# **AIC KIJABE COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCISNECES**

# **KRCHN (BASIC) MARCH 2015**

### **END OF BLOCK 1**

### **PHARMACOLOGY EXAMINATION-**

**DATE:TUESDAY 17th 2015**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS 9 AM TO 11.30 PM**

**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 spaces provided on the answer sheet. Each MCQ is 1 mark.
5. 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.
6. No mobile phones are allowed in the examination room.
7. Each candidate MUST sign the examination return form after handing in ALL the scripts
8. No candidate shall leave the examination room unless accompanied by an authorized invigilator/supervisor.

**PART ONE: MCQ**

1. Nevirapine is an example of anti-retroviral drug in the class of:

1. Protease inhibitor
2. Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor
3. NNRTI
4. Fusion inhibitor

2. Possible 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

3. 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

4. Administration of large doses affect the pupil

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

5. Action of Atropine during administration of inhalant anesthetics is to reduce

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

6. Indicated for asthmatic attack

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

7. The correct dose of ibrufen for pain control is:

1. 500mg orally
2. 600mg orally
3. 400mg orally
4. 800mg orally

8. 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.

8. Drug of choice in the emergency management of anaphylactic shock

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

9. 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

10. An example of hypnotic benzodiazepine drug:

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

11. The correct dose of Acetylsalicylic acid is

1. 300-400mg orally
2. 500-600mg orally
3. 150-300mg orally
4. 100-200mg orally

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

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

13. Aspirin is used for Prophylactic purpose in:

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

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

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

15. An example of xanthine bronchodilator drug:

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

16. An example of proton pump inhibitors:

1. Pirenzepine
2. Ranitidine
3. Omeprazole
4. Trimethaphan

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

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

18. A drug that may cause reversible gynecomastia:

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

19. An example of prostaglandin E1:

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

20. A drug used for pernicious anemia:

1. Ferrous lactate
2. Cyanocobalamin
3. Iron dextran
4. Ferrous gluconate

21. An adverse effect of oral iron therapy is:

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

22. An example of low-molecular weight heparin:

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

23. The correct dose of Warfarin is:

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

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

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

25. The dose of Captopril is:

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

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

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

30. Tick the diuretic agent – aldosterone antagonist:

1. Furosemide
2. Spironolactone
3. Dichlothiazide
4. Captopril

31. Currently used second-generation sulfonylureas include the following, EXCEPT:

1. Glyburide (Glibenclamide)
2. Glipizide (Glydiazinamide)
3. Glimepiride (Amaril)
4. Tolbutamide (Orinase)

32. Aspirin should not be given to children or adolescents with viral diseases specially in varicella and influenza because of its association with

1. Reye’s syndromeCopyright@ www.nursingplanet.com/Quiz
2. Rett’s Syndrme
3. Anphylactic reaction
4. Hepatotoxicity

33. 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 histaine from the mast cells and basophils.

34. All are side effects of phenytoin, except:

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

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

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

**Short Notes**

1. Write short note on *Digoxin* using the following headings

1. Classification
2. Indication
3. Dose
4. Two side effects
5. Two Nursing Consideration ( 5mks)