



Assiut University
Chest Department

Date: 16/5/2011
Time allowed: 2 hours
Degree: 50 Marks

Clinical pharmacy students

Final chest examination

Section (10)

1- Give short account on : *(20 marks)*

- a) Risk factors for COPD.
- b) Types and treatment of pleural effusion.
- c) Indications of steroid therapy in tuberculosis.
- d) Complications of pneumonia.
- e) Causes of haemoptysis.

2- Enumerate: *(20 marks)*

- a) Anti-asthma drugs, main groups with example for each.
- b) Five common categories of drugs responsible for lung injury with example for each one.
- c) Investigations used for COPD diagnosis and the value of each one.
- d) Drugs used as a first line treatment of tuberculosis, doses and side effects.
- e) Indications of chemotherapy in treatment of lung cancer. list five drugs used in this situations.

3- Put (✓) or (x) and why?

(10 marks)

- a) Salmeterol and formetrol are the best oral bronchodilator drugs in COPD management ()
- b) Pincillin G, and cephalosporins are the drugs of choice in treatment of atypical mycoplasma pneumonia. ()
- c) These parameters are criteria of type 2 respiratory failure $PaOL < 60\text{mmHg}$, $PaCo_2 < 36\text{mmHg}$. ()
- d) Beta blockers are safely used in treatment of arrhythmia and hypertension in patients having bronchial asthma. ()
- e) In pregnant tuberculous women, streptomycin, ethambutol and Isoniazide are the best combination to be used in their ()

Good Luck,,,

Time Allowed 2 hrs.

19/6/2011

Total marks =75

Part 1:

Instructor: Prof. Tahani Elfaham

I. Tick (✓) for right and (x) for false statements and correct the false one, using the following table: (15 marks)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

1-A common side effect means that its occurrence 'is 1-10% in the population ()

2- Direct intravenous (IV) injection is sometimes impractical ()

3-Continuous infusion is indicated for drugs with a long half-life ()

4 - Continuous infusion is indicated when a constant therapeutic drug level is required (ego insulin). ()

5- SC route accommodates large volume of fluids. ()

6- No more than 5ml could be given by the intramuscular route. ()

7- Some enzyme inhibitors or inducers affect the isoenzymes responsible for their own metabolism. ()

8- ketoconazole, cimetidine, erythromycin, ritonavir and MAOIs are drugs liable to interact with lots of drugs. ()

9- Exposure to a drug during the pre-embryonic phase of pregnancy, referred to as the 'all or nothing principle'. ()

- 10- The foetus is most vulnerable to teratogens during the pre-embryonic phase ()

 11- The intramuscular route should be avoided with patients having raised INR ()

 12- The incidence of neural tube defects with sodium valproate occurs at any dose.()

 13- Labetalol is preferred than atenelol for pregnant women ()

 14- NSAIDs affects adversely the mother than the feotus ()

 15- Administration of norepinepherine via a peripheral line is preferred. ()

II. Complete the following statements: (10 marks)

- 1- The process of asking questions of the questioner is sometimes termed (1 mark)
 "process"
 2-To search the literature intelligently, a pharmacist must (1.5marks)
 1-.....
 2-.....
 3-
 3-Enquires should be documented because: (1.5marks)
 1-.....
 2-.....
 3-
 4- The essential features of ADR are, (1.5marks)
 1-.....
 2-.....
 3-

5- Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy is, (1.5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

6- In predicting an adverse drug reaction, what essential points that are considered (1.5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

7- A Y-Site is;

.....

.....

.....

III. Answer the following briefly: (10 marks)

1- Why Pharmacists should be dispensers of Drug information? (2.5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2- Why might you check the patient's kidney and liver function when answering an enquiry about an interaction? (2.5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

3- Why is it impossible to be sure that any drug is safe during pregnancy? (2.5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4- What are the reasons of withdrawal symptoms in the neonates? (2.5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part2:

Instructor: Dr. Hany Saleh

Question I: Define the following (6 marks):

1- Tertiary drug information resources:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2- Secondary drug information resources:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3- Primary drug information resources:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question II: Complete (12 marks)

1- Tertiary drug information sources include:

A:

B:

C:

D:

2- Examples of important tertiary literature frequently used by pharmacists:

A:

B:

C:
D:

3- The following are examples of secondary information resources:

A:
B:
C:
D:

Question III: Discuss the following (10 marks)

The internet is a powerful tool for retrieving information about medicines. However, several key items should be assessed when evaluation a web site as a drug information resource.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Question IV: write briefly on the following (12 marks):

1-The Micromedex

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2- Difference between review article and research article.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3- Iowa Drug Information Service (IDIS)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4- Limitations of tertiary drug information resources

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

With best of luck



Question I

I-A- Put mark (√) for the correct statements and (X) for the false one in the table below (Table I): (10 Marks)

- 1- Atropine used as mydriatic, antispasmodic and decrease salivary secretions.
- 2- Caffeine is a potent CNS depressant.
- 3- Expectorants thin the mucus that blocks air tubes leading to the lungs.
- 4- Khellin used in treatment of angina pectoris.
- 5- Lignans inhibit uterine cancer cells' growth.
- 6- Ephedrine acts as broncho-dilator.
- 7 - Diet with low of saturated fatty acids prevent the hypercholesterolemia.
- 8- Green tea containing catachins which increase the absorption of cholesterol from intestine.
- 9- Cough suppressants used when the cough is wet.
- 10- Cymbopogon herb used as antispasmodic, antihypertensive and Bronchodilator.

Table 1:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

I-B- Define the following terms: (10 marks)

- 1- Glaucoma and its types.

2- Jaundice.

3- Hepatitis and its types.

4- Obesity and its causes.

5- Types of laxatives.

I-C- Answer the following questions

(10 Marks)

1- What are the carminatives? Give examples.

2- What are the causes, symptoms and herbal treatment of uterine fibroids.

3-Mention the differences between phytoestrogen and xenoestrogen.

4- Mention the causes and the herbal treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BHP).

5- What is the effect of soya foods on men?

I-D- In the following table below (table 2), fill with a suitable words. (5 Marks)

- 1-.....1..... can help to protect liver.
- 2-2..... used for its immune enhancing properties.
- 3-3..... caused by4..... of estrogens.
- 4- Castor oil considered as5....., while6.....used as lubricant laxative.
- 5-7.....is a functional impairment of the colon in producing proper form stool at regular intervals.
- 6- Fever, painful muscles, abdominal discomfort, loss of weight, loss of appetite and jaundice are signs of8.....
- 7-9..... caused by contaminated food and water.
- 8-10..... used as anti-allergic, demulcent, expectorant and to mask the bitterness of other drugs.

Table 2:

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

Question 11:

II-A-Comment on each of the following: (15 Marks)

1- Dietary recommendations for treatment obesity and cancer Prevention.

2- Classification of CAM.

3- Role of antioxidants in diseases prevention. Give examples.

II- B- Complete each of the following: (10 Marks)

- 1- It is recommended to stay away from processed meat because it can cause due to use of in preservation.
- 2- Vigorous massage should be avoided in case of and
- 3- Common homeopathic remedies include and
- 4- A healthy diet needs to have a balance of, and

- 5- Eating grilled meat leads to the formation of two carcinogens;
..... and
which are linked to and cancer.
- 6- , and
..... are among the branches of Ayurvedic
medicine.
- 7- , and
..... are among the foundations of yoga
practice.

II-C- Discuss briefly: (10 Marks)

1- Definition and types of dietary supplements.

2- The DASH(Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension) diet.

3-Definition and principles of naturopathy.

II-D- Put mark (-Y) for the correct statements and (X) for the false one.

(5 Marks)

- 1- The central homeopathic principle is like cures like.
- 2- The WHO recommends increase the consumption of saturated fatty acids.
- 3- Increase the consumption of red meat can prevent cancer.
- 4- Chiropractic focuses on the relationship between the body's structure and its functioning.
- 5- Ayurvedic medicine is originated in India.
- 6- Fad diets are diets that treat obesity by various mechanisms.
- 7- Monounsaturated fats tend to lower LDL and raise HDL.
- 8- Pistachios is involving in increasing the risks of heart diseases.
- 9- Tomatoes are rich in lycopene which helps reducing prostate cancer.
- 10- Cupping means applying a heated cup to the skin to create a slight suction.

Best Wishes

أ.د. / عفاف محمد عبد الباقي

أ.د. / فائز مصطفى درويش

ملحوظة: سيعقد الامتحان الشفوي بعد النظرى مباشرة



Assiut University
Faculty of Medicine

Assiut, 22/6/2011
Time: 2 Hours

Clinical pharmacy Students examination

Discuss the following questions:

1. Drug treatment of peptic ulcer. [7 Marks]
2. Drug treatment of typhoid fever. [6 Marks]
3. Drug treatment of chronic hepatitis C. [7 Marks]
4. Drug therapy of acute brucellosis. [5 Marks]
5. Types of Penicillin, their clinical uses and side effects. [10 Marks]

Good luck

Name:

Answer the following questions:

[1] Vaccines are available for prevention of:

[1.5 marks]

HAV infection

()

HBV infection

()

HCV infection

()

[2] Mention 2 drugs used in treatment of Malaria:

[1 mark]

1. -----

2. -----

[3] Mention 2 drugs which may induce hepatitis:

[1 mark]

1. -----

2. -----

[4] Mention 2 laboratory investigations for diagnosis of typhoid fever: [1 mark]

1. -----

2. -----

[5] Clinical manifestations of peptic ulcer include:

[2 marks]

1. Heart burn -----()

2. Vomiting -----()

3. Haematemesis -----()

4. Melena -----()

[6] Mention three endocrinal causes of chronic diarrhea. [1.5 marks]

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----

[7] Clinical manifestations of hepatocellular failure include. [2 marks]

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

[8] Contraindications of Quinolone drug therapy include. [1.5 marks]

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----

[9] Mention 3 infectious causes of splenomegaly. [1.5 marks]

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----

[10] During Penicillamine therapy the followings are true except:[2 marks]

1. pyridoxine co-administration is recommended. ()
2. urine evaluation for proteins ()
3. blood count every 3 - 6 months ()
4. initial response is true ()

Good Luck



Assiut University Hospital

Faculty of Medicine

Dept. of Dermatology, Venereology

And Andrology.

Time allowed: 1 hour

Date: 26/6/2011

Marks: 50 marks

Final Exam For The 10th class of Clinical Pharmacy

1- Define:

(5 marks)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) Macule | b) Oligozoospermia |
| c) Auspitz sign | d) Angioedema |
| e) 1 ry infertility | |

2-Differentiate between:

- a) Tuberculoid and lepromatous leprosy. (4 differences) (4 marks)
- b) Bullous and non bullous impetigo. (Causative organism, site, clinical picture). (3 marks)

3-Enumerate:

- a) Clinical varieties of tinea pedis. (3 marks)
- b) Three local complications of gonorrhea in female. (3 marks)
- c) Four varieties of eczema. (4 marks)
- d) Clinical types of hyperhidrosis. (3 marks)
- e) Three topical treatments of acne vulgaris. (3 marks)

4-Mention:

- a) Four clinical types of warts. (Name, description) (4 marks)
- b) Three lines of medical treatment of impotence. (3 marks)
- c) Stages of hair cycle. (Name, duration). (3 marks)
- d) Types of tinea capitis. (Name, description). (4 marks)

Cases:

1- A male patient 20 years old presented with red papules and plaques covered with silvery scales on the elbows and knees. The lesions are bilateral and asymptomatic. (4 marks)

- a) What is the diagnosis?
- b) What are the severe forms of the disease?
- c) What are the topical treatments of the disease?

2- A child 10 years old presented with milky white patches on the face and both feet and elbows. The lesions were symptom less and increase in size with age.

(4 marks)

- a) What is the diagnosis?
- b) What are the differential diagnosis?
- c) How can you treat this case? (3 lines)

Good luck

I-Choose the correct answer:

1-Antidote for Iron poisoning:

- a- atropine
- b- deferoxamine
- c- N -acetylcysteine

2-Reduced hair pigmentation in:

- a- Mursmus
- b- Kwashiorkor
- c- both

3-Calories requirement In the first-degree marasmus

- a- 200 kcal/kg/day
- b- 150 kcal/kg/day
- c- 150-200 kcal/kg/day

4-Diet management for Kwashiorkor should contains:

- a- proteins 4-6 gm/kg/d
- b- proteins >6gm/kg/d
- c- proteins 2-4 gm/kg/d

5-Drug used for acute attack of convulsion:

- a- Carbamezabin
- b- Na valoporate
- c- Diazepam

6- drug not used for acute attack of Bronchial asthma:

- a- Short acting inhaled β -agonists
- b- long acting inhaled β -agonists
- c- Inhaled anticholinergics

7- IV Normal saline 0.9% contains:

- a- 154 m mol/L
- b- 130 m mol/L
- c- 77 m mol/L

8-Complications of IV fluid therapy:

- a- Electrolyte disturbances
- b- Heart failure
- c- both

9- Antibiotic used for Shigellosis

- a- Oral erythromycin
- b- parenteral ampicillin
- c- oral metronidazole

10-the best drug for pertussis:

- a- Erythromycin
- b- Cefotaxim
- c- penicillin

11-the commonest organism of acute bacterial meningitis during 1st 3 months:

- a- H. influenza
- b- group B streptococci
- c- Neisseria meningitidis.

12--Chemoprophylaxis for contact to patient has N. meningitidis:

- a- Rifampin
- b- Ampicillin
- c- cefotaxim

13- Isoniazid (INH) oral dose for treatment of pulmonary TB:

- a- 10-20 mg/kg/d
- b- 15-30 mg/kg/d
- c- 20-40 mg/kg/d

14- Streptomycin IM dose for treatment of pulmonary TB:

- a- 20-40mg /kg/d
- b- 10-15 mg/kg/d
- c- 10-20 mg/kg/d

15- After loading reduction in treatment of heart failure:

- a- Digoxin
- b- Furosemide
- c- captopril

16- Laboratory features of diabetic ketoacidosis include:

- a- Blood glucose level more than 126 mg/dl
- b- PH level more than 7.3
- c- Serum bicarbonate less than 15 mmol/l

17- The term 'preterm' is used if the gestational age is less than:

- a- 35 weeks
- b- 36 weeks
- c- 37 weeks

18- Hypoglycemia observed in newborns with:

- a- Large for gestational age infants (LGA).
- b- Maternal drugs e.g. NSAID
- c- Infants with anemia

19- Causes of acute seizures in infants:

- a. hypermagnesaemia
- b. hyponatremia.
- c. acidosis

20- The management of diabetic acidosis:

- a. Expansion of the reduced intravascular volume by IV glucose infusion
- b. Sodium bicarbonate
- c. Oral hypoglycemic drugs

II-Answer the following questions:

1-Laboratory diagnosis of diabetes mellitus: (3)

- 1
- 2
- 3

2-Aetiology of congenital hypothyroidism: (2)

- 1
- 2

3-Insulin regimens: (3)

- 1
- 2
- 3

4- Treatment of recurrent convulsions: (3)

- 1
- 2

5-Causes of headache in children: (3)

- 1
- 2
- 3

6-Prophylaxis against migraine: (3)

- 1
- 2
- 3

7- Treatment of neonatal pneumonia: (3)

- 1
- 2
- 3

8-Give short note about drugs regimen of pulmonary TB& side effects of 3 drugs. (5)

9-2 years old child known case of congenital heart disease presented with history of dyspnea, tachycardia, oedema of the lower limbs tender enlarged tender liver and CXR showed cardiomegaly

a-What is the diagnosis?

b-What is the treatment?

انتهت الأسئلة

تمنياتنا النجاح والتوفيق

Part I (Total Mark: 40)

Prof. Dr. Fergany A. Mohammed

40

A) Hypertension is classified according to the level of diastolic blood pressure into:
(5 marks)

Grade	Diastolic Pressure

B) Most common Complications of uncontrolled hypertension are:

(5 marks)

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----
- 4- -----

C) Complete each of the following: (20 marks)

1- ----- are useful for long-term therapy of hypertension. They are used alone (monotherapy) and in combination with other antihypertensive drugs.

2- ----- produce effective antihypertensive action at lower doses (25-100 mg/day, orally) than the maximal diuretic doses (100-200 mg/day).

3- ----- They are more effective in younger patients, hypertension associated with IHD and in high renin-hypertension.

4- ----- used for treatment of diarrhea and constipation

5- ----- is a non-selective B-blocker can be given orally (10-40 mg/tds).

6- ----- is the drug of choice for treatment of hypertension during pregnancy (gestational hypertension).

7- ----- is used for removing ear waxes.

8- ----- is the first line in treatment of acute diarrhea.

10- ----- is used in hypertensive emergencies (used IV).

D) Denote (T) for the true statement and (F) for the false one in the table given below: (10 marks)

- 1- Captopril (Capoten) is Prodrug converted by liver to active.
- 2- Enalapril (*Vasotec*) is *Less potent than* Captopril (Capoten)
- 3- *Antifoaming agents Form protective layer over the gastric mucosa.*
- 4- The stomach secretes Bicarbonates and Prostaglandins
- 5- Chief Cells are the primary site of action for many acid-controller drugs.
- 6- Antacids prevent the over-production of acid.
- 7- Most medications should be given 1 to 2 hours after giving antacid
- 8- SMOKING has been shown to decrease the effectiveness of H₂ blockers.
- 9- loperamide and bismuth are Constipating OTC Medications.
- 10- The pneumococcal vaccine prevents infections from the bacteria that most commonly causes acute ear infections.

Table for answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Part II Prof. Dr. I. El-Gibaly

Denote (T) for the true statement and (F) for the false one in the table given below:

- (1) Durg-induced liver damage is only idiopyncratic.
- (2) Necrosis is characterized by cholestatic or cytotoxic cellular breakdown.
- (3) Tetracyclines are thought to cause steatosis by synthesis of lipoproteins that normally remove triglycerides from the skin.
- (4) Cholestasis is due to complete obstruction of the common bile duct, resulting in retention of bile acids.
- (5) Chronic cholestasis has increasingly been reported during treatment of the eye with flucloxacillin.
- (6) Viral infections and paracetamol overdose are leading causes of acute liver disease.
- (7) Kuppfer cells and stellate cells are responsible for the fibrotic reaction that ultimately leads to cirrhosis.
- (8) Encephalopathy is a rare condition in which there is a rapid deterioration in cell function with associated mentation.
- (9) Cirrhosis, which may take few years to develop, is a sequel of chronic liver damage.
- (10) Vertical transmission from an HBV -infected mother to her infant during birth is a major route of infectivity in endemic areas.
- (11) The majority of patients remain asymptomatic and so are often aware of the timing at which they contracted the disease.

- (12) Constitutional upset with malaise, weakness and anorexia being most commonly symptoms associated with systemic steroids used to treat erythematous eruption of the skin.
- (13) Liver transplantation is often the only available treatment of primary biliary cirrhosis due to severe jaundice or extreme lethargy associated with this disease.
- (14) Primary sclerosing cholangitis is an idiopathic acute inflammatory disease resulting in cholestasis.
- (15) PSC disorder is associated with chronic ulcerative colitis and portal hypertension.
- (16) Wilson's disease disorder leads to excessive absorption and deposition of dietary copper within the tissues.
- (17) Obstruction of bile outflow from the liver does not cause inflammation, scarring and eventual cirrhosis.
- (18) Cetirizine, a non-sedating antihistamine, can avoid precipitating or masking encephalopathy.
- (19) Rifampicin which is effective in the treatment of pruritus may induce microsomal enzymes which may benefit some patients.
- (20) Pruritus is not a prominent and sometimes distressing symptom whose severity is variable.

Table for answer of these questions:

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
T																				
F																				

Good Luck

التاريخ:/...../.....

..... الفصل:

الاسم:

رقم الجلوس:

Q1- Case scenario:

A 7 years old Egyptian boy known to have diabetes mellitus type 1 presented with vomiting, abdominal pain and dehydration, his blood sugar was 521 mg/dl, pH:7.21, HCO₃ level was 6 meq/l.

Qa- What is the diagnosis?

.....

Qb- What is plan of treatment?

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q7- Treatment of rickets?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q8- Antibiotics used in treatment of acute bacterial meningitis?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q9- Adjuvant therapy in malnutrition?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q10- Feeding of preterm infant?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

انتهت الأسئلة
بالنجاح والتوفيق
امتحان الشفوى الساعة ١١ صباحا

Answer the following questions, write the formulae whenever possible

I- Write with formulae the following (5 marks each)

- 1- Conversion of carbamoyl phosphate into fumarate.
- 2- Conversion of tryptophan into niacin
- 3- Synthesis of succinyl-CoA from propionic acid
- 4- Synthesis of acetyl CoA into mevalonate

II- Illustrate the following (15 marks)

- 1- Regulation of phosphorylase
- 2- Choline-Glycine cycle
- 3- Mechanism of β oxidation

III- Briefly account on:

- 1- Three differences between the following
 - a-liver and muscle glycogen (source, fate, and effect of insulin).
 - b-lipoprotein lipase and hormone sensitive lipase (site, action, and effect of insulin).
- 2- Three importances of 2,3 DPG
- 3- Precursors of sphingomyelin and lecithin
- 4- Sources of gluconeogenesis

***Clinical pharmacy Student's
Final chest Examination
Section (10)***

****In short:*** (5 mark for each questions)

- 1- Enumerate main causes of chronic cough.
- 2-Enumerate mechanisms of isoniazide and Rifampicin resistance and definition of MDR- TB and XDR-TB.
- 3- Outline pharmacological methods used in smoking cessation.
- 4- Enumerate the syndrome of drug induced lung disease.
- 5- Causes and treatment of dry pleurisy.

**** Give short account on :***

- 1- Main lines for treatment of community acquired pneumococcal pneumonia and indications of intravenous antibiotic therapy in those patients.
- 2- Treatment of small cell lung cancer.
- 3- The recommended anticoagulant therapy for massive, submassive and non massive pulmonary embolism.
- 4- Main lines for treatment of acute severe asthma.
- 5- Main causes & lines of treatment of exudative pleural effusion.

Good Luck



Assiut University Hospital
Faculty of Medicine
Dept. of Dermatology, Venereology
And Andrology.

Time allowed: 1 hour
Date: 24/6/2012
Marks: 50 marks

Final Exam For The 10th class of Clinical Pharmacy

1- Define:

(4 marks)

- a) Nodule
- b) Teratozoospermia
- c) Kobner's phenomenon
- d) Exclamatori mark hair.

2-Differentiate between:

- a) Telogen effluvium and Anagen effluvium. (4 differences) (4 marks)
- b) Primary herpes simplex and recurrent herpes simplex. (3 marks)

3-Enumerate:

- a) Three lines of treatment of hyperhidrosis. (3 marks)
- b) Four common allergens (sensitizers). (4 marks)
- c) Pathogenesis of acne vulgaris. (4 factors) (4 marks)
- d) Etiological factors of vitiligo. (3 factors) (3 marks)
- e) Functional causes of male infertility. (4 causes) (4 marks)

4-Mention:

- a) Four clinical types of candidasis. (4 marks)
- b) Three laboratory diagnosis of gonorrhea. (3 marks)
- c) Three organic causes of impotence. (3 marks)
- d) Three severe forms of psoriasis. (3 marks)

باقى الأسئلة بالخلف

(انظر خلفه)

5-Cases:

A- A female patient 35 years old presented with two well defined plaques which are hypopigmented, hairless, dry and anesthetic. The lesions are present on the trunk since 5 months.

(4 marks)

- a) What is your provisional diagnosis?
- b) What is the histopathology of this case?
- c) How to treat this case?

B- A Female patient 30 years old presented with itchy papules under the breast and both upper and lower limbs. The itching increases at night. There is a positive family history of similar conditions.

(4 marks)

- a) What is your diagnosis?
- b) What are the common complications of this case?
- c) How can you treat this case? (3 lines)

Good luck

جامعة أسيوط

كلية الصيدلة

برنامج الصيدلة الاكلينيكية

امتحان الفصل الدراسي الثاني للعام الجامعي ٢٠١٢/٢٠١١

مادة علاج امراض الجهاز الهضمي

1. What are the specific measures for treatment of infection in the immunocompromised patient?
2. How to prevent the hospital-associated infection?
3. Discuss treatment of ascites.
4. Discuss treatment of portal hypertension.
5. Diagnosis and treatment of chronic hepatitis C.

Assiut University- Faculty of Pharmacy
Pharmaceutics Department
Drug Information Exam. (Class 10)
(Maximum points: 75)

Time allowed: 1 hour

Date: 1/7/2012

ملحوظات: ورقة الاجابة تتكون من ستة صفحات – اقرأ كل سؤال جيدا قبل أن تبدأ بالاجابة عليه
وأجب على كل الأسئلة

All Questions Should be Attempted

Part I (Prof. Ahmed Moustafa)

1. Give definition for: (10 points)

A- Drug informatics:

B- Evidence-based medicine:

2. Explain the benefits of maintaining a drug information center or related activity in hospitals. (6 points)

3. Complete the following: (9 points)

A- On drug information practice, the legal issues crossover a number of traditional legal specialties such as: (5 points)

- | | |
|------|-----|
| i- | ii- |
| iii- | iv- |
| v- | |

B- Currently, most litigations concerning pharmacists involves negligence, as the direct or proximate cause of personal injury or death. The elements of negligence include the four Ds: (4 points)

- | | |
|------|-----|
| i- | ii- |
| iii- | iv- |

4. Give examples of each of the followings: (15 points)

A- Medication information services (3 examples) (3 points)

i-

ii-

iii-

B- Medication information skills (5 examples) (5 points)

i-

ii-

iii-

iv-

v-

C- An ethical breach that could result in legal responsibility (liability) for the pharmacist (one example) (7 points)

Part II Dr. Hany Salah Mohamed Ali (35 marks in four pages)

Question I: Write on the following (10 marks):

1- Steps of handling drug information inquiry (4 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2- Limitations of tertiary drug information resources (4 marks):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3- Review article against research article (2 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question II: Answer the following (12 marks)

1- Classification of tertiary drug information sources:

A:

B:

C:

D:

2- Commonly used tertiary literature books by pharmacists:

A:

B:

C:

D:

3- Give examples of secondary information resources:

A:

B:

C:

D:

Question III: Discuss the following (13 marks)

1- The Micromedex (3 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2- Discuss 5 of the key items that should be assessed when evaluating a web site as a drug information resource (10 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

End of questions

Good luck Prof. Ahmed Mostafa

Dr. Hany Salah Mohamed ali

Date: 25 -5- 2013

Time: One hour

Choose only one correct answer in your answer sheet:

- 1 All of the following statements regarding angiotensin II are true EXCEPT:
 - a) It is a peptide hormone.
 - b) It stimulates the secretion of aldosterone.
 - c) It is a vasodilator.
 - d) It is a potent vasoconstrictor.

- 2 This drug is converted to an active metabolite after absorption:
 - a) Labetalol.
 - b) Clonidine.
 - c) Enalapril.
 - d) Nifedipine.

- 3 Choose the vasodilator which releases nitric oxide:
 - a) Nifedipine.
 - b) Hydralazine.
 - c) Minoxidil.
 - d) Sodium nitroprusside.

- 4 All of the following statements regarding verapamil are true EXCEPT:
 - a) It blocks L-type calcium channels
 - b) It increases heart rate
 - c) It relaxes coronary artery smooth muscle
 - d) It depresses cardiac contractility

- 5 Tick the diuretic agent with aldosterone antagonist effect:
 - a) Furosemide
 - b) Amiloride.
 - c) Dichlothiazide
 - d) Captopril

Date: 25 -5– 2013

Time: One hour

6 All of the following statements regarding vasodilators are true EXCEPT:

- a) Hydralazine causes tachycardia.
- b) Nifedipine is a dopamine receptor antagonist.
- c) Nitroprusside dilates both arterioles and veins.
- d) Minoxidil can cause hypertrichosis.

7 All of the following statements concerning angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors are true EXCEPT:

- a) They can produce hypokalemia in combination with a potassium-sparing diuretic
- b) They inhibit degradation of bradykinin
- c) They reduce secretion of aldosterone
- d) They can produce hyperkalemia in combination with a potassium-sparing diuretic

8 Choose the selective blocker of beta-1 adrenoreceptors:

- a) Labetalol
- b) Prazosin
- c) Atenolol
- d) Propranolol

9 This drug inhibits the angiotensin-converting enzyme:

- a) Captopril
- b) Enalapril
- c) Ramipril
- d) All of the above

10 The drug which produces some tachycardia is:

- a) Propranolol
- b) Clonidine
- c) Enalapril
- d) Nifedipine

Date: 25 -5– 2013

Time: One hour

- 11 All the following combinations are preferable except:**
- a) Frusemide and spironolactone
 - b) Ramipril and losartan
 - c) Ramipril and indapamide
 - d) Bisoprolol and chlorothalidone
- 12 Ezetimibe is:**
- a) Lipid lowering drug.
 - b) Blood pressure lowering drug
 - c) Beta blocker
 - d) Antiplatelet drug
- 13 Side effects of clopidogrel include:**
- a) Thrombosis
 - b) Bleeding
 - c) Hypotension
 - d) All of the above
- 14 Statin therapy follow up include:**
- a) Thyroid function tests.
 - b) Fundus examination.
 - c) Liver function tests.
 - d) Renal function tests.
- 15 All the following drugs are metabolized by Cytochrome P450 except :**
- a) Warfarin
 - b) Rifampicin
 - c) Clopidogrel
 - d) Ramipril

Date: 25 -5- 2013

Time: One hour

- 16 Renal function should be monitored with all the following drugs except:**
- a) Losartan.
 - b) Captopril
 - c) Unfractionated Heparin.
 - d) Fondaparinux
- 17 Amiodarone and sotalol belong to anti arrhythmic drug group:**
- a) Group IB
 - b) Group IC
 - c) Group II
 - d) Group III
- 18 All the following drugs belong to group IA antiarrhythmic drugs except:**
- a) Procainamide
 - b) Quinidine
 - c) Disopyramide
 - d) Propafenone
- 19 Acute coronary syndrome includes all of the following conditions except:**
- a) ST elevation MI
 - b) Non ST elevation MI
 - c) Unstable angina pectoris
 - d) Stable angina pectoris
- 20 Nitroglycerine is well absorbed from:**
- a) Buccal mucosa
 - b) Intestine
 - c) Skin
 - d) All of the above

Date: 25 -5– 2013

Time: One hour

21 Aspirin causes:

- a) Irreversible inhibition of platelet aggregation.
- b) Reversible inhibition of platelet aggregation.
- c) Irreversible stimulation of platelet aggregation.
- d) Reversible stimulation of platelet aggregation.

22 Contraindication of Beta Blockers includes:

- a) Palpitation.
- b) Bronchial asthma.
- c) Bleeding tendency.
- d) Arthralgia.

23 In treatment of acute coronary syndrome Enoxparin (low molecular weight heparin) should be given:

- a) Subcutaneously once daily.
- b) Subcutaneously twice daily.
- c) Intramuscular once daily.
- d) Intramuscular twice daily.

24 In patients with ST elevation MI, Streptokinase is absolutely contraindicated in presence of:

- a) Bronchial asthma
- b) Arrhythmias
- c) Diabetes mellitus
- d) Previous cerebral hemorrhage

25 Impulses normally originate from SA node at rate of:

- a) 55-95 b/m
- b) 80-120 b/m
- c) 70-100 b/m
- d) 60-100 b/m

Date: 25 -5– 2013

Time: One hour

26 Drugs can cause sinus tachycardia include:

- a) Beta Blockers.
- b) Unfractionated heparin.
- c) Amiodarone.
- d) Atropine.

27 Drugs can cause sinus bradycardia include:

- a) Beta blockers
- b) Digoxin
- c) Non dihydropyridines Ca^{++} channel blockers.
- d) All of the above

28 The commonest source of embolus in cases of pulmonary embolism is:

- a) Deep venous thrombosis.
- b) Bone fractures.
- c) Air embolism.
- d) Amniotic fluid embolism.

29 Risk factors for pulmonary embolism include the following except:

- a) Pregnancy / postpartum.
- b) Major trauma.
- c) Malignancy.
- d) Anemia.

30 Which of the following calcium channel blockers is not recommended in patients with pulmonary arterial hypertension:

- a) Nifedipine
- b) Verapamil
- c) Diltiazem
- d) Amlodipine

Date: 25 -5– 2013

Time: One hour

31 Thrombolytic therapy should be given in pulmonary embolism with:

- a) Hemodynamic instability (shock)
- b) Deep venous thrombosis
- c) Dyspnea
- d) Cough

32 Oral factor Xa inhibitor includes:

- a) Dabigatran
- b) Rivaroxaban
- c) enoxapine
- d) Warfarin

33 Regarding ECG (Electrocardiogram):

- a) Carried out to confirm the occurrence of cardiovascular disease
- b) Procedure needs the patient to be totally sedated.
- c) Procedure require patient to be fasting 3 hours.
- d) Should be avoided in pregnancy.

34 Bumetanide is a:

- a) Thiazide diuretic
- b) Loop diuretic
- c) Potassium sparing diuretic
- d) Osmotic diuretic

35 Digoxin is used in patients with heart failure:

- a) Because it increases myocardial contractility
- b) When there's atrial fibrillation
- c) To slow down hart rate
- d) All of the above

Date: 25 -5– 2013

Time: One hour

- 36 The most frequently used system for classification of anti-arrhythmic drugs is Vaughan Williams which depends on:**
- a) Route of administration
 - b) Duration of action.
 - c) Mode of action.
 - d) Toxicity effects.
- 37 Acute Coronary Syndrome is caused by:**
- a) Plaque disruption
 - b) Platelet aggregation (White thrombus)
 - c) Thrombin generation (Red thrombus)
 - d) All of the above
- 38 Modifiable Risk factors for coronary atherosclertosis include all of the following except:**
- a) Hypertension
 - b) Family history of ischemic heart disease
 - c) Diabetes Mellitus
 - d) Dyslipidemia
- 39 The cornerstone of medical treatment of chronic stable angina is:**
- a) Nitrates.
 - b) Beta Blockers.
 - c) Calcium channel blockers
 - d) Metabolic agents as trimetazidine.
- 40 Which of these Beta Blockers has alpha 1 blocking action:**
- a) Carvidelol
 - b) Nebivelol
 - c) Propranolol
 - d) Bisoprolol

Date: 25 -5– 2013

Time: One hour

- 41 Which of these Beta Blockers is fat soluble & short acting:**
- a) Carvedilol
 - b) Nebivolol
 - c) Metoprolol
 - d) Bisoprolol
- 42 All calcium antagonists have negative inotropic action Except:**
- a) Verapamil
 - b) Amlodipine & Felodipine
 - c) Diltiazem
 - d) Nifedipine
- 43 Which of these Calcium antagonists belongs to the second generation:**
- a) Nifedipine
 - b) Verapamil
 - c) Diltiazem
 - d) Felodipine
- 44 Which of the following can be given for treatment of a 70-year-old woman, known to have pancreatic carcinoma and renal impairment (creatinine 300 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), who presents with a suspected DVT:**
- a) Aspirin
 - b) Enoxaparin (Low molecular weight heparin)
 - c) Intravenous unfractionated heparin
 - d) Clopidogrel
- 45 Cardiac output increases above baseline during labor & delivery by**
- a) 30% to 50%
 - b) 10% to 30%
 - c) 50% to 60%
 - d) Non of the above

Date: 25 -5– 2013

Time: One hour

46 Hematological changes that occur during normal pregnancy include:

- a) Decrease in clotting factor concentrations
- b) Increase in fibrinolysis and protein S activity
- c) Overall increased risk of thrombosis or embolism
- d) Decrease in platelet adhesiveness

47 Warfarin is considered according to FDA classifications of cardiovascular drugs during pregnancy as:

- a) Class A
- b) Class B
- c) Class C
- d) Class X

48 Regarding anticoagulation of pregnant women with mechanical heart valve prostheses, which is correct:

- a) Use of Warfarin throughout pregnancy.
- b) Use of Warfarin in mid trimester & unfractionated heparin in 1st & 3rd trimesters.
- c) Use Aspirin alone.
- d) Non of the above

49 Which one of the following drugs can be considered for long-term treatment of left ventricular dysfunction in a 65-year-old woman post myocardial infarction:

- a) Ramipril
- b) Nifedipine
- c) Verapamil
- d) Propranolol

50 Which Calcium antagonist is contraindicated in angina or hypertension:

- a) Short acting nifedipine
- b) Long acting nifedipine
- c) Amlodipine
- d) Verapamil



Assiut University

Date: 15/6/2012

Faculty of medicine

امتحان الفرقة الخامسة صيدلة إكلينيكية

Time allowed: 2 hours

Department of chest diseases

في مادة الأمراض الصدرية

Degree: 45 Marks

II- Answer the following questions:

Mention

- 1) Indications of long term oxygen therapy (5 marks)
- 2) Trigger factors for bronchial asthma (5 marks)
- 3) Five side effects of corticosteroid (5 marks)
- 4) Types of bronchodilators and methods of administration (5 marks)

Outline

- 1) Treatment of acute exacerbation of COPD (5 marks)
- 2) Treatment of new case of tuberculosis (name, dose, method of administration, two side effects of each (5 marks)
- 3) Treatment of community acquired pneumonia with co-morbidity (name of drug, route of administration) (4 marks)

II-Select the right answer(Each one 2 marks)

- 1) The main symptom of IPF is**
 - A. Productive cough
 - B. Exertional dyspnea
 - C. Haemoptysis
 - D. Wheezy chest

- 2) A 23 year female admitted to hospital for management of arthralgia, after three days of admission, she developed fever and cough and diagnosed with pneumonia, which regimen of the following is recommended**
 - A. B-lactam and clarithromycin
 - B. B-lactam and metronidazole
 - C. Flouroquinolone and clarithromycin
 - D. Third generation cephalosporin and aminoglycoside

- 3) The corner stone of treatment of IPF**
 - A. Corticosteroids
 - B. Bronchodilators
 - C. Antibiotic
 - D. Respiratory stimulant

- 4) The recommended oxygen therapy in type II respiratory failure is:**
 - A. Controlled oxygen therapy between 60-70%.
 - B. Controlled oxygen therapy between 60-80%.
 - C. Controlled oxygen therapy between 28-40%.
 - D. Controlled oxygen therapy between 80-100%.

5) Which system delivers a controlled oxygen therapy:

- A. Nasal cannula.
- B. Rebreathing mask.
- C. Simple face mask.
- D. Venturi mask.

6) One of the following is contraindicated in acute severe asthma:

- A. Inhaled β_2 agonist
- B. Systemic corticosteroids
- C. Sedation with Benzodiazepines
- D. Inhalation of short-acting anticholinergic

7) The most responsible organism for CAP is

- A. Staphylococcus aureus.
- B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C. Mycoplasma pneumonia
- D. Haemophilus influenza

8) Which one of the following antituberculous drugs is contraindicated in children

- A. Streptomycin
- B. Rifampicin
- C. Isoniazide
- D. Ethambutol

Good luck,,,

Instructor: Prof. Tahani Elfaham (37.5 marks)

I. Comment on the following statements:

(10 marks)

1-The intramuscular route should be avoided with patients having raised INR.

2-The answer for an enquiry must be recorded and documented.....

3-One of the reasons why pharmacists should be dispensers of drug information is information needs.

4- Answering drug information questions requires verbal and written communication skills

5- NSAIDs are used with caution in patients receiving diuretics.....

II. Tick (✓) for right and (x) for false statements and correct the false one, using the table below:
(5 marks)

1- Physicians according to FDA survey consider pharmacists as their first source of drug information ()

2- A common side effect means that its occurrence is 0.1-1% in the population . ()

3- Medline is one of the best primary literature resource. ()

4- Enteral feeding is indicated in a patient whose gastrointestinal tract is unable to digest

- and absorb sufficient nutrients. ()
- 5- Nasogastric (NG) tubes are inserted through the nose into the stomach. ()
- 6- Independent evidence means that may be another non-drug cause for the problem. ()
- 7- A negative dechallenge means resolution of symptoms on stopping the suspect drug. ()
- 8- Exposure to a drug during the pre-embryonic phase of pregnancy, referred to as the ' all or nothing principle' ()
- 9-All drugs as possible should be avoided in the first trimester for a pregnant woman. ()
- 10-Information in the BNF reflect actual licensed indications and it is referenced. ()

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Complete the following statements:

(20 marks)

1- Examples of active work in drug information centers are;

- a-.....
- b-.....

2- The first step to handle drug information enquires , identifying the real question .
How?

3- The general questions to ask an enquirer are;

4- Background information obtained by

5- On dealing with drug interactions enquiry , main points to be asked by the pharmacist are;

6- Literature resources are;

.....
.....
.....
.....
7- One tertiary literature source is more authoritative than another when

.....
.....
.....
8- The IV infusion may be given by.....or

.....
9- The subcutaneous route could be used for direct injection as or
as.....or.....as.....

10- Avoid new drugs in pregnancy because

IV. Cite the appropriate information resources to answer queries in different areas : (2. 5marks)

Area	Information Resources
Routes of administration	
Compatibility of Parenteral Drugs	
Drugs in Pregnancy	
Drug Interactions	
Adverse Drug Reactions	

Part 2 : Prof. Ahmed Moustafa El-Sayed

(37.5 marks)

A- Question 1 : Complete the followings : (6 marks)

A-Elements of negligence include : (4 mark)

i-

ii-

iii-

and

iv-

B-Malpractice liability based on negligence refers to failure to ...

.....

(2 marks)

Question 2: Give Definition for each : (20 marks)

A-Telemedicine :

B-FDA definition of labeling :

C-Drug information specialists :

D-Drug informatics :

Question 3 : give **ONE** example for ethical dilemmas encountered by generalist and specialist patient care pharmacists providing drug information : (2.5 marks)

Question 4 : Mention advantage(s) of availability of journals and

textbooks electronically over the printed text :

(4 marks)

Question 5 : Write short notes on the role of the pharmacist, as a medication information provider in :

(5 marks)

A-Prevention of adverse drug events :

B-Self-care movement

WITH BEST WISHES



Clinical Pharmacy exam 2012-1213

Gastroenterology

Time 19/6



Two hours

Write short account on the following

1- Worldwide an estimated 350 million have chronic HBV infection: (10 degrees)

- a) Mention its mode of transmission
- b) Healthy HBV carriers
- c) Serological markers of acute self limiting hepatitis B infection

2- Ascites is defined as the accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity: (10 degrees)

- a) List the pathophysiology of ascites with examples
- b) Mention three diagnostic modalities
- c) Treatment of cirrhotic ascites

3-Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) is a common disorder that affects millions of individuals worldwide: (10 degrees)

- a) Mention causes of duodenal peptic ulcer
- b) Diagnostic modalities of *Helicobacter pylori*

4-Hospital-associated infection results in prolongation of the hospital stay, increase in cost of care, and higher morbidity and mortality rates (10 degrees)

- a) Enumerate the most common infections with examples
- b) Clinical and laboratory findings
- c) Different methods of prevention

5-Immunocompromised patients have defects in natural defense mechanisms resulting in an increased risk for infection which is often severe (10 degrees)

- a) General and specific measures of treatment
- b) Mention definition and causes of fever of unknown origin

الاختبار الشفهي عقب الانتهاء من الاختبار التحريري

4/6/2013

Time allowed: 2 hours

-
- 1- Discuss treatment of rheumatic fever. (10)
 - 2- Give an account on:
 - a) Steroid therapy in treatment of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP). (5)
 - b) Steroid therapy in treatment of nephrotic syndrome. (5)
 - c) Composition of oral rehydration solution. (5)
 - 3- Discuss neonatal hypoglycemia. (10)
 - 4- Give an account on:
 - a- Indications of artificial feeding in infants. (5)
 - b- Obligatory vaccination in children in Egypt. (5)
 - d) Two anti-epileptic drugs used in treatment of recurrent convulsions. (5)
-

امتحان الشفوى الساعة ١١ بعد التحريى مباشرة بقاعة
المحاضرات

Good luck

Clinical Pharmacy Program
Therapeutics-2 Course final Exam
Second Semester

Time allowed 2hrs

29/5/2013

Part I: Prof. Dr. Tahani Elfaham (25 marks)

1. Tick (✓) for right and (X) for false statement and correct the false one using the following table : (10 marks)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1- Rheumatic fever always follows an infection in the throat (pharynx or tonsils) by group A hemolytic streptococci. ()

2- The initial attack of ARF occurs most frequently in persons aged 20 years or more. ()

3- From the factors that contribute to the development of primary hypertension, humoral abnormalities involving the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system. ()

4- DBP is a better predictor of cardiovascular risk than SBP ()

5- Infective endocarditis develops most commonly on the aortic valve, followed in descending order by the mitral valve. ()

6- Blowing the nose too hard and an infection entering through a perforated eardrum may cause otitis externa. ()

7- Labyrinthitis can be a complication of acute or chronic otitis media, and is often overlooked in children. ()

8- First-generation cephalosporins are the first-line therapy for the treatment of acute otitis media. ()

9- Only chronic urticaria is likely to be drug induced. ()

10- It is the long-wavelength radiation (UVA) that is responsible for photosensitive reactions ()

II. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate words: (10 marks)

- 1- Laboratory tests that should be obtained in all patients prior to initiating antihypertensive drug therapy are,

.....
.....
.....
.....

- 2- In patients with inadequate renal function , thiazide diuretics are not the drugs of choice because,

.....
.....
.....
.....

- 3- Starting doses of ACE inhibitors in treating hypertension should be low with slow dose titration because of,

.....
.....

- 4- ACE inhibitors are absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy because,

.....
.....

- 5- The microorganisms that most commonly produce infective endocarditis are,

Which are characterized by,

.....
.....

- 6- Fungal endocarditis is found in

.....
.....

- 7- For treatment of IEis used in a regimen of

.....

- 8- Symptoms of otitis media are,

.....
.....

- 9- Mastoiditis is the result of,

.....
.....

It is usually caused by

.....

- 10- The possible mechanisms by which passive smoking after birth may lead to AOM are,

.....
.....
.....
.....

III. Write the scientific term: (5marks)

Scientific Term	
	Severe blood pressure elevation without acute or progressing target organ injury.
	An infection that manifests 48 hours after the patient is hospitalized or that is associated with a hospital
	An operation to repair the hole in the eardrum
	Erythema may be morbilliform (resembling measles) or maculopapular, consisting of macules and papules less than 1 cm in diameter.
	A severe form of urticaria involving swelling of the tongue, lips and eyelids, and requires urgent medical attention.

Part II. Dr. Ghareb Soliman (25 marks)

Q1-Write short notes on each of the following (15 marks, 3 marks each)

1. Nursing implications of antacids.

2. Treatment of mild to moderate ulcerative colitis.

3. Prevention of rebleeding in patients having esophageal varices.

4. Enumerate the treatment option available for the pruritus associated with liver diseases and indicate the drug of choice for this condition.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper designed for handwriting practice. It features ten sets of horizontal dashed lines, each set consisting of three parallel lines. These lines are evenly spaced across the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines extend from the left margin to the right edge of the paper.

1. Staying physically, mentally, and socially active and adopting a low-fat/low-cholesterol diet rich in dark vegetables and fruits help control Alzheimer's disease. ()
2. Donepezil is useful in the treatment of all stages of Alzheimer's disease (mild, moderate or severe). ()
3. Surgically removing the cloudy lens and replacing it with an artificial lens, in addition to drug therapy are the only effective treatment for cataract. ()
4. Although antihistamines are not the first line of therapy in the treatment of pruritus of liver diseases, some of them might be useful at night if pruritus is preventing a patient from sleeping. ()

- 4 of 5

Q3- Choose the best answer (ONLY ONE) for each of the following (5 marks, 0.5 mark each).

1. Antifaultulents are added to antacid combination during the treatment of heartburn and dyspepsia to....
A-Decrease the production of HCl, B-Neutralize HCl after its secretion,
C-Relieve the painful symptoms associated with gas, D-All of the above.
2. Patients who need proton pump inhibitors but cannot swallow should be given.....
A-Omeprazole, B-Lansoprazole, C-Pantoprazole, D-None of the above.
3. The risk of colonic carcinoma is much greater in patients withas compared with the general population.
A- Ulcerative colitis, B-Crohn's disease, C-Both A&B, D-Neither A nor B.
4. During the treatment of inflammatory bowel disorder,.....is an oral controlled-release formulation that minimizes systemic effects.
A-Prednisone, B-Budesonide, C-Beclomethasone, D-All of the above.
5. The therapy of ulcerative proctitis should be initiated by.....
A-Rectal steroids, B-Rectal mesalamine,
C- Cyclosporine, D-A or B.
- 6.Which of the following drugs is not effective in maintaining the remission of ulcerative colitis?
A-Sulfasalazine, B-Infliximab, C-Azathioprine, D-Steroids.
- 7.Crohn's disease that involves the colon should be treated with.....
A-Mesalamine, B-Sulfasalazine, C-Budesonide, D-All of the above.
- 8.Although the long-term use ofis effective in the treatment of pruritus, in some cases it may worsen the condition.
A-Colestipol, B-Antihistamines, C-Ursodeoxycholic acid, D-Ondansetron.
- 9.Marked redness of the eyes is usually associated with
A-Chemical conjunctivitis, B-Viral conjunctivitis,
C-Bacterial conjunctivitis, D-Allergic conjunctivitis.
- 10.The first-line therapy in the early management of behavioral symptoms of Alzheimer's disease is.....
A-Cholinesterase inhibitors, B-Memantine, C- Paroxetine, D-A & B.

Best of Luck