











	10.01 AW
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 5
	August 2020,
	12:02 PM
Time taken	2 hours 1 min

Complete

Marked out of 5.00

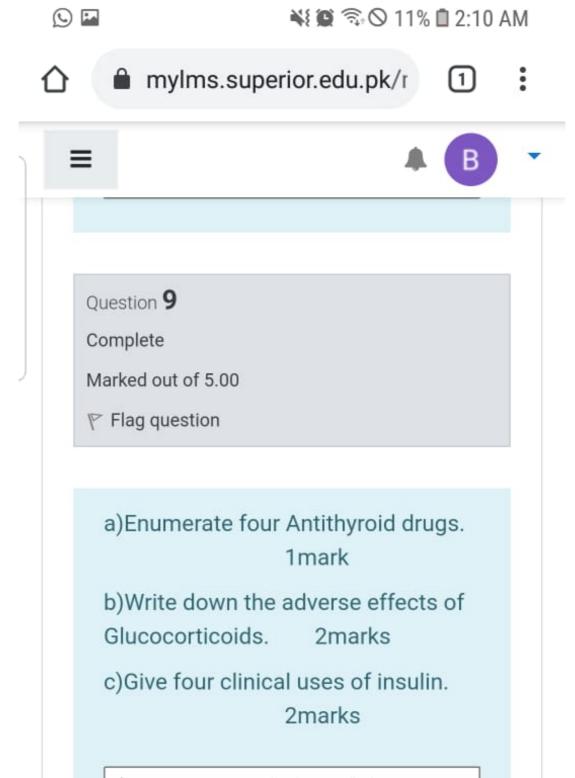
▼ Flag question

- A) Define the following terms with example of each:
- i)Half life ii)Competitive Antagonism.

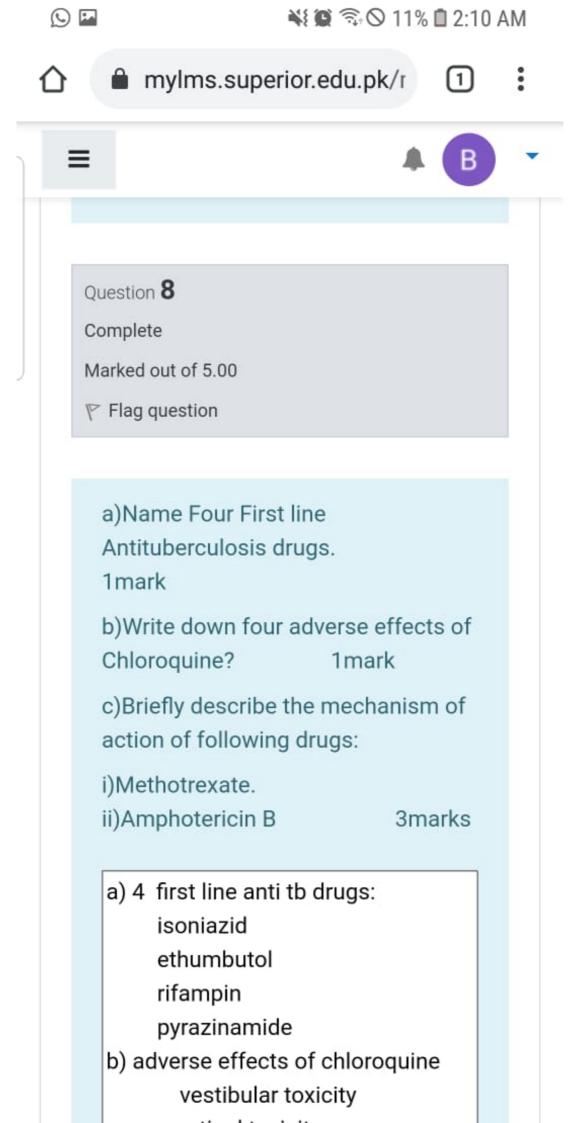
2marks

- 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



- a)enumurate 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
- \ D = 1











Complete

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

LISES

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 + ions not being released
as normal the stomach will not
produce as much acid as it normally
does therefore protecting the
stomach mucosa













Complete

Marked out of 5.00

Flag question

a)Enumerate 4 Atypical antipsychotics.

1mark

- b)What is Malignant hyperthermia?How would you treat it?2marks
- c)Give 4 Clinical uses of ValproicAcid.2marks
- a) enumerate 4 Atypical antipsychotics:

1-clozapine

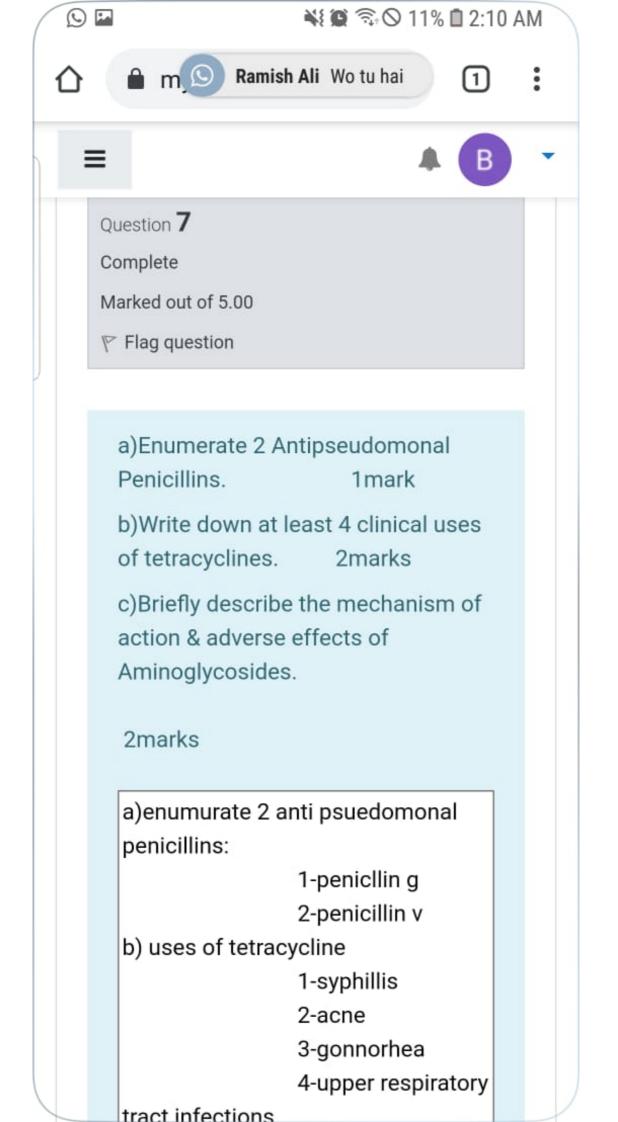
2- olanzapine

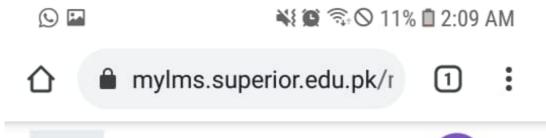
3- apiprazole

4-riseperidole

b) malignant hyperthermia and treatment:

reaction occurring in response to





Complete

Marked out of 5.00

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

B)Briefly describe the mechanism of action of morphine.

2marks.

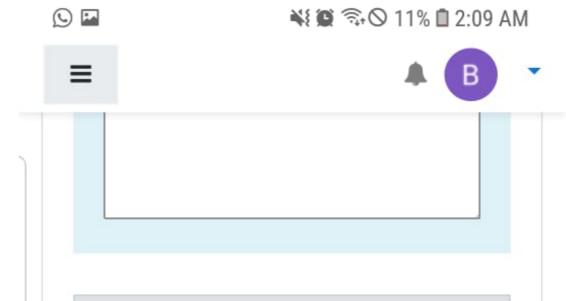
C)Write down 2 Clinical uses of Flumazenil.

1mark

## a) NO:

HALOTHENE:

- 1- gas general anesthetic
- 1-liquid general anesthetic
  - 2- potent analgesic
- 2-potent anesthetic
  - 3- weak anesthetic
- 3-weak analgesic
  - A- no muscular relayation



Complete

Marked out of 5.00

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

CELECTIVE unbandanhisina











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.1marks

a) classes of diuretics:

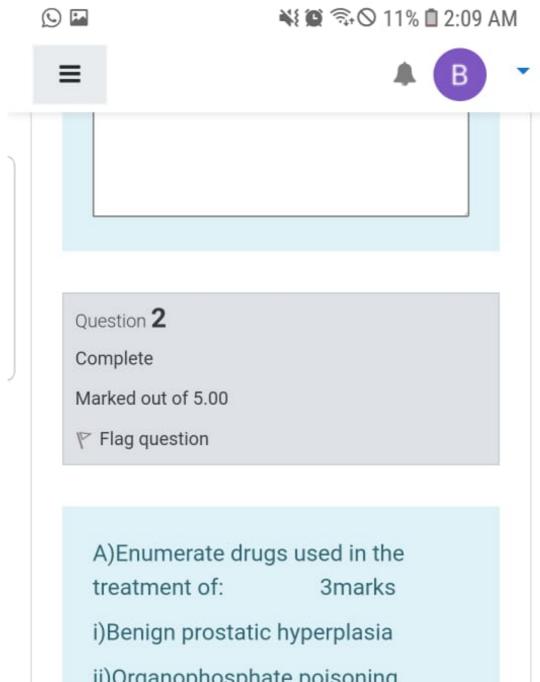
1-loop diuretics -furosemidethick ascending loop of henle

2-carbonic anhydrase inhibitorsacetazolamide- proximal convulated tubules

3- thiazide-hydrocholorothiazidedistal convulated tubules

4-K+ sparing diureticsspironolactone-cct

b) mechanism of action of



- ii)Organophosphate poisoning.
- iii)Myasthenia gravis
- B) Write down 2 contraindications of atropine 1mark
- C) What is Epinepheine reversal Phenomenon? 1mark
- a) 1-prazosin doxazin tamsulosin
  - 2 atranina