**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2016 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 most common adverse drug reaction associated with the use of aminoglycosides:

1. Gastrointestinal disturbances.
2. Skin rashes.
3. Nephrotoxicity.
4. Photosensitivity.

Q.2. Which of the following antidiabetics is best suited for use in obese adults with type II diabetes mellitus?

1. Chlopropamide.
2. Glibenclamide.
3. Metformin.
4. Tolbutamide.

Q.3. One of the following ant seizure drugs is associated with gingival hyperplasia. Which one?

1. Phenobarbitone.
2. Carbamazepine.
3. Sodium valproate.
4. Phenytoin.

Q.4. Which of the following antibiotic achievers its activity by inhibiting dihydrofolate reductase:

1. Tetracycline.
2. Penicillin.
3. Sulphonamides.
4. Aminoglycosides.

Q.5. One of the following antibiotics is used in the treatment of malaria:

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

Q.6. A pure opioid antagonist used for the treatment of acute opioid overdose is:

1. Naloxone.
2. Naltrexone.
3. Nalmefine.
4. Dextromethorphan.

Q.7. Antimalarial associated with cinchonism:

1. Halofantrine.
2. Quinine.
3. Mefloquine.
4. Proguanil.

Q.8. Which of the following is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)?

1. Lamvudine.
2. Ritonavir.
3. Efavirenz.
4. Delavirdine.

Q.9. Which of the following routes of drug administration avoids first pass effect?

1. Oral.
2. Sublingual.
3. Rectal.
4. Transdermal.

Q.10. Which of the following classes of diuretics cause gynaecomastia?

1. Loop diuretics.
2. Thiazide diuretics.
3. Potassium sparing diuretics.
4. Osmotic diuretics.

**SECTION B – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Differentiate pharmacokinetics from pharmacodynamics. 2 marks

Q.2. List four (4) adverse drug effects of metronidazole. 2 marks

Q.3. Explain the pathogenesis of asthma. 2 marks

Q.4. Explain the synergy between amphotericin B and flucytosine. 2 marks

Q.5. Outline the adverse drug reaction of penicillin. 2 marks

Q.6. State the advantages of the sublingual route of drug administration. 2 marks

Q.7. Outline the first line drug management of tuberculosis. 2 marks

Q.8. Explain how folate antagonist antimalarial achieve their effects. 2 marks

Q.9. List the adverse drug reactions of macrolides. 2 marks

Q.10. Explain the clinical indications of albendazole. 2 marks

**SECTION C 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Discuss diabetes mellitus under the following:

1. Types of diabetes. 4 marks
2. Pharmacological management for both types. 6 marks

Q.2. Discuss asthma under the following:

1. Pathogenesis. 2 marks
2. Pathophysiology 4 marks
3. Management. 4 marks