**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR 1 SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2015 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**PHARMACOLOGY EXAMINATION**

DATE: 27/4/2016 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: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) PHARMACOLOGY – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following antidiuretics causes gynaecomastia?

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

Q.2. Which of the following local anaesthetic agents has a long duration of action?

1. Lidocaine.
2. Tetracaine.
3. Prilocaine.
4. Benzocaine.

Q.3. Which of the following drugs is used as a spasmolytic agent?

1. Phenobarbitone.
2. Fentanyl.
3. Bectofen.
4. Ketamine.

Q.4. One of the following drugs is a protease inhibitor. Which one?

1. Lamivudine.
2. Ritonavir.
3. Didanosine.
4. Nevirapine.

Q.5. Which of the following antiepileptic agents is associated with gingeal hyperphasia?

1. Phenobarbitone.
2. Carbamazepine.
3. Phenytoin.
4. Valproate.

Q.6. One of the following antibiotics is used in the management of malaria. Which one?

1. Ciprofloxacin.
2. Doxycycline.
3. Methicillin.
4. Chloramphenicol.

Q.7. Which of the following is the drug of choice for the treatment of schistosomiasis?

1. Thiabendazole.
2. Albendazole.
3. Prazignantel.
4. Wermeitin.

Q.8. Grandmal epilepsy is best managed by using one of the following drugs. Which one?

1. Carbamazepine.
2. Clonazepam.
3. Sodium valproate.
4. Phenytoin sodium.

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

Q.9. Which of the following is an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI)?

1. Captopril.
2. Trimethapham.
3. Atenolol.
4. Verapamil.

Q.10. Which of the following anti-asthmatics is used prophylactically?

1. Aminophythine.
2. Hydrocortisone.
3. Sodium gomoglycate.
4. Salbutamol.

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

Q.1. Explain why drugs are given sublingually. 2 marks

Q.2. List the drugs used as first line treatment of tuberculosis. 2 marks

Q.3. Describe two (2) classes of antifungals giving an example in each case. 2 marks

Q.4. Explain the pathogenesis of asthma. 2 marks

Q.5. Describe two (2) common side effects of aminoglycosides. 2 marks

Q.6. Outline the classes of beta-lactase antibiotics. 2 marks

Q.7. Describe the mediators of inflammation. 2 marks

Q.8. Briefly describe the types of diabetes mellitus. 2marks

Q.9. List four (4) reverse transcriptase inhibitors. 2 marks

Q.10. Explain the advantages of using the rectal route. 2 marks

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

Q.1. Discuss epilepsy under the following:

1. Causes. 2 marks
2. Classification. 4 marks
3. Pharmacologic management. 4 marks

Q.2. Discuss diabetes mellitus. 10 marks