**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR I SEMESTER II 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: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) PHARMACOLOGY. –10 MARKS**

Q.1. The anthelminthic whose does is 400gms start for most worm infestation:

1. Piperazine
2. Membendazole
3. Albendazole
4. Levamisole

Q.2. Pharmacokinetics is:

1. The study of biological and therapeutic effects of drugs
2. The study of absorption, distribution , metabolism and excretion of drugs
3. The study of mechanism of drugs
4. The study of methods of new drug develop;ment

Q.3. The current recommended first line treatment of severe malaria in kenya is?

1. Quinine
2. Fansidar
3. Artescinate
4. Artemether – lumefantrine

Q.4. Which route of drug administration is most likely to lead to first pass effect?

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

Q.5. The drug used for the treatment of trachomoniasis is:

1. Tetracycline
2. Suramin
3. Metronidazole
4. Pyrimethamine

Q.6. Which of the following is a luminal amebecide drug?

1. Metronidazole
2. Emtine
3. Doxycycline
4. Dicloxinide

Q.7. Frusemide is:

1. A loop diuretic
2. Osmotic diuretic
3. Aldosterone antagonist
4. A carbonic anhydrase inhibitor

Q.8. Common side effect of isoniazide:

1. Hepatitis
2. Ototoxicity
3. Visual toxicity
4. Hepatitis

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

Q.9. Persistent dry cough is a common side effect of:

1. ACE inhibitor
2. Calcium channel blockers
3. Beta blockers
4. Angiotensin receptor blockers

Q.10. Beta 2 adrenergic receptor agonists:

1. Relieve bronchospasms
2. Potentiates hypertensive
3. Catecholamine inhibits the reception
4. Have porasympathominetic action on bronchi

**PART TWO: SAQS (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS) PHARMACOLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Give three (3) reasons why mycobacterium tuberculosis is one of the most difficult

diseases to treat. 3 marks

Q.2. List three (3) proteinase inhibitors. 3 marks

Q.3. Explain the mechanism of action of amphotericin B. 3 marks

Q.4. Describe adverse drug reactions of sulphonamides. 3 marks

Q.5. Give three (3) clinical indications of tetracycline. 3 marks

Q.6. Explain the pathogenesis of asthma. 3 marks

Q.7. What is the mechanism of action of flucoquinolones? 3 marks

Q.8. Classify penicillin giving an example in each case. 3 marks

Q.9. Differentiate pharmacokinetics from pharmacodynamics. 3 marks

Q.10. Explain the advantages of azithromycin over clarithromycin and erythromycin. 3 marks

**PART THREE: (LAQS) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) PHARMACOLOGY – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Discuss the classification of antifungal drugs giving specific examples in each case.10 mark

Q.2. Discuss asthma under the following:

1. Pathogenesis 2 marks
2. Pathophysiology 3 marks
3. Pharmacological management 5 marks