

PHARMACOLOGY – Histamine

1: Histamine receptors found in the brain are

- A: H1 only
- B: H1 and H2
- C: H 1, H2 and H3 ✓
- D: H1 and H3

2. First generation H1 receptor antagonists

- A: cross the blood brain barrier poorly
- B: have reversible competitive binding to the receptor ✓
- C: inhibit the degranulation of mast cells
- D: reduce the secretion of gastric acid

3. Second generation H1 receptor antagonists

- A: are less lipid soluble than first generation H1 receptor antagonists ✓
- B: are pure inverse agonists at the H1 receptor
- C: cause postural hypotension
- D: have a duration of action of 6 to 8 hours

4. Active immunisation

- A: can prevent disease when given after exposure
- B: induces formation of both antibody and cell-mediated immunity ✓
- C: is contraindicated in the immunosuppressed patient
- D: requires live attenuated infective agents

5. H2 receptor antagonists

- A: are associated with drug interactions leading to ventricular arrhythmias
- B: are most effective against stimulated gastric acid secretion
- C: effectively decrease nocturnal secretion of gastric acid ✓
- D: have high bioavailability and no significant hepatic metabolism

6. Passive immunisation

- A: can provide therapeutic effects for several months
- B: has a significant incidence of hypersensitivity reactions ✓
- C: should be infiltrated at the site of a tetanus prone wound
- D: targets patients not yet exposed to an infectious agent

7. Adults who have a splenectomy will need vaccination against

- A: influenza
- B: pertussis
- C: pneumococcus ✓
- D: varicella-zoster virus

8. Hepatitis B vaccination

- A: is contraindicated in neonates
- B: requires boosters in most adults
- C: requires three doses ✓
- D: uses live attenuated virus

9: Antihistamines have actions on

- A: beta-adrenergic receptors
- B: GABA receptors
- C: muscarinic receptors ✓
- D: nicotinic receptors

10. Treatment of motion sickness is most effective using

- A: cimetidine
- B: diphenhydramine ✓
- C: ephedrine
- D: loratadine