

## TASK FOR SUBMODULE CONTROL № 5

### List of drugs

1. Acenocumarol (Sincumar) (tabl.0.02)
2. Acetylsalicylic acid
3. Allylestrenol (Turinal)
4. Aminocaproic acid (Amicar) (sol. for inj. 5%, tabl. 0.5)
5. Ascorutinum
6. Benzalkonium chloride
7. Bromocryptine
8. Budesonid (Pulmicort)
9. Calcitonine
10. Calcium chloride
11. Cyanocobalamine (sol. for inj. 0.05% and 0.1%)
12. Danazol (Danol)
13. Deferoxamine
14. Dexamethazone
15. Dipyridamol (Curantil) (sol. for inj. 0.5%, tabl. 0.0025)
16. Estron (Folliculin)
17. Folic acid (tabl. 0.001)
18. Glybenclamide (Maninil) (tabl. 0.005)
19. Heparin (Vetren, Lioton) (sol. for inj. 1000 U/ml)
20. Hydrocortisone (Hydrocort, Cortil)
21. Insulin (sol. for inj. 100 U/ml)
22. Iron fumarate (Ferronat) (caps. 0.35)
23. Iron sulfate (Tardiferon)
24. Lenograstim (Granocyte) (lyoph. pwd. for inj. 33.6 mln U)
25. Levonorgestrel (Postinor)
26. Mazipredone (Prednisolone) (tabl. 0.001, ung. 0.5%)
27. Menadion (Vicasol) (sol. for inj. 1%)
28. Methformine (Glucofag, Siofor)
29. Nadroparin calcium (Fraxiparin)
30. Nandrolone decanoate (Retabolil)
31. Nicotinic acid
32. Ovidon
33. Oxytocin (sol. for inj. 5 U/ml)\*
34. Phenindion (Phenilin) (tabl. 0.03)\*
35. Progesteron (Proluton) (caps. 0.1)\*
36. Pyridoxine (Pyridoxine chloride) (sol. for inj.5%, tabl. 0.01)
37. Retinol
38. Sodium-levothyroxine (L-thyroxine)
39. Streptokinase (Avelysin)
40. Testosterone propionate (Testoviron) (sol. for inj. 1%, caps. 0.04)
41. Thiamazol
42. Tri-regol
43. Tocoferol acetate
44. Unithiol
45. Urokinase

**Give the classifications, nomenclature, mechanism of action, pharmacological effects, indications, side effects, contraindications of:** drugs affecting (increasing and decreasing) blood coagulation, drugs affecting (leuko-, erythro-) hemopoiesis, hormonal and antihormonal drugs, oral hypoglycemic drugs, antidotes, vitamine-containing drugs.

KROK-1

<p>1. Pregnant woman with the weakness of childbirth a doctor decided to stimulate births. What hormonal preparation was used by a doctor?  <b>A Oxytocinum</b>          B Glibenclamidum          C Prednizolon          D Thyroxin          E Insulin</p>
<p>2. As a result of the childbirth weakness a doctor prescribed to a pregnant woman hormonal preparation for labor induction. Name this preparation.  <b>A Oxytocin</b>          B Glybenclamide          C Prednisolone          D Insulin          E Thyroxin</p>
<p>3. Woman necols labour induction. From the list below, choose the remedy which stimulates uterine contraction.  <b>a) Oxytocin</b>          b) Proserin          c) Picharpin          d) Progesterone          e) Propranolol</p>
<p>4. During uterine inertia one prescribes:  <b>a) oxytocin</b>          b) no – spa          c) progesterone          d) vicasol          e) phenotherol</p>
<p>5. A female has prolonged labour. Select a drug that stimulates labour activity due to its physiological effect from the listed below:          A. Pachycarpine  <b>B. Oxytocin</b>          C. Progesterone          D. Estrone          E. Neostigmine</p>
<p>6. What drug is administered in case of uterine inertia?  <b>A. Oxytocin</b>          B. No-spa          C. Progesterone          D. Vikasolum          E. Fenoterol</p>
<p>7. A parturient woman diagnosed with uterine inertia has been delivered to the maternity ward. The doctor gave her an injection of the drug that activates the contraction of smooth muscles of the uterus. What hormone is a component of this drug?  <b>A. Oxytocin</b>          B. Gastrin</p>

- C. Secretin
- D. Angiotensin
- E. Bradykinin

1. Eicosanoids, - hormone-like compounds, - are used to stimulate labor and for contraception. What substances have such an effect?

- A. Prostaglandines**
- B. Interleukines
- C. Endorphines
- D. Angiotensines
- E. Enkephalines

1. A patient which has had a stomach disease for a long time is also detected to have hyperchromic anemia. Which medication listed is used to treat this pathology?

- a) cyanocobalamin**
- b) ascorbic acid
- c) unithiol
- d) ferum lek
- e) oxyferriscorbon

2. A patient who has been suffering from gastric diseases for long time is found to have hyperchromic anemia. Which of the following drugs is applied for this pathology treatment?

- a). \* Cyanocobalamine**
- b). Ascorbic acid
- c). Unitiol
- d).Oxyferriscorbone
- e). Ferrum Lek

1. Advise a doctor the antagonist remedy to stop bleeding caused by long term application of neodicumarine.

- a) Vicasol**
- b) Aminocapronic acid
- c) Ethamsilat
- d) Fibrinogen
- e) Ascorbic acid

2. It was prescribed hemostatic to a child with a diathesis. Name this preparation?

- A Vicasol**
- B Heparin
- C Neodikumarin
- D Cyanocobalamin
- E Magnesium sulfate

3. A 45-year-old patient has been taking neodicumarinum for thrombophlebitis for two weeks. The regular blood test revealed a decrease in prothrombin concentration, microhematuria. Which drug should be used as neodicumarinum antagonist?

- A. Vicasol**
- B. Aminocaproic acid
- C. Heparin
- D. Protamine sulfate
- E. Sodium citrate

4. Which drug with antagonistic effect can be used to stop bleeding caused by prolonged use of neodicumarinum?

- A Vicasol**
- B Aminocapronic acid
- C Etamsylate
- D Fibrinogen
- E Ascorbic acid

1. For treatment of thrombosis a doctor prescribed of direct acting anticoagulants. Name this preparation.

- A **Heparin**
- B Phenilin
- C Syncumar
- D Neodikumarin
- E Vikasol

2. You are the pharmacist of regional clinic hospital. Consult interner doctor who works in department of vascular surgery about peculiarity of **heparin** pharmacokinetics after intravenous injection.

- a) **effect comes in 5 minutes and lasts 4 – 6 hours**
- b) effect comes in 30 minutes and lasts 8 – 12 hours
- c) becomes effective in 24 – 48 hours, cumulate in body
- d) effect comes in 12 – 30 hours and lasts 3 – 4 days
- e) effect comes in 30 minutes and lasts to 24 hours

3. A patient who has cardiac infarction was injected a direct anticoagulant intravenously. Name this medicine.

- a) **heparin**
- b) neodicoumarin
- c) vicasol
- d) thrombin
- e) calcium gluconate

4. For thrombosis treatment a patient was prescribed a drug from the group of direct anticoagulants. What drug is it?

- a). **\*Heparin**
- b). Neodicoumarin
- c). Vikasol
- d). Syncumar
- e). Fenilin (phenylinum)

5. Which of the following drugs is used for thrombolytic therapy in case of myocardial infarction?

- A. Phenylinum
- B. **Heparin**
- C. Ticlopidine
- D. Streptokinase
- E. Acetylsalicylic acid

6. A patient with myocardial infraction has been given an intravenous injection of a direct-acting anticoagulant. Select it among the listed drugs:

- A. Calcium gluconate
- B. Neodicoumarinum
- C. Thrombin
- D. **Heparin**
- E. Vikasolum

7. Which drug is used for thrombolysis in case of acute myocardial infarction?

- A. Alteplase
- B. Acetylsalicylic acid
- C. Pentoxifylline
- D. Fraxiparine
- E. **Heparin**

<p>8. Heparin is the direct-acting anticoagulant that reduces blood coagulation and prevents thrombosis. Its action is based upon the following phenomenon:</p> <p><b>A. Protective power of colloids</b></p> <p>B. Syneresis</p> <p>C. Thixotropy</p> <p>D. Micelle formation</p> <p>E. Dialysis</p>
<p>9. A patient with myocardial infarction has been administered intravenously a direct anticoagulant, namely:</p> <p><b>A. Heparin</b></p> <p>B. Neodicumarinum</p> <p>C. Vikasol</p> <p>D. Thrombin</p> <p>E. Calcium gluconate</p>
<p>1. Which of the below-listed drugs is used for thrombolytic therapy in case of myocardial infarction?</p> <p>A. Phenylinum</p> <p>B. Acetylsalicylic acid</p> <p>C. Heparine</p> <p><b>D. Streptokinase</b></p> <p>E. Ticlopidine</p>
<p>1. Antivitamins are substances of various structure that limit utilization of vitamins in an organism and have an opposite to them action. Name antivitamin of vitamin K:</p> <p><b>A. Dicumarol</b></p> <p>B. Sulfapyridasine</p> <p>C. Deoxyipyridoxine</p> <p>D. Aminopterin</p> <p>E. Isoniazid</p>
<p>1. Which drug with antagonistic effect can be used to stop bleeding caused by prolonged use of neocumarinum?</p> <p>A. Ascorbic acid</p> <p>B. Aminocapronic acid</p> <p><b>C. Fibrinogen</b></p> <p>D. Vikasolum</p> <p>E. Etamsylate</p>
<p>1. As a result of uncontrolled used of vitamin preparation for treatment a nyctalopia a child had an anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hyperthermia. What preparation was used by a child?</p> <p><b>A Retinol</b></p> <p>B Nicotinamid</p> <p>C Somatotropin</p> <p>D Rutin</p> <p>E Ergocalciferol</p>
<p>2. Pregnant woman used big doses of <b>retinol</b> during 1<sup>st</sup> trimester of pregnancy and got hypervitaminosis. This drug may induce a<sup>bn</sup>ormalities of fetus. Name this side effect.</p> <p><b>A Teratogenic action</b></p> <p>B Cumulation</p> <p>C Dysbacteriosis</p> <p>D Addiction</p> <p>E Cancerogenic action</p>
<p>3. You are pharmacist at chemist's shop. Choose from medicines delivered to your chemist's shop that belongs to medicines liposoluble vitamins containing add.</p> <p><b>a) acetate retinol</b></p>

- b) oxytocin
- c) acyclovir
- d) heparin
- e) benadryl

4. A patient who has a day blindness deterioration (hemeralopy) was prescribed vitamin medicine by an ophthalmologist for holiatry of this pathology.

- a) retinol acetate**
- b) ascorbic acid
- c) pyridoxine
- d) nicotinic acid
- d) ergocalciferol

5. A patient consulted an ophthalmologist about scotopic vision impairment, cornea dryness. What drug was prescribed?

- a)\* Retinolum**
- b) Pirydoxine
- c) Tocopherol
- d) Ascorbic acid
- e) Cocarboxylasum

6. The patient has mucosal dryness and mesopic vision disorder. What vitamin deficiency causes these symptoms?

- A. A**
- B. P
- C. E
- D. C
- E. D

7. A patient consulted an ophthalmologist about deterioration oh twilight vision and xerophthalmus. What drug should the doctor prescribe?

- A. Retinol**
- B. Cocarboxylase
- C. Tocopherol
- D. Ascorbic acid
- E. Pyridoxine

1. A patient complains about gingival haemorrhage, petechial haemorrhages. What vitamin preparation should be recommended?

- A. Ascorutinum**
- B. Thiamine hydrochloride
- C. Cyanocobalamin
- D. Nicotinic acid
- E. Pyridoxine hydrochloride

2. A patient with low immunity, frequent colds is recommended to take ascorutine as a more effective drug than ascorbic acid. What constituent substance of this preparation intensifies action of vitamin C?

- A. Vitamin P**
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Glucose
- D. Lactose
- E. Vitamin D

1. A 30 year-old patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis has been prescribed isoniazid. Continuous taking of this drug may lead to the deficiency of the following vitamin:

- A. Pyridoxine**
- B. Tocopherol
- C. Cobalamin

D. Ergocalciferol E. Retinol
1. Diet of an individual most contain vitamins. What vitamin is usually prescribed for treatment and prevention of pellagra? A. <b>Vitamin PP</b> B. Vitamin D C. Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> D. Vitamin A E. Vitamin C
1. To treat hypofunction of thyroid gland (myxedema) a doctor prescribed a hormonal agent of thyroid gland. Name this agent. a) <b>L-thyroxin</b> b) insulin c) prednisolone d) glibenclamid e) vicasol
1. Patient with an allergodermia asked a doctor. What preparation is it necessary to prescribe as antiinflammatory and antiallergic action? A <b>Prednisolone</b> B Aethamidum C Oxytocin D Insulin E Thyroxin
2. To a patient with rheumatism doctor prescribed preparation that has such side effects: development of „steroid diabetes“, edema, osteoporosis, steroid ulcer. Name this preparation. A <b>Prednisolone</b> B Dichlotiazide C Mesatone D Butadion E Strophantin
3. Patient with renal insufficiency, has been prescribed medicine for substitutability therapy. Name this medicine. A <b>Prednisolone</b> B Glibenclamide C Retabolil D Sodium Diclofenac E L- thyroxin
4. A patient was given an intravenous injection of <b>prednisolone</b> solution to relieve severe attack of bronchial asthma. To which group of hormonal agents does prednisolone belong? a) <b>Glucocorticoids</b> b) Gestagenic drugs c) Estrogenic drugs d) Mineralocorticoids e) Anabolic steroids
5. A patient intook <b>prednisolon</b> for a long time. After the medicine was canceled acute condition of disease, blood pressure reduction, inertia appeared. Why do these symptoms occur? a) <b>Adrenal insufficiency appearing</b> b) medication sensitization c) drug addiction d) ACTH hyperproduction e) drug cumulation
6. A 48-year-old patient was given an intravenous injection of prednisolone in order to arrest a

severe attack of bronchial asthma. Prednisolone relates to the following group of hormonal drugs:

- a). \***Glucocorticoids**
- b). Estrogens
- c) Gestagenic drug
- d) Anabolic steroids
- e) Mineral corticoids

7. A 33-year-old woman who has been treated for chronic polyarthritis for a long time complains about arterial pressure rise, change of adipose tissue distribution, menstrual cycle disorder. What preparation has she taken?

- a). \* **Prednisolone**
- b). Synaflan
- c). Butadion
- d). Diclofenac sodium
- e). Indometacin

8. A patient with atopic dermatitis presented at the hospital. Which drug with anti-inflammatory and anti-llergic effect should be administered to this patient?

- A. Prednisolone**
- B. Oxytocin**
- C. Aethamidum**
- D. Retabolil**
- E. Insulin**

9. The 33-year-old female patient, who undergoes long-term treatment due to her chronic polyarthritis, complains of increased arterial pressure, adipose tissue redistribution and menstrual irregularities. What drug does the patient take?

- A. Prednisolone**
- B. Indometacin**
- C. Phenylbutazone**
- D. Fluocinolone acetonide**
- E. Diclofenac sodium**

1. A patient who has pancreatic diabetes was prescribed **insulin**. What injection regimen does has this medicine have.

- a) **20 minutes before food intake**
- b) before going to sleep
- c) 40 minutes after meal
- d) when eating
- e) 1,5 hours before food intake

2. A 15-years old patient has been first diagnosed with type I diabetes mellitus. Which antihyperglycemic drug should be administered in this case?

- A. Diabetone**
- B. Metformin**
- C. Glibenclamide**
- D. Glurenorm**
- E. Insulin**

1. Insulin dependent patient with diabetes mellitus was also prescribed synthetic antidiabetic medicine. Name this medicine.

- A Glibenclamide**
- B Insulin
- C Cholosas
- D Prednisolone
- E Hydrochlorthyazide

2. A patient has pancreatic diabetes of 1 type (insulin – dependent). To reduce daily draught his

endocrinologist has prescribed an artificial hypoglycemic agent. Name it.

- a) **Glibenclamid**
- b) Hydrochlorothiazide
- c) Lipamidum
- d) Glucagon
- e) Hydrocortisone

3. To the patient with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus synthetic antidiabetic preparation from the group of sulfanylurea derivates was prescribed. Name this preparation.

- A **Glybenclamid**
- B Insulin
- C Anaprilin
- D Prednisolone
- E Furosemide

1. Examination of a patient who has been treated for rheumatoid arthritis for a long time revealed hyperglycemia. It might have been caused by the following drugs:

- a)\* **Dexamethasone**
- b) Delagil
- c) Diclofenac sodium
- d) Ibuprofen
- e) Levamisole

2. Examination of a patient who has been treated for rheumatoid arthritis for long time revealed hyperglycemia. What drug might have caused it?

- a)\* **Dexamethasone**
- b) Chloroquine
- c) Levamisole
- d) Ibuprofen
- e) Diclofenac sodium

1. A patient has been receiving Theophylline (inhibitor of cyclic adenosine monophosphate phosphodiesterase ) for a week. What hormone can increase its action due to such treatment and cause hyperglycemia?

- A. Testosterone
- B. Aldosterone
- C. **Glucagone**
- D. Insulin
- E. Estradiol

1 A patient with hyperproduction of thyroid hormones has been prescribed Merkazolium. This drug inhibits the following enzyme participating in iodothyronine synthesis

- A. Aromatase
- B. Reductase
- C. **Iodide peroxidase**
- D. Decarboxylase
- E. Aminotransferase

1. Which preparation is the specific antidote in case of intoxication with iron preparation?

- a). \* Deferoxamin
- b). Penicillamin
- c). Atropinum
- d). Bemegridum
- e). Protamine sulfate

1. Which of the listed preparations should be used as antidote and included into the first-aid kit required at factories where acute intoxications with arsenic, mercury, chrome and bismuth compounds are possible?

- a)\* **Unithiolum**

- b) Adrenalinum
- c) Droperidolum
- d) Morphinum
- e) Atropinum

2. During the treatment of chronic heart failure with digoxin in a patient having bradycardia, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision. Which drug is the antidote in this case?

- A. Atropine sulphate
- B. Tetacinum calcium
- C. Dipiroximum
- D. Amyl nitrite

**E. Unithiol**

3. During digitoxin therapy for chronic cardiac insufficiency, a patient developed signs of intoxication with this preparation. The patient was prescribed unithiol. What is the mechanism of unithiol action in case of intoxication with cardiac glycosides?

- A. Reduction of K<sup>+</sup>-Na<sup>+</sup>-adenosine triphosphatase**
- B. Binding of calcium ions
- C. Increase of sodium concentration in the cardiomyocytes
- D. Increased potassium permeability in the cardiomyocytes
- E. Binding of glycoside into the complex compound

4. Treatment of poisonings with inorganic compounds includes the use of the following antidote:

- A. Unithiol**
- B. Dexamethasone
- C. Desferal
- D. Tetacinum-calcium
- E. Naloxone

5. A patient with signs of mercury poisoning has been delivered into an admission room. What antidote should be prescribed in this case?

- A. Naloxone
- B. Calcium chloride
- C. Atropine sulfate
- D. Unithiol**
- E. Proserin

6. A patient with signs of cardiac glycosides intoxication was prescribed Unithiol. What is the mechanism of drug action in this case?

- A. Reactivation of membrane K<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup> - adenosine triphosphatase**
- B. Induction of cardiac glycoside metabolism
- C. Increased Na<sup>+</sup> content in myocardium
- D. Binding of ionized Ca<sup>2+</sup>
- E. Increased permeability of K<sup>+</sup> into myocardiocytes

5. A patient with high risk of hemorrhages is recommended to take vicasol (menadione) by his physician. This drug is the structural analog of:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
- C. Vitamin B<sub>5</sub>
- D. Vitamin K**
- E. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>

10. A patient with acute myocardial infarction received anticoagulation therapy.

What compound will have anticoagulation effect?

- A. Chondroitin sulfate
- B. Hyaluronic acid
- C. Keratan sulfate
- D. Dermatan sulfate

**E. Heparin**

8. Upon examination the ophthalmologist diagnosed a 21-year-old woman with visual impairment - hemeralopia ("night blindness"). What drug should this patient take to restore her vision'?

- A. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)
- B. Sustac forte (Nitroglycerin)
- C. Ergocalciferol

**D. Retinol acetate**

E. Cholecalciferol

2. A doctor needs to prescribe the patient a drug for replacement therapy after thyroidectomy. What drug would you recommend?

**A. L-thyroxine**

- B. Prednisolone
- C. Thiamazole
- D. Parathyroidin

E. Insulin

10. A patient with allergic dermatitis came to -the hospital. What anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic drug must be prescribed in this case?

- A. Retabolil (Nandrolone)
- B. Insulin

**C. Prednisolone**

- D. Oxytocin
- E. Ethamide

11. A 48-years-old patient has been intravenously, administered prednisolone solution to arrest severe attack of bronchial asthma. What group of hormonal agents does prednisolone belong to?

**A. Glucocorticoids**

- B. Estrogenic drugs
- C. Gestagenic drugs
- D. Mineralocorticoid
- E. Anabolic steroids

