



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS**

DNS 121: PHARMACOLOGY II

DATE: WEDNESDAY 13TH DECEMBER 2023

TIME: 2 HOURS

START: 1100 HOURS

FINISH: 1300 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.** This exam will be marked **out of 70 Marks**
- 2.** This Examination comprises **THREE** Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions, Section II: Short Answer Questions
- 3.** All questions are compulsory.
- 4.** Answer **ALL** Questions in the Answer booklet provided

SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Surgeries are ideally done during which stage of anesthesia? -
 - a. Stage 1
 - b. Stage 2
 - c. Stage 3
 - d. Stage 4
2. The following is correct concerning ketamine
 - a. Causes dissociative anesthesia
 - b. Can be used for local anesthesia
 - c. Is used for long-term surgeries
 - d. Interferes with normal breathing
3. A long acting local anaesthetic agent is:-
 - a. Ketamine
 - b. Lidocaine
 - c. Bupivacaine
 - d. Procaine
4. A Nurse is taking Vital Signs for a patient before administering prescribed digoxin. She realizes the pulse rate 58 Beats Per Minute. The best action the nurse takes is:-
 - a. Give the drug and document in the patient file
 - b. Call the physician to review the patient
 - c. Notice the patient is having bradycardia and give more IV fluids and notify the doctor
 - d. Skip the drug and document in the patient's file
5. A nurse realizes she has documented on wrong patient file for a pethidine drug she has given. She should: -
 - a. Tear off the page with the wrong entry and write again on a new page
 - b. Use white-out to completely erase the error and write on the correct patient file
 - c. Strike through the wrong entry using a single line, indicate the date and sign against it
 - d. Notify the nurse manager that she has done an error in writing and leave it as it is
6. The appropriate health message a nurse gives a patient after administration of digoxin is:-
 - a. Do not eat foods that are rich in potassium
 - b. To eat more potatoes and bananas
 - c. To avoid lots fluids
 - d. To continue with his machine operation activities
7. One of the following statement by a patient on chlorpheniramine will indicate the need for further patient teaching
 - a. "my mouth may feel dry and would take in lots of water"
 - b. "I may experience some headache "
 - c. "I may experience drowsiness for some time while on this medication "
 - d. "I will continue taking my two beers every evening"

8. A patient presents in the emergency room with acute asthmatic attack, as a nurse you will:-
 - a. Nebulize with ipratropium
 - b. Nebulize with albuterol
 - c. Administer IV aminophylline
 - d. Ask the patient to swallow tiotropium capsules
9. A nurse is giving health message to a patient on discharge with Methylpredisolone metered dose Inhaler (MDI). The nurse tells the patient:-
 - a. To clean the mouth piece twice per week
 - b. To clean the mouth piece after every use
 - c. To avoid use if they have palpitations
 - d. To breath-in first, then inhale two puffs
10. Mr T suffers from activity induced asthma. The nurse advises the patient to:-
 - a. Completely avoid exercises throughout his life
 - b. Take cromolyn 15 minutes before exercising
 - c. Use beclomethasone throughout his life
 - d. Get intravenous injection of aminophylline before activity
11. The best drug for long term prevention of asthma is:-
 - a. Montelukast
 - b. Aminophylline
 - c. Albuterol
 - d. Budesonide
12. H1 receptor antagonists include:-
 - a. Cimetidine
 - b. Omeprazole
 - c. Cetirizine
 - d. Amantadine
13. The following drug used in management of peptic ulcers should be avoided in pregnant women
 - a. Sulcrafate
 - b. Pantoprazole
 - c. Esomeprazole
 - d. Misoprostol
14. One of the following drugs used in management of peptic ulcers has no effect on ulcer healing process
 - a. Magnesium trisilicate
 - b. Esomeprazole
 - c. Ranitidine
 - d. Misoprostol

15. Anticonvulsant drug likely to cause gingival hyperplasia in children is:-
- Carbamazepine
 - Phenobarbitone
 - Phenytoin
 - Valproic acid
16. The nurse would monitor for weight gain in patient on the following anticonvulsant drug:-
- Phenytoin
 - Valproic acid
 - Diazepam
 - Ethosuximide
17. The antidote for heparin toxicity is:-
- Warfarin
 - Ibuprofen
 - Protamine sulfate
 - Vitamin K
18. A diabetic patient is on insulin Lispro (Humalog) . The correct time to provide this patient with food is:-
- 2 hours after administration
 - 30 minutes after administration
 - 3 hours before the administration
 - 2 hours before administration of the drug
19. The most fatal side effect of insulin is:-
- Allergic reactions
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Liver toxicity
 - Hypoglycemia
20. Antidiabetic drug less likely to cause hypoglycemia is:-
- Insulin
 - Metformin
 - Chlorpropamide
 - Glibeclamide
21. Loperamide works by: -
- Increasing water retention in the GIT
 - Increasing gastric secretions
 - Inhibiting GABA receptors
 - Inhibiting peristalsis

22. One of the following statement by a patient on loperamide will indicate the need for further patient teaching
- “ I will avoid alcohol while on the treatment’
 - “ if no improvement, I will visit my doctor for review”
 - “ I will take 2mg of loperamide every time I get loose motion “
 - “ I will drive myself to the city and back”
23. Laxatives that work by increasing water retention in the stool are;-
- Osmotics
 - Stimulants
 - Lubricants
 - Stool softeners
24. High ceiling diuretics include:-
- Furosemide
 - Amiloride
 - Mannitol
 - Hydrochlorothiazide
25. A patient on the following diuretic drug will be restricted from taking bananas and green leafy vegetables:-
- Furosemide
 - Spironolactone
 - Methazolamide
 - Torseamide
26. Selective cox- 2 inhibitors include
- Nimuslide
 - Celecoxib
 - Acetaminophen
 - Piroxicum
27. Reye’s syndrome is associated with :-
- Administration of aspirin in children with viral infections
 - Overdose with paracetamol in children
 - Administration of ibuprofen in pregnancy
 - All NSAIDs when co-administered with anticoagulants
28. Centrally acting adrenergic antihypertensive drugs include:-
- Carvedilol
 - Nifedipine
 - Methyldopa
 - Doxazosin
29. Amitriptyline is a:-
- Mono amine oxidase inhibitor
 - A tricyclic antidepressant
 - A selective serotonin inhibitor
 - Non –selective serotonin inhibitor

30. Children who bed wet may be treated with the following antidepressant drug:-
- Phenelzine
 - Fluoxetine
 - Amitriptyline
 - Antidiuretic hormone

SECTION II : SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- State five (5) nursing responsibilities when nursing a patient on pethidine (5 marks)
- Mrs X has been prescribed to use methylprednisolone inhaler. Write the explanation you would give her to correctly use her medication at home (5 marks)
- Outline five (5) side effects of antidepressants (5 marks)
- State five (5) health messages you would share with a patient on warfarin (5 marks)
- State five (5) contraindications of ibuprofen (5 marks)
- Patient Y has been prescribed for cimetidine
 - state its:-
 - Mechanism of action (1mark)
 - therapeutic uses (2marks)
 - outline four nursing considerations for this patient (4 marks)
- State five (5) nursing interventions for a diabetic patient on insulin therapy (5 marks)
- State three (3) qualities of a good anesthetic agent (3 marks)