# **AIC KIJABE COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCISNECES**

# **KRCHN (BASIC) MARCH 2016**

### **END OF BLOCK 1 RESIT PHARMACOLOGY EXAMINATION**

**DATE:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS 9 AM TO 11.AM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. ENTER YOUR EXAMINATION NUMBER AND QUESTION NUMBER on each sheet of paper used for your answers.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. For PART I (MCQs): Write your answers in the answer sheet provided on the answer sheet. Each MCQ is 1 mark.
5. For part 11 SAQs write each question on a separate sheet of paper
6. Omission of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the question will result in 10% deduction of marks scored from the relevant part.
7. No mobile phones are allowed in the examination room.
8. Each candidate MUST sign the examination return form after handing in ALL the scripts
9. No candidate shall leave the examination room unless accompanied by an authorized invigilator/supervisor.

**PART ONE: MCQ**

1. An antagonist is a substance that:
2. Interacts with receptors and produces submaximal effect
3. Binds to the same receptor site and progressively inhibits the agonist response
4. Binds to the nonspecific sites of tissue
5. Binds to one receptor subtype as an agonist and to another as an antagonist
6. The antidote for Opiates:
7. Narcan
8. Vitamin K
9. Protamine
10. N-acetyceine
11. The first acting Insulin most likely to be given in a glycemic situation is:
12. Insulin Lispro
13. Lente Insulin
14. Regular Insulin
15. NPH 70/30
16. The correct dose for treatment of Peptic ulcer disease with proton inhibitor is:
17. Omeprazole 10mg OD
18. Omeprazole 20Mg BID
19. Omeprazole 20mg OD
20. Omeprazole 10 mg BID
21. The candidate for treatment with antitussive drug is:
22. Patient with overactive dry cough
23. Patient with a productive cough
24. Patient with sticky sputum
25. Patient with viscous sputum
26. The nursing consideration for a patient on Amphotericin B is:
27. Monitor pulse and if below 60 withhold drug
28. Monitor fever and chills
29. Monitor haemoglobin level
30. Monitor Bleeding time
31. Important adverse reaction for a 9 years old being treated with doxycycline is:
32. Hepatotoxicity
33. Photosensitivity
34. Discoloring of teeth
35. Hypersensitivity
36. Another name for 3TC is:
37. Nevirapine
38. Stavudine
39. Indinavir
40. Lamivudine
41. Antiretroviral drug in the fusion category is:
42. Enfuvirtide
43. Efavirenz
44. Stavudine
45. Lamivudine
46. The most important teaching for a patient on metronidazole is:
47. To avoid taking animal product like milk
48. To avoid taking alcohol
49. To avoid operating machine
50. To avoid eating fatty food because of interaction
51. An indication for Metronidazole is:
52. Adjunct treatment of bacterial infection
53. Acute Meningitis
54. Abdominal infection
55. Bone infection
56. The group of anti-infective that is contra-indicated in tendon infection is:
57. Quinolones
58. Penicillin
59. Aminoglycoside
60. Tetracycline

13. First line treatment with High active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) is:

1. Two NRTIs and Two NNRTIs
2. Two NRTIs and One NNRTIs
3. Two NRTIs and One PIs
4. Two NTRIs and Two PIs

14. The mode of action of Nucleoside Reverse transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs) is:

1. Inhibit viral reverse transcriptase and viral DNA synthesis
2. Inhibit viral protease –preventing maturation and replication
3. Blocks viral fusion and inhibit viral transcriptase
4. Blocks the DNA chains incorporated into Viral DNA

15. Administration of large doses of drug that affect the pupils is:

1. Atropine
2. Hexamethonium
3. Pilocarpine
4. Carbachol

16. Action of Atropine during administration of inhalant anesthetics is to reduce:

1. Muscle tone
2. Secretions
3. Nausea and vomiting
4. Diarrhoea

17. Drug used in the treatment of asthma:

1. Valium
2. Lobeline
3. Atropine
4. Ventolin

18. The adult dose of Acetaminophen for pain control is:

1. 1000mg orally
2. 600mg orally
3. 400mg orally
4. 800mg orally

19. Main nursing consideration during administration of Digoxin is:

1. Check for any previous episode of allergy
2. Take apical pulse for 60 seconds
3. Measure the blood pressure baseline
4. Measure electrolyte especially potassium.

20. Drug of choice in the emergency management of anaphylactic shock:

1. Methoxamine
2. Terbutaline
3. Norepinephrine
4. Epinephrine

21. Hypnotic drugs should:

1. Reduce anxiety and exert a calming effect
2. Induce absence of sensation
3. Produce drowsiness, encourage the onset and maintenance of sleep
4. Prevent mood swings in patients with bipolar affective disorders

22. An example of hypnotic benzodiazepine drug:

1. Zolpidem
2. Valium
3. Secobarbital
4. Phenobarbitone

23. The correct dose of Acetylsalicylic acid is:

1. 300-600mg orally
2. 500-600mg orally
3. 150-300mg orally
4. 100-200mg orally

24. An example of analgesic, without anti-inflammatory effect:

1. Diclofenac
2. Paracetamol
3. Metamizole
4. Aspirin

25. Aspirin is used for Prophylactic purpose in:

1. Non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema
2. Peptic ulcers
3. Thromboembolism
4. Metabolic acidosis

26. Appropriate choice in the treatment of most anxiety states is:

* 1. Barbiturates
	2. Benzodiazepines
	3. Lithium salts
	4. Phenothiazines

27. An example of xanthine bronchodilator drug:

1. Atropine
2. Orciprenaline
3. Adrenaline
4. Theophylline

28. The correct dose of H2-receptor antagonist ranitidine:

* 1. 50mg OD
	2. 100mg OD
	3. 150 mg OD
	4. 200mg OD

 29. A drug that may cause reversible gynecomastia:

1. Omeprazole
2. Pirenzepine
3. Cimetidine
4. Sucralfate

30. An example of prostaglandin E1:

1. Misoprostole
2. Warfarin
3. Frusemide
4. Omeprazole

31. An adverse effect of oral iron therapy is:

1. Anemia
2. Thrombocytopenia
3. Headache
4. Constipation

32. An example of low-molecular weight heparin:

1. Dicumarin
2. Enoxaparin
3. Phenprocoumin
4. Heparin

33. The correct dose of Warfarin is:

1. 2.5-7.5mg
2. 5-10mg
3. 7.5-10mg
4. 10-15mg

34. An example of anti-anginal calcium channel blocker agent:

1. Nitroglycerin
2. Dipyridamole
3. Minoxidil
4. Nifedipine

35. The dose of Captopril is:

1. 12.5- 50mg BD
2. 50-100mg BD
3. 75-100mg BD
4. 100-150mg BB

36. An example of a diuretic agent for hypertension treatment:

1. Losartan
2. Hydrochlorothiazide
3. Captopril
4. Prazosin

37. Aspirin given to children may cause:

1. Reye’s syndrome
2. Rett’s Syndrome
3. Anaphylactic reaction
4. Hepatotoxicity

38. Aspirin, NSAIDs, and acetaminophen can act by:

1. Inhibiting the synthesis of prostaglandins.
2. Increasing the production of prostaglandins.
3. Activating the cyclooxygenase enzymes.
4. Releasing histamine from the mast cells and basophils.

39. All are side effects of phenytoin, except:

1. Ataxia
2. Hypoglycemia
3. Hirsutism
4. Gum hypertrophy

40. Specific adverse effect of Biguanides diabetic drug metformin (Glucophage) therapy is

1. Hypoglycemia
2. GI distress
3. Lactic acidosis
4. Somnolence

41. The intramuscular (I.M.) injection site most commonly used in children is the:

1. Deltoid muscle
2. Ventro-gluteal muscle
3. Vastus lateralis muscle
4. Dorso-gluteal muscle

42. Parenteral administration:

1. Cannot be used with unconsciousness patients
2. Generally results in a less accurate dosage than oral administration
3. Usually produces a more rapid response than oral administration
4. Is too slow for emergency use

43. The drug container that must be broken to obtain the drug is the:

1. Vial
2. Ampoule
3. Preloaded syringe
4. Medicated solution

44. A site that is not recommended for most intramuscular injections is the:

1. Upper arm
2. Thigh
3. Deltoid
4. Buttocks

45. If a needle must be recapped, use the:

1. One-hand method
2. Two-hand method
3. Lift method
4. Partner method

**SAQs/LAQs**

1. Mr. Z has been admitted under your care and has been started on intravenous drug therapy:
	1. Explain the specific nursing role that will ensure patient’s Z’S cannula site will be free of pain for the first 24 hours of drug administration

 (6mks)

* 1. State four (4) disadvantages of using the intravenous route in drug administration (4mks)
1. Mr. X, known asthmatic patient is admitted with DVT and liver failure, and managed with Aspirin, 300mg, Amoxicillin 500mg and Paracetamol 500mg.
2. Explain whether the treatment given is the right drug treatment giving rationale ( 6mks)
3. Give drug treatment for a patient who is having Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) (4mks)