

# MCQ Pharma 4

<p><b>1. Which of the following is typical antipsychotic?</b></p> <p>A) Clozapine B) Olanzapine C) Haloperidol D) Risperidone</p>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>2. Clozapine is classified as which type of antipsychotic?</b></p> <p>A) Typical antipsychotic B) Atypical antipsychotic C) First-generation antipsychotic D) Mood stabilizer</p>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>3. Chlorpromazine is classified as which type of antipsychotic?</b></p> <p>A) Atypical antipsychotic B) Typical antipsychotic C) Mood stabilizer D) Antidepressant</p>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>4. What is the primary mechanism of action of chlorpromazine?</b></p> <p>A) Serotonin reuptake inhibition B) Dopamine D2 receptor antagonism C) Norepinephrine reuptake inhibition D) GABA receptor activation</p>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>5. Which of the following is considered an atypical antipsychotic?</b></p> <p>A) Haloperidol B) Chlorpromazine C) Olanzapine D) Fluphenazine</p>	<b>C</b>

<p><b>6. What is a common advantage of atypical antipsychotics over typical antipsychotics?</b></p> <p>A) Lower cost  B) Reduced risk of extrapyramidal symptoms  C) More sedation  D) Faster onset of action</p>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>7. Which atypical antipsychotic is known for its risk of agranulocytosis?</b></p> <p>A) Quetiapine  B) Aripiprazole  C) Clozapine  D) Risperidone</p>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>8. What is Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) primarily associated with?</b></p> <p>A) Antidepressant use  B) Antipsychotic medication use  C) Mood stabilizers  D) Benzodiazepine use</p>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>9. Which of the following medications is sometimes used to treat tardive dyskinesia?</b></p> <p>A) Olanzapine  B) Clozapine  C) Valbenazine  D) Haloperidol</p>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>10. Valbenazine is classified as which type of medication?</b></p> <p>A) Atypical antipsychotic  B) VMAT2 inhibitor  C) Antidepressant  D) Benzodiazepine</p>	<b>B</b>

<p><b>11. Risperidone belongs to which class of medications?</b></p> <p>A) Typical antipsychotics  B) Atypical antipsychotics  C) Antidepressants  D) Mood stabilizers</p>	<b>B</b>																								
<p><b>12. Which of the following side effects is commonly associated with risperidone?</b></p> <p>A) Agranulocytosis  B) Hyperprolactinemia  C) Significant weight loss  D) Severe sedation</p>	<b>B</b>																								
<p><b>13. Which of the following is a unique feature of aripiprazole compared to other atypical antipsychotics?</b></p> <p>A) It is a dopamine receptor partial agonist.  B) It has a high risk of sedation.  C) It causes significant weight gain.  D) It is exclusively used in children.</p>	<b>A</b>																								
<p><b>14. The data shown in the table below concern the effects of drugs on transmitter function in the CNS. Which one of the drugs is most likely to alleviate extrapyramidal dysfunction caused by typical antipsychotics? (The + signs denote intensity of drug actions):</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="118 1568 1385 2007"> <thead> <tr> <th>Drug</th> <th>Activation of DA Receptors</th> <th>Activation of GABA Receptors</th> <th>Block of ACh M Receptors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>++++</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>++</td> <td>++</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>++++</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>0</td> <td>+++++</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Drug	Activation of DA Receptors	Activation of GABA Receptors	Block of ACh M Receptors	A.	++++	0	0	B.	++	++	0	C.	0	0	++++	D.	0	+++++	0	E.	+	+	0	<b>C</b>
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D.	0	+++++	0																						
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<p><b>15. Regarding antipsychotic drugs, which statement is correct?</b></p> <p>a) Typical drugs cause fewer extrapyramidal side effects than atypical drugs.</p> <p>b) Typical drugs have greater effect on the negative symptoms.</p> <p>c) Atypical drugs block both dopamine D2 and 5HT-2A receptors.</p> <p>d) Atypical drugs have greater effect on positive symptoms.</p> <p>e) Endocrinal side effects are more common with typical drugs.</p>	<b>C</b>
<p><b>16. The antipsychotic mechanism of action of neuroleptics is through limbic system:</b></p> <p>a) Monoamines reuptake inhibition</p> <p>b) Only serotonin reuptake inhibition</p> <p>c) 5-HT A1 agonist activity</p> <p>d) Dopamine receptor agonistic activity</p> <p>e) Dopamine receptor blocking activity</p>	<b>E</b>
<p><b>17. Which of the following adverse effects of neuroleptic drugs is positively correlated to the antipsychotic potency of the different compounds:</b></p> <p>A. Sedation</p> <p>B. Extrapyramidal motor disturbances</p> <p>C. Postural hypotension</p> <p>D. Lowering of seizure threshold</p>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>18. The following action of chlorpromazine is not based on its antidopaminergic property:</b></p> <p>A. Antipsychotic</p> <p>B. Hyperprolactinemic</p> <p>C. Antiemetic</p> <p>D. Hypotensive</p>	<b>D</b>

<p><b>19. The major limitation in the use of clozapine for treatment of schizophrenia is:</b></p> <p>A. Its potential to cause agranulocytosis</p> <p>B. Its inability to benefit negative symptoms of schizophrenia</p> <p>C. High incidence of extrapyramidal side effects</p> <p>D. Production of hyperprolactinemia</p>	<b>A</b>
<p><b>20. The following antipsychotic drug has weak dopamine D2 but additional 5-HT2 blocking activity and benefits both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia:</b></p> <p>A. Loxapine</p> <p>B. Clozapine</p> <p>C. Pimozide</p> <p>D. Penfluridol</p>	<b>B</b>
<p><b>21. What is true of risperidone?</b></p> <p>A. It is an atypical neuroleptic which produces few extrapyramidal side effects</p> <p>B. It has combined dopamine D2 and 5-HT2 receptor blocking activity</p> <p>C. It does not cause hyperprolactinemia</p> <p>D. Both 'A' and 'B' are correct</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>22. Which of the following is an atypical neuroleptic drug:</b></p> <p>A. Loxapine</p> <p>B. Olanzapine</p> <p>C. Pimozide</p> <p>D. Flupenthixol</p>	<b>B</b>

<p><b>23. An adolescent male is newly diagnosed with schizophrenia. Which of antipsychotic may have best chance to improve apathy and blunted affect?</b></p> <p>A. Chlorpromazine.  B. Fluphenazine.  C. Haloperidol.  D. Risperidone.  E. Thioridazine.</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>24. Which of the following antipsychotic agents is most associated with the possibility of a hematological dyscrasia such as agranulocytosis in a patient being treated for schizophrenia?</b></p> <p>A. Chlorpromazine.  B. Buspirone.  C. Lithium.  D. Clozapine.  E. Asenapine.</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>25. Olanzapine has the following features except:</b></p> <p>A. It is an antipsychotic drug with weak D2 receptor blocking action  B. It has potent 5-HT2 blocking and antimuscarinic actions  C. It lowers seizure threshold  D. It produces prominent extrapyramidal side effects</p>	<b>D</b>
<p><b>26. A 53-year-old man with long-standing schizophrenia has failed therapy with both first-and second-generation antipsychotic agents. He still has significant problems with mood, delusions, and hallucinations. He is placed on clozapine. Which of following effects must treating physician be aware of?</b></p> <p>(A) Agranulocytosis  (B) Cholelithiasis                      c) Pancreatitis  (D) Pituitary adenoma                e) Polycythemia</p>	<b>A</b>