

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**NURS 219: CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY II**

**STREAMS: BSC (NURS) Y2S2**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 8/04/2015**

**2.30 PM – 4.30 PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Do not write anything on the question paper.**
- 2. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.**
- 3. Write your examination number on every sheet of paper written on**
- 4. All questions are COMPULSORY.**
- 5. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked**
- 6. All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.**
- 7. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely**
- 8. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.**

1. A diuretic useful in both acute glaucoma and cerebral edema is
  - (a) Acetazolamide
  - (b) Mannitol
  - (c) Dorzolamide
  - (d) Metolazone
2. Which of the following is the antidote for the toxin Benzodiazepines?
  - (a) Flumazenil
  - (b) Methylene blue
  - (c) Deferozamine
  - (d) Athropine
3. Which of the following drugs is associated with the reaction of Tendon dysfunction?
  - (a) Digitalis
  - (b) Niacin
  - (c) Tetracycline

- (d) Fluoroquinolones
- 4. Potassium sparing diuretics have the primary effect upon the \_\_\_\_ found in the kidney.
  - (a) Proximal convoluted tubule
  - (b) Loop of Henle
  - (c) Collecting duct
  - (d) Distal convoluted tubule
- 5. Lithium carbonate is useful in the treatment of:
  - (a) Petit mal seizures
  - (b) Bipolar disorder
  - (c) Neurosis
  - (d) Trigeminal neuralgia
- 6. Drug group commonly used as anti anxiety and sedative hypnotic is
  - (a) Barbiturates
  - (b) Benzodiazepines
  - (c) Alcohol
  - (d) Meprobamate
- 7. Which of the following route of drug administration has most bio-availability
  - (a) Topical application
  - (b) Oral route
  - (c) Sublingual route
  - (d) Subcutaneous route
- 8. The most effective drug for stopping generalized tonic-clonic status epilepticus in adults is
  - (a) Lamotrigine
  - (b) Ethosuximide
  - (c) Diazepam
  - (d) Zonisamide
- 9. The primary mechanism of action of local anesthetics is:
  - (a) Activation of ligand-gated potassium channels
  - (b) Blockade of voltage-gated sodium channels
  - (c) Stimulation of voltage-gated N-type calcium channels
  - (d) Blockade the GABA-gated chloride channels
- 10. Non-narcotic analgesics cause:
  - (a) Respiratory depression
  - (b) Antipyretic effect
  - (c) Euphoria
  - (d) Physical dependence

11. Disulfiram (Antabuse) is prescribed for a client who is seen in the psychiatric health care clinic. The nurse is collecting data on the client and is providing instructions regarding the use of this medication. Which is most important for the nurse to determine before administration of this medication?
- (a) A history of hyperthyroidism
  - (b) A history of diabetes insipidus
  - (c) When the last full meal was consumed
  - (d) When the last alcoholic drink was consumed
12. A nurse is caring for a client who is taking phenytoin (Dilantin) for control of seizures. During data collection, the nurse notes that the client is taking birth control pills. Which of the following information should the nurse provide to the client?
- (a) Pregnancy should be avoided while taking phenytoin (Dilantin)
  - (b) The client may stop taking the phenytoin (Dilantin) if it is causing severe gastrointestinal effects.
  - (c) The potential for decreased effectiveness of the birth control pills exists while taking phenytoin (Dilantin)
  - (d) The increased risk of thrombophlebitis exists while taking phenytoin (Dilantin) and birth control pills together.
13. Ibuprofen (Advil) is prescribed for a client. The nurse tells the client to take the medication:
- (a) With 8 oz of milk
  - (b) In the morning after arising
  - (c) 60 minutes before breakfast
  - (d) At bedtime on an empty stomach
14. A client with myasthenia gravis is receiving pyridostigmine (Mestinon). The nurse monitors for signs and symptoms of cholinergic crisis caused by overdose of the medication. The nurse checks the medication supply to ensure that which medication is available for administration if a cholinergic crisis occurs?
- (a) Vitamin K
  - (b) Atropine sulfate
  - (c) Protamine sulfate
  - (d) Acetylcysteine (Mucomyst)
15. Which of the following drugs is used in leishmaniasis treatment?
- (a) Pyrimethamine
  - (b) Albendazole
  - (c) Sodium stibogluconate
  - (d) Tinidazole
16. A nurse is planning to administer hydrochlorothiazide (hydroDIURIL) to a client. The nurse understands that which of the following are concerns related to the administration of this medication?
- (a) Hypouricemia, hyperkalemia

- (b) Increased risk of osteoporosis
  - (c) Hypokalemia, hyperglycemia, sulfa allergy
  - (d) Hyperkalemia, hypoglycemia, penicillin allergy
17. Which of the following drugs belonging to antibiotics have a polyene structure:
- (a) Nystatin
  - (b) Ketoconazole
  - (c) Griseofulvin
  - (d) Terbinafine
18. The client has been taking omeprazole (Prilosec) for 4 weeks. The ambulatory care nurse evaluates that the client is receiving optimal intended effect of the medication if the client reports the absence of which symptom?
- (a) Diarrhea
  - (b) Heartburn
  - (c) Flatulence
  - (d) Constipation
19. The client has a PRN prescription for loperamide hydrochloride (Imodium). The nurse understands that this medication is used for which condition?
- (a) Constipation
  - (b) Abdominal pain
  - (c) An episode of diarrhea
  - (d) Hematest-positive nasogastric tube drainage
20. A client who has been newly diagnosed with diabetes mellitus has been stabilized with daily insulin injections. Which information should the nurse teach when carrying out plans for discharge?
- (a) Keep insulin vials refrigerated at all times
  - (b) Rotate the insulin injection sites systematically
  - (c) Increase the amount of insulin before unusual exercise
  - (d) Monitor the urine acetone level to determine the insulin dosage.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – 40 MARKS

1. Outline three classes of antiretroviral drugs specifying their mechanism of action. [6 marks]
2. State any four (4) pharmacologic effects of opioid analgesics [5 marks]
3. List any three broad spectrum anthelmintics stating clearly their mechanism of action and giving example of two helminthes they are active against. [9 marks]
4. Briefly explain three clinical uses of sedative hypnotics. [6 marks]

5. State three classes of drugs you would use in management of a patient with an asthmatic attack indicating the rationale behind using them. [7 ½ marks]
6. Briefly explain three classes of drugs used in management of Parkinsonism clearly outlining their mechanism of action. [7 ½ marks]

### **ESSAY QUESTIONS – 40 MARKS**

1. A 78 years old male patient is admitted in medical ward with diagnosis of congestive cardiac failure.
    - (a) Define congestive cardiac failure. [2 marks]
    - (b) Outline three (3) clinical features of congestive cardiac failure monitored during treatment to assess how patient is responding to treatment. [3 marks]
    - (c) Describe medical (drug) management of congestive cardiac failure. [15 marks]
  2. A 60 year old female patient is admitted in the ward unconscious. After initial investigations, its confirmed that the patient suffered from complications of diabetes. Following recovery from unconsciousness the patient also gives a history of having been diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis 12 years before.
    - (a) Define diabetes mellitus. [1 mark]
    - (b) Briefly describe three (3) classes of drugs used for diabetes management. [9 marks]
    - (c) Describe medical management of rheumatoid arthritis giving reasons for the choices of drugs used. [10 marks]
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