?
1. What is the half-life of the drug
+ the time during which the concentration of the drug in the blood plasma is reduced by 2 times
- the time during which the effect of the drug is reduced by 2 times
- the time during which the concentration of the drug in the blood plasma increases by 2 times
- the time during which the concentration of the drug in the body is reduced by 2 times
- the time during which the effect of the drug increases by 2 times
?

2. What is the local action of the drug
- action developed after its absorption at the injection site
- direct effect on certain receptor structures
+ action developing at the place of its application
- influence on a number of functions of tissues and cells of the body
- primary pharmacological reaction
?

2. What is the receptor agonists
+ substances that cause specific changes in the functions of receptors by binding to them, and lead to the development of the effect
- substances that, by binding to the receptor, prevent the development of the effect
- substances that bind to blood plasma proteins
- substances that cause the development of a nonspecific effect
- substances that change the conformation of the receptor and cause the development of a smaller effect
?

4. In which tissues do lipophilic drugs predominantly accumulate
- muscles
- connective tissue
- cellular depots
- liver
+ adipose tissue
?

5. Excretion of medicines is not carried out
- lungs
- kidney
- liver
- mammary glands
+ muscles
?

6. Localization of the action of atropine in therapeutic doses
- cholinergic receptors of autonomic ganglia
+ cholinoreceptors of the endings of the parasympathetic NS
- cholinoreceptors of neuromuscular synapses
- cholinoreceptors of the adrenal medulla
- in all specified fabrics

?

7. Indications for the use of anticholinesterase drugs with reversible type of action
- bronchial asthma
- relief of a hypertensive crises
- violation of peripheral circulation
+ atony of smooth muscle organs
- renal colic
?

8. In case of poisoning with anticholinesterase agents, we use
- peripheral muscle relaxants
- ganglion blockers
+ m-anticholinergics
- h-cholinomimetics
- m-cholinomimetics
?

9. One of the characteristics of atropine poisoning
- bronchospasm
- gastrointestinal spasm
- sharp bradycardia
+ psychomotor agitation
- orthostatic collapse
?

10. Side effects of ganglion blockers
- spasm of peripheral vessels
- bronchospasm
+ orthostatic collapse
- sharp increase in blood pressure
- spasm of smooth muscle organs
?

11. Indications for the use of M-anticholinergics
- glaucoma
- smooth muscle atony
+bronchial asthma
- to lower blood pressure
- to relax striated muscles
?

12. Reduce blood pressure
- alpha1-adrenergic agonists
+ alpha1-blockers
- sympathomimetics
- beta1-adrenergic agonists
- beta2-adrenergic agonists
?

13. In order to weak the contractility of the myometrium, we use
- sympatholitics
- beta1-blockers
- m-cholinomimetic
- alpha1-blockers
+ beta2-adrenergic agonists
?

14. Adrenaline is used

- for the treatment of hypertension
- to treat chronic hypotension
+ to relieve anaphylactic shock
- in case of violations of the penetrative blood circulation
?

15. To reduce the edema in rhinitis, we use
- anaprilin
+ naftizine
- ephedrine
- dobutamine
- mesaton
?

16. To prolong the action of local anesthetics, we use
- phenoterol
- reserpine
- phentolamindrine
- prazosin
+ adrenaline
?

17. Alkaloid of opium of the phenanthrene series, which has an antitussive effect is
- promedol
- tebain
- papaverine
- narcotine
+ codeine
?

18. The specific therapy for acute opioid poisoning is
- morphine
- zityton
+ naloxone
- lobelin
- promedol
?

19. Opioid opiate receptor antagonist
- buprenorphine
- nalorphine
+ naloxone
- pyrethramide
- butarfonol
?

20. To carry out inhalation anesthesia, we use
- ketamine
- hexenal
- propanidid
+ fluorothane
- sodium oxybutyrate
?

21. In neuroleptanalgesia, it is more often used
- morphine
- promedol

- ethylmorphine
- codeine
+ fentanyl
?

22. Drug used for the treatment of parkinsonism
+ madopar
- clonazepem
- phenobarbital
- nitrazepam
- fentanyl
?

23. Mechanism of action of deprenyl
- blockage of dopamine receptors
+ inhibition of MAO type B
- stimulation of cholinergic receptors
- blockage of cholinergic receptors
- direct dopaminomimetic action on receptors
?

24. Mechanism of action of fluoxetine
- inhibition of neuronal reuptake of norepinephrine
- inhibition of neuronal reuptake of dopamine
+ inhibition of neuronal reuptake of serotonin
- inhibition of type B intraneuronal MAO
- inhibition of type A intraneuronal MAO
?

25. Mechanism of action of haloperidol
- blockage of monoamine oxidase
- stimulation of benzodiazepine receptors
- disruption of GABA metabolism
+ blockage of dopamine receptors in the central nervous system
- inhibition of monoamine reuptake in the central nervous system
?

26. Mechanism of antiemetic action of antipsychotics
- blockage of M-cholinergic receptors of the stomach
+ blockage of dopamine receptors of the medulla oblongata
- oppression of the vestibular centers
- activation of dopamine receptors
- stimulation of M-cholinergic receptors of the stomach
?

27. Mechanism of action of amitriptyline
- blockage of monoamine oxidase
+ inhibition of the reuptake of monoamines in the central nervous system
- blockage of noradrenergic receptors in the central nervous system
- blockage of dopamine receptors in the central nervous system
- stimulation of serotonin receptors in the central nervous system
?

28. Mechanism of action of nootropic drugs
- reducing the turnover of neurotransmitters in brain tissues
+improving metabolic processes in the brain

- increased release of monoamines in synapses
- reducing the activity of metabolic processes in the brain
- none of the following
?

29. Drug dependence occurs in the result of using
- antipsychotics
+ opioid analgesics
- anti-manic remedies
- nootropic remedies
- sedatives
?

30. Anterior pituitary hormone drug is
+corticotropin
- vasopressin
- pituitrin
- somatostatin
- rifatiroin
?

31. Name the posterior pituitary hormone drug
+vasopressin
- rifatiroin
- danazol
- corticotropin
- synactin
?

32. Name the hypothalamic hormone drug
- tyrotropin
- oxytocin
- synactin
+somatostatin
- corticotropin
?

33. In which type of pain does NNA and NSAIDs act the worst
+traumatic
- muscular
- head
- dental
- articular
?

34. The main mechanism of the analgesic effect of NNA and NSAIDs is related to
- disorder of the conduction of pain impulses along the afferent nerve fibers
- blockage of pain receptors
+inhibition of the synthesis of cyclic endoperoxides and elimination of hyperalgesia caused by prostaglandins
- interaction with opiate receptors of the antinociceptive system
- influence on the mental component of pain and its assessment
?

35. What drug is used in pediatric practice as an antipyretic agent
- acetylsalicylic acid

+paracetamol
- butadion
- amidopyrine
- indomethacin
?

36. Mechanism of diuretic action of spironolactone is
- reduced plasma renin levels
- blockage of adrenergic receptors
- reduction of circulating blood volume
- reduction of TPVR
+competitive antagonism with aldosterone
?

37. What diuretic is suitable for emergency use
+ furosemide
- dichlothiazide
- diacarb
- spironolactone
- triamteren
?

38. Indicate the aldosterone antagonist drug
+ spironolactone
- dichlothiazide
- diacarb
- manitol
- triamteren
?

39. H2-blockers of histamine secretion are used in the treatment of
+peptic ulcer and 12 duodenal ulcer
- chronic cholecystitis with hypomotor dyskinesia
- chronic cholecystitis with hypermotor dyskinesia
- ulcerative colitis
- chronic pancreatitis
?

40. Indication for the usage of cardiac glycosides
- hypertension
- atrioventricular block
+ heart failure
- collapse
- extrasystole
?

41. The negative chronotropic effect of cardiac glycosides is manifested
- decrease in strength and rate of myocardial contractions
- decreased myocardial conductance
- decrease in myocardial excitability
+decreased heart rate
- none of the above
?

42. Which of the drugs of cardiac glycosides is almost completely absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract
- korglikon

- digoxin
- strofantin K
+digitoxin
- celanide
?

43. Calcium channel blocker from the group of phenylalkylamines is
- amlodipine
+verapamil
- amlodipine
- nifedipine
- diltiazem
?

44. Microencapsulated nitroglycerin drug is
- trinitrolong
+ nitrogranulong
- nitrocard
- nitrodisk
- deponit
?

45. Routes of insulin administration
- enteral
+subcutaneous
- electrophoretic
- inhalation
- rectal
?

46. Anti-atherosclerotic drug that affects on the metabolism of cholesterol in the body is
+ clofibrate
- dextrathyroxin
- nicotinic acid
- cholestyramine
- lovastatin
?

47. Is a central inhibitor of prostaglandin synthesis
- acetylsalicylic acid
+ paracetamol
- butadion
- indomethacin
- ibuprofen
?

48. Choose an androgen from the following
- pregnin
- retabolil
+ methyltestosterone
- ethinylestradiol
?

49. Anabolic steroids include
- pregnin
+ retabolil
- dextamethasone

- ethinylestradiol
?

50. A group of antibiotics with a bactericidal type of action
- lincomycin
- fuzidin
+ monobactams
- aminoglycosides
- macrolides
?