**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**PHARMACOLOGY EXAMINATION**

DATE: 2/6/2015 TIME:1.30 – 4.30 PM

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
4. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
5. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
6. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
7. Do NOT use a pencil.
8. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
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**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) PHARMACOLOGY – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following aminoglycosides is used as a first line drug in the management of mycobacterium tuberculosis?

1. Aminkacin.
2. Gentamycin.
3. Streptomycin.
4. Kanamycin.

Q.2. Which of the following routes of administration is least likely to subject a drug to first poss effect?

1. Rectal.
2. Oral.
3. Intramuscular.
4. Sublingual.

Q.3. Which of the following drugs is NOT a macrolide?

1. Azithromycin.
2. Chindamycin.
3. Erythromycin.
4. Clamithromycin.

Q.4. The chemotherapeutic agent also used orally for the treatment of severe forms of arthritis is?

1. Methotrexate.
2. 5-Flurouracil.
3. Cyclophosphamide.
4. Cisplatin.

Q.5. Which of the following drugs is NOT a third generation cephalosporin?

1. Cefhriaxone.
2. Cefataxine.
3. Cofactor.
4. Cefuzoxine.

Q.6. Which of the following fluroroglunotes is least active against both Gram negative and Gram positive organisms?

1. Ofloxacin.
2. Ciprofloxacin.
3. Gatifloxacin.
4. Norfloxacin

Q.7. Which of the following is a drug of choice for the treatment of schistosoma haematobium infection?

1. Oxamniguine.
2. Metrifonate.
3. Praziquantal.
4. Ivermactin.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) PHARMACOLOGY – 10 MARKS**

Q.8. Which of the following drugs is NOT a systemic azole drug?

1. Ketaconazole.
2. Fluconazole.
3. Terbinafine.
4. Vericonazole.

Q.9. Which of the following drugs is a protease inhibitor?

1. Lamivudine.
2. Saguinavir.
3. Stavudine.
4. Inhinavir.

Q.10. Which of the following antimalarials is used intravenously for the treatment of severe infections with P Falciparum?

1. Quinine.
2. Primaquine.
3. Quinidine.
4. Atovaquone – procianil (malarone).

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – PHARMACOLOGY –20 MARKS**

Q.1. Name two (2) Angiotensin – converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors.

Q.2. With an example in each case, classify general anaesthetic agents.

Q.3. Explain the types of diabetes.

Q.4. A patient visits your clinic with visceral leishmaniasis. Given that the patient is a female adult, write down a prescription for the patient.

Q.5. Classify seizures.

Q.6. List four (4) organs level effects of benzodiazepines.

Q.7. Name four (4) antihistamines that belong to the first generation.

Q.8. List the mechanisms of resistance to antimycobacterials.

Q.9. Give two (2) reasons why fungal infections are on the rise.

Q.10. Name four (4) common opioid analgesics.

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – PHARMACOLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Discuss the drugs used in the management of asthma. 10 marks

Q.2. With specific examples, discuss the classification of penicillins. 10 marks