

1. Indicate the mechanism of broncholytic action of Ipratropii bromidum:
 - A. Myotropic influence.
 - B. Blockade of M-cholinoceptors.**
 - C. Stimulation of β -receptors.
 - D. Inhibition of phosphodiesterase.
 - E. Activation of adenilatcyclase.
2. Indicate the mechanism of bronchodilator – Salbutamolium action:
 - A. Stimulation of β_2 -receptors.**
 - B. Stimulation of α -receptors.
 - C. Inhibition of β_2 -receptors.
 - D. Inhibition of phosphodiesterase.
 - E. Blockade of adenosine receptors.
3. Indicate the stimulant of respiration with sedative effect and anti-inflammatory properties:
 - A. Bemegridum.
 - B. Aethimizolum.**
 - C. Coffeinum-natrii benzoas.
 - D. Cordiaminum.
 - E. Lobelini hydrochloridum.
4. Indicate the antitussive agent with central non-narcotic type of action:
 - A. Codeini phosphas.
 - B. Aethylmorphini hydrochloridum.
 - C. Libexinum.
 - D. Oxeladini citras.**
 - E. Bromhexinum.
5. Indicate the antitussive agent of peripheral action:
 - A. Codeini phosphas.
 - B. Aethylmorphini hydrochloridum.
 - C. Libexinum.**
 - D. Glaucini hydrochloridum.
 - E. Bromhexinum.
6. A child was born with asphyxia. What agent is it necessary to introduce for stimulation of breath?
 - A. Lidocainum.
 - B. Lobelini hydrochloridum.**
 - C. Prazosinum.
 - D. Atropini sulfas.
 - E. Proserinum.
7. To specify an analeptic which possesses sedative activity and can be used as desensibilizing agent in bronchial asthma:
 - A. Carbogenum.
 - B. Camphora.
 - C. Cordiaminum.
 - D. Aethimizolum.**
 - E. Dimedrolum.
8. Indicate antitussive agent possessing properties of opioid analgesics:
 - A. Codeini phosphas.**
 - B. Libexinum.
 - C. Tussuprex.
9. Indicate the drug oppressing a peripheral link of cough reflex:
 - A. Atropini sulfas.
 - B. Codeini phosphas.
 - C. Ethylmorphini hydrochloridum.
 - D. Bromhexinum.
 - E. Libexinum.**
10. The mechanism of expectorant action of Thermopsis herb infusion is:
 - A. Irritates bronchial glands during excretion that leads to stimulation of their secretion.
 - B. Directly stimulates peristalsis of bronchial smooth muscles.
 - C. It destroys proteins of sputum.
 - D. It stimulates bronchial secretion reflexively irritating the stomach receptors.**
 - E. It inhibits the cough center.
11. Indicate an expectorant agent possessing the reflex type of action:
 - A. Bromhexinum.
 - B. Infusum herbae Thermopsidis.**
 - C. Acetylcysteinum.
 - D. Trypsinum.
 - E. Kalii iodidum.
12. Mark the group of drugs used for elimination of bronchial asthma attacks.
 - A. M-cholinomimetics.
 - B. N-cholinomimetics.
 - C. Sympatholytics.
 - D. Beta-adrenoblockers.
 - E. Beta-adrenomimetics.**
13. Indicate the mechanism of broncholytic effect of adrenaline:
 - A. Blockade of β -2-adrenoreceptors.
 - B. Stimulation of β -1-adrenoreceptors.
 - C. Stimulation β -2-adrenoreceptors.**
 - D. Stimulation of α -1 and α -2-adrenoreceptors.
 - E. Blockade of N-cholinoreceptors.
14. Activation of what receptor formations should be produced at the patient with bronchial asthma to eliminate bronchospasm?
 - A. α -adrenoreceptors
 - B. α -adrenoreceptors and β -adrenoreceptors
 - C. M-cholinoreceptors
 - D. N-cholinoreceptors
 - E. β -adrenoreceptors**
15. What from the listed below effects of diuretics explains their effectiveness in the case of pulmonary edema?
 - A. Reduce the blood pressure in the systemic circulation.
 - B. Reduce the excitability of respiratory center.
 - C. Increase osmotic pressure of the blood.**
 - D. Cause the blood redistribution in the organism.
 - E. Improve systemic hemodynamix.

16. Indicate the diuretic agent which should be used to treat pulmonary edema:
- Spironolactonum.
 - Hydrochlorthiazidum (dichlothiazidum).
 - Triamterenum.
 - Furosemidum.**
 - Acetazolamidum (diacarbum).
17. Benzohexonium was introduced to a patient with pulmonary edema caused by systemic arterial hypertension. Indicate the mechanism of action of this agent?
- Activation of α -adrenoreceptors of vessels.
 - Blockade of dopamine receptors in the CNS.
 - Stimulation of M-cholinoreceptors.
 - Activation of adrenoreceptors of vasomotor center.
 - Blockade of N-cholinoreceptors of vegetative ganglions.**
18. A patient with bronchial asthma attack has a concomitant disease – angina pectoris. What bronchodilator is to be prescribed in this case?
- Salbutamolom.**
 - Adrenalini hydrochloridum.
 - Isadrinum.
 - Aminophyllinum.
 - Atropini sulfas.
19. A 42-year-old patient has bronchial asthma. To relieve the attacks of bronchospasm a doctor has prescribed salbutamol. What is its medical effect?
- Stimulation of β_1 -adrenoreceptors
 - Stimulation of β_2 -adrenoreceptors**
 - Stimulation of α_2 -adrenoreceptors
 - Blockade of α_1 -adrenoreceptors
 - Blockade of β_1 -adrenoreceptors
20. Indicate the drug which is used as prophylactic agent of bronchial asthma attacks:
- Adrenalini hydrochloridum.
 - Euphyllinum.
 - Cromolinum-sodium.**
 - Aethimizolum.
 - Bromhexinum.
21. A patient with chronic cardiovascular insufficiency during digitalization demonstrated the following symptoms: headache, fatigue, nausea, color vision impairment (surrounding objects are perceived in green color). On ECG the sinus bradycardia and signs of impairment of atrioventricular conductivity were detected. What can be prescribed to relieve the symptoms of intoxication.
- Dipiroximum.
 - Naloxonum.
 - Bemegridum.
 - Unithiolom.**
 - Atropini sulfas.
22. Ventricular arrhythmia followed myocardial infarction of a patient. Cardiac rhythm was normalized by the introduction of antiarrhythmic drug with local anesthesia effect. What drug was prescribed.
- Propranololum.
 - Anaesthesinum.
 - Verapamilum.
 - Pananginum.
 - Lidocainum.**
23. A patient complains of edemas, rapid pulse, short breath, cyanosis of mucous tunics. The diagnosis is chronic cardiac insufficiency. What is it necessary to prescribe to the patient?
- Mesatonum.
 - Papaverini hydrochloridum.
 - Digoxinum.**
 - Cordiaminum.
 - Nitroglycerinum.
24. A patient with signs of acute cardiac insufficiency is delivered to a hospital. Which drug is it necessary to prescribe urgently?
- Corglyconum.**
 - Aethimizolum.
 - Dithylinum.
 - Piridostigmini bromidum.
 - Digitoxinum.
25. A patient with myocardial infarction and cardiac insufficiency has ventricular arrhythmia. What antiarrhythmic drug is a medicine of choice in this case?
- Novocainamidum.
 - Chinidini sulfas.
 - Nifedipinum.
 - Lidocainum.**
 - Aimalinum.
26. Acute cardiovascular insufficiency is accompanied by edema of lungs. What medicine of cardiac glycoside group should be prescribed to the patient?
- Acetazolamidum (Diacarbum).
 - Spironolactonum.
 - Dichlothiazidum.
 - Corglyconum.**
 - Triamterenum.
27. A patient with cardiogenic shock, hypotension, asthma, and edemas was prescribed a nonglycosidic cardiotonic. Which drug was injected to the patient?
- Coffeinum-natrii benzoas.
 - Dobutaminum.**
 - Cordiaminum.
 - Aethimizolum.
 - Bemegridum.

28. A 68-year-old patient with cardiac insufficiency, who had been taking Digitalis medicines for a long time, had symptoms of intoxication, which were quickly eliminated by the application of the donor of the sulphhydryl groups of unithiol. What is the mechanism of the therapeutic effect of this drug?
- Inhibition of potassium release from cardiac hystiocytes.
 - Reduction of accumulation of ionized calcium.
 - Reactivation of Na/K-ATP-ase of cardiac hystiocytes membranes.**
 - Slowing-down of sodium coming into cardiac hystiocytes.
 - Increase of energy supply to the myocardium.
29. A cardiotonic drug was prescribed to a 50-year-old patient with chronic cardiac insufficiency and tachyarrhythmia. Which of these medicines was prescribed to the patient.
- Dobutaminum.
 - Dophaminum.
 - Digoxinum.**
 - Amiodaronum.
 - Mildronatum.
30. A patient with complaints of frequent pulse, dyspnea, cyanosis of mucous tunics was hospitalized to a cardiological department. Examination revealed edemas on the lower extremities, ascites. Chronic cardiac insufficiency was diagnosed. Which of the drugs should be prescribed to the patient?
- Digitoxinum.
 - Cordiaminum.
 - Adrenalini hydrochloridum.
 - Corglyconum.
 - Drotaverini hydrochloridum.**
31. A patient with pulmonary edema caused by acute left ventricular insufficiency patient was treated with cardiac glycoside. In 10-15 min, his condition improved and maximal effect was in 1-1,5 hours, after that the action gradually decreased. What drug has been injected?
- Strophanthinum.**
 - Digoxinum.
 - Celanidum.
 - Digitoxinum.
 - Adonisidum.
32. Indicate the mechanism of antiarrhythmic action of Chinidini sulfas:
- Blockade of calcium channels of the cardiomyocyte membranes.
 - Blockade of sodium channels of the cardiomyocyte membranes.**
 - Blockade of β -adrenoreceptors of the myocardium.
 - Blockade of α - and β -adrenoreceptors of the myocardium.
 - Blockade of M-cholinoreceptors of the myocardium.
33. Specify the mechanism of antiarrhythmical action of Verapamile:
- Blockade of sodium channels of the cardiomyocyte membranes.
 - Blockade of β -adrenoreceptors of the myocardium.
 - Blockade of α - and β -adrenoreceptors of the myocardium.
 - Blockade of calcium channels of the cardiomyocyte membranes.**
 - Blockade of M-cholinoreceptors of the myocardium.
34. Specify the cardiac glycoside which possesses the fastest onset of the action:
- Strophanthinum.**
 - Celanidum (lanatosidum).
 - Digitoxinum.
 - Digoxinum.
 - Adonisidum.
35. What effect of cardiac glycosides is of greatest importance?
- Increase of diuresis and elimination of edemas.
 - Increase of myocardium excitability.
 - Decrease of myocardium automatism.
 - Decrease of myocardium conductivity.
 - Increase of myocardium contractility.**
36. Indicate the mechanism of cardiotonic action of cardiac glycosides:
- Excitation of β -adrenoreceptors of myocardium.
 - Activation of calcium channels of cardiomyocyte membranes.
 - Inhibition of Na/K-ATP-ase of cardiac hystocytes membranes.**
 - Oppression of phosphodiesterase of cardiomyocytes.
 - Activation of potassium channels of cardiomyocytes.
37. Indicate the group of drugs which is the most expedient for treatment of paroxysmal atrial tachycardia:
- M-cholinoblockers.
 - Cardiac glycosides.**
 - Na-channels blockers.
 - β -adrenomimetics.
 - α -adrenoblockers.
38. Indicate the group of drugs, overdose of which is accompanied by following signs: anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, bradiarrhythmia, headache, vision impairment (xanthopsia, diplopia).
- Ca-channels blockers.
 - Organic nitrates.
 - Cardiac glycosides.**
 - β -adrenoblockers.
 - Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.
39. Why do strophanthin and corglycon possess fast action after the introduction into the organism?
- They have short half-life period.
 - They have high molecular weight.
 - They have low molecular weight.
 - They have high affinity to plasma proteins.
 - They are not connected with plasma proteins and not biotransformed in organism.**

40. What antiarrhythmic preparation does not belong to membrane stabilizers?

- A. Dipheninum.
- B. Amiodaronum.**
- C. Novocainamidum.
- D. Chinidini sulfas.
- E. Disopyramidum.

41. A patient with angina pectoris developed bronchospasm after taking antianginal medicine. What drug could provoke it?

- A. Nifedipinum.
- B. Nitroglycerinum.
- C. Sustac-forte.
- D. Dipyridamolum.
- E. Propranololum.**

42. A doctor recommended a patient, who had an acute myocardial infarction, to take acidum acetylsalicylicum in the dose of 0.25 g once per 2 - 3 days during 3 - 4 months. What effect did the doctor count on?

- A. Antiaggregant.**
- B. Antiinflammatory.
- C. Antipyretic.
- D. Analgesic.
- E. Vasodilative.

43. A patient with ischemic disease has not informed the doctor that he had attacks of bronchospasm. The doctor prescribed a drug, which has made the attacks of angina pectoris less frequent, but the attacks of bronchospasm have become more frequent. What medicine has been prescribed?

- A. Atenololum.
- B. Propranololum.**
- C. Verapamilum.
- D. Diltiazemum.
- E. Nitrosorbidum.

44. A 53-year-old woman suffers from heart attacks. The patient is bothered by severe chest pain, arrhythmia and short breath. What drug is the most expedient for prescription in this case to provide first aid?

- A. Nitrosorbidum.
- B. Nitroglycerinum.**
- C. Amiodaronum.
- D. Propranololum.
- E. Sustac-forte.

45. Acidum acetylsalicylicum (75 mg, daily) is prescribed to a patient, who had a myocardial infarction. With what purpose is the drug prescribed?

- A. Reduction of body temperature.
- B. Reduction of inflammation.
- C. Reduction of pain.
- D. Dilatation of coronary vessels.
- E. Reduction of thrombocytes aggregation.**

46. A 50-year-old man has appeal led to a doctor with complaints of chest pain, which occurs in the street, on his way to work, during physical activity. He has been ill for one year. The pain disappeared after taking validol, but recently its application has become inefficient. What drug should be prescribed?

- A. Natrii chloridum.
- B. Metoprololum.**
- C. Octadinum.
- D. Clophelinum.
- E. Salbutamololum.

47. A 65-year-old patient felt retrosternal pain while waiting in a queue during the visit to a dermatologist. What drug is the most effective in this case?

- A. Cordiaminum.
- B. Validolum.
- C. Sustac-forte.
- D. Nitroglycerinum.**
- E. Analginum.

48. A drug in the form of aerosol was prescribed to a patient with angina pectoris. The patient had retrosternal pain and used an antianginal drug. The pain disappeared, but the patient began to complain of headache and vertigo. What drug has been used by the patient?

- A. Nitroglycerinum.**
- B. Propranololum.
- C. Metoprololum.
- D. Validolum.
- E. Verapamilum.

49. A patient who had been suffering from stable stenocardia was treated with anaprilin in the dosage of 0,02 g 3 times a day. In a week the patient had felt better, but began to complain of difficulty of respiration. Specify which drug from the group of beta-adrenoblockers should be appointed instead anaprilin.

- A. The antagonist of calcium – Verapamilum.
- B. Cardiosselective beta-adrenoblocker – Metoprololum.**
- C. Long acting drug of nitroglycerine – Sustac-forte.
- D. The antagonist of calcium – Nifedipinum.
- E. Organic nitrate – Nitroglycerinum.

50. Determine an antianginal agent by its pharmacological effect. It insignificantly improves coronary circulation (especially in subendocardial layers), but the main cause of elimination of stenocardia is dilation of peripheral veins and arteries, that leads to decrease of cardiac work and myocardial oxygen demand. Besides, it oppresses the central links of cardiostimulating reflexes.

- A. Amiodaronum.
- B. Phenihydinum.
- C. Nitroglycerinum.**
- D. Validolum.
- E. Anaprilinum.

51. A patient who had been suffering from stenocardia accompanied by cardiac arrhythmia (paroxysmal tachycardia) and arterial hypertension was admitted to the hospital. Specify antianginal drug and the group which it belongs to, which should be administered taking into account the patient's diseases.

- A. β -adrenoblocker – Anaprilinum.**
- B. Organic nitrate – Nitroglycerinum.
- C. Myotropic coronarodilating agent – Carbocromenum.
- D. Calcium antagonist – Nifedipinum.
- E. Potassium channel activator - Nicorandilum.

52. Indicate the nitroglycerin's drug with prolonged action

- A. Natrii nitroprussidum.
- B. Validolum.
- C. Amyl nitrite.
- D. **Sustac-forte.**
- E. Dipyridamolum.

53. Indicate the drug which exerts antianginal action because of decrease of oxygen demand and increase of oxygen delivery to the myocardium.

- A. **Nitroglycerinum.**
- B. Anapnlinum.
- C. Dipyridamolum.
- D. Talinololum.
- E. Carbocromenum.

54. Indicate the state which requires administration of nitroglycerine.

- A. Chronic cardiac insufficiency.
- B. Acute cardiac failure.
- C. Hypertensive crisis.
- D. **An attack of stenocardia.**
- E. Endarteritis obliterans.

55. Indicate the drug which should be used in the attack of angina pectoris:

- A. Strophanthinum.
- B. Bemegridum.
- C. Nitrong
- D. Benzohexonium.
- E. **Nitroglycerinum.**

56. Indicate the mechanism of action of nitroglycerine.

- A. **Release of NO groups which activate guanylyl cyclase.**
- B. Blockade of calcium channels.
- C. Blockade of adenosine receptors.
- D. Activation of adenylyl cyclase.
- E. Inhibition of phosphodiesterase.

57. A patient with ischemic heart disease complains of worsening of his state that is caused by overdosage of anti-anginal agent. What group of drugs can cause this state if it is known that concentration of methemoglobin in patients blood is increased?

- A. Beta-adrenoblockers.
- B. **Organic nitrates.**
- C. Blockers of calcium channels.
- D. Activators of potassium channels.
- E. Myotropic coronary dilators.

58. After sublingual introduction of nitroglycerine its maximal concentration in blood is developed in:

- A. 1 minute.
- B. 15 minutes.
- C. **2-5 minutes.**
- D. 30 minutes.
- E. 1 hour.

59. Why are the tablets of nitroglycerine introduced sublingually only?

- A. The substance is destroyed under the action of gastric juice.
- B. The substance is badly absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract.
- C. The substance operates reflexly from oral cavity receptors.
- D. **The substance is being considerably destroyed during its first passage through the liver.**
- E. It causes less side-effect in such way of introduction.

60. Indicate the calcium channel blocker which belongs to the group of derivatives of phenylalkylamines:

- A. Nifedipinum.
- B. Diltiazemum.
- C. Nicardipinum.
- D. Clentiazemum.
- E. **Verapamilum.**

61. Among special hypolipidemic agents the most effective ones are those which block synthesis of endogenous cholesterol in the liver. What drug from listed below has such mechanism of action?

- A. Probucolum.
- B. Clofibratum.
- C. Cholestyraminum.
- D. Parmidinum.
- E. **Lovastatinum.**

62. A patient has the family hypercholesterolemia. Indicate the drug which may be used due to ability to inhibit the main enzyme of cholesterol synthesis?

- A. **Lovastatinum.**
- B. Colestipolum.
- C. Cholestyraminum.
- D. Nicotinic acid.
- E. Probucolum.

63. Indicate the hypolipidemic agent which may be used in atherosclerosis of brain arteries

- A. Cinnarizinum.
- B. **Lovastatinum.**
- C. Pyracetamum.
- D. Tocopheroli acetat.
- E. Ascorbinic acid.

64. **Clofibrate** was administered to a patient with atherosclerosis. What is the most typical effect of this drug?

- A. Oppression of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-cqenzyme A-reductase activity.
- B. Increase of removal from the organism of the bile acids and cholesterol.
- C. **Diminution of very low density apoproteins maintenance in blood mainly.**
- D. Antioxidant action.
- E. Angio-protective action.

65. Specify the principle of antihyperlipidemic action of lovastatine.

- A. **Inhibition of synthesis of endogenous cholesterol in the liver.**
- B. Impairment of creation of superoxide radicals.
- C. Impairment of absorption of cholesterol in the intestine.
- D. Impairment of lipolysis in the fatty tissue.
- E. Impairment of binding of atherogenous lipoproteins with endotheliocytes.

66. A patient with hypertensive disease with an accompanying obstructive bronchitis receives propranolol in complex therapy. After a while attacks of asthma occurred. What is the cause of the side effect?

- A. **Blockade of β_2 -adrenoreceptors of bronchi.**
- B. Blockade of β_1 -adrenoreceptors of bronchi.
- C. Stimulation β_2 -adrenoreceptors of bronchi.
- D. Blockade of α_2 -adrenoreceptors of bronchi.
- E. Stimulation of α_1 -adrenoreceptors of bronchi.

67. A patient suffers from hypertensive crisis. What is it necessary to prescribe to the patient for the normalization of arterial pressure?

- A. Propranololum.
- B. Reserpinum.
- C. Prazosinum.
- D. Atropini sulfas.
- E. **Magnesii sulfas.**

68. Increased renin level in the blood of a 55-year-old patient with hypertensive disease was detected. What hypotensive medicine should be preferred for the treatment of the patient?

- A. Magnesii sulfas.
- B. Clophelinum.
- C. **Enalaprilum.**
- D. Papaverini hydrochloridum.
- E. Prazosinum.

69. A patient with increased arterial pressure caused by peripheral vessels spasm is admitted to a therapeutics department. What hypotensive drug (the group of α -adrenoceptor antagonists) is the most expedient to be prescribed to the patient?

- A. Captoprilum.
- B. **Prazosinum.**
- C. Aminazinum.
- D. Propranololum.
- E. Clophelinum.

70. A patient with hypertensive disease has an attack of bronchial asthma. What medicine should be taken to stop the attack?

- A. Adrenalini hydrochloridum.
- B. Isadrinum.
- C. **Salbutamolum.**
- D. Aminophyllinum.
- E. Ephedrini hydrochloridum.

71. A doctor has prescribed losartan to a patient with essential hypertension. What pharmacological property of this drug provides therapeutic effect?

- A. Blockade of β -adrenoreceptors.
- B. Blockade of α -adrenoreceptors.
- C. **Blockade of angiotensin receptors.**
- D. Blockade of angiotensin-converting enzyme.
- E. Antagonism with calcium ions.

72. A patient with essential hypertension takes enalapril. What is the mechanism of the action of this drug?

- A. **Blockade of angiotensin-converting enzyme.**
- B. Blockade with angiotensin receptors.
- C. Blockade of phosphodiesterase.

- D. Blockade of cyclooxygenase.
- E. Blockade of calcium channels.

73. A doctor recommended a patient with chronic cardiac insufficiency and essential hypertension to include into the treatment regimen a potassium sparing diuretic, which is the antagonist of aldosterone, but its therapeutic effect develops slowly. Which of these drugs has been recommended to the patient?

- A. Strophanthinum.
- B. Amiodaronum.
- C. Triamterenum.
- D. Furosemidum.
- E. **Spirolactonum.**

74. One of antihypertensive drugs had been prescribed to a patient with arterial hypertension. Arterial pressure was normalized, however, constant dry cough began to bother the patient. Which of the medicines possesses such side effect?

- A. Nifedipinum.
- B. Propranololum.
- C. Clophelinum.
- D. **Enalaprilum.**
- E. Reserpinum.

75. The patient suffering from arterial hypertension with hyperkinetic type of circulation and the high contents of renin, accompanied by stenocardia and sinus tachycardia has been treating for 10 years. Indicate the group of drugs should be administered in this situation.

- A. **β -adrenoblockers.**
- B. Organic nitrates.
- C. α -adrenoblockers.
- D. Sympatholytics.
- E. Ganglioblockers.

76. A 45 year old patient, who had been suffering from idiopathic hypertension, was treated by an antihypertensive drug. After 4 days his arterial pressure decreased, but he complained of sleepiness and psychological suppression. With which drug was the patient treated?

- A. Captoprilum.
- B. Prazozinum.
- C. **Clophelinum.**
- D. Enalaprilum.
- E. Apressinum.

77. A patient had been suffering from hypertonic disease accompanied by chronic bronchitis with asthmatical component. Indicate the drug which is contraindicated due to its action on the bronchi.

- A. **Anaprilinum.**
- B. Captoprilum.
- C. Prazosinum.
- D. Nifedipinum.
- E. Dichlothiazidum.

78. A doctor has administered to a patient clonidine (clophelinum) for elimination of hypertensive crisis. What class of hypotensive drugs does the named agent belong to?

A. Peripheral neurotropic.
B. **Central neurotropic.**

C. Diuretics.

D. Drugs affecting the renin-angiotensin system.

E. Myotropic (vasotropic) hypotensive agents.

79. Indicate the drug which inhibits activity of vasomotor centre.

A. Apressinum.

B. Enalaprilum.

C. Verapamilum.

D. **Clophelinum (clonidinum).**

E. Hydrochlorthiazidum (dichlothiazidum).

80. Hypertensive crisis characterized by sharp headache, dizziness, hyperemia of face, pains in the region of heart, rapid pulse, arterial pressure of 220/110 mm Hg has developed in a patient suffering from essential hypertension during the visit to the dentist. What agent is it necessary to introduce to the patient?

A. Propranololum (Anaprilinum).

B. Pirlenum.

C. Timololum.

D. Furosemidum.

E. **Clophelinum (clonidinum).**

81. It was observed primary short-term increase of arterial pressure in a patient after taking of a hypotensive agent. Indicate this preparation.

A. Prazosinum.

B. Reserpinum.

C. **Clophelinum (clonidinum).**

D. Propranololum (Anaprilinum).

E. Hydrochlorthiazidum (dichlothiazidum).

82. The diuretic agent in dosage 0,025 g 2 times a day had been prescribed to the patient with the beginning stage of idiopathic hypertension. In 7-8 days, the arterial pressure had slightly decreased, but he began to complain of pain in the heart region, muscle weakness, and tremor. The analysis of blood has revealed hypokalemia. Which from the listed drugs may cause this side effect.

A. Mannitum.

B. Spironolactonum.

C. Triamterenum.

D. Amiloridum.

E. **Hydrochlorthiazidum (dichlothiazidum).**

83. A patient had taken celanidum for long time due to chronic heart failure. The physician administered to him dichlothiazidum to eliminate leg edemas. Which drug should be taken together with the diuretic to prevent hypokalemia?

A. Unithiolum.

B. Calcii chloridum.

C. **Pananginum.**

D. Calcii dobesilas.

E. Magnii sulfas.

84. A patient has been treated for a long time with cardiac glycoside digoxinum in connection with congestive heart failure. Now the patient's state is stable, but there are remaining edemas on the legs and face. What diuretic should be taken to avoid side-effects caused by simultaneous administration of cardiac glycosides and diuretics?

A. Diacarbum.

B. Mannitum.

C. Dichlothiazidum.

D. **Spiroinoactonum.**

E. Urodanum.

85. Which of the following drugs is an ACE inhibitor:

A. Nifedipinum.

B. Euphyllinum.

C. Diltiazemum.

D. Amlodipinum.

E. **Captoprilum.**

86. Famotidine is prescribed to a patient with gastric ulcer. The acidity of gastric juice has considerably decreased. What mechanism underlies the action of the drug?

A. Blockade of M-cholinoreceptors.

B. Blockade of H₁-histaminic receptors.

C. **Blockade of H₂-histaminic receptors.**

D. Suppression of the activity of Na⁺/K⁺-ATP-ase.

E. Blockade of N-cholinoreceptors in ganglions.

87. A 40-year-old patient suffers from gastric ulcer at the stage of exacerbation accompanied by a substantial increase of the acidity of gastric juice, pain, and dyspeptic syndrome. Choose a corresponding drug:

A. Allochololum.

B. **Famotidinum.**

C. Papaverini hydrochloridum.

D. Drotaverini hydrochloridum.

E. Platyphyllini hydrotartras.

88. A patient complains of stomachache, heartburn. Tests revealed the increase of gastric juice acidity. What should be prescribed to the patient for the neutralization of the excessive acidity of gastric juice?

A. Benzohexonium.

B. Atropini sulfas.

C. Papaverini hydrochloridum.

D. Proserinum.

E. **Almagelum.**

89. A patient with biliary dyskinesia and constipations has been prescribed a cholagogue, which has a significant laxative effect. What drug was prescribed by the doctor?

A. Allochololum.

B. **Magnesii sulfas.**

C. Cholosasum.

D. Cholenzymum.

E. Chinidini sulfas.

90. The patient was admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis: peptic ulcer of the duodenum bulbus. Analysis of his gastric juice revealed increased acidity. Choose the agent which decreases the secretory ability of gastric glands due to blockade of H₂-histaminic receptors.

- A. **Ranitidinum.**
- B. Extracti Belladonnae.
- C. Atropini sulfas.
- D. Methacinum.
- E. Platyphyllini hydrotartras.

91. A 25 year-old man, suffering from peptic ulcer of the stomach, has been treated with omeprazole. In 3 weeks the ulcer was healed. What mechanism of action does this drug produce?

- A. Blockade of synthesis of Gastrin.
- B. Blockade of M-cholinoceptors.
- C. **Blockade of H⁺-K⁺-ATP-ase (the proton pump).**
- D. Blockade of Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase.
- E. Blockade of H₂-histaminic receptors.

92. Indicate the drug to stimulate appetite, mechanism of action of which is associated with irritation of the mucus membrane of the oral cavity, which leads to reflex excitation of the hunger center in the hypothalamus.

- A. Fenfluraminum.
- B. Phepranonum.
- C. Desopimonomum.
- D. **Tinctura Absinthii.**
- E. Orlistatum.

93. A 32 year old patient had been suffering from the ulcer of the duodenal bulb was treated with Famotidine which caused him to feel better. Indicate the mechanism of action of this agent.

- A. Inhibition of gastrin release.
- B. **Blockade of H₂-histaminic receptors.**
- C. Suppression of the function of the gastric mucosal cells.
- D. Decrease of release of hydrochloric acid.
- E. Decrease of pepsin release.

94. Indicate the mechanism of anorectic action of Phepranone.

- A. Oppresses the afferent endings of the vagus nerve.
- B. Blocks M- cholinoceptors.
- C. Activates H₂-histamine receptors in the stomach.
- D. Blocks N-cholinoceptors of vegetative ganglions.
- E. **Inhibit hunger center.**

95. Indicate the synthetic drug increasing bile secretion:

- A. Drotaverini hydrochloridum (No-Spa).
- B. Apomorphini hydrochloridum.
- C. Cimetidinum.
- D. **Oxaphenamidum.**
- E. Almagelum.

96. Indicate the agent which stimulates contraction of gall bladder smooth muscle and causes evacuation of bile into the intestine?

- A. **Magnesium sulfas.**

- B. Misoprostolum.
- C. Ranitidinum.
- D. Contrycalum.
- E. Drotaverini hydrochloridum (No-Spa).

97. Indicate the agent which may be used in an attack of biliary colic to relax smooth muscles?

- A. Panzinormum.
- B. **Atropini sulfas.**
- C. Analginum.
- D. Pentazocinum.
- E. Cholosasum.

98. A 40 years old patient was admitted to the hospital with the biliary colic attack. What agent should be administered parenterally in this case?

- A. Pancreatinum.
- B. Almagelum.
- C. **Drotaverini hydrochloridum (No-spa).**
- D. Contrycalum.
- E. Metoclopramidum.

99. Indicate the drug from the group of myotropic spasmolytics which is suitable to eliminate pain in intestinal colic.

- A. **Papaverini hydrochloridum.**
- B. Proserinum.
- C. Piridostigmini hydrobromidum.
- D. Pilocarpini hydrochloridum.
- E. Prazosinum.

100. Indicate a cholagogic agent used for treatment of chronic cholecystitis.

- A. Almagelum.
- B. Tinctura Absinthii.
- C. Metoclopramidum.
- D. **Allocholum.**
- E. Platyphyllini hydrotartras.

101. Specify an agent from the group of hepatoprotectors which restores normal structure and function of hepatocytes, used in different liver diseases.

- A. Allochoium.
- B. Tetracyclinum.
- C. Cholenzymum.
- D. Tocopheroli acetatas.
- E. **Essentiale.**

102. Indicate the drug, which is used in chronic pancreatitis, accompanied by enzymes insufficiency, for improvement of digestion processes.

- A. **Festalum**
- B. Pepsinum.
- C. Ranitidinum.
- D. Pirenzepinum.
- E. Cholosasum.

103. Why is contrycal used in the case of acute pancreatitis?

- A. It opens Oddies sphincter.
- B. **It inactivates trypsin which causes autolysis of pancreas.**
- C. It reduces the activity of hyaluronidase.
- D. It impairs secretion of trypsinogen.
- E. It oppresses secretion of bile.

104. Indicate the drug used in acute pancreatitis to reduce autolysis of the gland.

- A. Pepsinum.
- B. Chymotrypsinum.
- C. Pancreatinum.
- D. Contrycalum.**
- E. Fibrinolysinum.

105. A 37-year-old man was admitted to the surgical department with the symptoms of pancreatitis: vomiting, diarrhea, bradycardia, hypotension, weakness, dehydration. What drug should be used first of all?

- A. Drotaverini hydrochloridum.
- B. Famotidinum.
- C. Contrycalum.**
- D. Platyphyllini hydrotartras.
- E. Atropini sulfas.

106. A patient with thromboembolism of veins of lower extremities had been prescribed some medicine. In 2 days hemorrhages appeared on his skin. What drug can cause such complication?

- A. Neodicumarinum.
- B. Dipyridamolum.
- C. Acidum acetylsalicylicum.
- D. Heparinum.**
- E. Phenylinum.

107. After the examination of a 40-year-old man the diagnosis was made: hypochromic anemia. What drug should be prescribed for treatment?

- A. Cyanocobalaminum.
- B. Fercovenum.**
- C. Pentoxylum.
- D. Heparinum.
- E. Vikasolum.

108. A doctor recommended a patient, who had an acute myocardial infarction, to take aside acetylsalicylic in the dose of 0.25 g once per 2 - 3 days during 3 - 4 months. What effect did the doctor count on?

- A. Antiaggregant.**
- B. Antiinflammatory.
- C. Antipyretic.
- D. Analgesic.
- E. Vasodilative.

109. An 8-year-old child is being prepared for tonsilectomy. The analysis of blood has shown that the time of blood coagulation is increased (up to 7 minutes). What drug should be included (5 days before the operation) into the complex of therapeutic agents of the preparatory period first of all?

- A. Acidum aminocapronicum.
- B. Natrii chloridum.
- C. Vikasolum.**
- D. Fibrinogenum.
- E. Alteplasmum.

110. Acidum acetylsalicylicum (75 mg, daily) is prescribed to a patient, who had a myocardial infarction. With what purpose is the drug prescribed?

- A. Reduction of body temperature.

B. Reduction of inflammation.

C. Reduction of pain.

D. Dilatation of coronary vessels.

E. Reduction of thrombocytes aggregation.

111. A pregnant woman's blood analysis revealed megaloblasts and a high Color Index. The diagnosis is megaloblastic anemia. What drug should be prescribed to the patient?

- A. Acidum nicotinicum.
- B. Pyridoxini hydrochloridum.
- C. Acidum ascorbinicum.
- D. Cyanocobalaminum.**
- E. Coamidum.

112. Long cyanocobalamin treatment was prescribed to a patient with megaloblastic anemia developed after gastroectomy. A drug was injected intramuscularly. What advantage does the parenteral way have over the enteral?

- A. The drug is quickly eliminated.
- B. The drug is quickly absorbed.
- C. The drug circulates in blood for a long time.
- D. The drug is not metabolized in the liver.

E. This way is effective in the absence of gastromucoprotein.

113. The patient was admitted to the traumatologic department due to fracture of chin bones, damages of soft tissues and massive bleeding. Examination revealed paleness of the skin, pain in palpation of area of trauma, swelling of the skin, bleeding on the whole surface of the wound. Specify a drug for local use to stop the bleeding.

- A. Thrombinum.**
- B. Caicii chloridum.
- C. Vikasolum.
- D. Acidum aminocapronicum.
- E. Fercovenum.

114. Drugs delaying blood coagulation (anticoagulants) are used for prevention and treatment of thrombosis. Specify an anticoagulant which antagonist is protamine sulfate.

- A. Phenylinum.
- B. Neodicumarinum.
- C. Syncumarum.
- D. Heparinum.**
- E. Natrii hydrocitraas.

115. A patient was delivered to a hospital with complaints of loss of appetite, decrease of body weight, fatigue, pain around the epigastric area. Examination of the blood revealed megaloblastic anemia. Specify the main agent for the treatment of this disease.

- A. Ferri lastas.
- B. Cyanocobalaminum.**
- C. Acidum acetylsalicylicum.
- D. Fercovenum.
- E. Coamidum.

116. Specify the antagonist of the anticoagulants with indirect action.

- A. Pentoxylum.**
- B. Fercovenum.
- C. **Vikasolum.**
- D. Protamini sulfas.
- E. Contrykalum.

117. Specify the coagulant agent available for local use only (to stop bleedings from small blood vessels).

- A. **Hemostatic sponge.**
- B. Vikasolum.
- C. Calcii chloridum.
- D. Fibrinogenum.
- E. Aminocapronic acid.

118. Inhibition of leukopoiesis is observed in a 43 years old roentgenologist. Specify the agent to be used for stimulation of leukopoiesis.

- A. Acidum ascorbinicum.
- B. Fercovenum.
- C. Acidum folicum.
- D. Cyanocobalaminum.
- E. **Pentoxylum.**

119. Indicate the cumarine derivatives, anticoagulant of indirect action:

- A. Heparinum.
- B. **Syncumar.**
- C. Dipyridamolum.
- D. Vikasolum.
- E. Thrombinum.

120. Antagonist (antidote) of heparine is:

- A. Syncumar.
- B. Protamini sulfas.
- C. **Vikasolum.**
- D. Alteplasum.
- E. Calcii chloridum.

121. A patient with hypochromic anemia has splitting and loss of hair, increased nail brittleness and taste alteration. What is the mechanism of the symptoms development?

- A. Decreased production of calcitonine.
- B. Deficiency of vitamin A.
- C. **Deficiency of iron-containing enzymes.**
- D. Decreased production of thyroid hormones.
- E. Deficiency of vitamin B₁₂.

122. Indicate the mechanism of action of heparine:

- A. Inhibition of synthesis of the clotting factors in the liver.
- B. Inhibition of thrombin.
- C. **Inhibition of the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin.**
- D. Activation of profibrinolysin.
- E. Causes proteolysis of plasminogen molecules to plasmin.

123. Indicate the clinical use of cyanocobalamine:

- A. Leucopenia.
- B. **Malignant megaloblastic anemia.**
- C. Acute leucosis.
- D. Gout.
- E. Thyrotoxicosis.

124. Indicate the drug used locally for the arrest of hemorrhages from small vessels:

- A. Calcii chloridum.
- B. Heparinum.
- C. Protamini sulfas.
- D. **Thrombinum.**
- E. Vikasolum.

125. Indicate the mechanism of streptokinase action:

- A. Inhibition of synthesis of the clotting factors in the liver.
- B. Inhibition of thrombin.
- C. Inhibition of the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin.
- D. Inhibition of proteolytic enzymes.
- E. **Facilitate the conversion of plasminogen to plasmin.**

126. A patient, who has a mastectomy because of the mammary gland cancer, is prescribed a course of radiotherapy. What vitamin drug has antiradiation effect caused by antioxidant activity?

- A. Cyanocobalaminum.
- B. Ergocalciferolum.
- C. Riboflavinum.
- D. **Tocopheroli acetat.**
- E. Acidi follicum.

127. Tetany has developed after thyroidectomy. Using what drug is it possible to eliminate the problem?

- A. Triiodothyroninum.
- B. **Calcii chloridum.**
- C. Mellictinum.
- D. Calcitrinum.
- E. Ergocalciferolum.

128. A 39-year-old man appealed to a hospital. Recently he noticed susceptibility to infectious diseases and impairment of twilight vision. During the examination a doctor diagnosed hyperkeratosis. What vitamin drug should be prescribed?

- A. Pyridoxini hydrochloridum.
- B. **Retinoli acetat.**
- C. Riboflavinum.
- D. Ergocalciferolum.
- E. Tocopheroli acetat.

129. A patient came to a doctor with complaints of twilight adaptation impairment (night blindness). What vitamin drug is to be prescribed to the patient for the restoration of his sight?

- A. Thiamini chloridum.
- B. Vikasolum.
- C. Pyridoxini hydrochloridum.
- D. **Retinoli acetat.**
- E. Tocopheroli acetat.

130. The deficiency of prothrombin in blood was detected during a preoperative examination of a patient. What drug is needed for the preliminary use by the patient for reducing blood loss during operation?

- A. Phenylinum.
- B. Thrombinum.
- C. Acidum aminocapronicum.
- D. **Vicasolum.**
- E. Contrycal.

131. A patient who had been taking a vitamin drug for the prevention of cerebrovascular spastic reactions began to complain of unpleasant feelings: hyperemia of the face and upper part of the body, vertigo, feeling of blood influx into the head. What drug may cause these side-effects.

- A. **Acidum nicotinicum.**
- B. Tocopheroli acetat.
- C. Nicotinamidum.
- D. Thiamini bromidum.
- E. Calcii pangamas.

132. A patient had been taking vitamin D for a long time for treatment of rickets. Soon the signs of vitamin D intoxication developed: loss of appetite, nausea, headache, fatigue, increase of body temperature, etc. What vitamin decreasing the toxic influence of vitamin D should be administered?

- A. **Vitamin A.**
- B. Vitamin C.
- C. Vitamin B1.
- D. Vitamin PP.
- E. Vitamin B6.

133. A 55 year old patient was admitted to the haematological department with signs of acute anemia. After laboratory examination megaloblastic hyperchromic anemia was diagnosed. Which drug must be administered to the patient first of all?

- A. **Cyanocobalaminum.**
- B. Vitamin B1.
- C. Ferroplexum.
- D. Ferrum-Lek
- E. Acidum folicum.

134. A 55 year old patient suffering from hyperchromic anemia obtained long-term treatment with vitamin B12 parenterally. Why the parenteral way of introduction of vitamin B12 is preferred more than the peroral way?

- A. **It isn't absorbed in the intestine in oral introduction due to deficit of gastromucoprotein.**
- B. It is faster absorbed.
- C. It is longer circulated in the blood.
- D. It is faster penetrated to the bone marrow.
- E. It isn't destroyed in the liver.

135. A patient has diarrhoea, dementia and dermatitis. What vitamin has to be included into the complex pharmacotherapy?

- A. **Nicotinic acid.**
- B. Thiaminum.
- C. Cyanocobalaminum.
- D. Panthotenic acid.
- E. Riboflavinum.

136. There is an inhibited coagulation in the patient with bile ducts obstruction, bleeding due to the low level of absorption of a vitamin. What vitamin is in deficiency?

- A. **Vitamin K.**
- B. Vitamin D.
- C. Carotin.
- D. Vitamin.
- E. Vitamin E.

137. Hydroxylation of endogenous substrates and xenobiotics requires a donor of protons. Which of the following vitamins can play this role?

- A. **Vitamin C.**
- B. Vitamin A.
- C. Vitamin P.
- D. Vitamin B6.
- E. Vitamin E.

138. A patient suffers from chronic alcoholism with the following

symptoms: pain in arms and legs, impairment of skin sensitivity, muscle weakness, edemas and increased amount of pyruvate. Which vitamin drug should be prescribed to the patient?

- A. Ergocalciferolum.
- B. **Thiamini chloridum.**
- C. Retinoli acetat.
- D. Rutinum.
- E. Vicasolum.

139. Which of the acids below decreases permeability of connective tissue structures, possesses antioxidant activity due to ability to be transformed from the oxidized form into reduced and on the contrary?

- A. Aspirinum.
- B. Hydrochloric acid.
- C. Mefenamic acid.
- D. **Ascorbinic acid.**
- E. Aminocaproic acid.

140. Radiation therapy is performed to the patient. What vitamin drug with antioxidant properties is necessary for administration to increase stability of tissues in this case?

- A. Thiamini chloridum.
- B. Vitamin B6.
- C. **Ascorutinum.**
- D. Cyanocobalaminum.
- E. Acidum folicum.

141. The patient who was treated by a vitaminic drug for prophylaxis of vasospasms of the brain, has developed complaints of the unpleasant sensations related to taking of this medicine: reddening of the face and the upper half of a trunk, giddiness, sense of flush of blood to a head. For what drug the specified side-effects are characteristic?

- A. Tocopheroli acetat.
- B. Nicotinamidum.
- C. Thiamini bromidum.
- D. **Acidum nicotinicum.**
- E. Calcii pangamas.

142. What vitamin promotes growth and development of epithelial cells, including epidermal ones?

- A. **Retinoli acetat.**
- B. Ergocalciferolum.
- C. Acidum ascorbicum.
- D. Acidum nicotinicum.
- E. Lipoic acid.

143. To the child with signs of rachitis the pediatrician and the dentist administered a liposoluble vitamin which influences an exchange of phosphorus and calcium in an organism, promotes sedimentation of calcium in bone tissue and dentine. Determine a drug.

- A. Retinoli acetat.
- B. Tocoferoli acetat.
- C. **Ergocalciferolum.**
- D. Vicasolum.
- E. Thyreoidinum.

144. A doctor administered tocoferol acetate to a patient with ischemic heart disease. What effect of a drug does the doctor expect?

- A. Hypotensive.
- B. Spasmolytic.
- C. **Antioxidant.**
- D. Increase of oxygen delivery to myocardium.
- E. Positive inotropic.

145. What enzymatic drug is used with the purpose of dropping of density and rising of permeability of connective tissue structures?

- A. Amylasum
- B. Lipasum
- C. Carboxylasum.
- D. Cholinesterasum.
- E. **Lidasum.**

146. Cardiac arrhythmia, expressed muscle weakness, diarrhea, vomiting, impairment of vision, headache have developed to the patient under the treatment by digitoxin. What drugs can attenuate the above-mentioned phenomena?

- A. **Drugs of potassium.**
- B. Drugs of calcium.
- C. Iron preparations.
- D. Drugs of sodium.
- E. Drugs of magnesium.

147. Which of plasma substitutes listed below circulates in the blood for a long time?

- A. **Rheopolyglucinum.**
- B. 5 % Glucose Solution.
- C. 0,9 % solution of Sodium chloride.
- D. Ringer-Locke solution.
- E. Polydesum.

148. A patient with hypothyroidism was treated with a drug — synthetic sinistrorotatory thyroxin isomer. The following concomitant complications are possible: tachycardia, arrhythmia, trembling of the limbs. Which of the listed drugs has such action?

- A. Retabolilum.
- B. Ergocalciferolum.
- C. Mercazolilum.
- D. **Levothyroxinum.**
- E. Prednisolonum.

149. Diabetic coma has been diagnosed. Concentration of sugar in blood is 18.44 millimole/l. What drug with glucose decreasing effect should be prescribed to this patient?

- A. Insulinum of prolonged action.

B. Insulinum of average duration action.

C. **Insulinum of brief action.**

D. Metforminum.

E. Glibutidum.

150. A patient with rheumatoid arthritis had been taking glucocorticosteroid during several weeks. Then he suddenly stopped taking these drugs. What complication can occur in this case?

A. Hyperglycemia.

B. Hypertension.

C. **Withdrawal syndrome.**

D. Exacerbation of chronic infection processes.

E. Formation of ulcers on the mucous coat of the stomach and duodenum.

151. Because of a long-term application of a drug such complications as osteoporosis, erosive ulcers of the mucous coat of stomach, edemas, increase of arterial pressure, insomnia have developed. Laboratory tests detected hypernatremia, hypokalemia and hyperglycemia. What drug has been applied?

A. Digoxinum.

B. Hypothiazidum.

C. **Prednisolonum.**

D. Indometacinum.

E. Reserpinum.

152. The condition of a patient with diabetes worsened after a routine injection of insulin. There was anxiety, cold sweat, tremor of limbs, general weakness, loss of consciousness. What drug is a pharmacological antagonist of insulin?

A. **Adrenalini hydrochloridum.**

B. Butamidum.

C. Coffeinum-natrii benzoas.

D. Noradrenalini hydrotartras.

E. Glibutidum.

153. An endocrinologist has prescribed glibenclamide to a patient with type II diabetes. What is the basic mechanism of this drug action?

A. Increasing of glucose metabolism.

B. Depression of gluconeogenesis.

C. **Stimulation of insulin secretion by β -cells of Langerhans' islets.**

D. Enhancement of glucose capture by peripheral tissues.

E. Activation of glucose transport into the cell.

154. Type II diabetes was revealed during an examination of a 70-year-old patient. What drug is expedient for use in this case?

A. Cortisonum.

B. Insulinum.

C. Mercazolilum.

D. Parathyreoidinum.

E. **Glibenclamidum.**

155. Having a serious infection a patient needs an anabolic drug for the improvement of appetite. Which one?

A. Heparinum.

B. Thiamini chloridum.

C. Tinctura Absinthii.

D. **Retabolilum.**

E. Acidi folicum.

156. A medicine was prescribed for the treatment of arthritis. It has the following pharmacological characteristics: it increases the production of lipomodulin, reduces phospholipase A₂ activity, reduces the synthesis of arachidonic acid metabolism products (cyclic endoperoxides, prostaglandins). What drug is this?

- A. Isadrinum.
- B. Adrenalini hydrochloridum.
- C. Prednisolonum.**
- D. Butadionum.
- E. Glibenclamidum.

157. A drug oppressing enzymatic systems, participating in synthesis of hormones of thyroid gland was administered to a 47 years old patient, suffering from thyrotoxicosis. Indicate this drug.

- A. Triiodthironini hydrochloridum.
- B. Sol. Lugoli.
- C. Mercazolilum.**
- D. L-Thyroxinum.
- E. Radioactive iodine.

158. Specify a synthetic analogue of glucocorticoid hormones.

- A. Prednisolonum.**
- B. Adrenalinum.
- C. Pituitrinum.
- D. Fluorocortisonum.
- E. Testosteronum.

159. A woman, 28 years old, was admitted to a hospital in relation with danger of miscarriage. Earlier she had two cases of preliminary labor. Specify the drug of the hormone of corpus luteum that needs to be introduced in this case.

- A. Progesteronum.**
- B. Synoestrolum.
- C. Diazepamum.
- D. Magnii sulfas.
- E. Tocopheroli acetat

160. Specify the drug of posterior pituitary hormone applied to stimulation of labor activity of uterus.

- A. Progesteronum.
- B. Synoestrolum.
- C. L-Thyroxinum.
- D. Oxytocinum.**
- E. Salbutamolum.

161. What hormonal drug is used for treatment of diabetes insipidus?

- A. Hydrocortisoni acetat.
- B. Desmopressinum.**
- C. L-Thyroxinum.
- D. Oxytocinum.
- E. Insulinum.

162. Mercazolilum had been administered to the patient, suffering from thyrotoxicosis. What effect underlies antithyroid activity of a drug?

- A. Depression of production of thyrotropic hormone.
- B. Decrease of thyroid hormones production.**
- C. Depression of uptake of iodine by thyroid gland.
- D. Destruction of cells of thyroid gland.
- E. Oppression of metabolism in thyroid gland.

163. Insulin was introduced to the patient, suffering from diabetes mellitus. What is the main mechanism of action of this agent?

- A. Oppression of glycogenesis.
- B. Activation of glucose transport from blood to tissues.**
- C. Inhibition of transport of aminoacids.
- D. Activation of synthesis of triglycerides.
- E. Activation of glycogen synthesis.

164. The state of the patient, suffering from diabetes mellitus was worsened after the injection of insulin: general asthenia, cold sweat, tremor of extremities developed. What drug should be used in this situation?

- A. Butamidum.
- B. Hydrocortisoni acetat.
- C. Glucosum.**
- D. Noradrenalini hydrotartras.
- E. Metforminum.

165. Indicate the synthetic antidiabetic drug from the group of biguanide derivatives.

- A. Butamidum.
- B. Acarbosa.
- C. Metforminum.**
- D. Glibenclamidum.
- E. Glipizidum.

166. The doctor has administered an ointment containing glucocorticoid to the patient suffering from allergic dermatitis. The advantage of this drug is - it is not absorbed into the blood from the skin. Specify this drug.

- A. Hydrocortisoni acetat.
- B. Dexamethasonum.
- C. Beclomethasoni dipropionas.
- D. Flumethasoni pivalas.**
- E. Prednisolonum.

167. The patient of 45 years complains of constant thirst and expressed polyuria. The level of glucose in blood plasma is normal, and in urine glucose misses. What drug should be chosen for his treatment?

- A. Insulinum.
- B. Dexamethasonum.
- C. Adiurecrinum**
- D. Hydrocortisoni acetat.
- E. Prednisolonum.

168. A 40-year-old woman appealed to a doctor with a complaint of pain in the knee joints. During examination the doctor revealed swelling, reddening, hyperthermia in these joints area. Laboratory tests showed positive acute phase reactants. What drugs have to be used for the treatment of the patient?

- A. Narcotic analgesics.
- B. Antiinflammatory agents of nonsteroid structure.**
- C. Antidepressants.
- D. Antibiotics.
- E. Sulfanamides.

169. A patient with rheumatoid arthritis had been taking glucocorticosteroid during several weeks. Then he suddenly stopped taking these drugs. What complication can occur in this case?

- A. Hyperglycemia.
- B. Hypertension.
- C. **Withdrawal syndrome.**
- D. Exacerbation of chronic infection processes.
- E. Formation of ulcers on the mucous coat of the stomach and duodenum.

170. A 62-years-old man has been suffering from coxitis for a long time. A doctor prescribed him a new nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent celecoxib. It improved the patient's state. What is the advantage of this drug?

- A. Depression of choline esterase.
- B. Depression of phosphodiesterase.
- C. Activation of adenylate cyclase.
- D. **Selective blockade of cyclooxygenase-2.**
- E. Activation of phosphodiesterase.

171. Allergic dermatitis produces itching, hypostasis, reddening, and insomnia. What drug is expedient for prescribing to the patient?

- A. **Dimedrolum.**
- B. Phenobarbitalum.
- C. Nitrazepamum.
- D. Chlorali hydras.
- E. Natrii oxybutyras.

172. A patient has urticaria, which is treated with dimedrol. Which element of allergy pathogenesis is the therapeutic effect of dimedrol connected with?

- A. Synthesis of immunoglobulins.
- B. Histamine secretion.
- C. Formation of the antigen-antibody complex.
- D. **Interaction of histamine with receptors in organs.**
- E. Activation of B-lymphocytes.

173. For treatment of joints arthritis a physician prescribed a drug which belongs to nonsteroid antiinflammatory medicines. It mainly influences cyclooxy-genase-2. It has no irritative influence on the mucous coat of the digestive system. What drug is it?

- A. Indometacinum.
- B. **Celecoxibum.**
- C. Diclofenac-natrium.
- D. Acidum acetylsalicylicum.
- E. Ibuprofenum.

174. A second generation antihistaminic drug is a derivative of piperidine, taken once a day. It has no M-anti-cholinergic and adrenergic blocking effect. It shows antiallergenic, antiexudative, antipruritic action. What drug is this?

- A. Retinoli acetatas.
- B. Dimedrolum.
- C. Diazolinum.
- D. Suprastinum.
- E. **Loratadinum.**

175. A 40 year-old patient working as a driver suffers from chronic conjunctivitis of an allergic genesis. Which

antihistamine drug should be administered to a patient, taking into account his profession?

- A. **Diazolinum.**
- B. Dimedrolum.
- C. Diprazinum.
- D. Suprastinum.
- E. Ketotifenum.

176. After prolonged taking of a drug in relation with acute respiratory disease a patient began to complain of headache, vertigo, noise in ears, nausea, epigastric pain. Specify this drug that might cause such clinical picture.

- A. **Acetylsalicylic acid.**
- B. Vitamin C.
- C. Prednisolonum.
- D. Bromhexinum.
- E. Midantanum.

177. Which drug is the most preferable for local treatment of allergic dermatitis?

- A. **Hydrocortisoni acetatas.**
- B. Paracetamololum.
- C. Furacilinum.
- D. Methylsalicylas.
- E. Ichthyolum.

178. The doctor has administered an ointment containing anti-inflammatory agent from the group of pyrazolone derivatives to the patient with arthritis of maxillofacial joint. What agent is contained in the ointment?

- A. **Butadionum.**
- B. Acidum mefenamicum.
- C. Ibuprofenum.
- D. Indomethacinum.
- E. Diclofenac-natrium.

179. Indicate the drug from the group of nonsteroid anti-inflammatory agents which exerts the most prominent anti-inflammatory action in collagenoses?

- A. Butadionum.
- B. Aspirinum.
- C. Ibuprofenum.
- D. **Indomethacinum.**
- E. Diclofenac-natrium.

180. Reduce of influence on which molecular substrate leads to decrease of ulcerogenic action of nonsteroid anti-inflammatory agents?

- A. Cyclooxygenase-2.
- B. Kallikreine.
- C. Lysosomal enzymes.
- D. **Cyclooxygenase-1.**
- E. Adenylate cyclase.

181. The 63 years old patient with arthritis on a background of treatment by aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) has complained of nausea, gravity in epigastrium. The doctor has abolished aspirin and has administered the antiinflammatory agent from the group of selective COG -2 inhibitors. Indicate this drug.

- A. Butadionum.
- B. Diclofenac-natrium.
- C. Indomethacinum.
- D. Acidum mefenamicum.
- E. **Meloxicamum.**

182. Indicate "day time" antihistaminic agent (with the least expressed sedative and hypnotic activity).

- A. Dimedrolum.
- B. Diprazinum.
- C. Tavegilum.
- D. Suprastinum.
- E. **Diazolinum.**

183. A girl was treated with antibiotic from the group of semisynthetic Penicillins due to acute bronchitis. On the 3rd day of treatment allergic dermatosis has developed. Indicate an antiallergic drug which should be administered to the patient.

- A. **Suprastinum.**
- B. Analginum.
- C. Aspirinum.
- D. Biseptolum.
- E. Mefenamic acid.

184. Indicate the group of antiallergic agents to which loratadine belongs.

- A. Glucocorticoids.
- B. Membrane stabilizers.
- C. Antagonists of leucotriene receptors.
- D. **Blockers of histamine receptors.**
- E. Blockers of serotonin receptors.

185. The immunodepressive effect of Prednisolone is caused by:

- A. **Inhibition of protein synthesis due to activation of gluconeogenesis.**
- B. Inhibition of collagen synthesis.
- C. Activation of synthesis of inhibitors of proteases.
- D. Inhibition of synthesis of mucopolysaccharides.
- E. Diminution of activity of pfasmin.

186. A 48 years old woman who is suffering from exacerbation of chronic pneumonia requires treatment with immunostimulant agent. Indicate this drug.

- A. Sulfocamphocainum.
- B. **Thymalinum.**
- C. Biseptolum.
- D. Dimedrolum.
- E. Levamisolum.

187. Indicate the immunostimulant drug which is also well known as anthelmintic agent.

- A. **Levamisolum.**
- B. Interferonum.
- C. Methyluracilum.
- D. Pyrantelum.
- E. Natrii nucleinas.

188. A patient diagnosed with focal tuberculosis is taking isoniazidum as part of combined medication. In some time

he began to complain about muscle weakness, skin sensitivity, vision disorder, and movement's coordination disorder. Which of the following should be recommended?

- A. Vitamin B12
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin D
- D. **Vitamin B6**
- E. Vitamin C

189. A 25-year-old woman during a month was keeping a diet to loose weight. The diet was of two cups of coffee without sugar, three dried crusts, and two sausages or two eggs per day. She lost 5 kilograms and developed bad headache, nosebleed, gingival hemorrhage, loosening of teeth, desquamation. Which vitamin drug would be appropriate in this case?

- A. Acidum folicum
- B. Cyanocobalaminum
- C. **Acidum ascorbinicum**
- D. Retinolum
- E. Vikasolum

190. Abnormality of bone calcification, deformation of spinal column and thorax, and deviation of lower extremities are observed in a 3-year-old child. Which drug is the most effective in this case?

- A. Thiaminum
- B. Tocopheroli acetat
- C. **Ergocalciferolum**
- D. Glucosum
- E. Adiurecrinum

191. As a result of uncontrolled ingestion of a vitamin drug a child developed anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, hyperthermia and meningism. Hematomas on skin and mucous coats appeared. Which drug was the child tacking?

- A. Retinolum
- B. Somatotropinum
- C. **Nicotinamid**
- D. Rutinum
- E. Tocopheroli acetat

192. A woman complained to a pediatrician that her 8-month-old child was having anxiety, two wide fontanel, and retarded teeth eruption (only two teeth). Which drug shall be prescribed first of all?

- A. Calcii pangamas
- B. Thiaminum
- C. Cyanocobalaminum
- D. Acidum folicum
- E. **Ergocalciferolum**

193. A patient is having dementia, diarrhea, and dermatitis. Pellagra is diagnosed. Which vitamin should be used for treatment?

- A. **Acidum nicotinicum**
- B. Thiaminum
- C. Tocopheroli acetat
- D. Cocarboxylasum
- E. Riboflavinum