



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

END OF SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER TRIMESTER 2022 EXAMINATIONS

BSN 222: CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

DATE: 1ST DECEMBER 2022

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. An asthmatic patient having mild to moderate hypertension may be best managed by a good beta-blocker, like:
 - a. Atenolol.
 - b. Nadolol.
 - c. Pindolol.
 - d. Propranolol.
2. A drug of choice for postural hypotensive attacks in benign prostatic hyperplasia is
 - a. Prazosin.
 - b. Terazosin.
 - c. Doxazosin.
 - d. Tamsulosin
3. A drug used to manage Chlordiazepoxide overdose is
 - a. Flumazenil.
 - b. Naloxone.
 - c. Fomepizole.
 - d. Nalorphine.
4. Paracetamol is almost free of anti-inflammatory effect; mechanism of action is:
 - a. Selective COX-2 inhibition.
 - b. Non-Selective COX 1 & 2 inhibition.
 - c. Low CO₂ levels at Spinal Cord.
 - d. Decreased levels of Substance-P.
5. The possible interactions of ACE inhibitors and Spironolactone include:
 - a. Increased attacks of dry cough.
 - b. Allergic reactions.
 - c. Hyperkalemia.
 - d. Hyponatremia.

6. Epileptic fits may be best managed with:

- a. Ethosuximide.
- b. Valproic acid.
- c. Phenytoin.
- d. Acetazolamide.

7. In the management of opioid withdrawal states the drugs usually used are those with

- a. Short duration of action.
- b. Long duration of action.
- c. Pure antagonistic activity.
- d. Mixed agonist-antagonistic activity.

8. The possible drug interaction between tricyclic Antidepressant and clonidine in management of hypertension is:

- a. Re-appearance of depressive symptoms.
- b. Increased respiratory depression.
- c. Increased blood pressure.
- d. Increased anticholinergic activity.

9. A drug used to in peptic ulcer disease early stages of Rheumatoid Arthritis can be

- a. Penicillamine.
- b. Methotrexate.
- c. Omeprazole.
- d. Celecoxib.

10. One of the followings can hardly reduce the mortality in chronic congestive cardiac failure.

- a. Spironolactone.
- b. Captopril.
- c. Digoxin.
- d. Carvedilol.

11. In GIT upset as a result of NSAIDS, one of the followings may be better tolerated:

- a. Aspirin.
- b. Indomethacin.
- c. Ibuprofen.
- d. Naproxen.

12. A drug of choice in a patient with Chronic Gout in renal insufficiency is:

- a. Probenecid.
- b. Sulfipyrazone.

- c. Allopurinol.
 - d. Colchicine.
13. An antihypertensive drug likely to cause hemolytic anemia;
- a. Propranolol.
 - b. Captopril.
 - c. Methyldopa.
 - d. Hydralazine.
14. To prevent recurrent ischemic attacks you give
- a. Aspirin.
 - b. Warfarin.
 - c. Enoxaparin.
 - d. Urokinase.
15. Erythromycin a macrolide antibiotic different from its newer family members like Azithromycin in that it has?
- a. Longer half- life.
 - b. Lesser oral absorption.
 - c. No active metabolite.
 - d. Good urinary excretion.
16. A drug used to manage chronic constipation with severely reduced bowel tone is
- a. Castor oil.
 - b. Glycerine.
 - c. Mineral oil.
 - d. Magnesium hydroxide.
17. A drug given in asthmatic patient with severe exacerbations together with corticosteroids is
- a. Epinephrine.
 - b. Salbutamol.
 - c. Ipratropium.
 - d. Cromolyn.
18. The life saving drug given parenterally in severe status asthmaticus that will act by inhibiting Phospholipase is
- a. Epinephrine.
 - b. Aminophylline.
 - c. Salbutamol.

d. Prednisone.

19. Persistent dry cough for the last 2 months can be managed with a drug without having constipating effect like:

- a. Codeine.
- b. Dextromethorphan.
- c. Pholcodein.
- d. Hydrocodone.

20. A drug used in management of Streptococcus Pneumoniae to be avoided in patients with hepatitis is

- a) Ciprofloxacin.
- b) Norfloxacin.
- c) Levofloxacin.
- d) Trovafloxacin.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Giving examples classify cephalosporins with their target organisms. (5marks)
2. Explain the mechanism of action Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (5marks)
3. State 3 major categories of drugs used in the management of peptic ulcers, citing 2 examples in each. (5 marks)
4. Describe first pass metabolism stating its effects in drug pharmacokinetics(5marks)
5. Classify anticonvulsant drugs. (5 marks)
6. Classify antimalarial drugs, giving examples in each class. (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION – (20 MARKS)

1. A 14-year-old boy presented with polyuria, polydipsia and weight loss of about 6 kg in last 3 months. His biochemical evaluation showed Fasting blood sugar at 280mg/dl; Post Prandial Blood Sugar 370mg/dl; HemoglobinA1c 10.4%. After assessment, his diagnosis was Type 1 Diabetes mellitus and put on insulin;
 - a. Describe the 4 different types of insulin preparations available citing examples in each (6marks)
 - b. Classify the oral anti-diabetic agents, giving examples in each class. (10 marks)
 - c. Outline 4 critical messages that a nurse should communicate to a diabetic patient in relation to management of the condition. (4 marks)