

001. The mechanism of action of antiseizure drugs is:

- a) Enhancement of GABAergic (inhibitory) transmission
- b) Diminution of excitatory (usually glutamatergic) transmission
- c) Modification of ionic conductance
- d) All of the above mechanisms

Answer d

002. Which of the following antiseizure drugs produces enhancement of GABA-mediated inhibition?

- a) Ethosuximide
- b) Carbamazepine
- c) Phenobarbital
- d) Lamotrigine

Answer c

003. Indicate an antiseizure drug, which has an impotent effect on the T-type calcium channels in thalamic neurons?

- a) Carbamazepin
- b) Lamotrigine
- c) Ethosuximide
- d) Phenytoin

Answer c

004. Which of the following antiseizure drugs produces a voltage-dependent inactivation of sodium channels?

- a) Lamotrigine
- b) Carbamazepin
- c) Phenytoin
- d) All of the above

Answer d

005. Indicate an antiseizure drug, inhibiting central effects of excitatory amino acids:

- a) Ethosuximide
- b) Lamotrigine
- c) Diazepam
- d) Tiagabine

Answer b

006. The drug for partial and generalized tonic-clonic seizures is:

- a) Carbamazepine
- b) Valproate
- c) Phenytoin
- d) All of the above

Answer d

007. Indicate an anti-absence drug:

- a) Valproate
- b) Phenobarbital
- c) Carbamazepin
- d) Phenytoin

Answer a

008. The drug against myoclonic seizures is:

- a) Primidone
- b) Carbamazepine
- c) Clonazepam
- d) Phenytoin

Answer c

009. The most effective drug for stopping generalized status epilepticus in adults is:

- a) Lamotrigine
- b) Ethosuximide
- c) Diazepam
- d) Zonisamide

Answer c

010. Select the appropriate consideration for phenytoin:

- a) It blocks sodium channels
- b) It binds to an allosteric regulatory site on the GABA-BZ receptor and prolongs the openings of the Cl-channels
- c) It effects on Ca^{2+} currents, reducing the low-threshold (T-type) current
- d) It inhibits GABA-transaminase, which catalyzes the breakdown of GABA

Answer a

011. Phenytoin is used in the treatment of:

- a) Petit mal epilepsy
- b) Grand mal epilepsy
- c) Myoclonic seizures
- d) All of the above

Answer b

012. Dose-related adverse effect caused by phenytoin is:

- a) Physical and psychological dependence
- b) Exacerbated grand mal epilepsy
- c) Gingival hyperplasia
- d) Extrapyrarnidal symptoms

Answer c

013. Granulocytopenia, gastrointestinal irritation, gingival hyperplasia, and facial hirsutism are possible adverse effects of:

- a) Phenobarbital
- b) Carbamazepin
- c) Valproate
- d) Phenytoin

Answer d

014. The antiseizure drug, which induces hepatic microsomal enzymes, is:

- a) Lamotrigine
- b) Phenytoin
- c) Valproate
- d) None of the above

Answer b

015. The drug of choice for partial seizures is:

- a) Carbamazepin
- b) Ethosuximide
- c) Diazepam
- d) Lamotrigine

Answer a

016. The mechanism of action of carbamazepine appears to be similar to that of:

- a) Benzodiazepines
- b) Valproate
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Ethosuximide

Answer c

017. Which of the following antiseizure drugs is also effective in treating trigeminal neuralgia?

- a) Primidone
- b) Topiramate
- c) Carbamazepine
- d) Lamotrigine

Answer c

018. The most common dose-related adverse effects of carbamazepine are:

- a) Diplopia, ataxia, and nausea
- b) Gingival hyperplasia, hirsutism
- c) Sedation, physical and psychological dependence
- d) Hemeralopia, myasthenic syndrome

Answer a

019. Indicate the drug of choice for status epilepticus in infants and children:

- a) Phenobarbital sodium
- b) Clonazepam
- c) Ethosuximide
- d) Phenytoin

Answer a

020. Barbiturates are used in the emergency treatment of status epilepticus in infants and children because of:

- a) They significantly decrease of oxygen utilization by the brain, protecting cerebral edema and ischemia
- b) Short onset and duration of action
- c) They do not have effect on sleep architecture
- d) All of the above

Answer a

021. Which of the following antiseizure drugs binds to an allosteric regulatory site on the GABA-BZ receptor, increases the duration of the Cl-channels openings:

- a) Diazepam
- b) Valproate
- c) Phenobarbital
- d) Topiramate

Answer c

022. Adverse effect caused by phenobarbital is:

- a) Physical and psychological dependence
- b) Exacerbated petit mal epilepsy
- c) Sedation
- d) All of the above

Answer d

023. Which of the following antiseizure drugs is a prodrug, metabolized to phenobarbital?

- a) Phenytoin
- b) Primidone
- c) Felbamate
- d) Vigabatrin

Answer b

024. Indicate the antiseizure drug, which is a phenyltriazine derivative:

- a) Phenobarbital
- b) Clonazepam
- c) Lamotrigine
- d) Carbamazepin

Answer c

025. Lamotrigine can be used in the treatment of:

- a) Partial seizures
- b) Absence
- c) Myoclonic seizures
- d) All of the above

Answer d

026. The mechanism of vigabatrin's action is:

- a) Direct action on the GABA receptor-chloride channel complex
- b) Inhibition of GABA aminotransferase
- c) NMDA receptor blockade via the glycine binding site
- d) Inhibition of GABA neuronal reuptake from synapses

Answer b

027. Indicate an irreversible inhibitor of GABA aminotransferase (GABA-T):

- a) Diazepam
- b) Phenobarbital
- c) Vigabatrin
- d) Felbamate

Answer c

028. Tiagabine:

- a) Blocks neuronal and glial reuptake of GABA from synapses
- b) Inhibits GABA-T, which catalyzed the breakdown of GABA
- c) Blocks the T-type Ca^{2+} channels
- d) Inhibits glutamate transmission at AMPA/kainate receptors

Answer a

029. Broad spectrum antiepileptic is:

- a) Diazepam
- b) Phenobarbital
- c) Vigabatrin
- d) Valproate

Answer d

030. The drug of choice in the treatment of petit mal (absence seizures) is:

- a) Phenytoin
- b) Ethosuximide
- c) Phenobarbital
- d) Carbamazepin

Answer b

031. The dose-related adverse effect of ethosuximide is:

- a) Gastrointestinal reactions, such as anorexia, pain, nausea and vomiting
- b) Exacerbated grand mal epilepsy
- c) Transient lethargy or fatigue
- d) All of the above

Answer d

032. Valproate is very effective against:

- a) Absence seizures
- b) Myoclonic seizures
- c) Generalized tonic-clonic seizures
- d) All of the above

Answer d

033. The drug of choice in the treatment of myoclonic seizures is:

- a) Valproate
- b) Phenobarbital
- c) Phenytoin
- d) Felbamate

Answer a

034. The reason for preferring ethosuximide to valproate for uncomplicated absence seizures is:

- a) More effective
- b) Valproate is idiosyncratic hepatotoxicity
- c) Greater CNS depressant activity
- d) All of the above

Answer b

035. The mechanism of valproate action is:

- a) Facilitation glutamic acid decarboxylase
- b) Inhibition of voltage sensitive Na^+ channels
- c) Inhibition of (T-type) Ca^{2+} channels
- d) All of the above

Answer d

036. All of the following is true about Alfath Uni Except:

- a) E3eeh
- b) Mas7'a
- c) Matanfa3esh
- d) A7sen Kolia

Answer d

037. Indicate the antiseizure drug - a benzodiazepine receptor agonist:

- a) Phenobarbital
- b) Phenytoin
- c) Carbamazepine
- d) Lorazepam

Answer d

038. Which of the following antiseizure drugs acts directly on the GABA receptor-chloride channel complex?

- a) Vigabatrin
- b) Diazepam
- c) Gabapentin
- d) Valproate

Answer b

039. Benzodiazepine's usefulness is limited by:

- a) Tolerance
- b) Atropine-like symptoms
- c) Psychotic episodes
- d) Myasthenic syndrome

Answer a

040. A long-acting drug against both absence and myoclonic seizures is:

- a) Primidone
- b) Carbamazepine
- c) Clonazepam
- d) Phenytoin

Answer c