



**1. Regarding analgesics which of the following is correct.....:**

- A. They are drugs that relieve pain
- B. They significantly alter consciousness.
- C. They relieve pain by reducing its cause
- D. All of the above

**2. Which of the following is a non-selective COX inhibitor?**

- A. Celecoxib,
- B. Indomethacin
- C. Valdecoxib,
- D. Meloxicam.

**3. Which of the following non-selective COX inhibitor is a Propionic acid derivatives**

- A. Diclofenac
- B. Piroxicam
- C. Ketoprofen
- D. Aspirin

**4. Which of the following inhibit COX-1 and COX-2 .....**

- A. Celecoxib,
- B. Valdecoxib
- C. Meloxicam.
- D. Mefenamic acid

**5. Which of the following is a Selective COX-2 inhibitor .....**

- A. Celecoxib
- B. Aminosalicylic acid
- C. Ibuprofen
- D. Phenylbutazone

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. A
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**6. Meloxicam is .....:**

- A. Selective COX-1 inhibitor
- B. Selective COX-2 inhibitor
- C. Selective COX-3 inhibitor
- D. Non-selective COX inhibitor

**7. Regarding aspirin which of the following is correct .....**

- A. It doesn't cross placenta or BBB
- B. It is not absorbed with oral administration
- C. It is a non-selective and irreversible COX inhibitor
- D. It inhibits prostaglandins but doesn't affect thromboxane A2

**8. Antipyretic effect of aspirin is due to .....**

- A. Decrease PGE2 synthesis in the hypothalamus.
- B. Decrease the hypothalamic response to interleukin-1
- C. Cutaneous VD and increase sweating.
- D. All of the above

**9. Regarding analgesic action of aspirin which of the following is correct .....**

- A. Aspirin can be used for severe pain
- B. It is mainly due to peripheral inhibition of PG production
- C. Sedation and drug dependence can occur when using aspirin as an analgesic
- D. All of the above

**10. Aspirin suppress signs and symptoms of inflammation by all of the following except .....**

- A. Increasing hyaluronidase enzyme.
- B. Decreasing inflammatory cell activation and chemotaxis.
- C. Decreasing capillary permeability.
- D. Stabilization of lysosomal membranes of inflammatory cells.

6. B	7. C	8. D	9. B	10.A
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**11. Aspirin decreases platelet adhesions due to.....:**

- A. Irreversible inhibition of COX enzyme
- B. Irreversible acetylation of platelet cell membranes
- C. Decrease platelet ADP synthesis
- D. None of the above

**12. Hematologic effects of aspirin include .....**

- A. Aspirin inhibit platelet aggregation
- B. Aspirin increase RBCs synthesis
- C. Aspirin inhibit clotting factors synthesis
- D. Aspirin decrease level of mast cells

**13. In high doses (> 300 mg), aspirin inhibit .....**

- A. Vascular PGI<sub>2</sub>
- B. Platelet TXA<sub>2</sub>.
- C. Both vascular PGI<sub>2</sub> and platelet TXA<sub>2</sub>.
- D. None of the above

**14. In small doses (75-150 mg), aspirin inhibits .....**

- A. Vascular PGI<sub>2</sub>
- B. Platelet TXA<sub>2</sub>.
- C. Both vascular PGI<sub>2</sub> and platelet TXA<sub>2</sub>.
- D. None of the above

**15. Aspirin should be stopped for at least..... before surgery**

- A. 3 days
- B. 5 days
- C. 7 days
- D. 15 days

11.B	12.A	13.C	14.B	15.C
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**16. If patient taking aspirin needs urgent operation, .....should be administrated?**

- A. Vitamin K
- B. Protamine sulphate
- C. Packed platelet transfusion
- D. Tranexamic acid

**17. Which of the following analgesic is contraindicated in children with influenza below 12 years old**

- A. Indomethacin
- B. Ketoprofen
- C. Mefenamic acid
- D. Aspirin

**18. High toxic doses of aspirin produce.....?**

- A. Metabolic acidosis
- B. Metabolic alkalosis
- C. Respiratory acidosis
- D. Respiratory alkalosis

**19. Reye's syndrome can occur when .....is used in children below 12 years old with viral infection?**

- A. Indomethacin
- B. Ketoprofen
- C. Mefenamic acid
- D. Aspirin

**20. Regarding aspirin which of the following is correct.....**

- A. Aspirin enhance diuretic effect of diuretics
- B. Low doses of aspirin decrease uric acid excretion
- C. Chronic ingestion of salicylates has no effect on GIT
- D. High doses of aspirin causes bradycardia and hypothermia

16.C	17.D	18.A	19.D	20.B
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**21. Effect of aspirin on uterus is.....:**

- A. Aspirin increases uterine contraction
- B. Aspirin cause prolongation of pregnancy and delay of labour
- C. Aspirin increases uterine blood flow
- D. None of the above

**22. Aspirin can be used in the treatment of all of the following except.....?**

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Rheumatic fever
- C. Peptic ulcer
- D. Deep vein thrombosis

**23. Adverse effects of aspirin include all of the following except.....?**

- A. Thrombosis
- B. Analgesic nephropathy
- C. Acute and chronic gastric ulcers
- D. Bronchospasm in patients with bronchial asthma.

**24. Aspirin is contraindicated in which of the following?**

- A. Chronic liver diseases
- B. Gout
- C. Hemophilia
- D. All of the above

**25. Which of the following NSAIDs is less gastric irritant.....**

- A. Indomethacin
- B. Diclofenac
- C. Ketoprofen
- D. Piroxicam

21. B

22. C

23. A

24. D

25. B



**26. Which of the following NSAIDs is more nephrotoxic .....**

- A. Indomethacin
- B. Diclofenac
- C. Ibuprofen
- D. Aspirin

**27. Regarding ketorolac which of the following is true?**

- A. It has a great effect on platelet aggregation
- B. It is a prodrug
- C. It has long half life
- D. It can cause severe GIT bleeding

**28. Which of the following is a good alternative to aspirin in children with flu fevers?**

- A. Ibuprofen
- B. Indomethacin
- C. Diclofenac
- D. Piroxicam

**29. Fenoprofen may induce.....?**

- A. Severe GIT bleeding
- B. Liver failure
- C. Nephrotic syndrome
- D. Hypertension in women

**30. Which of the following can be used to speed the closure of patent ductus arteriosus in premature infants?**

- A. Aspirin
- B. Indomethacin
- C. Ketoprofen
- D. Piroxicam

26. B	27. D	28. A	29. C	30. B
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**31. Celecoxib is approximately .....times more potent at inhibiting COX-2 than COX-1**

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

**32. Selectivity of an NSAID for COX-2 reduces the risk of.....?**

- A. Peptic ulceration
- B. Nephropathy
- C. Bleeding tendency
- D. Hepatic dysfunction

**33. Regarding NSAIDs which of the following is correct.....?**

- A. Gastric side effects are more frequent with selective COX-2 inhibitors
- B. Thrombotic complications are increased with selective COX-2 inhibitors
- C. Hypersensitivity reactions are less frequent with non-selective COX inhibitors
- D. All of the above

31.C	32.A	33.B
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