**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO SUPP. EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2017 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**PHARMACOLOGY EXAMINATION**

DATE: …………………… TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. 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.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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

Q.1. Suppositories are a dosage form given:

1. Orally
2. Sublingually
3. Rectally
4. Vaginally

Q.2. Which of the following is a first line drug for the treatment of malaria in Kenya?

1. Quinine
2. Artemensinin – Lumefantrin
3. Halofantrine
4. Mefloquine

Q.3. Which of the following arteretrioviral is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI)

1. Indinavir
2. Saquinavir
3. Amprevavir
4. Nevirapine

Q.4. The most common side effect(s) of aminoglycosides:

1. Photosensitivity
2. Systemic hipus erthromatosus
3. Nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity
4. Gastrointestinal disturbance

Q.5. An anthelmintic used as a drug of choice for the treatment of tapeworms is?

1. Albendazole
2. Niclosamide
3. Mebendazole
4. Levamisole

Q.6. The major site of drug clearance is:

1. Kidneys
2. Liver
3. Brain
4. GIT

Q.7. Which of the following routes of drug administration avoids first pass effect:

1. Sublingual
2. Injection intramuscularly
3. Oral
4. Rectal

Q.8. Pharmacokinetics is concerned with all the following except:

1. Drug distribution
2. Drug absorption
3. Drug elimination
4. Drug receptor interaction

Q.9. Which of the following is the most efficacious group of diuretic agents?

1. Potassium sparing
2. Loop
3. Thiazide
4. Carbonic anhydrase

Q.10. Which of the following anti-epileptics is associated with gingival hyperplasia and hirsutism?

1. Carbamazepine
2. Sodium valproate
3. Phenobarbitone
4. Phenyroin sodium

**PART TWO : SAQ (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) PHARMACOLOGY– 30 MARKS**

Q.1. Outline the first line treatment of tuberculosis 4 marks

Q.2. Name four non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors 4 marks

Q.3. Name two (2) potassium sparing diuretics 2 marks

Q.4. Explain four adverse effects associated with tetracycline use 4 marks

Q.5. Explain two reasons why drugs are given sublingually 2 marks

Q.6. Classify penicillin 4 marks

Q.7. Explain why antiretroviral are given as a combination therapy 4 marks

Q.8. Outline the treatment of tapeworm infestation 2 marks

Q.9. State two advantages of the oral route 2 marks

Q.10. Explain the synergy between amphotericin and flucytosine in the treatment of

fungal infections 2 marks

**PART THREE : LAQ (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) PHARMACOLOGY– 30 MARKS**

Q.1. With specific examples , discuss the classifications of antifungals drugs and

their adverse reactions 10 marks

Q.2. Discuss asthma under the following:

1. Pathogenesis 2 marks
2. Pathophysiology 2 marks
3. Pharmacological management 6 marks