

Tests

1. The mechanism of action of direct anticoagulants consists of:

- A. Interfering the hepatic synthesis of vitamin K-dependent coagulation factors
- B. Connection with antithrombin III to formation of a complex with anticoagulant action
- C. Direct activation of plasminogen to formation of plasmin
- D. Inhibition of platelet functions by different mechanisms
- E. Direct injury of fibrin fibers.

2. Select the mechanism of action of clopidogrel and ticlopidine:

- A. It prevents thromboxane synthesis (TX-A₂)
- B. It increases the amount of cAMP in platelets
- C. Direct action on platelet membrane
- D. Block of platelet receptors for ADP
- E. Block of thromboxane receptors (TX-A₂)

3. Select the correct answer for oral anticoagulants:

- A. They do not penetrate the placental barrier
- B. They have no teratogenic effect
- C. They can cause various malformations of the central nervous system (of the fetus), if they are used during the pregnancy
- D. They can be given for the treatment and prophylaxis of thrombosis during pregnancy
- E. They do not cause liver, kidney injury

4. Select the correct answer about the acetylsalicylic acid:

- A. It possesses anti-aggregating effect at doses greater than 500mg
- B. Administered in high doses, loses selectivity over platelet cyclooxygenase, responsible for the formation of TX A₂
- C. The anti-aggregating action is short-term and requires frequent administration
- D. Initially, it develops antipyretic and analgesic action and after antiaggregant and anti-inflammatory action
- E. The latency of the anti-aggregating effect is 5-7 days.

5. Select the indication of phytonadione:

- A. Bleeding caused by overdosage with coumarin anticoagulants: A
- B. Hemorrhages produced by fibrinolytic overdose
- C. Bleeding caused by overdose of standard heparin
- D. Hemorrhages produced by overdose of heparins with low molecular weight
- E. Bleeding caused by overdose of antiaggregants.

6. Select the mechanism of action of ε-aminocaproic acid:

- A. Decreases the capillary permeability, increases the degree of platelet adhesion.
- B. Inhibits plasminogen activators by preventing plasmin formation, stimulates platelet adhesion and aggregation
- C. Participates in the synthesis of liver factors of coagulation
- D. It specifically neutralizes the heparin
- E. Stimulates the platelet formation from megakaryocytes

7. Aprotinin is indicated in bleeding by overdose of:

- A. Coumarin anticoagulants

- B. Fibrinolytic overdose
- C. Standard heparin
- D. Heparins with low molecular weight
- E. Anti-aggregants

8. Select the mechanism of action of low molecular weight heparins (HMMM):

- A. They inhibit the formation of coagulation factors and C, S proteins in the liver.
- B. They specifically and irreversibly inhibit thrombin, including the thrombin from the thrombus, with which they form a stable complex.
- C. They are coupled with antithrombin III, predominantly inhibiting the action of factor IIa and partially of factor Xa of coagulation.
- D. In complex with antithrombin III, they inhibit the action of Xa factor of coagulation
- E. They are coupled with antithrombin III and factor X a

9. Name the most common dextran adverse reaction:

- A. Allergic reaction
- B. Retrosternal pain
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Nephrotoxic effect
- E. Cerebral edema

10. Name the specific blocker of glycopeptide IIb / IIIa receptors from platelet:

- A. Sulfinpyrazone
- B. Pentoxiphylline
- C. Dipiritamole
- D. Tirofiban
- E. Ridogrel

11. Name the selective thromboxane synthetase inhibitor:

- A. Sulfinpyrazone
- B. Pentoxiphylline
- C. Dipyridamole
- D. Tirofiban
- E. Ridogrel

12. Name the mechanism of the anti-aggregating action of acetylsalicylic acid:

- A. It inhibits thromboplastin activity and prevents the passage of prothrombin into thrombin
- B. It binds calcium ions into the blood
- C. It inhibits the synthesis of prostaglandins and thromboxane
- D. It activates antithrombin III
- E. It activates factors IX, X, XI, XII, and kalikrein.

13. Which of the anti-aggregates acts through cAMP?

- A. Dextran 40;
- B. Prostacyclin;
- C. Ticlopidine.
- D. Clopidogrel;
- E. Acetylsalicylic acid;

14. Which drug is preferable for long-term prophylaxis of venous thrombosis?

- A. Acenocumarol;
- B. Standard heparin;
- C. Streptokinase;
- D. Acetylsalicylic acid;
- E. Dipyridamole.

15. Name the mechanism of action of fibrinolytics:

- A. Forms the complex with antithrombin III, which has anticoagulant properties;
- B. Activates the plasminogen with formation of plasmin;
- C. Inhibits platelet aggregation by different mechanisms;
- D. Inhibits hepatic synthesis of vit.K-dependent coagulation factors;
- E. Inhibits metabolism of arachidonic acid.

16. Name the mechanism of action of the protamine:

- A. Activates the coagulation cascade;
- B. Inactivates the antithrombin;
- C. Inactivates heparin;
- D. Activates the factors VIII and IX of coagulation;
- E. Activates the clotting factors XI and XII of coagulation.

17. Name the best drug for long-term prophylaxis of venous thrombosis:

- A. Acenocoumarol;
- B. Standard heparin;
- C. Streptokinase;
- D. Acetylsalicylic acid;
- E. Dipyridamole.

18. Name the phytomenadione indication:

- A. Keratitis;
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis;
- C. Angina pectoris;
- D. Parenchymal hemorrhage;
- E. Muscle pain.

19. Indicate the medication in fibrinolytic overdose:

- A. Phytomenadione;
- B. Aminocaproic acid;
- C. Protamine sulphate;
- D. Etamsylate;
- E. Ticlopidine.

20. Name the mechanism of action of indirect anticoagulants:

- A. Inhibits thromboplastin activity;
- B. It binds calcium ions into the blood;
- C. Inhibits the transformations of prothrombin and proconvertin into active forms in the liver;
- D. Activates antithrombin III;
- E. Activates the transformations of factors IX, X, XI, XII into active factors.

21. Select the proportion between protamine sulfate and heparin, necessary for neutralization of the last one:

- A. 0.5 ml protamine at 100 U heparin;
- B. 1 ml protamine at 100 U heparin;
- C. 1.2 ml protamine at 100 U heparin;
- D. 1.5 ml protamine at 100 U heparin
- E. 2 ml protamine at 100 U heparin

22. Which of the following drugs is not from antithrombotic group?

- A. Heparin;
- B. Streptokinase;
- C. Ethyl biscumacetate;
- D. Acetylsalicylic acid;
- E. Aprotinin.

23. Name the drug that is not from hemostatic group:

- A. Phytomenadione;
- B. Etamsylate;
- C. Aprotinin;
- D. Acenocoumarol;
- E. Protamine sulfate.

24. Name the heparin antagonist:

- A. Thrombin;
- B. Acenocoumarol;
- C. Menadione;
- D. Protamine sulfate;
- E. Fibrinogen.

25. Name the topical drug used for stopping bleeding from small vessels:

- A. Phytomenadione;
- B. Calcium chloride;
- C. Acetylsalicylic acid;
- D. Thrombin
- E. Fibrinogen.

26. Name the mechanism of action of sodium citrate:

- A. It binds the calcium ions;
- B. Inhibits thrombin activity;
- C. Depresses the thromboplastin synthesis;
- D. Inhibits the synthesis (activation) of prothrombin and proconvertin in the liver;
- E. It promotes platelet aggregation.

27. Which of the following affirmations is not true for heparin?

- A. Heparin is isolated from animal tissues;
- B. Bad heparin is absorbed from the digestive tract;
- C. The rate of heparin clearance is dose-dependent;
- D. The effect of heparin can be antagonized by protamine;
- E. Heparin passes into breast milk.

28. Which of the anti-aggregants inhibits prostaglandin synthesis?

- A. Dextran 40;
- B. Dipyridamole;
- C. Prostacyclin;
- D. Acetylsalicylic acid;
- E. Ticlopidine.

29. Name the drug with direct influence on the factor X of the coagulation:

- A. Acenocoumarol;
- B. Heparin;
- C. Sodium citrate;
- D. Nadroparin;
- E. Warfarin.

30. Which statement is false for H1- histamine receptor blockers?

- A. They are used to relieve itching;
- B. They reduce the symptoms of allergic rhinitis;
- C. They do not influence gastric acid secretion triggered by histamine;
- D. Some H1 antagonists are used as sedatives;
- E. They are the first drugs of choice used in anaphylactic shock.

31. Select the contraindication for antihistamines H1:

- A. Bronchial asthma;
- B. Parkinson's syndrome;
- C. Postoperative vomiting;
- D. Drivers;
- E. Contact dermatitis.

II. CM

1. Name the drugs that use in bleeding caused by the overdose of indirect anticoagulants:

- A. Phytomenadione.
- B. Protamine sulfate.
- C. Ticlopidine.
- D. Menadione.
- E. Fresh or frozen plasma.

2. Select the drugs for treatment and prophylaxis of venous thrombosis:

- A. Direct anticoagulants
- B. Indirect anticoagulants
- C. Fibrinolytic drugs
- D. Anti-platelets
- E. Antifibrinolytics

3. The pharmacokinetic properties of standard heparin are:

- A. Heparin is absorbed from the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract
- B. It is absorbed well after subcutaneous and intravenous administration
- C. Cross the placental barrier.
- D. Half - time after intravenous injection is variable, depending on the dose
- E. A subcutaneous injection of the bioavailability of heparin is limited to 25-30%.

4. Select the correct statements for low molecular weight heparins compared to standard heparin:

- A. Possesses superior bioavailability for subcutaneous administration
- B. T_{1/2} is longer.
- C. The anticoagulant effect for subcutaneous administration is longer
- D. The action of inhibiting the IIa (thrombin) factor is stronger
- E. The action of inhibiting the Xa factor is weak or null.

5. Select the correct answers that relate to ticlopidine:

- A. Ticlopidine prevents ADP (adenosine diphosphate) binding to P_{2y} purine platelet receptors, which results in inhibition of platelet activation
- B. It is not fixed by plasma proteins
- C. Constant plasma concentration is achieved quickly after several days of treatment
- D. It will be administered only after a benefit-risk balance has been made, due to numerous adverse reactions
- E. It is a harmless drug that does not cause dangerous side effects

6. Name the cyanocobalamin indications:

- A. Pernicious anemia;
- B. Megaloblastic anemia;
- C. Neuritis;
- D. Iron deficiency anemia;
- E. Myocardial infarction.

7. Select the indications for the use of antifibrinolytics:

- A. Actinic disease;
- B. Thrombophlebitis;
- C. Acute pancreatitis;
- D. Traumatic, hemorrhagic and septic shock;
- E. Myocardial infarction.

8. Select the indications for using of the fibrinolytic:

- A. Pulmonary thromboembolism;
- B. Acute myocardial infarction;
- C. Arterial and venous thrombosis;
- D. Thrombocytopenia;
- E. Actinic disease;

9. Select the indications for the use of indirect coagulants:

- A. Gastric bleeding;
- B. Thrombophlebitis;
- C. Parenchymal and capillary hemorrhages;
- D. In overdose of indirect anticoagulants;
- E. Arterial and venous thrombosis.

10. Name the mechanisms of heparin anticoagulant action:

- A. It activates antithrombin III;
- B. It stops the activity of factors IX, X, XI, XII, and calicrein;
- C. It inhibits thromboplastin activity and blocks the passage of prothrombin into thrombin;
- D. It inhibits prothrombin synthesis in the liver;

E. It binds calcium ions into the blood.

11. Select the indications of anti-aggregates drugs:

- A. Prophylaxis of arterial thrombosis;
- B. Acute myocardial infarction;
- C. Ischemic heart disease;
- D. cerebral circulatory disorders;
- E. Parenchymal and capillary hemorrhages

12. Explain the long-acting effect of acetylsalicylic acid on platelet?

- A. It has a high half-life;
- B. It irreversibly inactivates thrombocyte cyclooxygenase;
- C. It electively achieves high persistent concentrations in platelet cytoplasm;
- D. Platelets do not have systems that restore cyclooxygenase inactivated by acetylsalicylic acid;
- E. It stabilizes thrombocyte membranes by preventing the release of arachidonic acid.

13. Name the indications for the use of antifibrinolytic remedies:

- A. Hemorrhages caused by increased fibrinolysis;
- B. Thrombosis predisposition;
- C. Liver cirrhosis;
- D. Overdose of streptokinase;
- E. Parenchymal hemorrhages.

14. Select the links of the mechanism of antifibrinolytic action of aminocaproic acid:

- A. Decrease plasmin activity;
- B. Acts directly on the fibrin, stabilizing it;
- C. Inhibits plasminogen activators;
- D. Acts as an inhibitor on the different proteolytic enzymes;
- E. Blocks the activators of plasminogen (fibrinolysin) conversion into plasma.

15. Select the links of the mechanism of anti-aggregation action of dipyridamole:

- A. Inhibits cyclooxygenase and thromboxane formation;
- B. Blocks platelet phosphodiesterase;
- C. Stimulates platelet adenylate cyclase;
- D. Stimulates platelet phosphodiesterase;
- E. Increases cAMP in platelets.

16. Select the side effects of fibrinolytic:

- A. Systemic bleeding;
- B. Thrombocytopenia;
- C. Anaphylactic shock;
- D. Alopecia;
- E. Myocardial rupture.

17. Select the anti-platelet drugs:

- A. Direct thrombin inhibitors
- B. Phosphodiesterase inhibitors
- C. Inhibitors of GP IIb / IIIa receptors
- D. E. Coumarin derivatives
- E. E. Idandionic derivatives

18. Name the contraindications of fibrinolytic:

- A. Acute myocardial infarction with ST-segment elevation on ECG
- B. Hemorrhagic stroke
- C. Treatment with oral anticoagulants
- D. Refractory hypertension $\geq 180 / 95$
- E. Pulmonary artery thromboembolism

19. Name the drugs used in hemophilia A:

- A. Factor VIII concentrate;
- B. Factor IX concentrate;
- C. Factor XIII concentrate;
- D. Prothrombin complex concentrate;
- E. Thrombin

20. Name the contraindication of heparin:

- A. Severe hypertension;
- B. Status asthmatics;
- C. Predisposition to bleeding;
- D. Hard liver disease;
- E. Insufficiency of coagulation factors.

21. Select the topical remedies that use for stopping bleeding from small vessels:

- A. Phytomenadione;
- B. Calcium chloride;
- C. Acetylsalicylic acid;
- D. Thrombin;
- E. Fibrine.

22. Select the drugs that can be used as local hemostatic:

- A. Epinephrine;
- B. Thromboplastin
- C. Thrombin;
- D. Fibrin;
- E. Phytomenadione.

23. Name the drug used in hemophilia B:

- A. Factor VIII concentrate;
- B. Factor IX concentrate;
- C. Factor XIII concentrate;
- D. Prothrombin complex concentrate;
- E. Thrombin

- 24. CM More efficient than hemostasis through swabs with sterile cotton sponge would be the use of some washes with:**
- A. Physiological Serum
 - B. Xilin 2% with epinephrine 1 / 100,000
 - C. Ethanol
 - D. Trichloroacetic acid
 - E. Zinc chloride 30%
- 25. CS Select the vitamin preparation, antagonist of the anticoagulants with indirect action:**
- A. tocopherol;
 - B. thiamine;
 - C. cyanocobalamin;
 - D. riboflavin;
 - E. phytomenadione.
- 26. CS Indicate the topical remedy for stopping bleeding from small vessels:**
- A. vitamin K;
 - B. calcium chloride;
 - C. thrombin;
 - D. acetylsalicylic acid;
 - E. fibrinogen.
- 27. CS Select the following preparations that CAN NOT be used as local hemostatic:**
- A. phytomenadione.
 - B. thromboplastin;
 - C. thrombin;
 - D. fibrin;
 - E. epinephrine;
- 28. CS Name the fibrinolysis inhibitor:**
- A. pantripin;
 - B. lidase;
 - C. terilitine;
 - D. aminocaproic acid;
 - E. pepsin.
- 29. CM Which of the following hemostatic drugs are used locally?**
- A. epinephrine;
 - B. phytomenadione;
 - C. thrombin;
 - D. fibrin;
 - E. protamine sulfate.
- 30. CM Indicate the mechanism of the anti-aggregating action of acetylsalicylic acid:**
- A. inhibits cyclooxygenase and thromboxane formation;
 - B. blocks platelet phosphodiesterase;
 - C. stimulates platelet adenylatcyclase;
 - D. stimulates platelet phosphodiesterase;
 - E. inhibit cyclooxygenase and prostacycline formation.
- 31. CM Select coagulant indications for use:**
- A. gastric hemorrhage;
 - B. thrombophlebitis;
 - C. parenchymal and capillary hemorrhages;

- D. in overdose of indirect anticoagulants;
 - E. arterial and venous thrombosis.
- 32. CM Select indications for the use of antifibrinolytics:**
- A. actinic disease;
 - B. thrombophlebitis;
 - C. acute pancreatitis;
 - D. traumatic, hemorrhagic and septic shock;
 - E. myocardial infarction.
- 33. CM Indicate hemostatic with topical action:**
- A. heparin;
 - B. thrombin;
 - C. menadione;
 - D. human fibrin;
 - E. gelatin.
- 34. CM Indicate coagulant remedies:**
- A. menadione;
 - B. cyanocobalamin;
 - C. thrombin;
 - D. calcium chloride;
 - E. fenindion.

Emergency stomatology:

- 1. The main principles of shock treatment are:**
- A. To increase the arterial pressure
 - B. To increase the peripheral vascular resistance
 - C. To increase the cardiac output
 - D. To improve the peripheral blood flow
 - E. To decrease the peripheral vascular resistance
- 2. Dopamine at low doses influences mainly:**
- A. Alfa-adrenoreceptors (leads to peripheral vasoconstriction)
 - B. Dopamine receptors (leads to vasodilation of renal and mesenteric vessels)
 - C. Beta-1 adrenoreceptors (leads to enhanced cardiac output)
 - D. Beta-2 adrenoreceptors
 - E. All of the above
- 3. Dopamine at medium doses influences mainly:**
- A. Alfa-adrenoreceptors (leads to peripheral vasoconstriction)
 - B. Dopamine receptors (leads to vasodilation of renal and mesenteric vessels)
 - C. Beta-1 adrenoreceptors (leads to enhanced cardiac output)
 - D. Beta-2 adrenoreceptors
 - E. All of the above
- 4. Dopamine in high doses influences mainly:**
- A. Alfa-adrenoreceptors (leads to peripheral vasoconstriction)
 - B. Dopamine's receptors (leads to vasodilation of renal and mesenteric vessels)
 - C. Beta-1 adrenoreceptors (leads to enhancing of cardiac output)
 - D. Beta-2 adrenoreceptors
 - E. All of the above

5. Tick the group of drugs for treatment of shock with hypovolemia:

- A. Positive inotropic drugs
- B. Vasoconstrictors
- C. Plasma expanders
- D. Analeptics drugs
- E. Vasodilators

6. The reason of furosemide administration for hypertension emergency:

- A. Block the adrenergic transmission
- B. Diminishing of blood volume and amount of Na⁺ ions in the vessels endothelium
- C. Depression of rennin-angiotensin-aldosterone system
- D. Depression of the vasomotor center
- E. Vasodilation

7. Name the diuretic drug with high potency and fast action:

- A. Furosemide
- B. Spironolactone
- C. Hydrochlorothiazide
- D. Indapamide
- E. Xipamide

8. Which of the following are antihypertensive drugs:

- A. Propranolol
- B. Amlodipine
- C. Prednisolone
- D. Dopamine
- E. Izoturon

9. Which of the following drugs are used in hypertensive emergencies:

- A. Sodium nitroprusside
- B. Diazoxide
- C. Furosemide
- D. Lisinopril
- E. Valsartan

10. Which of the following are considered drugs of choice in treating arterial hypertension in older patients:

- A. Diuretics
- B. ACE inhibitors
- C. Beta-blockers
- D. Sympatholytics
- E. Alfa-blockers

11. What is the mechanism of action of isothyureic derivatives?

- A. Stimulation of alpha-adrenoreceptors
- B. Stimulation of alpha and beta-adrenoreceptors
- C. Direct muscletropic action on vessels
- D. Vasomotor centre stimulation
- E. Stimulation of beta-adrenoreceptors

12. Select the drugs used in cardiac shock:

- A. Dopamine
- B. Norepinephrine
- C. Phenylephrine
- D. Dofetilide

E. Epinephrine

13. What effects are the basis of antishock action of glucocorticoids:

- A. Increase minutes – beat and minutes – volume
- B. Ino- and chronotrop negative effects
- C. Decrease the release of histamine and other mediators
- D. Increased sensitivity to catecholamine
- E. Stimulation of hyaluronidase

14. Select the first line drugs used to treat vasospastic angina:

- A. Nitroglycerine
- B. Molsidomine
- C. Nifedipine
- D. Propranolol
- E. Metoprolol

15. Which of the following is clinical effect of nitrates:

- A. Increase heard oxygen consumption
- B. Reduce preload
- C. Reduce afterload
- D. Increase peripheral resistance
- E. Decrease cardiac ejection as a result of reduced afterload

16. Choose the drugs that are used in treating only of ventricular arrhythmias :

- A. Fenithoine
- B. Lidocaine
- C. Verapamil
- D. Tocainid
- E. Mexiletine

17. Nitrates toxicities result from all of the following effects:

- A. Cerebral vein dilatation
- B. Reflex tachycardia
- C. Peripheral circulatory disorders
- D. Increased cardiac force
- E. Cerebral artery dilatation

18. Select the antianginal drugs that increase cardiac oxygen supply:

- A. Nimodipine
- B. Nicardipine
- C. Nitroglycerine
- D. Acebutolol
- E. Dipyridamole

19. Select the antianginal drugs that decrease cardiac oxygen consumption:

- A. Bisoprolol
- B. Isosorbide dinitrate
- C. Dipyridamole
- D. Amlodipine
- E. Verapamil

20. The antianginal effect of propranolol is attributed to:

- A. Block of exercise-induced tachycardia
- B. Decreased end-diastolic ventricular volume
- C. Dilations of constricted coronary vessels

- D. Increased cardiac force
- E. Increased resting heart rate

21. Select the contraindications of nitrates:

- A. Renal failure
- B. Cerebral edema
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. High intracranial pressure
- E. High blood pressure

22. What antithrombotic drugs represent the first choice in acute myocardial infarction?

- A. Heparine
- B. Acetylsalicylic acid
- C. Warfarine
- D. Ethyl biscumacetate
- E. Streptokinase

23. Which of antianginal drugs represent the first choice in angina pectoris attacks:

- A. Nifedipine
- B. Isosorbide mononitrate
- C. Metoprolol
- D. Nitroglicerine
- E. Dipyridamol

24. Which form and route of administration is more suitable in angina pectoris attacks:

- A. Oral
- B. Sublingual
- C. Ointment
- D. Intravenous perfusion
- E. Retard plaster

25. Select the drugs to treat the acute pulmonary edema:

- A. Spironolactone
- B. Furosemide
- C. Metoprolol
- D. Digoxin
- E. Nitroglycerine

26. Select the effects of dopamine:

- A. Dilates cardiac vessels
- B. Dilates renal vessels
- C. Bradicardia
- D. Increase arterial pressure
- E. Increase cardiac output

27. Select the effects of epinephrine:

- A. Dilates cardiac vessels
- B. Constricts cardiac vessels
- C. Bradicardia
- D. Increase of arterial pressure
- E. Increase of cardiac output

28. Select the effects of phenylephrine:

- A. Dilates cardiac vessels
- B. Dilates renal vessels
- C. Bradicardia
- D. Increase arterial pressure
- E. Increases cardiac output

29. Select the drug for treatment the arrhythmias in acute period of myocardial infarction:

- A. Quinidine
- B. Disopyramide
- C. Lidocaine
- D. Verapamil
- E. Amiodarone

30. Which drug from listed below may be indicated in atrioventricular block –II degree?

- A. Verapamil
- B. Propranolol
- C. Strophanthin K
- D. Isoprenaline
- E. Digoxin

31. Select the contraindications of nitrates:

- A. Congestive heart failure
- B. Renal failure
- C. Cerebral edema
- D. Pulmonary edema
- E. High intracranial pressure

32. Which diuretics can be used in hypertensive crisis:

- A. Furosemide
- B. Spironolactone
- C. Hydrochlorothiazide
- D. Indapamide
- E. Torasemide

33. Which drugs are indicated in cerebral trauma with cerebral edema:

- A. Furosemide
- B. Nitroglycerine
- C. Mannitol
- D. Morphine
- E. Torasemide

34. Which drugs are indicated in migraine attacks:

- A. Sumatriptan
- B. Ergotamine
- C. Rizatriptan
- D. Amitriptyline
- E. Paracetamol

35. Which drugs are indicated in hypoglycemic coma:

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Prednisolone
- C. Sodium hydrocarbonate
- D. Insulin
- E. Glucose sol. 5%

36. Which drugs are indicated in hypoglycemic coma:

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Prednisolone
- C. Glucose sol. 40%
- D. Insulin
- E. Glucose sol. 5%

37. What is the therapeutic effect of sympathomimetic in bronchial asthma?

- A. Vasodilation
- B. Striated muscle stimulation
- C. Cardiac stimulation
- D. Vasoconstriction with hypertension, weak bronchoconstriction
- E. Bronchodilation and inhibition of histamine releasing by reaction Ag + Ac

38. In acute myocardial infarction must indicate:

- A. Indirect anticoagulants
- B. Direct anticoagulants
- C. Antiplatelets
- D. Indirect fibrinolytics
- E. Direct fibrinolytics

39. Glucocorticoids are used in the treatment of:

- F. Acute lymphocytic leukemia
- G. Addison's disease
- H. Bronchial asthma
- I. Chemotherapy-induced vomiting
- J. Osteoporosis

40. The most likely complication of insulin therapy in patients is:

- K. Dilutional hyponatremia
- L. Hypoglycemia
- M. Pancreatitis
- N. Severe hypertension
- O. Increased bleeding tendency

41. Name the side effects of fibrinolytic drugs that are used in treatment of acute myocardial infarction:

- A. Acute renal failure
- B. Development of antiplatelet antibodies
- C. Encephalitis secondary to liver dysfunction
- D. Hemorrhagic stroke
- E. Neutropenia

42. Select the drugs that use in biliary colic:

- A. Papaverine
- B. Drotaverine
- C. Baralgine
- D. Atropine
- E. Morphine

43. Which adrenomimetic has the longest antihypotensive duration of action?

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Ephedrine
- C. Norepinephrine
- D. Phenylephrine
- E. Difetur

Drugs with influence on the mucosa of the oral cavity and the dental pulp

1. CM Which groups of drugs exert a protective effect on the mucous membranes of the mouth and oral cavity

- A. deodorants
- B. astringents
- C. mucilaginous
- D. keratoplastics
- E. softeners

2. CM Select the organic astringent drugs

- A. salvina
- B. copper sulphate
- C. tannin
- D. romazulan
- E. basic nitrate of bismuth

3. CM What effects other than the astringent are observed for organic astringents?

- A. cauterized
- B. anti inflammatory
- C. antiseptic
- D. irritating
- E. regenerating

4. CM List the particularities of action of organic astringents:

- A. protects sensitive nerve endings
- B. forms deep, loose albuminates
- C. partially coagulates the extracellular fluid proteins
- D. causes the constriction of superficial vessels
- E. prostaglandin synthesis

5. CM Determine the combined organic astringent drugs:

- A. marasalvina
- B. paradontax
- C. elecasol
- D. romazulan
- E. rotocan

6. CM Determine inorganic astringent drugs:

- A. tannic acid
- B. copper sulphate
- C. lead acetate
- D. marosalvin
- E. alauns

7. CS Explaining the mechanism of the astringent action of organic drugs:

- A. dissociates into anions and cations
- B. dissociates into aminoacids
- C. interacts with thiol groups
- D. it partially coagulates the proteins of the extracellular fluid, the exudate and the mucus
- E. releases molecular oxygen

8. CM For which cause inorganic astringents are used limited in dentistry:

- A. tolerance develops at the astringent effect
- B. It is mainly used in inflammatory processes of the mucous membranes
- C. are not active in the presence of protein exudate
- D. may cause irritant and cauterizing effect
- E. contain ethereal oils, glycosides

9. CM Select mucilaginous drugs

- A. zinc oxide
- B. starch mucilage
- C. lizocim
- D. medicinal charcoal
- E. linseed mucilage

10. CM Select the adsorbent drugs used in dentistry

- A. zinc oxide
- B. lysozyme
- C. medicinal charcoal
- D. white clay
- E. starch mucilage

11. CM The mucilaginous drugs in dentistry are used for:

- A. decrease the unpleasant odor from the oral cavity
- B. treatment of acute diseases of the mucosa of the oral cavity
- C. devitalization of the pulp
- D. conditions with algal syndrome
- E. treatment of the pulpitis

12. CM The adsorbent drugs in dentistry are mainly used for:

- A. preparation of toothpaste
- B. gargle in the gingivitis
- C. drying of the affected tissues
- D. preparation of curative dental powders
- E. decrease in unpleasant odor from the mouth

13. CM Select the emollient drugs:

- A. glycerin
- B. copper sulphate
- C. lanolin

- D. regesan
- E. tannin

14. CM What is the mechanism of action of emollient drugs?

- A. increased elasticity of mucous membranes and skin
- B. protein denaturation and inhibition of enzymes required for microorganisms
- C. forms a protective film
- D. stimulates antibody formation and phagocytosis
- E. decreases irritation and inflammation

15. CM The emollient drugs in dentistry serve as bases for the medicinal forms used in the treatment:

- A. pulpitis
- B. stomatitis
- C. periodontitis
- D. gingivitis
- E. bleeding

16. CM Select deodorant drug groups:

- A. strong acids and bases
- B. aromatic etheric oils
- C. anionic detergents
- D. oxidants
- E. thiosemicarbazone derivatives

17. CM Select synthetic keratoplastic drugs:

- A. tocopherol
- B. calanhoe juice
- C. vinisol
- D. retinol
- E. aevir

18. CS Select keratoplastic drugs of animal origin:

- A. tocopherol
- B. propolis
- C. methyluracil
- D. retinol
- E. groundnut oil

19. CM Select the effects of calanhoe juice:

- A. anti inflammatory
- B. cauterized
- C. local anesthetic
- D. regenerating
- E. irritating

20. CM Select the indications of calanhoe juice:

- A. catarrhal gingivitis
- B. trauma to the mucosa of the oral cavity
- C. ulcero-necrotic disorders of the mucosa of the oral cavity
- D. herpetic stomatitis
- E. aphthous stomatitis

21. CM Select the effects of regesan (grape seed oil):

- A. cauterized
- B. cytoprotective
- C. astringent
- D. antioxidant
- E. regenerating

22. CM Select the active components of the regesan (grape seed oil):

- A. tocopherol
- B. tannins
- C. unsaturated fatty acids
- D. amino acids
- E. saturated fatty acids

23. CM Select the indications of the regesan (grape seed oil) in dentistry:

- A. periodontitis
- B. combustion of the mucosa of the oral cavity
- C. trauma to the mucosa of the oral cavity
- D. trophic ulcers
- E. unpleasant odor from the mouth

24. CM Select the effects of propolis:

- A. cauterized
- B. analgesic
- C. anti-inflammatory
- D. astringent
- E. antifungal

25. CM Which drugs increase salivation:

- A. galantamine
- B. atropine
- C. neostigmine
- D. platifiline
- E. scopolamine

26. CM Which drugs inhibit saliva secretion:

- A. galantamine
- B. atropine
- C. pilocarpine
- D. scopolamine
- E. neostigmine

27. CS Atropine in dentistry is used in:

- A. xerostomia
- B. hypersalivation before surgery
- C. acute dental pain
- D. acute and chronic sialadenitis
- E. calculations of the salivary glands

28. CM Which drugs are used for necrotizing the dental pulp:

- A. silver nitrate
- B. spedian
- C. acemina
- D. phenol

E. podofilina

29. CM Why arsenious anhydride can cause pain when the pulp is necrotized:

- A. releases histamine
- B. causes rapid necrosis of the pulp
- C. causes hyperemia and tissue edema
- D. denature proteins
- E. high dose administration by periodontal diffusion

30. CM Which antimicrobial drugs are most commonly used in toothpaste:

- A. antium dioxide
- B. laurylsulfonate of sodium
- C. triclorozan
- D. tetracycline
- E. metronidazole

31. CM Which preparations are used as abrasives in dental pastes:

- A. lauryl sulfonate of sodium
- B. flint dioxide
- C. hydroxyapatite
- D. chalk
- E. fluoride of sodium

32. CM Which components of toothpaste cause teeth whitening:

- A. aluminum compounds
- B. sodium hydrocarbon
- C. triclorozan
- D. pyrophosphates
- E. carbamide

33. CM Which substances in toothpaste change the pH:

- A. laurylsulfonate of sodium
- B. hydrocarbonat of sodium
- C. triclorozan
- D. carbamide
- E. citrate of zinc

34. CM What properties possess the hygienic dental pastes:

- A. deodorant
- B. Therapeutic
- C. Polarizer
- D. abrasive
- E. bleaches

35. CM How simple curative-prophylactic individual dental pastes are divided:

- A. antimicrobial
- B. Antiques
- C. antisensitive
- D. intended for smokers
- E. anti inflammatory

36. CS. Which of the following substances used in the treatment of gingivitis and marginal periodontitis, does NOT distort the microbial proteins?

- A. Citric acid
- B. Chromic acid
- C. Potassium permanganate
- D. Salicylic acid
- E. tannic acid

37. CS Which is the most effective degreasing agent and does not cause undesirable effects on the dental tissues or the soft tissues?

- A. Chloroform
- B. Acetone
- C. Benzons
- D. Alcohol
- E. Distilled oil (neophylline)

38. CM. Which of the following substances are therapeutic agents in the composition of varnish?

- A. the copal
- B. Fluoride
- C. Eugenol
- D. Timol
- E. nitrate of cellulose

39. CM. Antiseptics with antimicrobial action are:

- A. Alexidine
- B. Chloramine T
- C. Chlorhexidine
- D. Sanguinarina
- E. Marfanil

40. CS What chlorhexidine concentration is used in supragingival irrigation to produce a total inhibition of supragingival plaque formation?

- A. 0.2%
- B. 0.02%
- C. 20%
- D. 0.5%
- E. 2%

41. CM Which of the following therapeutic procedures in the treatment of recurrent aphthous gingivostomatitis are INDICATED?

- A. Washes with antiseptic solutions
- B. Infiltration with penicillin and xylin
- C. Buccal mucosal staining with 2% methylene blue solution
- D. Hydrocortisone infiltration
- E. Applications of mouthwashes with antibiotics

42. CS The most effective chemical effect of zinc chloride in 30% concentration is:

- A. Vasoconstrictor

- B. Astringent
- C. Cauterizing
- D. Vasodilator
- E. Bacteriostatic

43. CM Prolonged use of chlorhexidine may be followed by some side effects such as:

- A. Allergic reaction
- B. Digestive disorders by voluntary or accidental ingestion
- C. Parotid tumors
- D. Kidney disorders
- E. Increased deposition of supragingival tartar

44. CM Which of the following antiseptics distorts microbial proteins

- A. A permanganate of potassium
- B. Citric acid
- C. Salicylic acid
- D. Aminoalcohol
- E. bicarbonate of sodium

45. CM Select characteristics of chlorhexidine:

- A. Stimulates the production of superoxide anions by neutrophils
- B. It is able to attach to salivary glycosaminoglycans
- C. Has a strong anionic load and ability to bond with cationic groups on bacterial and dental surfaces
- D. Affects microbial cells by altering the permeability of the cell wall
- E. Denatures proteins

Antiseptics and disinfectants

1. CM Select the antiseptics from the colorants group:

- A. formic aldehyde
- B. etacridine
- C. chloramine
- D. hexatidine
- E. silver nitrate

2. CM Select the antiseptics from the oxidant group

- A. hydrogen peroxide
- B. chlorhexidine
- C. Potassium permanganate
- D. nitrofurazone
- E. iodasept

3. CM Select the antiseptics from the phenol group

- A. chlorhexidine
- B. resorcin
- C. cresol
- D. silver nitrate
- E. polidocrylon

4. CM Select the antiseptics from the halogen group

- A. H₂O₂ (hydrogen peroxide)
- B. iodasept
- C. chloramine

- D. polividon - iodine
- E. iodoform

5. CM Select the antiseptics from the group of cationic detergents

- A. nitrofurazone
- B. benzalkonium chloride
- C. decaliniu
- D. polividon - iodine
- E. cetrимidine

6. CM Select the antiseptics from the group of anionic detergents

- A. decalinium
- B. sodium ricinoleate
- C. benzalkonium chloride
- D. sodium laurylsulfonate
- E. cetrимidine

7. CM Select the antiseptics in the nitrofurazone derivatives group

- A. silver nitrate
- B. nitrofurazone
- C. chlorhexidine
- D. furazidone
- E. ambazone

8. CM Select the antiseptics from the thiosemicarbazone derivatives group

- A. pronilid
- B. cetrимidine
- C. Ambazon
- D. nitrofurazone
- E. policrezulen

9. CM Select the antiseptics from the heavy metal group

- A. etacridine
- B. silver nitrate
- C. zinc sulphate
- D. collargol
- E. dichloride of mercury

10. CM Select the antiseptics from the aldehyde group

- A. chloramine
- B. methenamine
- C. hexotidina
- D. formic aldehyde
- E. methylthionine

11. CM The mechanism of action of hydrogen peroxide is caused by.

- A. Denaturation of enzyme proteins
- B. oxidation of the structural components of microorganisms
- C. influence on thiol groups
- D. DNA and / or RNA strand breakage by free radicals
- E. mechanical removal of microbes

12. CM Select the effects of hydrogen peroxide

- A. astringent
- B. deodorant
- C. hemostatic
- D. bleaching
- E. cauterized

13. CM What is characteristic for the antiseptic action of hydrogen peroxide:

- A. rapid effect
- B. long-lasting effect
- C. short-term effect
- D. slow effect
- E. very strong effect

14. CM What distinguishes disinfectant antiseptics from:

- A. are used for the processing of instruments
- B. are used for the processing of the hands
- C. are used for processing the eliminations of the patient
- D. are used for wound, combustion processing
- E. has bacteriostatic and bactericidal action

15. CM Select effects of chlor preparations other than antiseptic:

- A. bleaching
- B. hemostatic
- C. deodorant
- D. cauterized
- E. anti-inflammatory

16. CM In which situations chloramine is used as a disinfectant in dentistry:

- A. wound processing
- B. processing of instruments
- C. gargles of mouth cavity
- D. prosthesis processing
- E. Acute inflammatory processes of the oral cavity

17. CM Select the effects of iodine preparations:

- A. emollient
- B. deodorant
- C. antimycotic
- D. expectorant
- E. irritating

18. CM Select the mechanism of antiseptic action of iodine preparations:

- A. interacts with thiol groups (oxidizes)
- B. disrupts cell wall synthesis
- C. coagulates and distorts proteins
- D. disrupts nucleic acid synthesis
- E. disrupts the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane

19. CM Select the indications of the Lugol solution:

- A. stomatitis
- B. hypertrophic gingivitis
- C. Pulpitis
- D. periodontitis

E. processing of the eliminations of the patient.

20. CM Which properties are characteristic for iodophores:

- A. contain free iod
- B. are complex preparations of iod
- C. rapidly releases iod
- D. slowly release iod
- E. have short-term action

21. CM Select the effects of hydrogen peroxide.

- A. local hemostatic
- B. antiallergic
- C. deodorant
- D. bleaching
- E. cauterized

22. CM Select the effects of potassium permanganate.

- A. antiallergic
- B. astringent
- C. deodorant
- D. irritant
- E. cauterized

23. CM Select common indications for hydrogen peroxide and potassium permanganate:

- A. Morphine poisoning, alkaloids
- B. unpleasant odor from the mouth
- C. processing of wounds
- D. stopping capillary bleeding
- E. gargle in gingivitis

24. CM Select the mechanisms of antiseptic action of chlor preparations:

- A. interaction with thiol groups
- B. formation of atomic oxygen
- C. interaction with aminogroups of proteins in the cytoplasm
- D. disrupts cell wall synthesis
- E. disrupts the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane.

25. CM Select the effects of antiseptic nucine:

- A. regenerating
- B. antibacterial
- C. antimycotic
- D. keratoplasty
- E. hemostatic

26. CS Select the indications of antiseptic nucine in dentistry:

- A. Bacterial and fungal diseases of the oral cavity
- B. sterilization of instruments
- C. processing of the hands and the operating field
- D. bacterial and fungal vaginal disorders
- E. disinfection of the eliminations of the patients

27. CM Select the mechanisms of action of the dyes.

- A. release of atomic oxygen and oxidation of substrates
- B. deregulation of ion exchange in microbial cells
- C. causes alteration of cellular proteins
- D. disrupts nucleic acid synthesis
- E. competes with enzymes for hydrogen ions

28. CM Select methyltinion indications (methylene blue in dentistry)

- A. periodontitis
- B. pyodermitis, boils
- C. combustion
- D. cystitis, urethritis
- E. inflammatory processes of the oral cavity

29. CM Methyltione (methylene blue) is used as an antidote for poisoning with:

- A. morphine
- B. carbon oxide
- C. atropine
- D. cyanides
- E. pilocarpine

30. CM Select the effects of hexatidine (stomatidine).

- A. anti inflammatory
- B. deodorant
- C. astringent
- D. bleaching
- E. hemostatic

31. CM Select the indications for hexatidine:

- A. oral candidiasis
- B. cyanide poisoning
- C. gingival bleeding
- D. oral cavity hygiene
- E. morphine intoxication

32. CM Select the mechanisms of antiseptic action of aldehydes:

- A. Possesses bactericidal effect through competition with enzymes for hydrogen ions
- B. disrupts cell wall synthesis
- C. interacts with proteins causing their coagulation and precipitation
- D. disrupts nucleic acid synthesis
- E. disrupts the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane

33. CM Select the particularities of the antiseptic and disinfectant action of the aldehydes:

- A. slightly thioxic
- B. possesses universal action
- C. can be used systemically
- D. Inactivates microbial toxins
- E. has antimicrobial, virucidal, sporocidal activity

34. CM Select the effects of phenols:

- A. anti inflammatory
- B. local anesthetic
- C. irritant

- D. astringent
- E. cauterized

35. CM Select the effects of polyresuen (vagotil)

- A. hemostatic
- B. antiallergic
- C. astringent
- D. antitrichomonazic
- E. analgesic

36. CM Select the indications of polyresulen (vagotil) in dentistry:

- A. sterilization of instruments
- B. Cauterization of granulations
- C. capillary haemorrhages
- D. processing of the operating field and the hands
- E. instillations in periodontal pockets

37. CM Select the indications of resorcin in dentistry:

- A. hyperhidrosis
- B. impregnation and filling of the corneal ducts
- C. oral candidiasis
- D. Cauterization of granulations in the dental channels
- E. disinfection of instruments

38. CM Select the effects of antiseptics of the acid group.

- A. hemostatic
- B. anti inflammatory
- C. astringent
- D. local anesthetic
- E. cauterized

39. CM Select the indications of salicylic acid as an antiseptic.

- A. treatment of pulp gangrene
- B. capillary haemorrhages
- C. mouthwashes
- D. filling of the corneal ducts
- E. irrigation of wounds

40. CM Select the basic indications of antiseptics of the group ethereal oils.

- A. processing of the hands and the operating field
- B. unpleasant odor from the mouth
- C. treatment of the pulpitis and periodontitis
- D. preparation of toothpaste
- E. hyperhidrosis

41. CM Select the antiseptic effects of the etheric oil group.

- A. local anesthetic
- B. hemostatic
- C. deodorant
- D. antifungal
- E. antiseptic

42. CM Select the mechanisms of antiseptic action of heavy metal salts.

- A. disruption of cell wall synthesis
- B. protein denaturation with albuminate formates
- C. deregulation of nucleic acid synthesis
- D. blockade of thiol groups of microbial enzymes
- E. disruption of cytoplasmic membrane permeability

43. CM In which cases the cauterizing effect of nitrate silver is used.

- A. small gingival polyps
- B. thrush and mouth ulcers
- C. mouth ulcers
- D. filling of dental channels
- E. oral candidiasis

44. CM What effects are caused by the formation of dense, superficial albuminates of heavymetal salts:

- A. cauterizing
- B. astringent
- C. irritant
- D. anti inflammatory
- E. deodorant

45. CM Which effects are caused by the formation of loose, deep, soluble albumin of heavymetal salts:

- A. Cauterizing
- B. astringent
- C. irritant
- D. anti inflammatory
- E. deodorant

46. CM Select the mechanisms of the antiseptic effect of chlorhexidine?

- A. non-specific interaction with membrane phospholipids
- B. disruption of nucleic acid synthesis
- C. decrease in membrane enzyme activity
- D. Decreased ion transport
- E. blockade of thiol groups

47. CM Select the specific indications of chlorhexidine in dentistry:

- A. hyperhidrosis
- B. Disinfection of mobile dental prostheses
- C. for the mouth cavity gargle
- D. decrease of bacterial film formation in the postoperative period
- E. corneal canal processing in the treatment of dental caries

48. CM Select the mechanisms of antiseptic action of ethyl alcohol.

- A. blockade of thiol groups
- B. dehydration of microbial cells
- C. oxidation of substrates
- D. protein denaturation
- E. deregulation of nucleic acid synthesis

49. CM Select ethyl alcohol indications in dentistry.

- A. oral candidiasis
- B. decrease the pain of the exposed pulp
- C. sterilization of dental cavities
- D. inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity
- E. hard dental tissue processing

50. CM Select the mechanisms of antiseptic action of anionic detergents.

- A. decrease of surface tension
- B. blockade of thiol groups
- C. lipid emulsification
- D. foam formation with mechanical removal
- E. protein denaturation

51. CM Select the mechanisms of antiseptic action of cationic detergents.

- A. blockade of thiol groups
- B. disturbance of cell membrane permeability
- C. decrease of surface tension
- D. inhibition of enzymatic systems
- E. the osmolarity disorder

52. CM Select the indications of cationic benzolconium chloride detergent in dentistry.

- A. irrigation of the cavity
- B. inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity
- C. irrigation of root canals
- D. cauterization of the corneal canal granulations
- E. gingival bleeding

53. CM Select preparations with deodorant action:

- A. septolete
- B. cetrimidine
- C. laripront
- D. hexaliz
- E. pronilid

54. CM Select the main indications of nitrofurans in dentistry:

- A. mouth gargoyles in dental interventions
- B. Oral viral diseases
- C. processing of wounds and channels in osteomyelitis
- D. inflammatory and infectious diseases of the oral cavity
- E. filling of the corneal ducts

55. CM Select the priorities of nitrofurans as antiseptics and disinfectants:

- A. active against viruses
- B. active against anaerobes
- C. resistance to them does not develop
- D. effective in the presence of pus, blood
- E. does not affect the immunity of the macro-organism

56. CM Select the mechanisms of antiseptic action of nitrofurans.

- A. blockade of thiol groups
- B. reduction of nitrogroup
- C. formation of toxic metabolites for cells
- D. decrease of surface tension

E. formation of nucleic acid complexes with the disorder of protein synthesis.

57. CM Select the effects of pronilide as an antiseptic used in dentistry:

- A. deodorant
- B. hemostatic
- C. revulsive
- D. weak anesthetic
- E. cauterized

58. CM Select the indications for pronilide (der. of thiosemicarbazone).

- A. oral candidiasis
- B. inflammatory disorders of the oral cavity and pharynx
- C. unpleasant odor from the mouth
- D. gingival bleeding
- E. preparation for manipulations in the oral cavity.

Metabolism (vitamins, calcium, flour)

1. CM The total late prosthetic stomatopathies at the total prosthesis edentate have a series of general conditions such as:

- A. Avitaminosis, especially those in group B
- B. Anemia
- C. diabetes melitus
- D. Ischemic heart diseases
- E. chronic kidney diseases

2. CM Deficiency in vitamin A can cause the following disruptions in the formation of the organic enamel matrix:

- A. atrophy the enamel organ
- B. cessation of enamel formation
- C. narrowing of the predentine area
- D. integral mineralization of dentin of the first permanent molar
- E. microhemorrhages in the enamel organ

3. CM The medicines that can delay the healing of the postextraction wound are:

- A. Growth Hormones
- B. Anticoagulants
- C. Vitamin A
- D. Vitamin E
- E. Glucocorticoids

4. CM The treatment of recurrent aphthous gingivitis and gingivostomatitis includes:

- A. Wash with mild antiseptic solutions
- B. Applications of paste or adhesive gels containing corticosteroids
- C. Administration of vitamins A and vitamin D
- D. Penicillin infiltration
- E. infiltration with hydrocortisone

5. CM Enzyme therapy in simple pulp gangrene presents the following advantages:

- A. To facilitate the diffusion of antiseptics, antibiotics and chemotherapies in the secondary channels
- B. Fluidification of purulent secretions or collections

- C. Decreased collateral circulation
- D. The presence of the phenomenon of microbial resistance
- E. Possibility of alternative use with antiseptics

6. CM In gingivitis due to vitamin C deficiency, vitamin C deficiency has the effect:

- A. Increased collagen synthesis
- B. Decreased collagen synthesis
- C. Increased pathogenicity of bacterial plaque
- D. Decreased leukocyte chemotactism
- E. Lower permeability of the buccal mucosa

7. CM Select vitamins used in the treatment of stomatitis:

- A. vitamin B1 (thiamine).
- B. vitamin B2 (riboflavin).
- C. vitamin B6 (pyridoxine).
- D. vitamin E (tocopherol);
- E. vitamin K (vikasol);

8. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of stomatitis:

- A. vitamin PP (nicotinic acid).
- B. pantoteic acid.
- C. calcium pangamate.
- D. vitamin E (tocopherol);
- E. vitamin K (vikasol);

9. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of periodontosis:

- A. vitamin B1 (thiamine).
- B. vitamin B2 (riboflavin).
- C. vitamin B12 (cyanoblobalamine).
- D. vitamin PP (nicotinic acid);
- E. vitamin A (retinol);

10. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of periodontosis:

- A. vitamin B12 (cyanoblobalamin).
- B. pantothenic acid.
- C. vitamin E (tocopherol).
- D. vitamin A (retinol);
- E. vitamin PP (nicotinic acid);

11. CM Vitamins used in the treatment of trigeminal nerve neuralgia:

- A. vitamin B1 (thiamine).
- B. vitamin B12 (cyanoblobalamine).
- C. vitamin D (ergocalciferol);
- D. vitamin E (tocopherol);
- E. vitamin K (vikasol);

12. CM Vitamins used in the treatment of trigeminal nerve neuralgia:

- A. vitamin B12 (cyanoblobalamin).
- B. vitamin B6 (pyridoxine).
- C. pantothenic acid.
- D. vitamin K (vikasol);
- E. vitamin D (ergocalciferol);

- 13. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of cheilites:**
- A. vitamin B1 (thiamine).
 - B. vitamin B6 (pyridoxine).
 - C. vitamin B2 (riboflavin).
 - D. vitamin B15 (calcium pangamate);
 - E. vitamin K (vikasol);
- 14. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of cheilites:**
- A. vitamin PP (nicotinic acid).
 - B. pantothenic acid.
 - C. vitamin D (ergocalciferol).
 - D. vitamin A (retinol);
 - E. vitamin B15 (calcium pangamate);
- 15. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of neurites:**
- A. vitamin B1 (thiamine).
 - B. pantothenic acid.
 - C. vitamin B6 (pyridoxine).
 - D. vitamin D (ergocalciferol);
 - E. vitamin B15 (calcium pangamate);
- 16. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of multiple caries:**
- A. vitamin B1 (thiamine).
 - B. vitamin C.
 - C. vitamin B15 (pangamate calcium).
 - D. vitamin P (routine);
 - E. vitamin B6 (pyridoxine);
- 17. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of glossitis:**
- A. vitamin B2 (riboflavin).
 - B. vitamin B6 (pyridoxine).
 - C. pantothenic acid;
 - D. vitamin D (ergocalciferol);
 - E. vitamin K (vikasol);
- 18. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of periodontitis:**
- A. vitamin K (vikasol).
 - B. vitamin C.
 - C. vitamin P (routine).
 - D. vitamin D (ergocalciferol);
 - E. vitamin E;
- 19. CM Select the vitamins used in the treatment of glossalgies:**
- A. vitamin B1 (thiamine).
 - B. vitamin B12 (cyanoblobalamine).
 - C. vitamin C.
 - D. vitamin B15 (calcium pangamate);
 - E. vitamin B6 (pyridoxine);
- 20. CM Indicate the biogenic stimulants that contribute to the regeneration of the oral mucosa:**
- A. acidin-pepsin;
 - B. aloe extract.

- C. peloid distillate.
- D. propolis.
- E. cytochrome C;

21. CM Select the calcium hydroxide preparations used in the biological method of deep caries and pulpitis treatment:

- A. boric acid;
- B. calcine;
- C. calmecine;
- D. borax;
- E. magnesium carbonate

22. CM Name the indications for cyanocobalamin:

- A. pernicious anemia;
- B. megaloblastic anemia due to cyanocobalamin deficiency;
- C. neuritis;
- D. iron deficiency anemia;
- E. myocardial infarction.

23. CM Select specific actions for cyanocobalamin:

- A. intervenes in the synthesis of nucleoproteids;
- B. activates the blood coagulation process;
- C. intervenes in the conversion of folic acid into folinic acid;
- D. intervenes in the normal process of erythrocyte maturation;
- E. blocks the conversion of folic acid into dehydrofolic acid

24. CM Calcium pantothenate exerts the following effects:

- A. stimulates acetylcholine synthesis.
- B. stimulates the synthesis of glucocorticoids.
- C. stimulates the tone of the smooth muscles of the gastrointestinal tract.
- D. inhibits acetylcholine synthesis;
- E. inhibits glucocorticoid synthesis;

25. CM Which of the following effects characterizes the influence of cyanocobalamin on metabolic processes?

- A. stimulates methionine synthesis.
- B. depresses methionine synthesis;
- C. participates in the synthesis of myelin.
- D. stimulates the synthesis of nucleic acids.
- E. depresses the synthesis of nucleic acids;

26. CM Select the pharmacological properties of ascorbic acid:

- A. increases vascular permeability;
- B. decreases vascular permeability.
- C. increases the adaptation possibilities of the organism.
- D. reduces trivalent iron in the intestine to bivalent.
- E. depress glucocorticoid synthesis;

27. CM Calcium pangamate causes the following effects:

- A. reduces oxygen uptake by tissues;
- B. intensifies the assimilation of oxygen by tissues;
- C. reduces creatinine phosphate content in muscles;
- D. increases creatinine phosphate content in muscles;
- E. reduces the glycogen content in the liver and muscles.

28. CM Name the fat-soluble vitamins:

- A. ergocalciferol;
- B. retinol;
- C. tocopherol;
- D. pyridoxine;
- E. cyanocobalamin.

29. CM In what conditions is retinol used?

- A. hemeralopia.
- B. pellagra;
- C. xerophthalmia.
- D. keratomalacia.
- E. rickets;

30. CM How does ergocalciferol influence phosphocalcial metabolism?

- A. increases the calcium and phosphate content in the blood;
- B. stimulates the absorption of calcium in the intestine;
- C. favors the deposit of calcium in the bone tissue;
- D. prevents the deposit of calcium in the bone tissue;
- E. increases the renal elimination of calcium and phosphates.

31. CM Select the indications of ergocalciferol:

- A. rickets;
- B. atherosclerosis;
- C. osteomalacia;
- D. hypoparathyroid tetanus;
- E. iron deficiency anemia.

32. CM Name the preparations used in the treatment of rickets:

- A. cyanocobalamin;
- B. ergocalciferol;
- C. tocopherol;
- D. fish lard;
- E. retinol.

33. CM Which vitamins preparations have antioxidant properties?

- A. retinol;
- B. tocopherol.
- C. ergocalciferol;
- D. ascorbic acid.
- E. thiamine;

34. CM The associations of remineralization therapy in the prophylaxis and treatment of multiple caries are made up of:

- A. fluorides;
- B. phosphates;
- C. calcium;
- D. Mercury;
- E. silver.

35. CM To improve the metabolic processes in the internal hard and injectable dental tissues are used:

- A. calcium preparations.
- B. astringents drugs;
- C. fluoride preparations.
- D. vitamins (D, C, B1, B6, B5).
- E. mucilaginous drugs;

Antibiotics and chimioterapics

-SC-

1. SC. Penicillins will be indicated in:

- A. Preoperative - patients with positive anamnesis of endocarditis
- B. Dental extraction in children
- C. Chronic alergic tooth syndrome
- D. gingivitis
- E. stomatitis

2. SC. In which case the macrolides in stomatology will be indicated:

- A. Of election in any inflammatory dental process
- B. In case of beta lactamine allergy
- C. In infections with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- D. In case of resistance to carbapenems
- E. Of election in anaerobic infections

3. SC. Which group of antibiotics is used as first choice in infections of the bones?

- A. penicillins
- B. carbapenems
- C. cephalosporins
- D. macrolides
- E. lincosamides

4. SC Which is the basic indication of lincosamides in Dentistry:

- A. Inflammatory processes of the oral cavity mucosa
- B. Acute gingivitis
- C. Chronic alergic tooth syndrome
- D. Periodontal infectious inflammatory processes
- E. Trigeminal nerve neuralgia

5. SC. What is the duration of treatment with Lincomycin in case of osteomyelitis:

- A. 7 days
- B. 5-7 days
- C. Up to 3 weeks
- D. 3 weeks and more
- E. Maximum 10 days

6. SC. What is characteristic for tetracyclines:

- A. It is not used in dentistry
- B. It is used in dentistry only systemically
- C. It is used in dentistry only locally
- D. It is used in pediatric dentistry after 8 years
- E. It has no hepatotoxic action

- 7. SC. What is characteristic in oral administration of tetracyclines:**
- A. Reduced toxicity
 - B. Low absorption in the gut
 - C. Does not produce photosensitization
 - D. It can produce candidomycosis, glossitis, gingivitis
 - E. First choice - children.
- 8. SC. What is characteristic for chloramphenicol:**
- A. In dentistry, it is mainly used locally - in ointments
 - B. The first choice in dental, respiratory and intestinal infections
 - C. It is used in the prophylaxis of infection diseases
 - D. It has no neurotoxicity
 - E. First-line antibiotic in oro-maxillofacial infections
- 9. SC. In which case Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid is of choice:**
- A. Treatment of stomatitis of any genesis
 - B. Systemic periodontal antibacterial treatment systemic
 - C. Treatment of gingivitis
 - D. Treatment of osteomyelitis
 - E. Treatment of infected dental
- 10. SC. Which is the antibiotic of choice in Vincent ulcerative necrotic gingivostomatitis:**
- A. chloramphenicol
 - B. Nystatin
 - C. Metro nidazole
 - D. acyclovir
 - E. Aztrienam
- 11. SC. In which case sulfamides will be used:**
- A. Superficial dental caries
 - B. Gangrenous stomatitis
 - C. Periodontitis of baby teeth
 - D. Patients allergic to furosemide and acetazolamide
 - E. Patients with a history of psychoses
- 12. CS. Which is the main indication for Metronidazole:**
- A. Deep dental caries
 - B. Ulcerative gingivitis caused by anaerobic flora
 - C. Periodontitis of the baby teeth
 - D. Acute gingivitis during pregnancy
 - E. Periodontal abscess
- 13. CS. What is the main indication of association beta-lactam and metronidazole:**
- A. Ulcerative gingivitis
 - B. Odontogenic infections - pulpitis, periodontitis
 - C. Postoperative infection prophylaxis of infected wound caused by protozoal
 - D. Inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity caused by prosthesis
 - E. Deep dental caries
- 14. SC. What is the drug of choice in orofacial herpetic infection:**
- A. saquinavir
 - B. ribavirin
 - C. acyclovir

- D. polymyxin
- E. amantadine

15. SC. What is the duration of treatment with acyclovir in primary herpetic stomatitis:

- A. 5 to 10 days
- B. At least 2 weeks
- C. At least one month
- D. 1 - 3 months
- E. More than 3 months

16. SC. What is the indication of valaciclovir in Dentistry:

- A. Herpes simplex and zoster infection
- B. Bacterial infections
- C. Influenza infection
- D. Mycotic stomatitis
- E. Chronic periodontitis

17. SC. Which antibiotic group is mainly used as antituberculosis:

- A. macrolides
- B. tetracyclines
- C. ansamicines
- D. polymyxins
- E. penicillins

18. SC. Determine the mechanism of action of the single-componentsulfamides:

- A. inhibits cell wall synthesis
- B. disrupts the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane
- C. inhibits dihydrofolic acid synthesis
- D. inhibits mycolic acid synthesis
- E. inhibits DNA-gyrase

19. SC. What is the mechanism of action of the combined sulfamides:

- A. inhibits cell wall synthesis
- B. disrupts the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane
- C. inhibits dihydrofolic acid synthesis and its conversion to tetrahydrofolic acid
- D. inhibits mycolic acid synthesis
- E. inhibits DNA-gyrase

20. SC. The bacteriostatic effect of nitrofurans is determined by the following mechanism:

- A. disruption of cell wall synthesis
- B. inhibits the synthesis of nucleic acids and proteins
- C. inhibits ergosterol synthesis in the cytoplasmic membrane
- D. manifest antagonism with paraaminobenzoic acid
- E. inhibits mycolic acid synthesis

21. SC. The mechanism of action of nitroimidazole derivatives is reduced to the following action:

- A. prevents the formation of folic acid
- B. prevents the production of hydrogen ions and affects nucleic acids
- C. prevents ergosterol synthesis
- D. prevents cell wall synthesis
- E. prevents the formation of microtubules

- 22. SC. For the mechanism of action of metronidazole, the statement is characteristic:**
- A. increases folic acid synthesis
 - B. prevents cell wall synthesis
 - C. stimulates ergosterol synthesis
 - D. increases the formation of the free radical NO
 - E. prevents the formation of microtubules
- 23. SC. Which nerve may be affected by nitroline:**
- A. the vagus nerve
 - B. the trigeminal nerve
 - C. the glossopharyngeal nerve
 - D. oculomotor nerve
 - E. facial nerve
- 24. SC. Which antibiotic can produce apnea through the neuro-muscular block?**
- A. gentamicin;
 - B. tetracycline ;
 - C. erythromycin;
 - D. ceftriaxon ;
 - E. amoxicilline
- 25. SC. Which azole derivative is used exclusively in the treatment of systemic mycoses:**
- A. clotrimazole
 - B. fluconazole
 - C. econazole
 - D. sulconazole
 - E. isoconazole
- 26. SC. Which echinocandin derivative is used as antifungal:**
- A. fluonilide
 - B. flucytosine
 - C. amorolfine
 - D. Naphtifine
 - E. Capsfungine
- 27. SC. Explain the antiherpetic action of docosanol:**
- A. blocks AND.polymerase
 - B. blocks the fusion of viral and cellular membranes and entry of the virus into the cell
 - C. blocks mRNA synthesis
 - D. blocks the decapsidation of the virus
 - E. blocks viral protein kinase
- 28. SC. What is the main indication of trifluridine:**
- A. orofacial herpes
 - B. genital herpes
 - C. cytomegalic virus infection
 - D. Epstein-Barr virus infection
 - E. herpetic keratitis
- 29. SC. What is the main indication of docosanol:**
- A. recurrent orolabial herpes
 - B. genital herpes
 - C. infection with the cytomegalic virus

- D. Epstein-Barr virus infection
- E. herpetic keratitis

30. SC. What is the main indication of maribavir:

- A. ocular herpetic infection
- B. systemic herpetic infection
- C. cytomegalic virus infection
- D. Epstein-Barr virus infection
- E. infection with varicella-zosterian virus

31. CS. What is the main indication of ganciclovir:

- A. infection with varicella-zosterian virus
- B. systemic herpetic infection
- C. cytomegalic virus infection
- D. genital herpes infections
- E. Epstein-Barr virus infection

32. SC. Which antiherpetic drug is an inhibitor of viral protein-kinase:

- A. cidofovir
- B. brivudine
- C. vidarabine
- D. trifluridine
- E. maribavir

33. SC. Which group of antibiotics should be used as antituberculosis :

- A. macrolides
- B. tetracyclines
- C. ansamycins
- D. polymyxins
- E. penicillins

34. SC. What is the route of elimination for amoxicillin?

- A. pulmonary;
- B. gall;
- C. liver;
- D. intestinal;
- E. kidney.

35. SC. What is the main indication of metronidazole in dentistry

- A. fungal infections
- B. anaerobic infections
- C. infections with mycobacteria
- D. viral infections
- E. aerobic infections

36. SC. Why are fluorquinolones contraindicated in children up to puberty (18 years)?

- A. leukopenia
- B. photosensitization
- C. convulsions
- D. cartilage lesions and erosions
- E. angioneurotic edema

-MC-

- 1. MC. What is characteristic for acyclovir and ganciclovir:**
 - A. Have a poor bioavailability in the internal administration
 - B. Acyclovir is used mainly in herpetic infections
 - C. Ganciclovir is used mainly in cytomegaloviral infections
 - D. Ganciclovir has a higher systemic toxicity than acyclovir
 - E. Acyclovir has a higher systemic toxicity than ganciclovir

- 2. MC. What is characteristic for lincosamides :**
 - A. Have an affinity towards bones and accumulates in destructive bone sites
 - B. They are widely used in dentistry, especially in osteomyelitis
 - C. It is completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract
 - D. Cross the placental barrier
 - E. Easily penetrates the blood-brain barrier

- 3. MC. What are the indications of penicillins in dentistry:**
 - A. Acute odontogenic infections
 - B. Chronic odontogenic infections - in acutisation
 - C. periostitis
 - D. Tooth-alveolar abscesses
 - E. Preoperative - all groups of patients

- 4. MC. What are the indications of cephalosporins in dentistry:**
 - A. Inflammatory processes - purulent in the maxillofacial region
 - B. Preparing patients for traumatic dental interventions with positive anamnesis of valvulopathy and/or diabetes
 - C. Acute odontogenic infections
 - D. Trigeminal nerve neuralgia
 - E. Postoperative infections prophylaxis

- 5. MC. What are the indications of macrolides in Dentistry:**
 - A. Acute odontogenic infection
 - B. Pericoronitis
 - C. Periodontal infections in acutisation
 - D. Chronic periodontal infections - long-term treatment
 - E. Prophylaxis of oro-maxillofacial infectious – purulent processes

- 6. MC. Which drug combinations are used in dentistry:**
 - A. Clarithromycin + metronidazole - in odontogenic infections
 - B. Spiramycin + metronidazole - in periodontitis
 - C. The use of drug combinations is definitely not recommended
 - D. Imipenem + cefazoline - in oro-maxillofacial inflammatory processes
 - E. Azithromycin + clarithromycin – in postoperative infection prophylaxis

- 7. MC. In which cases Azithromycin will be used:**
 - A. As alternative drug for the therapy of acute purulent odontogenic infections
 - B. Infection - to patients allergic to penicillins
 - C. Postoperative bacterial infection prophylaxis – patients from risk group
 - D. A drug of choice in the treatment of acute purulent odontogenic infections
 - E. Infections caused by aerob-anaerob flora penicillinase-producing

- 8. MC. What are the indications for lincosamides:**
- A. Osteomyelitis, alveolitis
 - B. Mandibular-temporal arthritis
 - C. Prophylaxis of infectious complications in endodontics
 - D. Peridontal inflammatory processes
 - E. Fungal stomatitis fungal of oral cavity
- 9. MC. What are the specific dental side effects of clindamycin:**
- A. Dyspeptic syndrome
 - B. Skin rash
 - C. Vertigo, sometimes headache
 - D. glossitis
 - E. stomatitis
- 10. MC. What is characteristic for aminoglycosides:**
- A. High toxicity
 - B. It is indicated only in serious infections with polyresistant flora G-
 - C. It may be associated with vancomycin or ampicillin
 - D. Is of choice in prophylaxis of postoperative dental infections
 - E. High efficacy - for oral administration.
- 11. MC. What are the peculiarities for tetracyclines:**
- A. High concentrations in the gingival fluid
 - B. Possess non-specific adsorption to the root of the tooth
 - C. Possesses specific adsorption to the receptors for bacterial plaque
 - D. Of choice - children preschool age
 - E. Produces dental enamel hypoplasia
- 12. MC. Tetracyclines, in dentistry, will be used in:**
- A. Odontogenic sepsis
 - B. Odontogenic sinusitis
 - C. Dental pain in pregnant women and children
 - D. Bacterial infection prophylaxis to patients from the risk group
 - E. Dental eruptions in infants
- 13. MC. What are the characteristic side effects for tetracyclines:**
- A. Ulcerative stomatitis
 - B. Gingivitis, glossitis
 - C. Brown coloration of the teeth
 - D. Enamel hypoplasia of the teeth
 - E. Osteoporosis.
- 14. MC. In which cases antibiotic associations will be used:**
- A. Mycotic stomatitis
 - B. Acute gingivitis
 - C. Ulcer-necrotic and gangrenous stomatitis
 - D. Gangrenous necrotic stomatitis
 - E. Chronic periodontal disease.
- 15. MC. In which cases is of choice amoxicillin :**
- A. Peri implant infectious complications treatment
 - B. Dentoalveolar abscess
 - C. fungal stomatitis
 - D. Acute and chronic periodontitis
 - E. Infected dental caries

- 16. MC. What are the indications for fusidine in dentistry:**
- A. The first choice - the treatment of suppurative inflammatory processes in oro-maxillofacial region
 - B. -Purulent inflammatory processes of the oro-maxillo-facial region caused by staphylococci resistant to other antibiotics
 - C. Treatment of all forms of periodontitis
 - D. Treatment of abscess forms of periodontitis
 - E. Prophylaxis of postoperative bacterial complications
- 17. MC. What are the new forms of antimicrobial local treatment in periodontal infections:**
- A. Biopolymers matrix
 - B. Cryogel medications
 - C. ointments
 - D. Paste, gel
 - E. Liniment
- 18. MC. What are the advantages of the biopolymer matrix:**
- A. Provides constant release of antibiotic
 - B. Increased risk of anaphylaxis
 - C. Provides long-term release of antibiotic
 - D. It does not create systemic concentrations
 - E. Low risk of side effects
- 19. MC: What are the therapeutic effects of the cryogel medication:**
- A. Prolonged release of the drug
 - B. Hemostatic and drainage effect
 - C. Stimulates the processes of regeneration and epithelialization
 - D. Stimulates lipid peroxidation in gingival tissue
 - E. Assures adsorption of toxic metabolites, bacteria and their toxins.
- 20. MC. What are the drugs of choice used in oral cellulitis**
- A. Amoxicillin / clavulanic acid
 - B. cefotaxime
 - C. ciprofloxacin
 - D. erythromycin
 - E. Co-trimoxazole
- 21. MC. What are the indications for sulfonamides in dentistry:**
- A. Treatment of infectious inflammatory diseases of the pulp
 - B. Treatment of periodontal infectious inflammatory diseases
 - C. Prevention of postoperative complications
 - D. Treatment of superficial caries
 - E. Treatment of aphthous and ulcerative stomatitis
- 22. MC. In which cases will be used Metronidazole:**
- A. Anaerob infection of oral cavity
 - B. Periodontal ulcerative conditions
 - C. Acute ulcero-necrotic gingivitis Vensan
 - D. Aphthous stomatitis
 - E. G + infection of oral cavity
- 23. MC. What are the combined drug from the nitroimidazole derivatives?**
- A. tinidazole
 - B. Clion - D

- C. Metrogil - dent
- D. Co - trimoxazole
- E. Medozol.

24. MC. Local Metrogil - Denta is indicated in:

- A. Acute and chronic gingivitis
- B. Aphthous stomatitis
- C. Postextractive alveolitis
- D. Post – operatory infection prevention caused by anaerob flora
- E. Post – operatory infection treatment caused by anaerob flora

25. MC. What are the forms of delivery of nystatin that are used in dentistry:

- A. Solution for injections
- B. Ointment
- C. tablets
- D. Drinking suspension
- E. Vaginal suppositories

26. MC. What are the indications for Miconazole:

- A. Pseudomembranous candidiasis
- B. Atrophic candidiasis
- C. Acute and chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
- D. Angular cheilitis
- E. Candidiasis of the new-borns

27. MC. Which drugs are used in fungal infections of the oral cavity:

- A. Levorine
- B. Acyclovir
- C. Naphthifine
- D. terbinafine
- E. amantadine

28. MC. Which drugs are indicated for the treatment of herpetic stomatitis:

- A. acyclovir
- B. Valaciclovir
- C. zanamivir
- D. Amphotericin B
- E. Ketoconazole

29. MC. What is characteristic for Oxolin:

- A. It is indicated in herpetic stomatitis
- B. Oxolinic ointment has an irritative character
- C. First intention in herpetic infection
- D. It is indicated for long-term as antiviral treatment
- E. It is used in herpetic stomatitis as ointment

30. MC. What are the indications of interferons in Dentistry:

- A. Easy forms of herpetic stomatitis
- B. Latent herpetic infection
- C. Severe herpetic stomatitis with severe local injuries of oral cavity
- D. Severe viral stomatitis
- E. Easy viral infection

- 31. MC. What drugs are indicated in viral infections of the mucosa of oral cavity:**
- A. acyclovir
 - B. valaciclovir
 - C. Bonafton
 - D. trifluridine
 - E. Clotrimazole
- 32. MC. What are the mechanism of action of co-trimoxazole:**
- A. inhibits dihydropteroatesynthesis by inhibiting folic acid synthesis
 - B. disrupts the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane
 - C. inhibits dihydrofolate reductase by disrupting tetrahydrofolic acid synthesis
 - D. inhibits mycolic acid synthesis
 - E. inhibits DNA-gyrase
- 33. MC. Which allergic reactions caused by sulfamides are at greater risk:**
- A. rashes
 - B. angioneurotic edema
 - C. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
 - D. itching
 - E. Lyela syndrome
- 34. MC. The bactericidal effect of nitrofurans is determined by the following mechanisms:**
- A. It forms toxic substances that affect the cell wall
 - B. inhibits nucleic acid synthesis
 - C. inhibits biochemical processes by disrupting the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane
 - D. shows antagonism with paraaminobenzoic acid
 - E. inhibits mycolic acid synthesis
- 35. MC. Nitroimidazole derivatives are contraindicated in :**
- A. organic brain disorders
 - B. kidney disease
 - C. association with alcohol
 - D. severe liver disease
 - E. cardiovascular disease
- 36. MC. The most common metronidazole reactions are:**
- A. sensory neuropathies
 - B. metallic taste
 - C. headache
 - D. encephalopathy
 - E. anorexia
- 37. MC. Symptoms of the antabus reaction to the use of metronidazole with alcohol are :**
- A. headache
 - B. encephalopathy
 - C. flushes
 - D. abdominal pain
 - E. paresthesia
- 38. MC. What are the antibiotics of choice in the treatment of osteomyelitis?**

- A. aminoglycosides;
- B. penicillins;
- C. cephalosporins;
- D. macrolides;
- E. rifampicin.

39. MC. What are the antibiotics of choice in the treatment of Pseudomonas infections?

- A. carbenicillin;
- B. ticarcillin;
- C. erythromycin
- D. benzylpenicillin ;
- E. mezlocilin .

40. MC. What are the principles of antibiotic dosing?

- A. infection localization;
- B. known or presumed pathogen;
- C. the result of the antibioticogram;
- D. the physiological and pathological particularities of the patient;
- E. Avoid using small doses.

41. MC. What are the most common complications in using macrolides?

- A. hepatic insufficiency;
- B. nausea;
- C. allergic rashes;
- D. renal insufficiency;
- E. fever.

42. MC. What are the most common complications when using aminoglycosides?

- A. Allergic reactions;
- B. Nephrotoxicity ;
- C. Hepatotoxicity ;
- D. Ototoxicity;
- E. Hematotoxicity.

43. MC. What are the necessary measures to prevent the installation of antibiotic resistance?

- A. administration of small doses;
- B. administering adequate doses ;
- C. administration at well calculated time intervals;
- D. duration of treatment well oriented;
- E. antibacterial associations;

44. MC. What are the requirements for antibiotics used in local therapy?

- A. Can not be used orally or parenterally;
- B. have low allergenic capacity;
- C. are well supported by tissues;
- D. acts bactericidal;
- E. it acts bacteriostatically;

45. MC. The side effects of chloramphenicol are:

- A. neuro-muscular block;
- B. gray syndrome;
- C. agranulocytosis;
- D. ototoxicity;

E. dysbacteriosis.

46. MC. What are the indications for nystatin:

- A. systemic candidiasis
- B. oropharyngeal candidiasis
- C. vulvovaginal candidiasis
- D. aspergillosis
- E. cutaneous candidiasis

47. MC. What are the groups of anti-flu drugs:

- A. viral transcription inhibitors
- B. viral protein kinase inhibitors
- C. neuraminidase inhibitors
- D. M2 protein inhibitors
- E. nucleoside analogues

48. MC. Acyclovir is indicated for the following infections:

- A. herpes infections
- B. infections with Epstein-Barr virus
- C. cytomegalic virus infections
- D. infections with orthomixoviruses
- E. infections with varicella-zosterian virus

49. MC. What are the indications of idoxuridine:

- A. cytomegalovirus infections
- B. keratitis with herpes simplex virus
- C. genital herpes
- D. infections with Epstein-Barr virus
- E. herpes zoster area

50. MC. What are the components of the mechanism of action of interferons:

- A. interacts with specific membrane receptors
- B. inhibits DNA polymerase
- C. activates the JAK-STAT signal translation path
- D. inhibits reverse transcriptase
- E. inhibits viral protease

51. MC. What may be the neurological adverse reactions caused by interferons:

- A. amnesia
- B. depression
- C. anxiety
- D. hallucinations
- E. behavioral and memory disorders

52. MC. What may be the hepatic adverse reactions caused by interferon preparations:

- A. increased transaminases
- B. increased alkaline phosphatase
- C. increased bilirubin
- D. decreased lactate dehydrogenase
- E. increased creatinine kinase

- 53. MC. Which side effects are characteristic for tetracyclines:**
- A. urticaria;
 - B. severe hepatic impairment;
 - C. anemia;
 - D. leukopenia;
 - E. vitamin B12 absorption deficiency.
- 54. MC. What are the indications of zanamivir:**
- A. prophylaxis and treatment of influenza type A and B
 - B. treatment and prophylaxis of influenza type A
 - C. prophylaxis of influenza type A and B in patients at risk for epidemics, adjuvant
 - D. seasonal prophylaxis of influenza A as an alternative to vaccination
 - E. prophylaxis and treatment of type B influenza
- 55. MC. What are the side effects to the use of amantadine as anti - flu drug:**
- A. insomnia
 - B. confusion
 - C. anxiety
 - D. extrapyramidal disorders
 - E. concentration difficulties
- 56. MC. What are the contraindications of interferons:**
- A. Decompensated cardiovascular disease
 - B. Kaposi's syndrome in HIV patients
 - C. uncontrolled seizures
 - D. psychosis
 - E. multiple sclerosis
- 57. MC. What may be hematopoietic side effects caused by interferons:**
- A. leukocytosis
 - B. anemia
 - C. thrombocytopenia
 - D. lymphocytosis
 - E. agranulocytosis
- 58. MC. Which antimycotic groups act by inhibiting the synthesis of ergosterol?**
- A. imidazole derivatives
 - B. allylamine derivatives
 - C. halogenated thiocarbons
 - D. antibiotics
 - E. echinocandins
- 59. MC. What are the indications of interferons other than viral hepatitis:**
- A. chronic granulocytic leukemia
 - B. papillomavirus infections
 - C. herpetic keratitis
 - D. fungal diseases
 - E. multiple sclerosis
- 60. MC. To which groups of antibiotics is installed slow resistance?**
- A. cephalosporins;
 - B. penicillins;
 - C. tetracyclines;
 - D. aminoglycosides;
 - E. polymyxin;

61. MC. What hematological disorders can be found when using sulfamides?

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. haemolytic anemia
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. leukocytosis
- E. aplastic anemia

CNS testsCS

1. CS. Which drug below is of choice in seizures of unknown genesis:

- A. Phenobarbital
- B. felbamate
- C. acetazolamide
- D. clonazepam
- E. diazepam

2. CS . Choose the most effective drug used in status epilepticus

- A. chlorpromazine
- B. oxazepam
- C. diazepam
- D. magnesium sulfate
- E. lamotrigine

3. CS. Which mechanism explains extrapyramidal antipsychotic disorders:

- A. M-cholinomimetic
- B. GABA-mimetic
- C. Dopaminoblocker
- D. dopaminomimetic
- E. Adrenomimetic

4. CS. Which mechanism explains the anxiolytic effect of benzodiazepines:

- A. M-colinoblocker
- B. GABA-lytic
- C. Dopaminolytic
- D. GABA - allosteric mimetic
- E. Alfa-adrenolytic

5. CS. Which mechanism explains the antiemetic effect of antipsychotics:

- A. M-cholinomimetic
- B. GABA-mimetic
- C. Dopaminoblocker
- D. dopaminomimetic
- E. Adrenomimetic

6. CS. Choose the group of sedative drugs that are used in Dentistry:

- A. Benzodiazepines , low doses
- B. Antagonistic of GABA
- C. methylxanthines
- D. phenylalkylamines
- E. Nootrope

7. CS. What is the characteristic of Phenobarbital:

- A. In large doses - sedative effect
- B. Inhibits liver enzymes
- C. In small doses - hypnotic effect
- D. It induces liver enzymes

E. No matter the dose - psychostimulant effect.

8. CS. What is the correct statement for benzodiazepines :

- A. Benzodiazepines less influences the sleep structure
- B. Benzodiazepines marked influences the sleep structure
- C. Benzodiazepines quickly develop tolerance
- D. Benzodiazepines regardless of their duration of action can be used in any type of insomnia
- E. Benzodiazepines have a more intense postaction syndrome

9. CS. What group of hypnotic drugs do not show post-action phenomenon

- A. benzodiazepines
- B. H1-histaminoblocker
- C. Non-benzodiazepine derivatives
- D. Nootrope
- E. Analeptics

10. CS. What group of drugs are of choice in premedication for surgical intervention:

- A. barbiturates
- B. benzodiazepines
- C. Non-benzodiazepine derivatives
- D. phenylalkylamines
- E. Antagonist of GABA.

11. CS. In which cases in dentistry is Phenobarbital used :

- A. Elders before dental intervention
- B. In children before intervention, surgery
- C. Of choice – to all groups of patients
- D. It is used for long-term treatment of depression
- E. It is indicated in postnatal depression.

12. CS. What is the indication of neuroleptics in stomatology :

- A. headache
- B. The treatment of paradontosis
- C. Enhancing the effect of analgesics in intense pain
- D. Sleep disorders in children
- E. Anxiety / restless in preoperatory period

13. CS. Which antidepressant drug is used in trigeminal neuralgia :

- A. fluoxetine
- B. Amitriptyline
- C. nialamide
- D. pirlindole
- E. moclobemide

14. CS. What is the main indication in dentistry for amitriptyline:

- A. Acute dental pain
- B. For neuroleptanalgesia
- C. Chronic overload
- D. Trigeminal nerve neuralgia
- E. Preanesthetic.premedication

- 15. CS. In dentistry, MidaZolam is used in wich case:**
- A. Chronic dental pain
 - B. Depression
 - C. Premedication for surgical dental intervention
 - D. insomnia
 - E. Sleep disorders
- 16. SC. What drug will you indicate to the patient with depression with anxiety ?**
- A. diazepam
 - B. alprazolam
 - C. amitriptyline
 - D. droperidol
 - E. chlorpromazine
- 17. SC. Which drug is used for neuroleptanalgesia:**
- A. diazepam
 - B. amitriptyline
 - C. droperidol
 - D. piracetam
 - E. barbital
- 18. SC. By what explains the effect of antiparkinsonian effect of levodopa ?**
- A. stimulation of cholinergic processes in the central nervous system;
 - B. depression of cholinergic processes in the central nervous system;
 - C. stimulation of dopaminergic processes in the central nervous system;
 - D. depressing dopaminergic processes in the central nervous system;
 - E. stimulation of serotonergic processes in the central nervous system

-CM-

- 1. CM. In dentistry, sedatives are used in the following cases:**
- A. In case of neurotic inadequate reactions
 - B. In the complex treatment of paradontosis
 - C. Trigeminal nerve neuralgia
 - D. seizures
 - E. Hypertension.
- 2. CM. What are the effects of valerian extract:**
- A. antipsychotics
 - B. Sedative
 - C. spasmogen
 - D. hypertension
 - E. Coronarodilators
- 3. CM. What are the disadvantages of using barbiturates:**
- A. It causes the rebound phenomenon
 - B. Causes dependence
 - C. Hypertensive effect
 - D. It causes enzyme induction
 - E. Psychostimulant effect
- 4. CM. What are the characteristics of Zolpidem:**
- A. It's of choice in short-term treatment of insomnia
 - B. It is indicated for long-term treatment of insomnia

- C. It does not possess anxiolytic action
- D. It is not given to children
- E. Has a miorelaxant action

5. CM. What are the indications of anxiolytics in Dentistry:

- A. Treatment of diseases of the maxillofacial complex with the contraction of the mimetic muscles
- B. Treatment of the fear and the restlessness before dental surgery
- C. Treatment of chronic diseases of the oro-maxillofacial region
- D. Maxillofacial diseases in the first trimester of pregnancy
- E. Of choice in the treatment of maxillofacial diseases during lactation.

6. CM. What are the side effects of benzodiazepine anxiolytics :

- A. Drug addiction
- B. GIT disorders
- C. Decreased libido
- D. Retrograde amnesia
- E. Anorexigen effect

7. CM. Indications of neuroleptics in dentistry are:

- A. Neuroleptanalgesia
- B. Trigeminal nerve neuralgia
- C. Neuritis of the facial nerve
- D. Preoperative anxiety
- E. In children – preoperative

8. CM. What are the side effects of neuroleptics :

- A. extrapyramidal disorders
- B. Increased prolactin level
- C. Agranulocytosis
- D. hallucinations
- E. Malignant neuroleptic syndrome

9. CM. What are the mechanisms of action of antiepileptic drugs:

- A. Block calcium channels
- B. Activation of the GABA system
- C. Antagonism with adenosine in the brain
- D. Stimulating glutamate release
- E. Inhibits carboanhydrase from the epileptic foci

10. CM. What are the mechanisms of action of antidepressants:

- A. inhibits acetylcholine reuptake
- B. inhibits the reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine
- C. inhibits MAO
- D. inhibits acetylcholinesterase
- E. accelerates the release of catecholamines

11. CM. In which clinical situations is the enzymatic induction effect of barbiturates useful?

- A. Treatment of seizures
- B. Gilbert's syndrome
- C. Neonatal jaundice
- D. Epilepsy
- E. Krigle-Naiara Syndrome

- 12. CM. What are the mechanisms underlying the anxiolytic effect of benzodiazepines?**
- stimulation of GABA-ergic processes by allosteric mechanism;
 - depressing GABA-ergic processes by allosteric mechanism ;
 - stimulation of benzodiazepine receptors;
 - blockade of benzodiazepine receptors ;
 - stimulation of serotonergic processes in the central nervous system
- 13. CM. What are the principles of rational use of antiepileptic drugs:**
- Indicates when epileptic seizures are common
 - It is recommended to combine antiepileptic drugs
 - The suspension of treatment is abrupt at any time
 - There is a correlation BETWEEN plasmatic concentration and therapeutic or toxic effects
 - Treatment efficacy depends on compliance with the administration regimen
- 14. CM. Choose the drugs used as antiparkinsonian:**
- levodopa
 - nialamide
 - Phenobarbital
 - bromocriptine
 - Sinemet
- 15. CM. What are the clinical manifestations of the sedative effect of antipsychotics:**
- produces apathy towards the environment
 - Removes hallucinations, cravings
 - removes psychomotor excitement
 - vegetative disorders
 - restores interest in the environment
- 16. CM. What are the effects of hypnotic drugs from the barbiturates group:**
- Non-selectively depresses the central nervous system
 - It selectively depresses the central nervous system
 - Doesn't change the structure of physiological sleep
 - Reduces attention and concentration
 - Dose-dependent effect
- 17. CM. What drugs are used in case of fear of dental intervention:**
- clonazepam
 - alprazolam
 - ketamine
 - Clodiazepoxid
 - Midazolam
- 18. CM. What side effects are characteristic for anxiolytics:**
- Metabolic syndrome
 - Retrograde amnesia
 - Tolerance
 - Addiction
 - Insomnia and restlessness
- 19. MC. Which drugs have sedative effect:**
- diazepam
 - levodopa
 - diphenhydramine

- D. selegiline
- E. phenobarbital

20. MC. Which of the following drugs is part of the group of excitatory CNS?

- A. piracetam
- B. baclofen
- C. amphetamine
- D. valproic acid
- E. caffeine

21. MC. Name the basics indications of sedatives:

- A. increased irritability
- B. sleep disorders
- C. psychosomatic diseases
- D. delirium
- E. depression

22. MC. Which benzodiazepines are mainly used as myorelaxants ?

- A. diazepam
- B. nitrazepam
- C. tetrazepam
- D. alprazolam
- E. bromazepam

ANALGESICS, GENERAL AND LOCAL ANESTHETICS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. From which groups according chemical structure are local anesthetics?

- A. benzodiazepines
- B. acetanilide (amide)
- C. phenothiazines
- D. paraaminobenzoic acid derivatives (esters)
- E. Butyrophenones

2. Which nerve fibers are most sensitive to local anesthetics?

- A. myelinated
- B. unmyelinated
- C. large diameter
- D. small diameter
- E. somatic fibers

3. How does epinephrine influence the action of local anesthetics?

- A. It enhances their action
- B. It reduces their action
- C. It reduces their absorption
- D. It increases their absorption
- E. it increases their metabolism

4. Determine the mechanism of action of local anesthetics:

- A. they stabilize the nerve fiber membrane
- B. they open the sodium channels
- C. they penetrate into the cell block the sodium channels
- D. they block calcium channels
- E. they increase the concentration of potassium

5. What CNS effects can be observed after absorption of local anesthetics in toxic doses?

- A. excitation
- B. inhibition
- C. tremor
- D. respiratory depression
- E. hypertensive crisis

6. What cardiovascular system effects can be seen when local anesthetics are administered in high doses?

- A. bradycardia
- B. tachycardia
- C. decrease in conductivity
- D. decrease of contractility
- E. increased contractility

7. What causes more intense absorption of local anesthetics?

- A. intense vascularization
- B. low concentrations
- C. large volume
- D. poor vascularization
- E. small volumes

8. Determine benzocaine indications:

- A. periodontitis
- B. glossitis
- C. pulpitis
- D. stomatitis
- E. dental extractions

9. Determine the local anesthetics with the rapid onset of action:

- A. benzocaine
- B. lidocaine
- C. tetracaine
- D. mepivacaine
- E. Procaine

10. Determine short-acting local anesthetics:

- A. tetracaine
- B. bupivacaine
- C. procaine
- D. lidocaine
- E. cocaine

11. Determine local anesthetics with long-term toxicity:

- A. cocaine
- B. bupivacaine
- C. cinchocaine
- D. procaine
- E. tetracaine

12. Determine the local anesthetics used concurrently for superficial, infiltrative and conductive anesthesia:

- A. tetracaine

- B. procaine
- C. lidocaine
- D. trimecaina
- E. articaine

13. Determine local anesthetics with medium toxicity and duration of action:

- A. tetracaine
- B. benzocaine
- C. lidocaine
- D. mepivacaine
- E. trimecaine

14. What are the side effects of cocaine compared to other local anesthetics?

- A. allergic reactions
- B. methemoglobinemia
- C. euphoria
- D. dizziness
- E. psychological dependence

15. Initial symptoms of local anesthetics toxicity which cross blood-brain barrier are:

- A. psychomotor excitation
- B. hyperreflexia
- C. tremor
- D. respiratory depression
- E. loss of consciousness.

16. Clinical manifestations of allergy during local anesthetic use are:

- A. skin erythema
- B. angioedema
- C. bronchospasm
- D. hypertension
- E. collapse

17. Select cocaine-specific side effects:

- A. Psychological dependence
- B. Physical dependence
- C. Hypertension
- D. Bradycardia
- E. Vasodilation with hypotension

18. Select the correct statements about lidocaine:

- A. It acts faster than procaine
- B. It has a lower potency compared to procaine
- C. Efficacy is increased in infected or inflamed regions
- D. It is used as an antiarrhythmic agent in cardiology
- E. Causes vasoconstriction

19. Select local synthetic anesthetics:

- A. benzocaine.
- B. bupivacaine.
- C. etidocaine.
- D. cocaine;
- E. lidocaine;

- 20. Select effects developed by Nitrous oxide (N₂O) :**
- A. analgesia
 - B. anxiolysis
 - C. anesthesia
 - D. hypertension
 - E. anxiety
- 21. Nitrous oxide (N₂O) in subanesthetic doses produces predominantly:**
- A. Analgesic effect without loss of consciousness
 - B. Anxiolytic effect without loss of consciousness
 - C. Analgesic effect with loss of consciousness
 - D. Anxiolytic effect with loss of consciousness
 - E. Depression of breath
- 22. For what purpose are opioid analgesics used in dental practice?**
- A. severe pain in the postoperative period;
 - B. premedication;
 - C. neuroleptanalgesia;
 - D. as antitussive remedies;
 - E. in case of constipation.
- 23. Select the indications for the use of non-opioid analgesics in dental practice:**
- A. as sedative remedies;
 - B. to inhibit the excretion of uric acid;
 - C. dental pain;
 - D. myalgia,
 - E. neuralgia of the maxillofacial area;
- 24. Select the remedies that prevent pain perception in the CNS:**
- A. General anesthetics
 - B. Opioid analgesics
 - C. Local anesthetics
 - D. Spasmolytics
 - E. Non-opioid analgesics
- 25. Select the correct statements about acetylsalicylic acid :**
- A. it mainly inhibits COX at the periphery
 - B. it has no anti-inflammatory effect
 - C. it inhibits platelet aggregation
 - D. it has anti-aggregant effect in high doses
 - E. it has anti-aggregant effect in small doses
- 26. All of the following are undesirable effects of acetylsalicylic acid :**
- A. gastritis
 - B. tolerance and physical dependence
 - C. bleeding due to decreased platelet aggregation
 - D. reversible renal failure
 - E. depressed breathing
- 27. Morphine causes the following effects:**
- A. constipation
 - B. dilation of the bile ducts
 - C. urinary retention
 - D. bronchial constriction
 - E. mydriasis

Simple choice

- 1. The diagnostic triad of opioid overdose is :**
 - A. Midriasis , coma, and hyperventilation
 - B. Coma, respiratory depression and miosis
 - C. Miosis, tremor and hypertermia
 - D. Mydriasis, chills and abdominal cramps
 - E. Miosis, tremor and vomiting

- 2. Which of the following drugs has weak μ agonist effects and inhibitory action on norepinephrine and serotonin reuptake in CNS?**
 - A. Loperamide
 - B. tramadol
 - C. fluoxetine
 - D. butorphanol
 - E. nalbuphine

- 3. Which of the following types of opioid receptors is responsible for euphoria and respiratory depression?**
 - A. kappa receptors
 - B. delta receptors
 - C. mu (μ) receptors
 - D. GABA-A receptors
 - E. benzodiazepine receptors

- 4. List the opioid analgesic , which is a natural agonist:**
 - A. Meperidine
 - B. Fentanyl
 - C. Morphine
 - D. Naloxone
 - E. Sufentanil

- 5. Which of the following opioid analgesics is used in combination with droperidol in neuroleptanalgesia?**
 - A. Morphine
 - B. Buprenorphine
 - C. Fentanyl
 - D. Morphine
 - E. Tilidine

- 6. Select the paraaminophenol derivative:**
 - A. paracetamol
 - B. tramadol
 - C. morphine
 - D. ketamine
 - E. diazepam

- 7. Which of the following opioid analgesics is a partial mu receptor agonist?**
 - A. Morphine
 - B. Methadone
 - C. Buprenorphine
 - D. Sufentanil
 - E. Naltrexone

8. Which of the following opioid analgesics is a strong kappa receptor agonist and a mu receptor antagonist?

- A. Naltrexone
- B. Methadone
- C. Nalbuphine
- D. Buprenorphine
- E. Naloxone

9. What is the mechanism of action of paracetamol?

- A. Inhibits COX-3 in the CNS
- B. Inhibits 5-lipoxygenase
- C. Stimulates opioid receptors
- D. Non-selectively inhibits COX-1 and COX-2
- E. Inhibits phospholipase A2

10. Select general anesthetic – barbiturate derivatives:

- A. sodium thiopental
- B. halothane
- C. morphine
- D. ketamine
- E. diazepam

11. Select the general anesthetic from the benzodiazepine group:

- A. sodium thiopental
- B. halothane
- C. morphine
- D. ketamine
- E. midazolam

12. Select the general anesthetic - NMDA receptor antagonist:

- A. sodium thiopental
- B. halothane
- C. Morphine
- D. ketamine
- E. midazolam

13. Which drug most likely can cause urinary retention?

- A. morphine;
- B. lidocaine;
- C. acetylsalicylic acid;
- D. ketorolac;
- E. nitrous oxide.

14. Which central action analgesic has a mixed (opioid/non-opioid) mechanism of action ?

- A. pentazocine ;
- B. fentanyl;
- C. tramadol;
- D. tilidine;
- E. butorphanol.

15. Determine the most potent opioid analgesic:

- A. Codeine;
- B. Pentazocine;
- C. Morphine;
- D. Fentanyl;

E. Trimeperidine.

16. Name the morphine antagonist:

- A. Codeine;
- B. Pentazocine;
- C. Morphine;
- D. Naloxone;
- E. Trimeperidine.

17. Peripheral non-opioids are especially effective against pain associated with:

- A. inflammation or tissue damage
- B. trauma
- C. myocardial infarction
- D. surgery
- E. Cancer

18. Peripheral non-opioid analgesics cause:

- A. respiratory depression
- B. antipyretic effect
- C. euphoria
- D. physical dependence
- E. psychic addiction

19. Which of the following non-opioid agents predominantly inhibits cyclooxygenase(COX) in the CNS?

- A. paracetamol
- B. ketorolac
- C. acetylsalicylic acid
- D. ibuprofen
- E. carbamazepine

20. Select drug for first-line treatment of trigeminal neuralgia:

- A. ibuprofen
- B. paracetamol
- C. metamizole
- D. carbamazepine
- E. ketorolac

21. Select the drug - tricyclic antidepressant, used as analgesic:

- A. amitriptyline
- B. ketorolac
- C. acetylsalicylic acid
- D. ibuprofen
- E. carbamazepine

22. Select the drug - antiepileptic used as analgesic:

- A. amitriptyline
- B. ketorolac
- C. acetylsalicylic acid
- D. ibuprofen
- E. gabapentine

23. Select the general intravenous anesthetic used as analgesic:

- A. propofol

- B. sodium thiopental
- C. midazolam
- D. ketamine
- E. diazepam

24. Select an adverse reaction which is the main cause of metamizol withdrawal in many countries:

- A. methemoglobinemia
- B. agranulocytosis
- C. thrombocytopenia
- D. liver necrosis
- E. drug addiction

25. Which non-steroidal anti-inflammatory irreversibly blocks cyclooxygenase?

- A. Indomethacin
- B. Metamizole
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Ketoralac
- E. Acetylsalicylic acid

26. Which non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs is associated with an increased risk of Reye syndrome developing?

- A. Indomethacin
- B. Metamizole
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Ketoralac
- E. Acetylsalicylic acid

Multiple choice

1. CM Select the anticonvulsant drugs used as analgesics:

- A. amitriptyline
- B. pregabalin
- C. gabapentin
- D. ibuprofen
- E. carbamazepine

2. CM Why NSAIDs are contraindicated in the last trimester of pregnancy:

- A. premature closure of ductus arteriosus
- B. prolong labor
- C. risk of postpartum bleeding
- D. causes teratogenic effect
- E. induce a state of hypercoagulability

3. Morphine can produce any of the following effects :

- A. depression of the cough center
- B. respiratory depression
- C. bradycardia
- D. bronchospasm
- E. bronchodilation

4. NSAID are indicated in the following cases :

- A. tendinitis
- B. fever
- C. arthralgias

- D. acute pancreatitis
- E. myositis

5. Choose salicylates side effects:

- A. ulceration of the gastric mucosa
- B. bone marrow toxicity
- C. Reye syndrome
- D. bronchospasm
- E. coagulation disorders

6. What side effects are typical for opioid analgesics?

- A. physical dependence
- B. tachycardia
- C. tolerance
- D. bronchospasm
- E. anxiolytic effect

7. What are characteristic for analgesic effect of opioids?

- A. inhibit prostaglandin synthesis in peripheral tissues and, consequently, reduce the sensitivity of nociceptors
- B. influence on the psychological component of pain and its evolution
- C. disturb the transmission of impulses at the level of the posterior horns of the spinal cord
- D. decrease the production of bradykinin
- E. block opioid receptors

**ANTI-INFLAMMATORY, ANTI-ALLERGIC
MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which of the following statements about glucocorticoids, used in marginal periodontitis, are true?

- A. Reduce inflammation
- B. Reduce inflammatory exudate
- C. Increase the repair processes of the damaged tissues
- D. The frequency and severity of bacterial infections increase
- E. They are effective allergic manifestations

2. Select the conditions in which indomethacin can be used:

- A. pulpitis.
- B. glossitis
- C. periodontitis
- D. parotiditis;
- E. neuralgias.

3. What effects of glucocorticoids are beneficial in dental practice?

- A. anti-inflammatory;
- B. hyperglycemic;
- C. antiallergic;
- D. stimulation of erythropoiesis;
- E. water retention.

4. In the treatment of allergic drug reactions as symptomatic remedies, the following are used:

- A. antihistamines;

- B. epinephrine;
- C. glucocorticoids;
- D. non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs;
- E. atropine.

5. Select COX-2 selective inhibitors:

- A. acetylsalicylic acid ;
- B. nimesulide ;
- C. simcoxib ;
- D. celecoxib ;
- E. diclofenac .

6. CM Select the anti-inflammatory preparations used topically (solutions) in the treatment of oral mucosal diseases and periodontal tissues:

- A. sodium mephenamine.
- B. metamizole;
- C. ketoprofen lysine
- D. lornoxicam;
- E. aspirine;

7. CM Which side effects can be produced by glucocorticoids?

- A. increase in blood pressure;
- B. increase in intraocular pressure;
- C. stimulation of the central nervous system;
- D. hyperkalaemia;
- E. gynecomastia.

8. CM Choose glucocorticoid indications:

- A. Addison's disease;
- B. autoimmune diseases;
- C. allergic reactions;
- D. hypertension;
- E. gastric ulcer.

9. CM Select the preparations used in the treatment of anaphylactic shock:

- A. epinephrine.
- B. cimetidine;
- C. disodium chromoglycate.
- D. dexamethasone.
- E. orciprenaline;

10. CM Name the typical effects for steroid anti-inflammatory remedies:

- A. anti-inflammatory;
- B. immunostimulatory;
- C. anti-allergic;
- D. immunodepressant ;
- E. cholinomimetic.

11. The effects of NSAIDs are :

- A. Anti-inflammatory
- B. Analgesic
- C. Antipyretic
- D. H1 histamine blocking activity
- E. Cholinoblocking activity

- 12. The mechanism of action of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs consists of :**
- A. inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX1);
 - B. inhibits cyclooxygenase-2 (COX2);
 - C. stimulates thromboxane synthesis;
 - D. inhibits prostaglandin formation;
 - E. prevents the formation of free radicals.
- 13. The following statements are correct for indomethacin :**
- A. is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory;
 - B. inhibits non-selective COX;
 - C. is a platelet anti-aggregant;
 - D. specifically blocks COX2;
 - E. produces marked hydrosaline retention
- 14. The following side effects are specific to corticosteroids :**
- A. trunk obesity;
 - B. hydro-electrolytic retention;
 - C. gastric ulcers;
 - D. cataract;
 - E. hypoglycemia .
- 15. What complications arise from prolonged use of steroid anti-inflammatory drugs?**
- A. high blood pressure
 - B. low blood pressure
 - C. ulceration of the stomach mucosa
 - D. osteoporosis
 - E. hypoglycemia
- 16. NSAIDs are used in the treatment of the following conditions:**
- A. rheumatoid arthritis
 - B. gastroduodenal ulcer
 - C. osteoarthritis
 - D. ankylopoietic spondylitis
 - E. migraine access
- 17. The adverse effects of corticosteroids are:**
- A. delaying the growth of children
 - B. osteoporosis
 - C. psychosis
 - D. candidiasis
 - E. hypothyroidism
- 18. Glucocorticoids achieve anti-inflammatory effect through the following mechanisms:**
- A. decreased permeability and increased capillary resistance
 - B. stabilization of lysosomal membranes
 - C. decreases collagenase activity
 - D. stimulation of phagocytosis and migration of leukocytes into the inflammatory area
 - E. induction of lipocortin synthesis
- 19. Name the adverse reactions of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) :**
- A. gastroduodenal ulcer
 - B. gastritis
 - C. Hypersensitivity

- D. Hypoglycemia
- E. hydro-saline retention

20. Select the correct statements about prednisolon:

- A. It has effects close to the prednisone
- B. it is used locally
- C. it has long duration of action
- D. It has more anti-inflammatory effect than hydrocortisone
- E. depresses the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis more pronounced than dexamethasone

21. Glucocorticoids:

- A. they cause acute suprarenal failure if suddenly stopped after prolonged treatment
- B. they speed up wound healing
- C. they produce erythropenia and anemia
- D. they can produce glaucoma and cataracts
- E. they decrease the number of lymphocytes and inhibit the formation of antibodies

22. Select non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs that can be given topically:

- A. aspirin
- B. diclofenac
- C. ketorolac
- D. phenylbutazone
- E. indomethacin

23. Adverse effects of indomethacin:

- A. gastric ulcer
- B. Agranulocytosis
- C. More often than other NSAIDs, it causes central nervous disorders
- D. Does not produce headaches at high doses
- E. Has diuretic effect

24. Basic antirheumatic drugs (DMARD) have the following characteristics:

- A. have anti-inflammatory effect
- B. delay progression of the rheumatic process
- C. the effect persists months or years after stopping the therapy
- D. have symptomatic-pathogenic action
- E. the effect occurs immediately after administration

25. Which of the following substances are inhibitors of mast cell degranulation:

- A. sodium cromoglycate
- B. nedocromil
- C. ketotifen
- D. ketoprofen
- E. dexketoprofen

26. These categories of histamine H1 antagonists are noted for sedative effects:

- A. Loratadine,
- B. Diphenhydramine
- C. Chloropyramine
- D. Promethazine
- E. Fexofenadine

- 27. Which category of histamine H1 antagonists is noted for antiemetic action?**
- A. Cetirizine
 - B. Doxylamine
 - C. Hydroxyzine,
 - D. Loratadine
 - E. Cyclizine
- 28. These categories of histamine H1 antagonists are noted for the anticholinergic effect:**
- A. Loratadine
 - B. Diphenhydramine
 - C. Chloropyramine
 - D. Cetirizine
 - E. Promethazine
- 29. Indication for administration of histamine H1 antagonists is:**
- A. Prevention or treatment of the symptoms of allergic reactions (rhinitis, urticaria)
 - B. Motion sickness and vestibular disturbances
 - C. Nausea and vomiting in pregnancy (“morning sickness”)
 - D. Gastric ulcer
 - E. Prevention of the NSAID side effects
- 30. Antiallergic effect of glucocorticoids is caused by:**
- A. Suppression of leukocyte migration and stabilizing lysosomal membranes
 - B. Reverse the capillary permeability associated with histamine release
 - C. Suppression of the immune response by inhibiting antibody synthesis
 - D. Suppression of the nucleic acid synthesis
 - E. Activation of phospholipase A2 and reducing prostaglandin and leukotriene synthesis

Simple choice

1. Side effect of first-generation histamine H1 antagonists is:

- A. aplastic anemia
- B. vomiting, tinnitus, decreased hearing
- C. sedation
- D. gastric ulcers
- E. tolerance

2. Which category of histamine H1 antagonists is noted for the alpha-adrenoreceptor-blocking effect?

- A. Loratadine
- B. Diphenhydramine
- C. Chloropyramine
- D. Promethazine
- E. Cetirizine

3. Which category of histamine H1 antagonists is noted for the highest local anesthetic effect?

- A. Loratadine
- B. Fexofenadine
- C. Chloropyramine
- D. Promethazine
- E. Cetirizine

4. Which category of histamine H1 antagonists is recognized as second-generation antihistamines?

- A. Loratadine
- B. Diphenhydramine
- C. Chloropyramine
- D. Promethazine
- E. Dezloratadine

5. Which of the following histamine H1 antagonists is a long-acting (up to 24h) antihistamine drug?

- A. Chloropyramine
- B. Cyproheptadine
- C. Promethazine
- D. Diphenhydramine
- E. Loratadine

6. Side effect of glucocorticoids used by inhalation:

- A. oral candidiasis
- B. vomiting, tinnitus, decreased hearing
- C. sedation
- D. gastric ulcers and upper gastrointestinal bleeding
- E. hoarse voice

7. Immunosuppressive effect of glucocorticoids is caused by

- A. Reducing concentration of lymphocytes (T and B cells) and inhibiting function of tissue macrophages and other antigen-presenting cells
- B. Suppression of cyclooxygenase II expression that results in reducing amount of an enzyme available to produce prostoglandins
- C. Suppression of cyclooxygenase I expression that results in reducing amount of an enzyme available to produce prostoglandins
- D. Activation of phospholipase A2 and reducing prostaglandin and leukotriene synthesis
- E. Suppression of the nucleic acid synthesis

Complication and interaction of drug treatment

SC

1. Idiosyncratic drug reactions is:

- A. Unpredictable reaction to drug
- B. Usually not concentration dependent
- C. concentration dependent
- D. the extend of pharmacodynamic effects
- E. a variety of tolerance

2. Abrupt discontinuation of the following drugs may cause acute suprarenal failure:

- A. beta-blockers
- B. glucocorticoids
- C. H1 histamine blockers
- D. central anticholinergic drugs
- E. barbiturates

3. Which drug can induce fetal hydantoin syndrome, if is used during pregnancy?

- A. benzodiazepine tranquilizers
- B. phenytoin
- C. antineoplastic

- D. lithium
- E. coumarin anticoagulants

4. Which of the following compounds may cause oral candidiasis:

- A. Ibuprofen
- B. Amphotericin B
- C. Fluticasone spray
- D. Nistatine
- E. Salbutamol spray

5. The following drugs may increase the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw:

- A. Intravenous bisphosphonates
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Ascorbic acid
- D. Antiseptics
- E. Fat-soluble vitamins

6. The following drugs can stain the enamel black:

- A. Iron salts in liquid
- B. Iron salts in liquid in tablets
- C. Ascorbic acid
- D. Antiseptics
- E. Fat-soluble vitamins

7. Tetracyclines will affect the teeth if given at any time from:

- A. about the fourth month in utero until the age of twelve years;
- B. about the fourth month in utero until the age of two years;
- C. between 2 and 5 years
- D. between 2 and 18 years
- E. about the fourth month in utero until the age of twenty years;

8. Tetracyclines are contra-indicated:

- A. during pregnancy
- B. in breastfeeding women
- C. in children under 12 years
- D. in children under 2 years
- E. C. in children under 18 years

CM

1. Which drugs can produce brown, yellow-brown teeth discoloration:

- A. benzodiazepins
- B. cytostatic
- C. phenothiazine neuroleptics
- D. tetracycline
- E. minocycline

2. The following drugs produce ototoxic effects:

- A. kanamycin
- B. minocycline
- C. amikacin
- D. furosemide
- E. salicylates > 6 g / day

- 3. Which of the following drugs are contraindicated in pregnant women?**
- A. opioids
 - B. folic acid
 - C. tetracycline
 - D. iron-based preparations
 - E. fluoroquinolones
- 4. Which of the following compounds can increase the bleeding time after dentalextraction:**
- A. Chloramphenicol
 - B. Warfarin
 - C. Clopidogrel
 - D. Amikacin
 - E. Haloperidol
- 5. Benzodiazepine anxiolytics can produce:**
- A. miorelaxant effect
 - B. hypertension
 - C. sedation
 - D. hypersalivation
 - E. xerostomia
- 6. The following drugs can produce taste changes:**
- A. Oral antidiabetic drugs,
 - B. Metronidazol
 - C. D-penicillamine
 - D. NSAIDs
 - E. Heparine
- 7. The following drugs can produce salivary glands hypertrophy:**
- A. iodides
 - B. phenothiazines
 - C. antithyroid drugs
 - D. sulfonamides
 - E. Neuroleptics
- 8. The following drugs may develop nephrotoxic action:**
- A. sulfamides
 - B. aminoglicosides
 - C. tetracyclines
 - D. antiseptics
 - E. Fat-soluble vitamins
- 9. The following drugs may develop pain in the salivary glands:**
- A. clonidine hydrochloride
 - B. methyl dopa
 - C. vinca alkaloids
 - D. antiseptics
 - E. Fat-soluble vitamins
- 10. The following drugs may develop periodontium gingival overgrowth:**
- A. Nifedipine
 - B. Phenytoin
 - C. Ciclosporin

D. Antiseptics

E. Fat-soluble vitamins