

<p>1. The anxiolytic of choice for elderly patient is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Buspironb) Oxarepanc) Alprazepamd) Lorazepame) Zalepion	A
<p>2. The hypnotic of choice for hepatic patient insomnia is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Lorzepamb) Buspironc) Alprazepamd) Zaleplome) Midazolam <p><i>NB : lorazepam and oxazepam are safe in hepatic patient because they are metabolized by conjugation extra- hepatically</i></p>	A
<p>3. The benzodiazepine of choice for endoscopy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Orepamb) Lorazepac) Zalepliond) Midazolame) Alprazepam	D
<p>4. The hypnotic of selective melatonin agonist activity is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Zaleplanb) Midazolasc) Buspirosd) Nalbuphinee) Rametone	E

<p>5. Indicate the benzodiazepine, which has the shortest elimination half-life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nitrazepam b) Alprazolam c) Triazolam d) Diazepam e) Clorazepate 	C
<p>6. The following drug can be given to reverse benzodiazepine overdose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cocaine b) Flumazenil c) Buspirone d) Picrotoxin e) Diazepam 	B
<p>7. Indicate the anxiolytic agent, which relieves anxiety without causing marked sedative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Diazepam b) Buspirone c) Lorazepam d) Clorazepate e) Zolpidem 	B
<p>8. This drug used in the management of insomnia facilitates the inhibitory actions of GABA. Its actions are antagonized by flumazenil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Buspirone b) Temazepam c) Eszopiclone d) Ramelteon e) Phenobarbital 	B

<p>9. Flumazenil is a specific analeptic for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Zaleplon. b) Barbiturates. c) Chloral hydrate. d) Paraldehyde. e) Diazepam. 	E
<p>10. Which one of the following is a short-acting hypnotic?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Phenobarbital. b) Diazepam. c) Chlordiazepoxide. d) Triazolam. e) Flurazepam. 	D
<p>11. Which one of the following is a short-acting hypnotic and better for sleep induction compared to sleep maintenance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Temazepam. b) Flurazepam. c) Zaleplon. d) Buspirone. 	C
<p>12. Which of the following sedative–hypnotic agents utilizes melatonin receptor agonism as the mechanism of action to induce sleep?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Zolpidem. b) Eszopiclone. c) Estazolam. d) Ramelteon. e) Diphenhydramin 	D

<p>13. Which agent is best used in the Emergency Room setting for patients who are believed to have received too much of a benzodiazepine drug or taken an overdose of benzodiazepines?</p> <p>a) Diazepam. b) Ramelteon. c) Flumazenil. d) Doxepin. e) Naloxone.</p>	C
<p>14. Benzodiazepines differ from barbiturates in the following aspects except:</p> <p>a) They have a steeper dose response curve b) They have higher therapeutic index c) They have lower abuse liability d) They do not induce microsomal drug metabolizing enzymes</p>	A
<p>15. The primary mechanism of action of benzodiazepines is:</p> <p>a) Dopamine antagonism b) Adenosine antagonism c) Opening of neuronal chloride channels d) Facilitation of GABA-mediated chloride influx</p>	D
<p>16. Which of the following benzodiazepines is preferred for patients with liver disease?</p> <p>A. Clorazepate B. Nitrazepam C. Alprazolam D. Prazepam E. Diazepam</p>	C

<p>17. A patient with liver dysfunction is scheduled for a surgical procedure. Lorazepam or Alprazolam can be used for preanesthetic sedation in this patient without special concern regarding excessive CNS depression because these drugs are:</p> <p>(A) Actively secreted in the renal proximal tubule</p> <p>(B) Conjugated extrahepatically</p> <p>(C) Eliminated via the lungs</p> <p>(D) Reversible by administration of naloxone</p> <p>(E) Selective anxiolytics like buspirone</p>	B
<p>18. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of benzodiazepines?</p> <p>(A) Activate GABAB receptors in the spinal cord</p> <p>(B) Block glutamate receptors in hierarchical neuronal path ways in the brain</p> <p>(C) Increase frequency of opening of chloride ion channels coupled to GABAA receptors</p> <p>(D) Inhibit GABA transaminase to increase brain levels of GABA</p> <p>(E) Stimulate release of GABA from nerve endings in the brain</p>	C
<p>19. A 40-year-old woman has sporadic attacks of intense anxiety with marked physical symptoms, including hyperventilation, tachycardia, and sweating. If she is diagnosed as suffering from a panic disorder, the most appropriate drug to use is:</p> <p>(A) Lorazepam</p> <p>(B) Eszopiclone</p> <p>(C) Flurazepam</p> <p>(D) Propranolol</p> <p>(E) Ramelteon</p>	A

<p>20. A 43-year-old man with severe hepatic cirrhosis requires a sedative for insomnia. Which of the following sedatives would be the best choice for this patient?</p> <p>a. Phenobarbital b. Diazepam c. Lorazepam d. Secobarbital e. Flurazepam</p>	C
<p>21. 32-year-old woman is taking ramelteon for chronic insomnia. Ramelteon binds to:</p> <p>A. melatonin receptors M1 and M2. B. muscarinic receptors M3. C. nicotinic receptors. D. α1-adrenergic receptors. E. D2 dopaminergic receptors.</p>	A
<p>22. Which barbiturate is often used as an anesthetic agent?</p> <p>A) Phenobarbital B) Thiopental C) Secobarbital D) Amobarbital</p>	B
<p>23. What is the primary indication for Zaleplon?</p> <p>A) Anxiety disorders B) Insomnia C) Seizure disorders D) Depression</p>	B

<p>24. What is the mechanism of action of Zaleplon?</p> <p>A) Inhibition of serotonin reuptake</p> <p>B) Enhancement of GABA receptor activity</p> <p>C) Agonism of melatonin receptors</p> <p>D) Inhibition of norepinephrine reuptake</p>	B
<p>25. Which of the following is an example of an Orexin receptor antagonist?</p> <p>A) Zaleplon</p> <p>B) Suvorexant</p> <p>C) Eszopiclone</p> <p>D) Diazepam</p>	B
<p>26. What is the primary indication for Orexin receptor antagonists?</p> <p>A) Anxiety disorders</p> <p>B) Insomnia</p> <p>C) Depression</p> <p>D) Schizophrenia</p>	B
<p>27. Which class of antihistamines is primarily used as sedatives?</p> <p>A) First-generation antihistamines</p> <p>B) Second-generation antihistamines</p> <p>C) Third-generation antihistamines</p> <p>D) None of the above</p>	A
<p>28. What is a common first-generation antihistamine used for its sedative effects?</p> <p>A) Cetirizine</p> <p>B) Loratadine</p> <p>C) Diphenhydramine</p> <p>D) Fexofenadine</p>	C