



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL EXAMINATION**

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 118 PHARMACOLOGY I

DATE: 1st August 2023.

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 0900 HOURS

Finish: 1100 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam will be marked out of 100 marks
2. The Examination has TWO Sections: Section I - Multiple Choice Questions, Section II: Short Answer Questions, Section C: Essay Questions
3. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. The study of the physiological effects of the drugs in the body is: -
 - a. Pharmacology
 - b. Pharmacodynamics
 - c. Pharmacokinetics
 - d. Toxicology
2. The first fate of a drug after administration is: -
 - a. Absorption
 - b. Metabolism
 - c. Distribution
 - d. Elimination
3. The proportion of a drug that reaches the systemic circulation in unchanged form is referred to as: -
 - a. Dose
 - b. Dosage
 - c. Bioavailability
 - d. Effective dose
4. Drug administration route with the fastest absorption is: -
 - a. Oral
 - b. Inhalation
 - c. Subcutaneous
 - d. Topical
5. A depot bound drug: -
 - a. Is quickly eliminated from the body
 - b. Is circulating in all body fluids
 - c. Requires frequent dosing to achieve therapeutic effects
 - d. Has reduced bioavailability
6. The main site for drug inactivation is: -
 - a. Liver
 - b. Kidney
 - c. Spleen
 - d. Lungs

7. First- pass metabolism of a drug means: -
- The drug has long half-life
 - The drug is broken down before reaching the target site
 - The drug is bound in plasma proteins
 - The drug is passively absorbed and has immediate effects
8. The ability of a drug to cause fetal organ malformation is known as: -
- Carcinogenicity
 - Teratogenicity.
 - Toxicity
 - Idiosyncrasy
9. A bacteriostatic drug means, the drug: -
- Stops the disease progression
 - Kills the bacteria
 - Inhibits growth of new bacteria
 - Protects from future infection
10. Specific enzyme produced by some bacteria that breaks down penicillin drugs rendering them less effective is: -
- Alpha-glucosidase
 - Beta-lactamase
 - Cytochrome P-450
 - Hyaluronidase
11. The rationale for administering penicillin on an empty stomach is: -
- To reduce the side effects
 - To reduce absorption rate
 - To ensure adequate absorption
 - To ensure adequate absorption of nutrients
12. Third (3rd) generation cephalosporins include: -
- Cefotaxime and ceftazidime
 - Cefixime and cefipime
 - Cefuroxime and cefaclor
 - Cephalexin and ceftriaxone

13. The rationale for taking in lots water by patients on fluoroquinolones is: -
- To prevent photosensitivity
 - To Compensate in case of nausea and vomiting
 - To Prevent hematuria
 - To Increase absorption of the drug
14. Drugs included in the initial phase of Tuberculosis treatment are: -
- Isoniazid, streptomycin, rifampicin and ethambutol
 - Ceftriaxone, kanamycin, capreomycine and gentamycin
 - Cycloserine, amikacin, isoniazid and pyrazinamide
 - Pyrazinamide, rifampicin, ethambutol and isoniazid
15. Anti-tubercular drug whose use requires regular patient eye sight examination is: -
- Ethambutol
 - Isoniazid
 - Streptomycin
 - Rifambutin
16. One of the following statement is true concerning amphotericin B: -
- Crosses blood brain barrier very well
 - Its metabolized in the kidneys
 - Has a half-life of 2 hours
 - Must be given slowly intravenously
17. One of the following antimalarial drug can cause fatal agranulocytosis if used chemo prophylactically: -
- Halofantrine
 - Quinine
 - Amodiaquine
 - Proguanil
18. The drug of choice for kala azar is: -
- Paramomycin
 - Sodium stibogluconate
 - Suramin
 - Pentamidine

19. The drug of choice for herpes zoster infection is: -

- a. Foscarnet
- b. Acyclovir
- c. Abacavir
- d. Cycloserine

20. The best drug for deworming adults is: -

- a. Albedazole
- b. Thiabendazole
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Ketoconazole

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS **(50 MARKS)**

1. State five (5) principles of antibiotic use (5 marks)
2. With examples in each, state five (5) mechanisms of action of antibiotics (5 marks)
3. Outline six (6) therapeutic uses of cephalosporin's (6 marks)
4. Outline five (5) side effects of macrolides (5 marks)
5. State five (5) nursing responsibilities for a patient on gentamycin (5 marks)
6. Outline five (5) health messages you would share with a patient on clotrimazole pessaries (5 marks)
7. State five (5) nursing responsibilities when nursing a patient on quinine (5 marks)
8. Outline six (6) side effects of metronidazole. (6 marks)
9. List six (6) side effects of zidovudine. (3 marks)
10. State five (5) contraindications of praziquantel (5 marks)