

MDC Pharmacokinetics (PK) I Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which brand name is associated with meclizine?**
 - A. Dramamine**
 - B. Zofran**
 - C. Bonamine**
 - D. Phenergan**

- 2. Expels internal worms?**
 - A. Anti-amebiasis**
 - B. Antiarrhythmic**
 - C. Anthelmintic**
 - D. Ambroxol**

- 3. Which medication is a calcium channel blocker used to treat hypertension?**
 - A. Enalapril**
 - B. Nifedipine**
 - C. Ramipril**
 - D. Clonidine**

- 4. Which drug in the list is a calcium channel blocker used for hypertension?**
 - A. Amlodipine**
 - B. Gliclazide**
 - C. Ibuprofen**
 - D. Bisacodyl**

- 5. Which medication is an antiemetic?**
 - A. Meclizine HCL**
 - B. Ondansetron**
 - C. Promethazine**
 - D. Metoclopramide**

- 6. Which term corresponds to the definition 'Destroy sensation of pain'?**
- A. Anesthetics**
 - B. Analgesics**
 - C. Antacid**
 - D. Antiemetic**
- 7. Which drug is an anti-obesity agent?**
- A. Lesofat**
 - B. Orlistat**
 - C. Xenical**
 - D. Orlicin**
- 8. Which term denotes a dosage form delivered by injection, including IM, IV, or SC routes?**
- A. Oral**
 - B. Ophthalmic**
 - C. Vaginal**
 - D. Injection**
- 9. Which dosage form is designed for insertion into the rectum, vagina, or urethra?**
- A. Enema**
 - B. Gargle**
 - C. Suppository**
 - D. Mouthwash**
- 10. Ambroxol is marketed under which brand name?**
- A. Mucosolvan**
 - B. Norvasc**
 - C. Aspilets**
 - D. Dulcolax**

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which brand name is associated with meclizine?

- A. Dramamine
- B. Zofran
- C. Bonamine**
- D. Phenergan

Meclizine is an antihistamine used to prevent motion sickness and relieve vertigo by blocking H1 receptors in the vestibular system. Among common brand names, Bonamine is the one specifically associated with meclizine. The other brands listed correspond to different antiemetics: Dramamine is typically linked to dimenhydrinate, Zofran is ondansetron, and Phenergan is promethazine. So Bonamine is the correct brand name for meclizine.

2. Expels internal worms?

- A. Anti-amebiasis
- B. Antiarrhythmic
- C. Anthelmintic**
- D. Ambroxol

Agents that expel internal worms are called anthelmintics. They target helminths—parasitic worms such as nematodes, cestodes, and trematodes—either by paralyzing them or disrupting their metabolism, which helps clear the infection from the body. This directly matches the idea of expelling internal worms. The other drug classes have different targets: anti-amebiasis treats protozoan infections like Entamoeba histolytica, antiarrhythmic drugs manage heart rhythm problems, and Ambroxol is a mucolytic used to loosen mucus. So the term that fits the prompt is anthelmintic.

3. Which medication is a calcium channel blocker used to treat hypertension?

- A. Enalapril
- B. Nifedipine**
- C. Ramipril
- D. Clonidine

Calcium channel blockers lower blood pressure by preventing calcium from entering vascular smooth muscle cells, which causes the vessels to relax and dial down systemic resistance. Nifedipine is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker that mainly dilates arterial smooth muscle, producing a clear drop in blood pressure and making it a common choice for hypertension (and angina). The other drugs aren't calcium channel blockers: enalapril and ramipril are ACE inhibitors that reduce angiotensin II formation, while clonidine lowers blood pressure by decreasing sympathetic outflow. So nifedipine is the best match for a calcium channel blocker used to treat hypertension.

4. Which drug in the list is a calcium channel blocker used for hypertension?

- A. Amlodipine**
- B. Gliclazide**
- C. Ibuprofen**
- D. Bisacodyl**

Calcium channel blockers lower blood pressure by blocking L-type calcium channels in arterial smooth muscle, which reduces calcium entry, causes arterial dilation, and decreases systemic vascular resistance. Amlodipine is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker with strong vascular effects, making it a common choice for treating hypertension. It's typically long-acting, supporting once-daily dosing, and its effect mainly reduces vascular resistance with relatively less impact on heart rate. The other drugs listed do not fit this mechanism or indication: gliclazide is a sulfonylurea antidiabetic used to increase insulin release, ibuprofen is an NSAID, and bisacodyl is a stimulant laxative.

5. Which medication is an antiemetic?

- A. Meclizine HCL**
- B. Ondansetron**
- C. Promethazine**
- D. Metoclopramide**

Meclizine is an antiemetic because it blocks histamine H1 receptors, especially in the vestibular system and vomiting pathways. This action dampens the signals from the inner ear that trigger nausea and vomiting, making it especially effective for motion sickness and vertigo. While the other drugs listed can also reduce nausea—ondansetron inhibits 5-HT3 receptors, promethazine is an H1 blocker with antiemetic effects, and metoclopramide is a D2 antagonist with prokinetic action—the classic choice for preventing motion-induced nausea is an antihistamine like meclizine, which directly targets the vestibular input that commonly causes symptoms.

6. Which term corresponds to the definition 'Destroy sensation of pain'?

- A. Anesthetics**
- B. Analgesics**
- C. Antacid**
- D. Antiemetic**

Anesthetics are drugs that abolish sensation, including pain. They can cause general anesthesia, making you unconscious and insensitive to pain, or local anesthesia, which blocks pain in a specific area. This is why "destroy sensation of pain" aligns with anesthetics. Analgesics relieve pain without necessarily eliminating all sensation or consciousness. Antacids neutralize stomach acid, and antiemetics prevent vomiting, so they don't relate to removing pain sensation.

7. Which drug is an anti-obesity agent?

- A. Lesofat
- B. Orlistat
- C. Xenical**
- D. Orlicin

The idea being tested is how some anti-obesity drugs work. Xenical contains orlistat, which acts by inhibiting pancreatic and gastric lipases in the gut. This stops triglycerides from being broken down into absorbable fatty acids and monoglycerides, so a significant portion of dietary fat isn't absorbed and is excreted in the stool. That reduces the calories absorbed from fat and supports weight loss when used with a reduced-calorie diet and exercise. Because its action is local to the gastrointestinal tract, systemic effects are limited, though it can cause GI side effects like oily stools, flatulence with discharge, and potential fat-soluble vitamin deficiencies if fat intake isn't balanced. Among the options, Xenical is the anti-obesity agent; the other names don't correspond to approved obesity drugs.

8. Which term denotes a dosage form delivered by injection, including IM, IV, or SC routes?

- A. Oral
- B. Ophthalmic
- C. Vaginal
- D. Injection**

Delivering a drug by injection is a parenteral dosage form, meaning it bypasses the gastrointestinal tract. The routes IM (intramuscular), IV (intravenous), and SC (subcutaneous) are all injections, so the dosage form term used for these formulations is Injection. This contrasts with oral forms, which are swallowed and absorbed through the gut, ophthalmic forms intended for the eye, or vaginal forms intended for the vaginal route. Injectables can be sterile liquids, suspensions, or emulsions prepared for needle-administered use.

9. Which dosage form is designed for insertion into the rectum, vagina, or urethra?

- A. Enema
- B. Gargle
- C. Suppository**
- D. Mouthwash

Suppositories are the dosage form designed for insertion into body orifices such as the rectum, vagina, or urethra. They are solid bases that melt or dissolve at body temperature to release the drug, providing local action in these tissues or systemic absorption through the mucosa. The rectal route can bypass much of the first-pass metabolism, though absorption can be variable; vaginal and urethral use is typically aimed at local therapy. Enemas are liquids given into the rectum, not meant for insertion into vaginal or urethral routes. Gargles and mouthwashes are for the oral cavity, not insertion into these sites.

10. Ambroxol is marketed under which brand name?

A. Mucosolvan

B. Norvasc

C. Aspilets

D. Dulcolax

Ambroxol is a mucolytic used to thin and clear mucus, and in many markets it's sold under the brand name Mucosolvan, a widely recognized trade name for this drug. The other names listed correspond to different medications—Norvasc is amlodipine (a blood pressure pill), Aspilets is aspirin, and Dulcolax is a laxative. So the brand name associated with Ambroxol is Mucosolvan.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://mdcpk1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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