

DRUGS OF THE EXTREMES OF AGE AND PREGNANCY

1. **The following are safely used in pregnancy**
 - a. Carbamazepine
 - b. Digoxin
 - c. Streptomycin
 - d. MTX
 - e. PTU

2. **Which is safest to give in pregnancy**
 - a. heparin
 - b. lithium
 - c. phenytoin
 - d. ACE inhibitors
 - e. Gentamicin

3. **Regarding drugs in the elderly**
 - a. The dose of lithium should be increased
 - b. Their phase II biotransformation is much poorer
 - c. They have increased lean body mass
 - d. They have higher serum albumin
 - e. S/E are proportional to the amount of medication

4. **Elderly patients**
 - a. respond better to diuretics and β blockers than to ACE inhibitors as anti hypertensive treatment
 - b. have increase lean body mass
 - c. all have an age related decline in creatinine clearance
 - d. have increased serum albumin and α acid glycoprotein
 - e. are less sensitive to respiratory effects of opioid analgesics

5. **In regards to drugs in pregnancy**
 - a. Transfer of drugs across the placenta is independent of its lipid solubility and charge
 - b. Foetal proteins have a high binding affinity for drugs
 - c. Pregnant women have a smaller volume of distribution
 - d. Gastric emptying time is shortened in the first day of life
 - e. A single intrauterine exposure to a drug can be teratogenic

6. **Differences in the pharmacokinetics may occur in neonates because**
 - a. They have a higher glomerular filtration rate in adults
 - b. Their liver enzyme systems are more active in adults
 - c. All their renal mechanisms (filtration, secretion and reabsorption) are decreased compared to adults
 - d. They have higher gastric acidity and decreased gastric emptying time than adults
 - e. None of the above

7. Some of the changes in pharmacokinetics in the elderly is due to

- a. Increased body water
- b. Increased lean body mass
- c. Increased cardiac index
- d. Increased body fat
- e. Increased hepatic blood flow

ANSWERS

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. E
- 4. A
- 5. E
- 6. E
- 7. D