

Bryant: Pharmacology for Health Professionals, 5th Edition

Chapter 1: Drugs and Medicines

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The definition of pharmacology is:

- A. The study of the formulation of drugs
- B. The study of farming techniques
- C. The study of drugs including their source, nature, actions and effects in living systems
- D. The study of pharmacy (the preparation and development of drugs)

ANS: C

Pharmacology is the study of how substances, such as drugs, affect human physiology and pathology.

2. Useful drugs have the following important attributes:

- A. Affinity, toxicity and specificity
- B. Potency, selectivity and specificity
- C. Potency, toxicity and efficacy
- A. D Toxicity, efficacy and formulation

ANS: B

A useful drug will exhibit therapeutic effects at lower concentrations and have a narrow range of actions on particular receptors. These attributes decrease the incidence of adverse effects.

3. Potency refers to:

- A. A drug's ability to produce an effect
- B. The narrowness of a drug's range of actions
- C. The amount of drug required to produce an effect
- D. A drug's ability to produce adverse reactions

ANS: C

If a dose of one drug exhibits a greater effect compared with the same dose of a similar drug, this indicates that the drug has high potency.

4. In Greek civilisations medical care was characterised by:

- A. A The introduction of hospitals and hospices
- B. The belief that diseases result from natural causes
- C. The belief that diseases could be cured with specific remedies
- D. Deliberate clinical testing of drugs for their action

ANS: B

This idea was advanced by Hippocrates in the 5th century BC. By studying natural laws, one can make a diagnosis of an illness.

5. A drug from both human and animal sources is:

- A. *Papaver somniferum* (morphine)
- B. Iodine
- C. Insulin
- D. Eucalyptus oil

ANS: C

Insulin is derived from human pancreatic cells, recombinant techniques and from animals such as cows (bovine insulin).

6. The approved (generic) name of a drug is:

- A. A name that is protected by copyright
- B. A precise description of the drug's chemical composition and molecular structure
- C. The name used to market the drug
- D. The official drug name assigned by the manufacturer and approved by the local regulatory authority

ANS: D

It is a shorter name, derived from the chemical name and listed in official compendiums.

7. A pharmacologically active compound derived from non-plant material is:

- A. Mineralocorticoid
- B. Glycoside
- C. Alkaloid
- D. Phenol

ANS: A

Mineralocorticoids are synthesised in the adrenal cortex of the mammalian kidney.

8. Drugs are classified by all of the following methods, EXCEPT:

- A. Clinical use
- B. Chemical formula
- C. Manufacturer
- D. Mechanism of action

ANS: C

Drugs are not classified according to their manufacturer or the manufacturing process.

9. Over-the-counter drugs are available:

- A. In general stores and supermarkets
- B. From a pharmacy assistant
- C. With a prescription
- D. In pharmacies, supermarkets and general stores

ANS: D

OTC drugs are available from all three sources and do not require a prescription.

10. An information source that provides data about specific drugs relevant to a particular country is:

- A. Pharmacopoeia
- B. Compendium
- C. Encyclopaedia
- D. Formulary

ANS: A

Pharmacopoeias are specific to a country, for example, the *British Pharmacopoeia*. Encyclopaedias and compendiums contain information about drugs available worldwide. Formularies contain information about pharmaceutical processes.