

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING) DEGREE.**

**NURU 228 : PHARMACOLOGY II EXAM.**

**STREAMS: Bsc Nursing Upgrading Y2 T1 TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE:.....**

.....

---

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.
- The paper has THREE sections. Answer ALL questions
- All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.
- Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 10 Marks

1. A patient receiving an anticholinergic agent to treat nausea and vomiting should be taught to expect which of the following side effects?

- a. Diarrhea
- b. Lacrimation
- c. Dry mouth
- d. Bradycardia

2. A diuretic useful in both acute glaucoma and cerebral edema is

- A. Acetazolamide
- B. Mannitol
- C. Dorzolamide
- D. Metolazone

3. Epinephrine added to a solution of lidocaine for a peripheral nerve block will

- (a) Increase the risk of convulsions
- (b) Increase the duration of anesthetic action of the local anesthetic.
- (c) prevent side effects associated with lidocaine.
- (d) Will minimize local metabolism of lidocaine

4 Which of the following is NOT an indication for  $\beta$ -blocker therapy?

- a) Hypotension
- b) Angina pectoris
- c) Arrhythmias
- d) Myocardial infarction

5. While teaching a patient newly diagnosed with a seizure disorder, the nurse correctly states the goal of pharmacologic therapy as:

- a. Eradicating all seizure activity and then weaning off medication once the patient is seizure free for 3 months
- b. Reducing seizure occurrence to one per week
- c. Maximally reducing seizure activity while minimizing side effects of medication therapy
- d. Maximizing drug dosages to control seizure activity

6. 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

7. 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

8. Pharmacologic effects of lorazepam include:

- a. hypnosis
- b. anterograde amnesia
- c. increased seizure threshold
- d. inhibition of prolactin secretion

9. A patient receiving an anticholinergic agent to treat nausea and vomiting should be taught to expect which of the following side effects?

- a. Diarrhea
- b. Lacrimation
- c. Dry mouth
- d. Bradycardia

10. 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

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 30 MKS

1. State four (4) clinical uses of each of the following;
  - (a) Sedative hypnotics (4mks)
  - (b) Opioid analgesics (4mks)
2. Outline any three (3) pharmacologic effects of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. (3mks)
3. Briefly explain three classes of drugs used in management of parkinsonism clearly outlining their mechanism of action. 6mks
4. Explain three (3) ways through which histamine antagonists work (4 ½ mks)
5. Briefly explain three (3) classes of drugs you could use in management of peptic ulcers associated with hyperacidity giving example of drugs in each class. (4 ½ mks)
6. With examples outline two (2) classes of drugs that can be used in management of depression (4mks)

### ESSAY QUESTIONS 30 MKS

1. A 78 years old male patient is admitted in medical ward with diagnosis of congestive cardiac failure.

Explain, giving examples of any four (4) classes of drugs used in management of congestive cardiac failure (12mks).

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** 12yrs before.

- a. Discuss three (3) classes of drugs used for diabetes management (10mks)
- b. Describe medical management of rheumatoid arthritis giving reasons for the choices of drugs used. (8mks).