Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the entire question and all the answers before choosing an answer.

1. Which method of delivery does not initially bypass the liver?
A. Oral
B. Skin patch
C. Injection
D. Inhalation

2. The site of action for skeletal muscle relaxants is the
A. cerebral cortex.
B. chemoreceptor trigger zone.
C. spinal cord.
D. limbic system.

3. Specific tissues containing receptors for drugs are referred to as
A. sites of action.
B. the circulation.
C. the trigger zone.
D. inactive tissues.

4. The most important characteristic that a drug must have to freely pass from the gastrointestinal tract into the circulation is to be
A. fat soluble.
B. in salt form.
C. bound to protein.
D. bound to a receptor.

5. The bacterial site of action for this drug is the ribosomes.
A. Antifungal drug
B. Ampicillin
C. Erythromycin
D. Cephalexin (Keflex)

6. Drugs that act on enzymes to produce their therapeutic effects include all of the following except
A. blood pressure medicines.
B. contraceptives.
C. cholesterol-lowering drugs.
D. aspirin.

7. This is the site of action in the brain where antipsychotics work.
A. Limbic system
B. Chemoreceptor trigger zone
C. Cerebral cortex
D. Basal ganglia

8. The bacterial site of action of this antibiotic is the cell wall.
A. Tetracycline
B. Penicillin VK
C. Erythromycin
D. Clindamycin

9. Which of the following diuretic drugs act at the distal part of the nephron?
A. Potassium-sparing diuretics
B. Loop diuretics
C. Anticoagulants
D. Thiazides

10. The site of action for warfarin (Coumadin) anticoagulant is the
A. blood.
B. electrical conduction system of the cardiac muscle.
C. kidney.
D. cardiac muscle.

11. This is the site of action of sleeping pills in the brain.
A. Cerebral cortex
B. Chemoreceptor trigger zone
C. Basal ganglia
D. Limbic system

12. This is the major form in which drugs may be detected in the urine.
A. Bound to plasma protein
B. Hydroxylati derivative
C. The glucuronic acid metabolite
D. The original parent compound

13. This is the drug distribution site where a drug is metabolized to different components.
14. The route of excretion of volatile drugs is through the
A. kidneys.
B. liver.
C. intestines.
D. lungs.

15. A drug that lowers high blood pressure by acting on the peripheral blood vessels works on this
substance.
A. Beta-2 adrenergic receptor
B. Cyclo-oxygenase enzyme
C. H₁ histamine receptor
D. Angiotensin-converting enzyme

16. As described, which one of the following four drugs is *most* potent as a pain reliever?
A. Orudis KT—12.5 mg
B. Aleve—220 mg
C. Aspirin—325 mg
D. Advil—200 mg

17. The site of action for an antiarrhythmic drug is the
A. electrical conduction system of the cardiac muscle.
B. peripheral blood vessels.
C. kidneys and their functioning nephrons.
D. basal ganglia.

18. A drug that dilates the airway acts at this site of action.
A. Angiotensin-converting enzyme
B. H₁ histamine receptor
C. Cyclo-oxygenase enzyme
D. Beta-2 adrenergic receptor

19. Aspirin acts at this site of action.
A. Cyclo-oxygenase enzyme
B. Beta-2 adrenergic receptor
C. Angiotensin-converting enzyme
D. H₁ histamine receptor
20. Digitalis drugs work directly on the cardiac muscle cells to _______ their individual contractile activity.
A. eliminate
B. increase
C. stabilize
D. decrease

End of exam