Q60 In migraine:

1. ☐ a soluble oral drug formulation is preferred to a solid oral dosage form
2. ☐ an analgesic should be taken at the first sign of an attack
3. ☐ Syndol may be recommended
Questions 61–80

Directions: The following questions consist of a first statement followed by a second statement. Decide whether the first statement is true or false. Decide whether the second statement is true or false. Then choose:

A  if both statements are true and the second statement is a correct explanation of the first statement
B  if both statements are true but the second statement is NOT a correct explanation of the first statement
C  if the first statement is true but the second statement is false
D  if the first statement is false but the second statement is true
E  if both statements are false

Directions summarised

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First statement</th>
<th>Second statement</th>
<th>Second statement is a correct explanation of the first statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A True</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B True</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D False</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q61 Hydroxychloroquine is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis. Hydroxychloroquine is better tolerated than gold.

Q62 Acute attacks of porphyria may be precipitated by drug administration. Progestogen-containing preparations should be avoided in patients with porphyria.

Q63 Goserelin may be used in prostrate cancer. Goserelin may result in a tumour ‘flare’.
Q64 Tacrolimus is chemically similar to ciclosporin. Tacrolimus has a similar mode of action to ciclosporin.

Q65 In older patients, imipramine may cause hyponatraemia. Hyponatraemia occurs because of increased sodium re-uptake in the loop of Henle.

Q66 Inflammation of the larynx requires the administration of atropine. Atropine is a sympathomimetic agent.

Q67 Lidocaine is used in ventricular arrhythmias. Lidocaine suppresses ventricular tachycardia and reduces the risk of ventricular fibrillation following myocardial infarction.

Q68 Propranolol is preferred to atenolol in hypertensive patients with moderate kidney damage. Propranolol is not water soluble and is not excreted by the kidneys.

Q69 Filgrastim is used for neutropenia induced by cytotoxic chemotherapy. Filgrastim is an example of a recombinant human erythropoietin.

Q70 Intake of drugs at therapeutic doses in mothers who are breast-feeding are not likely to cause toxicity in the infant. Toxicity in the infant always occurs when the drug enters the milk.

Q71 Pemphigus is an autoimmune reaction. Immunosuppressants such as ciclosporin are the first line of treatment in pemphigus.

Q72 Ear pain during air travel occurs because of a problem in the external ear. Nasal decongestants may be used to prevent this condition.

Q73 Agranulocytosis could occur as a result of Stelazine therapy. Stelazine is trimipramine.

Q74 Tinnitus may be an adverse effect of furosemide. All diuretics may cause tinnitus.
Q75 Concomitant use of St John’s wort and sertraline should be avoided. St John’s wort is used for mild depression.

Q76 Co-codamol preparations that can be sold over-the-counter contain codeine 60 mg. Co-codamol is a combination of codeine and dextropropoxyphene.

Q77 Varicella is a highly contagious disease. Prophylaxis for varicella is not available.

Q78 Graduated compression hosiery should not be used during pregnancy. Graduated compression hosiery prevents oedema.

Q79 First-line treatment of nocturnal enuresis is drug treatment. Amitriptyline may be used in nocturnal enuresis.

Q80 Betahistine is indicated for motion sickness. Betahistine may be associated with headache.

Questions 81–100

Directions: These questions involve prescriptions or patient requests. Read the prescription or patient request and answer the questions.

Questions 81–85: Use the prescription below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient's name</th>
<th>.................................................................</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premarin 0.625 mg tablets</td>
<td>1 od m 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor's signature</td>
<td>.................................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q81  Premarin contains

A  conjugated oestrogens 625 µg  
B  conjugated oestrogens 62.5 µg  
C  conjugated oestrogens 0.625 µg  
D  conjugated oestrogens 625 µg and levonorgestrel 75 µg  
E  conjugated oestrogens 0.625 µg and levonorgestrel 75 µg

Q82  Premarin is also available as:

1  a nasal spray  
2  patches  
3  tablets in a different strength

A  1, 2, 3  
B  1, 2 only  
C  2, 3 only  
D  1 only  
E  3 only

Q83  Premarin:

1  is indicated in women with an intact uterus  
2  may be used for prophylaxis of osteoporosis  
3  is marketed by Wyeth

A  1, 2, 3  
B  1, 2 only  
C  2, 3 only  
D  1 only  
E  3 only
Q84 An equivalent product to Premarin is:

A  Nuvelle
B  Progynova
C  Trisequens
D  Prempak-C
E  Femoston

Q85 The patient should:

1  take one Premarin tablet daily
2  take tablets for 28 days followed by a 7-day break before starting the next pack
3  undertake regular visits to a general practitioner every 15 days

A  1, 2, 3
B  1, 2 only
C  2, 3 only
D  1 only
E  3 only

Questions 86–87: Use the prescription below:

| Patient’s name | ............................................................... |
| Fosamax tablets | ............................................................... |
| 70 mg once per week | ............................................................... |

| Doctor’s signature | ............................................................... |
Q86 Fosamax:
A ☐ contains disodium etidronate
B ☐ increases rate of bone turnover
C ☐ may cause dysphagia
D ☐ can impair bone mineralisation
E ☐ acts as a posterior pituitary hormone antagonist

Q87 Fosamax:
1 ☐ a weekly treatment costs about £6
2 ☐ is available only as 5 mg tablets
3 ☐ the patient has to take three tablets weekly

A ☐ 1, 2, 3
B ☐ 1, 2 only
C ☐ 2, 3 only
D ☐ 1 only
E ☐ 3 only

Questions 88–90: Use the prescription below:

Patient's name
--------------------------------------
Combivent
2 puffs qds

Doctor's signature
--------------------------------------
Q88  Combivent consists of:

1  □ ipratropium
2  □ salbutamol
3  □ salmeterol

A  □ 1, 2, 3
B  □ 1, 2 only
C  □ 2, 3 only
D  □ 1 only
E  □ 3 only

Q89  Combivent is available as:

1  □ dry powder for inhalation
2  □ a nebuliser solution
3  □ an aerosol inhalation

A  □ 1, 2, 3
B  □ 1, 2 only
C  □ 2, 3 only
D  □ 1 only
E  □ 3 only

Q90  Combivent is not available. Which of the following products could be recommended to replace Combivent?

1  □ Ventolin
2  □ Atrovent
3  □ Becotide

A  □ 1, 2, 3
B  □ 1, 2 only
C  □ 2, 3 only
D  □ 1 only
E  □ 3 only
Questions 91–92: Use the prescription below:

Patient's name .................................................................
Depo-Medrone
m 1
Doctor's signature .................................................................

Q91 Depo-Medrone:
1 □ consists of methylprednisolone
2 □ is used to suppress an allergic reaction
3 □ may be used in rheumatic disease

A □ 1, 2, 3
B □ 1, 2 only
C □ 2, 3 only
D □ 1 only
E □ 3 only

Q92 Depo-Medrone:
1 □ is administered parenterally
2 □ may be administered twice daily
3 □ is highly likely to cause cerebral oedema

A □ 1, 2, 3
B □ 1, 2 only
C □ 2, 3 only
D □ 1 only
E □ 3 only
Questions 93–96: Use the prescription below:

Patient's name

Persantin Retard
1 bd  m 60
Aspirin 75 mg
1 daily  m 60

Doctor's signature

Q93 Persantin Retard is an:
A  ❑ anticoagulant
B  ❑ antiplatelet
C  ❑ analgesic
D  ❑ antihypertensive
E  ❑ anti-arrhythmic drug

Q94 The side-effects that could occur with Persantin Retard include:
1  ❑ gastrointestinal effects
2  ❑ worsening of symptoms of coronary heart disease
3  ❑ hot flushes

A  ❑ 1, 2, 3
B  ❑ 1, 2 only
C  ❑ 2, 3 only
D  ❑ 1 only
E  ❑ 3 only
Q95 The pharmacist should dispense Persantin Retard in its original container because:

A ☐ the pack also includes aspirin
B ☐ the original pack is better labelled
C ☐ such dispensing saves time in counting capsules
D ☐ the original pack contains a dessicant
E ☐ it is a controlled drug

Q96 Regarding the Persantin Retard, the patient is instructed to:

A ☐ take two capsules together at breakfast
B ☐ discard any capsules remaining 6 weeks after opening
C ☐ double the dose before undergoing surgery
D ☐ abstain from driving when taking these medications
E ☐ keep the medicines prescribed in a refrigerator

Questions 97–100: For each question read the patient request:

Q97 A parent requests a multivitamin preparation for a 6-year-old child. Which product could be recommended?

A ☐ Forceval
B ☐ Vivioptal
C ☐ Maxepa
D ☐ En-De-Kay
E ☐ Calcium-Sandoz
Q98 A mother requests a preparation for her 5-year-old son for a chesty cough. Which of the following products is the most appropriate?

A  Benylin with Codeine syrup
B  Alupent syrup
C  Actifed Chesty Coughs syrup
D  Vicks Medinite syrup
E  Neoclarityn syrup

Q99 A patient asks for ibuprofen gel. The pharmacist may dispense:

A  Oruvail
B  Voltarol
C  Dubam
D  Brufen
E  Ibuprofen

Q100 A patient asks for a preparation as a vaginal cream for candidiasis. Which product is the most appropriate?

A  Canesten
B  Ortho-Gynest
C  Eurax
D  Bactroban
E  Dermovate