

Pharmacology Fundamentals for Young Learners

Pharmacology · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. What is the primary function of a receptor in pharmacology?

- A) To break down medications into simpler substances.
- B) To receive and bind to specific drug molecules, triggering a biological response.**
- C) To transport drugs from the bloodstream to the target cells.
- D) To excrete excess medication from the body.

2. Which term describes how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolised, and excreted by the body?

- A) Pharmacodynamics
- B) Pharmacogenomics
- C) Pharmacokinetics**
- D) Pharmacognosy

3. If a doctor prescribes a medication to reduce inflammation, which type of drug class is most likely being used?

- A) Antibiotics
- B) Antivirals
- C) Anti-inflammatories**
- D) Analgesics

4. What does the term 'therapeutic index' of a drug refer to?

- A) The time it takes for a drug to start working.
- B) The range of doses that can produce a therapeutic effect without causing significant toxicity.**
- C) The speed at which a drug is eliminated from the body.
- D) The specific organ system a drug targets.

5. Which of the following is a common route of drug administration for immediate effect in an emergency situation?

- A) Oral (swallowing)
- B) Topical (on the skin)
- C) Intravenous (into a vein)**
- D) Intramuscular (into a muscle)

6. What is the role of the liver in pharmacology?

- A) To absorb nutrients from food.
- B) To produce hormones that regulate growth.
- C) To metabolise (break down) many drugs.**
- D) To filter waste products from the blood.

7. A drug that mimics the action of a natural body chemical is called an:

- A) Antagonist
- B) Agonist**
- C) Enzyme inhibitor
- D) Receptor blocker

8. Why is it important to follow the prescribed dosage of a medication?

- A) To ensure the drug is coloured correctly.
- B) To achieve the desired therapeutic effect and avoid harmful side effects.**
- C) To make the medication taste better.
- D) To determine how much water to drink with the pill.

9. What is an 'adverse drug reaction'?

- A) A positive effect of a medication.
- B) An unintended and harmful effect of a medication.**
- C) A drug that works very quickly.
- D) A mild and temporary discomfort from a medication.

10. When a person develops a tolerance to a drug, it means they:

- A) Become allergic to the drug.
- B) Need a higher dose to achieve the same effect.**
- C) Experience fewer side effects.
- D) Can no longer take the drug.