

臺北醫學大學 92 學年度第一學期 期中 考試 (試) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
藥三 (藥三)	藥理學	柯林等	2004年1月8日第4節		

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②每張試題卷務必填寫(學號)、(姓名)。

選擇題每題兩分

- () 1. What is the major metabolic pathway for anticonvulsant?
(A) through kidney. (B) through liver (C). through skin. (D). through pancreas
- () 2. Which of the following symptoms or disease is not included in the dose-related side effect for most anticonvulsant? (A) general weakness (B) ataxia (C) skin rash (D) G-I disturbance
- () 3. Which of the following description is the principle for long-term anticonvulsant treatment?
(A) Multiple-drug treatment should be avoided if patient's seizure activity is very severe.
(B) if oral use is not tolerated we can use IV form preparation in stead
(C) drug level should be checked once patient condition is not stable
(D) treatment could be stop if patient feel better
- () 4. Which of the following drug is not used for treatment of general clonic-tonic seizure?
(A) ethosuximide (B) phenytoin (C) valproic acid (D) carbamazepine
- () 5. Which one of the following drug might produce gingival hyperplasia or peripheral neuropathy after long-term use? (A) valproic acid (B) carbamazepine (C) ethosuximide (D) phenytoin
- () 6. Which one of the mechanism is not the mechanism for anticonvulsant effect?
(A) increase the release of glutamate (B) increase the activity of GABA receptor
(C) decrease the activation of voltage-dependent sodium channel
(D) decrease the activation of voltage-dependent calcium channel
- () 7. Induction of liver enzyme is one of the major pathway that one anticonvulsant will affect the drug level of the other anticonvulsant when they are used together. Most of anticonvulsant are enzyme inducers except (A) valproic acid and carbamazepine (B) phenobarbital and carbamazepine (C) phenobarbital and ethosuximide (D) ethosuximide and valproic acid
- () 8. Drug interaction is one of considered factor when multiple drugs are used. Which of the following drugs are thought to most susceptible to enzyme induction by other anticonvulsant?
(A) carbamazepine and penytoin (B) ethosuximide and phenobarbital
(C) valporic acid and carbamazepine (D) penyotin and valproic acid
- () 9. Which of the following drug is the antagonist of morphine?
(A) nalbuphine (B) naloxone (C) codeine (D) methadone
- () 10. Which of the following symptoms is not a toxic sign for morphine overdose?
(A) coma (B) pin-point pupil (C) diarrhea (D) respiratory failure
- () 11. Enhance which one of the following neurotransmitter function could increase the pain threshold in spinal cord level? (A) serotonin (B) dopamine (C) glutamate (D) substance P
- () 12. Which one of the effect produced by morphine will not develop tolerance after long-term use of morphine? (A) analgesia (B) conscious disturbance (C) miosis (D) antitussive
- () 13. A patient with cancer in terminal stage requires pain control to reduce cancer pain. Which of the following drug is the best choice to prevent rapid development of tolerance?
(A) methadone (B) fentanyl (C) morphine (D) dextromethorphan
- () 14. Which one of the symptom is not one of morphine withdrawal syndrome?
(A) diarrhea (B) cough (C) sleepiness (D) general painful sensation
- () 15. Which of the following drug is one of morphine analogs used in anti-diarrhea, but it had no analgesic effect? (A) dextromethorphan (B) meperidine (C) loperamide (D) methadone

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藥 三 (三)	藥 理 學		2004年 1 月 8 日第 節		

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簡答題(每題三分)

1. Why morphine and its related compounds are still the most useful and powerful analgesias in clinics world-wild as compares to that of non-opioid analgesia ? please write a short statement to explain (in English or Chinese)

2. However, the usefulness of morphine and its related opioid compounds is counteracting by three clinical problems when long-term use of them is considered. Please name these potential problems in English

I. 在下列表中空格內填入適當的藥物 (24%)

A.

Uses of Individual Cholinergic Agonists	
1. Treatment of Glaucoma _____ _____ _____	3. Treatment of post-operative urinary retention _____
2. Treatment of Xerostomia _____	4. Myasthenia gravis Treatment _____ _____
	Diagnosis _____

B.

Uses of Individual Cholinergic Antagonists	
1. Treatment of Parkinson's disease _____ _____	5. Used as mydriatics and cycloplegics _____ _____
2. Used as antispasmodics _____ _____	6. Prevention of motion sickness _____
3. Treatment of bronchial asthma _____ _____	7. Used in pre-anesthetic medication _____
4. Treatment of peptic ulcer _____ _____	8. Used as antidote for cholinesterase inhibitor poisoning _____

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I. 簡答題 (12%)

1. Atropine 臨床應用時，為何會產生懼光症(photophobia)及視覺模糊(blurred vision) (2%)
2. 簡述神經節阻斷劑的臨床應用。(3%)
3. ACh 為何有促進排尿的作用？ (2%)
4. Atropine 為何會引起尿滯留(urinary retention)? (2%)
5. 簡述 Acetylcholine 降低血壓之機制。(3%)

一、選擇題 每題2分 (14%)

- () 1. 下列何者可以治療夢遊症(sleepwalking)?
(A) Zolpidem (B) Flurazepam (C) Buspirone (D) Paroxetine (E) 以上皆非
- () 2. 下列何者的 Disinhibition 作用最小，常用為小兒科住院病人的安眠藥?
(A) Buspirone (B) Chlordiazepoxide (C) Chloral hydrate (D) Phenobarbital (E) Zaleplon
- () 3. 下列何者是 Benzodiazepine receptor 的競爭性拮抗劑(competitive antagonist)?
(A) Bicuculline (B) β -carboline (C) Muscimol (D) Flumazenil (E) Zolpidem
- () 4. Diazepam 的 $t_{1/2}$ 是 20-70 小時，焦躁的病人注射一針常用劑量(10 mg)，大概能讓病患安睡多久? (A) 2-4 小時 (B) 20-40 小時 (C) 40-80 小時 (D) 20-70 小時 (E) 40-140 小時
- () 5. 下列何者是 Chloral hydrate 的活性代謝產物?
(A) Chlordiazepoxide (B) Chloral hydrate (C) Trichloroethanol (D) Trichloroacetic acid
- () 6. 下列何者可治療肌肉痙攣(muscle spasm)?
(A) Diazepam (B) Clorazepate (C) Chlordiazepoxide (D) Alprozolam (E) 以上皆可
- () 7. 明天就要期末考試，張同學因焦慮症無法靜下心讀書，你會推薦他使用何種藥物?
(A) Buspirone (B) Lorazepam (C) Paroxetine (D) Zolpidem (E) 以上皆可

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1. Please describe the mechanisms of typical and atypical antipsychotic drugs. (2 分)

2. Please describe the adverse effects of chlorpromazine on neurological and peripheral systems. (6 分)

3. Please describe the mechanisms and 6 categories of antidepressants. (6 分)