

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
NURSING SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

SEMESTER I 2007

FINAL EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : NUR 203
COURSE TITLE : PHARMACOLOGY
TIME ALLOWED : 2 HOURS
MARKS ALLOCATED : 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read questions and instructions carefully.
2. Answer all three questions
3. Each correct fact is worth 1 mark unless indicated otherwise.
4. Write neatly and clearly.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS
GRANTED PERMISSION.

QUESTION 1

This question requires that you state whether the information is **True** or **False**.

1. Pharmacodynamics refers to the study of drugs and chemicals used for:
 - the treatment
 - prevention and
 - diagnosis of diseases
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Pharmacokinetics refers to the study of the process that mediate drug action which deals with :
 - drug absorption
 - drug distribution
 - biotransformation and
 - drug elimination
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The desired response of a drug is brought about by some underlying, biochemical and physiological mechanism known as drug action
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Systemic drug action occurs at the point of contact and generally does not affect tissues in their areas.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Example of local drug action includes instillation of eye drops
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Drug action may increase and decrease normal function of tissue or organ
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. The ability of a drug to diffuse across a cell membrane is only dependent on the concentration gradient
- a. True
 - b. False
8. The active transport of a drug requires an energy source for the movement of solute "up hill"
- a. True
 - b. False
9. Dissolution of a drug determines how much of a drug is available for absorption
- a. True
 - b. False
10. Drug action is always systemic and not local
- a. True
 - b. False
11. Instillation of eye drops is an example of a systemic drug action
- a. True
 - b. False
12. Absorption is a process by which a drug is transferred from its site of entry to the blood and lymph
- a. True
 - b. False
13. Absorption, distribution, biotransformation and elimination are important mediators of drug action
- a. True
 - b. False
14. The mechanism that serves to move a drug across biological barriers are not the same as those that allow movement of other substances across such barriers
- a. True
 - b. False

15. Pinocytosis does not form the principal transport mechanism for drug action in the body.
- a. True
 - b. False
16. Palliative purpose of a drug is the same as symptomatic purpose
- a. True
 - b. False
17. Prophylactic drugs are used to prevent occurrence of disease
- a. True
 - b. False
18. The abbreviation of the Latin word ad lib refers to the English word dilute
- a. True
 - b. False
19. The abbreviation in pc refers to before meals
- a. True
 - b. False
20. Neuroleptic syndrome occurs as a motor side effect of antipsychotic drugs.
- a. True
 - b. False
21. Parkinsonians disease occurs as a behavioural side effect of the antipsychotic drugs.
- a. True
 - b. False
22. Dopamine is one of the major brain neurotransmitters.
- a. True
 - b. False
23. The neurotransmitters are also called central amines or biogenic amines
- a. True
 - b. False

24. Antipsychotic drugs treat a group of symptoms combined under the label schizophrenia.
- a. True
 - b. False
25. Schizophrenia more often becomes evident in adolescence.
- a. True
 - b. False

(25)

QUESTION 2

Describe the antipsychotic drugs under the following headings:

- (a) Pharmacokinetics (4)
- (b) Absorption of phenothiazines (one of the antipsychotic drugs) (18)
- (c) Therapeutic uses of antipsychotic drugs (5)
- (d) Signs and symptoms of chlorpromazine (ingestion) (8)

(25)

QUESTION 3

- (a) List three (3) psychotic drug names that may cause acute hypotension (3)
- (b) Describe allergic effects of antipsychotic drugs (10)
- (c) List twelve (12) side effects of anticholinergic drugs (12)

(25)