

每題10分

1. Explain the pharmacological basis of acetazolamide and spironolactone as diuretic agents.
2. List 2 different antihistamines of the H_1 and H_2 types, and describe their pharmacological basis in receptor-signal transduction levels.
3. Metaproterenol and beclomethasone are two drugs used in the therapy of asthma. Explain the pharmacological mechanism of their actions.
4. Describe the pharmacological basis of propylthiouracil and radioactive iodine (^{131}I) as antithyroid drugs.
5. MOPP regimen and ABVD regimen are two examples of combination chemotherapy of Hodgkin's disease. Please indicate the drugs in each regimen.
6. Describe the mechanism of action of the benzodiazepines.
7. What is the rationale for the use of digitalis in certain atrial fibrillations or flutters?
8. Describe the pharmacology of ganglionic blocking agents:
 - (a) Mechanism of action.
 - (b) Functional consequences of ganglionic blockade.
 - (c) Therapeutic uses.
9. Illustrate, using dose-response curves, what is meant by potency and efficacy. Define competitive and non-competitive antagonism.
10. Describe the pharmacological actions of morphine on the central nervous system.