

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL NURSING
SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER JULY 2016

Course Code	GNS 208
Course Title	Pharmacology for Nurses
Duration of paper	Two (2) hours
Total Marks	Seventy-five (75)

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Answer ALL four questions
- 2 Instructions for answering are given per each question
- 3 Write all your answers in the provided answer booklet.
- 4 Read all questions thoughtfully
- 5 Handwriting MUST be legible
- 6 Figures in brackets represent marks allocated per question, or a part thereof.
- 7 The paper has a total of eleven (8) pages (including the cover page)

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QUESTION 1

Multiple choice questions (X 40)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Select the most appropriate answer and write it in your answer booklet. Write only the alphabet. *Example:* 1 = a, 2 = b, c = d, and so forth.
2. Pay attention as some questions are associated with given situations.

SITUATION A

A 13-month-old infant has been admitted into the Children's Ward for observations as he is not thriving well. Upon enquiring the pharmacological aspect of the infant, the mother informs the nurse that she gives her son one tablespoonful thrice a day of one medication that was obtained over the counter from one chemist shop. The mother hands the nurse the bottle with the medicine. The label on the bottle reads: 5ml is equivalent to 5 mg and CAUTION: DO NOT exceed 20 mg/24hours.

Questions 1.1 through 1.3 are related to Situation A

1.1 How many mg are equivalent to one ml of this drug?

- a. 1 mg
- b. 1.5 mg
- c. 5 mg
- d. 4 mg

1.2 What dosage in mg was the mother administering to her infant each time she gave the infant this medicine?

- a. 5 mg
- b. 10 mg
- c. 15 mg
- d. 20 mg

1.3 The answer in 1.2 suggests that the infant was receiving a/an _____ dose of the drug.

- a. overdose
- b. safe
- c. under dose
- d. normal

SITUATION B:

The medical officer has just prescribed magnesium trisilicate 20 ml tds for an unconscious patient.

Questions 1. 4 – 1.6 are related to Situation B

1.4 The most effective route of administration of this drug is _____ .

- a. IV
- b. IM
- c. SC
- d. n/g



1.5 Generally magnesium trisilicate is classified as a/an

- a. vasodilator
- b. anticoagulant
- c. vasoconstrictor
- d. antacid

1.6 One of the following is an adverse effect of magnesium trisilicate.

- a. constipation
- b. diarrhoea
- c. skin rash
- d. dry skin

1.7 Vaginal thrush is best treated with _____.

- a. nystatin suspension
- b. nystatin creme
- c. nystatin tablets
- d. nystatin capsules

1.8 the condition of gynaecomastia is associated with _____.

- a. chloroquine
- b. daonil
- c. prednisolone
- d. propranolol

1.9 Removing drugs from their original containers and storing them together in a common container can cause drug

- a. resistance
- b. dependence
- c. tolerance
- d. interaction

1.10 When taking digoxin the client must remember to her/his monitor _____.

- a. blood pressure
- b. body temperature
- c. respiration rate
- d. pulse rate

1.11 In which phase of the nursing process does the nurse establish a comprehensive baseline data for a client?

- a. assessment
- b. planning
- c. implementing
- d. evaluation



- 1.12 Siphiwe is due 250 mcg PO of drug X . In stock the same drug was dispensed in mg. Which of the following is the right dose to administer?
- 2.5 mg
 - 250 mg
 - 25 mg
 - .25 mg
- 1.13 Most drug references provide paediatric recommended doses based on the child's:
- total body water content
 - fat to lean mass ratio
 - body weight
 - height
- 1.14 When prescribing drugs for older adult clients, the prescriber must take into account
- age and height
 - body weight and organ function
 - drug half-life and peak
 - strength of the drug and side effects
- 1.15 One of the most serious adverse effects of streptomycin is
- profuse discharge of wax
 - drying up of the ears
 - ringing in the ears
 - itchiness of the ears
- 1.18 An _____ is a drug that binds to a receptor.
- antagonist
 - agonist
 - antidote
 - anti emetic
- 1.16 A client who complains of pain in his right toes after undergoing below knee amputation of his right leg is in need of _____.
- pethidine
 - diclofenac
 - morphine
 - non pharmacologic therapy
- 1.17 One of the following drugs is used to de-worm the pupils by the school health team.
- metronidazole tablets
 - albendazole tablets
 - ascorbic acid tablets
 - Vitamin A

- 1.18 The most effective drug in the management of gout is _____ .
- warfarin
 - spironolactone
 - colchicine
 - remitadine
- 1.19 An aminophylline suppository to be administered stat to a client who is having a severe attack of bronchiole asthma in order to ease his breathing. Which is the most effective route of administration of this drug?
- per os
 - per rectum
 - per cutaneous
 - per inhalation
- 1.20 Father Mhlanga is on soluble insulin 40 units at 08.00am and 20 units at 17.00 hours everyday. In stock there is insulin 80units/ml. How many ml will be drawn at 08.00 am and at 17.00 hours?
- 0.05ml at 08.00 am and 0.25 ml at 17.00 hours
 - 0.5ml at 08.00 am and 0.25 ml at 17.00. hours
 - 5ml at 08.00 am and 2 ml at 17.00 hours
 - 0.5ml at 08.00 am and 2.5 ml at 17.00 hours
- 1.21 Which one of the following prescribed drugs is associated with impotence?
- methyropa
 - amitryptalline
 - neurobion
 - diazepam
- 1.22 The drug _____ is associated with unusual distribution of adipose tissue especially in those clients who are on antiretroviral treatment.
- nevirapine
 - zidvudine
 - lamivudine
 - stavudine
- 1.23 If Mrs Khumalo is to be administered with 10,000 units of heparin and in stock there is heparin 5000 units per ml, how many ml will be drawn up?
- 1 ml
 - 1.5 ml
 - 2 ml
 - 2.5 ml
- 1.24 Oral contraceptive drugs are
- man-made
 - from plants
 - form animal parts
 - from minerals elements

- 1.25 A 22-month-old has been prescribed ear drops. In order to ensure that the medication has been correctly administered, the nurse will
- pull the pinnacles upwards and back
 - pull the pinnacles downwards and back
 - instil the drops in the ear canal first and then pull the pinnacles upwards and back
 - instil the drops in the ear canal first and then pull the pinnacles downwards and back

- 1.26 The drug gentamycin may NOT be administered
- IM
 - IV
 - PO
 - SC

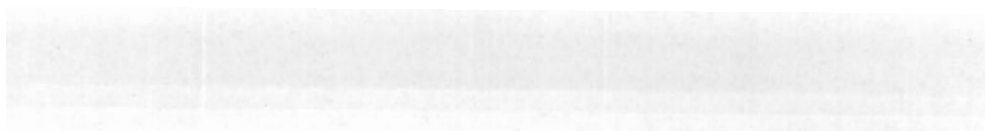
- 1.27 Otic drug administration of medicine refers to
- placing the drug between the cheek and teeth
 - placing the drug underneath the tongue
 - instilling the drug inside the ear
 - applying the drug to the skin

- 1.28 Premarin is prescribed mostly used as _____ therapy.
- acute
 - replacement
 - palliative
 - chronic care

- 1.29 By adding 2 tbsp of sweet wine into the toddler's feeding bottle, the maid made the child ingest _____ ml of alcohol.
- 30
 - 25
 - 20
 - 15

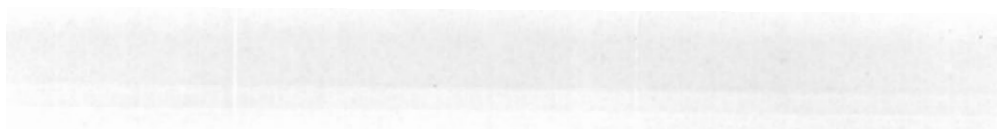
- 1.30 The drug pethidine belongs to _____ of the drug schedule.
- Class 111
 - Class 11
 - Class 1
 - Class 1V

- 1.31 Which drug is more effective in controlling the condition grand mal epilepsy?
- epsom
 - chlorthiazide
 - diazepam
 - epilim



- 1.32 Which of the following best captures the concept 'pharmacokinetics'?
- distribution, metabolism, absorption and secretion
 - absorption, metabolism, depletion and excretion
 - excretion, metabolism, distribution and absorption
 - secretion, absorption, polarization and metabolism
- 1.33 Passive transport is movement of substance from:
- low concentration to high concentration
 - low concentration to medium concentration
 - high concentration to low concentration
 - high concentration to medium concentration
- 1.34 Drug toxicity readily affects which of the following persons?
- pregnant women
 - children
 - lactating women
 - older adults
- 1.35 Prolonged use of _____ especially by clients with CCF will result in KCl depletion.
- propranolol
 - colchicine
 - furosemide
 - methyldopa
- 1.37 The following drugs are antimicrobials EXCEPT for
- ampicillin
 - ciprofloxacin
 - prednisolone
 - chloramphenicol
- 1.38 The following body systems are involved in drug excretion EXCEPT
- respiratory
 - renal
 - cardio-vascular
 - gastro-intestinal.
- 1.39 The following analgesic drugs are non-habit forming EXCEPT
- buscopan
 - paracetamol
 - cannabis
 - Ibuprofen
- 1.40 Half-life of a drug helps to determine the
- dosage of a drug
 - frequency with which to administer it.
 - course of a drug
 - route of administration

[40 points]



QUESTION 2Instruction:

Complete the following table by writing the answers as follows in your answer booklet:

Example 3.1 = chronic treatment : scabies ; 3.2 = replacement treatment: generalized oedema and so forth.

Drug	Therapeutic Action (x 10)	Condition for which it is used (x10)
2.1 Chloroquine tabs		
2.2 Dexamethazone inj.		
2.3 Morphine cocktail		
2.4 Digoxin tabs		
2.5 Epilim capsules		
2.6 Chloramphenicol susp.		
2.7 Amitryptaline tabs		
2.8 KCl tabs		
2.9 Chlormycetin oint		
2.10 Iodine sol		

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(20 points)**QUESTION 3**

Complete the following conversions.

Instruction:

Write in your answer booklet: Examples: 3.1 = 274.5L, 3.12 = 50ml, and so forth

3.1	2,745 ml	= _____ L
3.2	5L	= _____ ml
3.3	1 tsp	= _____ ml
3.4	2 ounces	= _____ ml
3.5	1 tbsp	= _____ ml
3.6	8lbs	= _____ kg
3.7	300mg	= _____ kg
3.8	24 mg	= _____ g
3.9	600 mcg	= _____ mg
3.10	3g	= _____ mg

[10 points]**QUESTION 4**

4.1 A client is to be infused with both R/L and D/S in 24h. The R/L is to run in the first 6 hours followed by D/S in the remaining time. A giving set with a drop factor of 20 ggt/ml will be used.

4.1.1 Write out in full the abbreviations R/L and D/S (.5 + .5 = 1)

4.1.2 Calculate the flow rate for both R/L (1)

4.1.3 Calculate the flow rate of D/S. (1)

4.1.4 At what time will the R/L be infused if the IV infusion begins at 08.00 am? (1)

4.1.5 At what time will the last drop of D/S be expected to run in? (1)

[5 points]

THE END