

ANTIHYPERTENSIVE MCQS:

1. Lisinopril
 - A: has a half-life of 3 hours
 - B: has a high oral bioavailability
 - C: is usually given in modified-release preparations
 - D: requires dose reduction in moderate renal insufficiency ✓

2. How does methyldopa reduce BP?
 - A: binding to the imidazoline receptor
 - B: replacement of norepinephrine with a false transmitter
 - C: stimulation of alpha adrenoreceptors in arterioles
 - D: stimulation of central alpha adrenoreceptors ✓

3. How would clonidine toxicity manifest?
 - A: hypertensive crisis
 - B: sedation ✓
 - C: tachycardia
 - D: tremors

4. Propranolol is a good choice of antihypertensive in patients with
 - A: diabetes mellitus
 - B: left bundle branch block
 - C: peripheral vascular disease
 - D: previous myocardial infarction ✓

5. The most cardioselective among these beta blockers is:
 - A: atenolol ✓
 - B: labetalol
 - C: pindolol
 - D: propranolol

6. Esmolol is metabolised by
 - A: hepatocytes
 - B: pulmonary endothelium
 - C: red blood cell esterases ✓
 - D: re-uptake into nerve endings

7. ACE inhibitors block the formation of
 - A: angiotensin I
 - B: angiotensin II ✓
 - C: angiotensinogen
 - D: renin

8. Angiotensinogen receptor-blocking agents are less likely than ACE inhibitors to cause
- A: angio-oedema ✓
 - B: hyperkalaemia
 - C: hyponatraemia
 - D: postural hypotension
9. Which is a sympathetic nerve terminal blocker used only in Katzungland?
- A: aliskiren
 - B: eplerenone
 - C: guanethidine ✓
 - D: nebivolol
- 10: The heart failure team admit a patient with NYHA class 4 failure. He takes carvedilol. Why?
- A: Absence of blood pressure lowering effects
 - B: Lowers systemic vascular resistance ✓
 - C: Maintains heart rate in presence of conduction block
 - D: Positive inotropic effect