



<b>State</b>	Finished
<b>Completed on</b>	Wednesday, 5 August 2020, 12:02 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	2 hours 1 min

Question **1**

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

A) Define the following terms with example of each:

i) Half life ii) Competitive Antagonism.

2marks

B) Enumerate 3 receptor families with one examples of each.

3marks

1- half life :- the time required for the plasma concentration of drug to reach half of its original concentration e.g: half life of atropine is 2.5 hrs



Question 9

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

a) Enumerate four Antithyroid drugs.

1 mark

b) Write down the adverse effects of Glucocorticoids. 2 marks

c) Give four clinical uses of insulin.

2 marks

a) enumerate anti thyroid drugs:

1-propylthiouracil

2-radioactive iodine 131

3-lugols iodine solution

4-methimazole

b) adverse effects of glucocorticoids

1-diabetes

2- hyperglycemia

3-ulceration

4-osteoporosis

c) clinical uses of insulin:



Question **8**

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

a) Name Four First line Antituberculosis drugs.  
1 mark

b) Write down four adverse effects of Chloroquine? 1 mark

c) Briefly describe the mechanism of action of following drugs:

i) Methotrexate.

ii) Amphotericin B 3 marks

a) 4 first line anti tb drugs:

isoniazid

ethambutol

rifampin

pyrazinamide

b) adverse effects of chloroquine

vestibular toxicity




B

Question **10**

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

 Flag question

A) Briefly describe the Mechanism of action and Clinical uses of Omeprazole. 3marks

B) Enumerate bronchodilators used for the treatment of bronchial asthma. 2marks

moa of omeprazole:

omeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor it acts on the parietal cells in the gastric mucosa and irreversibly bind to the H/K ATP Pump

due to H<sup>+</sup> ions not being released as normal the stomach will not produce as much acid as it normally does therefore protecting the stomach mucosa


uses

**B**

Question **6**

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

 Flag question

a) Enumerate 4 Atypical antipsychotics.

1 mark

b) What is Malignant hyperthermia?  
How would you treat it?

2 marks

c) Give 4 Clinical uses of Valproic Acid.

2 marks

a) enumerate 4 Atypical antipsychotics:

1- clozapine

2- olanzapine

3- aripiprazole

4- risperidone

b) malignant hyperthermia and treatment:

reaction occurring in response to



Question 7

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

a) Enumerate 2 Antipseudomonal Penicillins. 1 mark

b) Write down at least 4 clinical uses of tetracyclines. 2 marks

c) Briefly describe the mechanism of action & adverse effects of Aminoglycosides. 2 marks

a) enumerate 2 anti pseudomonal penicillins:

1-penicillin g

2-penicillin v

b) uses of tetracycline

1-syphillis

2-acne

3-gonorrhoea

4-upper respiratory

tract infections



Question **5**

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

A) Write down at least 4 differences between nitrous oxide and Halothane 2marks

B) Briefly describe the mechanism of action of morphine. 2marks.

C) Write down 2 Clinical uses of Flumazenil. 1mark

a) NO:

HALOTHENE:


- 1- gas general anesthetic
- 1-liquid general anesthetic
- 2- potent analgesic
- 2-potent anesthetic
- 3- weak anesthetic
- 3-weak analgesic
- 4- no muscular relaxation

**B**

Question **3**

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

 Flag question

A) Classify sympathomimetics on the basis of receptor selectivity.

2marks

B) Write down at least 3 clinical uses of each of the following drugs:

3marks

i) Captopril

ii) Digoxin

a) sympathomimetics are classified based on

DIRECT ACTING

ALPHA AGONISTS:

1-NON

SELECTIVE: nor epinephrine

2-ALPHA 1

SELECTIVE: phenylephrine




**B**

Question **4**

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

 Flag question

A) Enumerate 4 classes of diuretics on the basis of site of action

along with 1 example of each.

4marks

B) Briefly Describe the Mechanism of action of Nitroglycerine. 1

marks

a) classes of diuretics:

1-loop diuretics -furosemide-  
thick ascending loop of henle

2-carbonic anhydrase inhibitors-  
acetazolamide- proximal convulated  
tubules

3- thiazide-hydrochlorothiazide-  
distal convulated tubules

4-K<sup>+</sup> sparing diuretics-  
spironolactone-cct


b) mechanism of action of

**B**

Question **2**

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

 Flag question

A) Enumerate drugs used in the treatment of:                    3marks

i) Benign prostatic hyperplasia

ii) Organophosphate poisoning.

iii) Myasthenia gravis

B) Write down 2 contraindications of atropine                    1mark

C) What is Epinephrine reversal Phenomenon?                    1mark

a) 1-prazosin  
doxazin  
tamsulosin

2. atropine