

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**NURS 219 – PHARMACOLOGY II**

**STREAMS: BSC (NURS) Y2 S2**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 9/04/2020**

**8.30 A.M - 10.30 A.M.**

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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. The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions in Sections I and II and ONE question in section III.
4. All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.
5. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.
6. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**[20 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 lidocain.
  - (d) Will minimize local metabolism of lidocain

4. Which of the following antimalarial drugs have gametocidal effect:
  - a. Mefloquine
  - b. Primaquine
  - c. Doxycycline
  - d. Sulfonamides
  
5. 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
  - d. Hyperkalemia, hypoglycemia
  
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. Which of the following drugs is used in leishmaniasis treatment:
  - a. Pyrimethamine
  - b. Albendazole
  - c. Sodium Stibogluconate
  - d. Tinidazole
  
9. Epinephrine, as an adrenergic (sympathomimetic ) drug, produces which of the the following therapeutic effects ?
  - a. Urinary retention
  - b. Bronchial constriction
  - c. Increased heart rate and contractility
  - d. Increased intestinal motility

10. A patient is admitted to emergency department with an overdose of a benzodiazepine. The nurse immediately prepares to administer which of the following antidotes from the emergency drug cart ?
- a. Naloxone      b. naltrexone      c. nalmefene      d. flumazenil
11. 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.
12. A patient you follow in clinic has a well-known heroin abuse problem. Drug which could potentially prevent an abstinence withdrawal syndrome during hospitalization is:
- a. morphine      b. nalbuphine      c. methadone      d. pethidine
13. Which of the following antirhythmics may worsen angina symptoms by increasing myocardial oxygen requirements.
- a. Lidocaine
- b. Verapamil
- c. Propranol
- d. Furosemide
14. 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
15. Which of the following is NOT an indication for  $\beta$ -blocker therapy ?
- a. Hypotension      b. Angina pectoris      c. Arrhythmiasd. Myocardial infarction
16. Prolonged lithium therapy can cause
- a. Diabetes mellitus      b. Goiter      c. Parkinsonism      d. Gout

17. Cyanocobalamin (vitamin b12) is indicated for the treatment of:
- Acute lymphocytic leukemia
  - Pernicious anemia
  - Bone marrow suppression
  - Optic nerve atrophy
18. The client has a PRN prescription for loperamide hydrochloride (Imodium). The nurse understands that this medication is used for which condition ?
- Constipation
  - Abdominal pain
  - An episode of diarrhea
  - Hematest-positive nasogastric tube drainage

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]**

1. State four (4) clinical uses of each of the following;
- Antidepressants [4 Marks]
  - Opioid analgesics [4 Marks]
2. Outline any three (3) adverse effects associated with antipsychotic drugs. [3 Marks]
3. The NSAIDs are an important class of drugs for relieving pain and inflammation.
- Explain their mechanism of action. [2 Marks]
  - Outline four (4) clinical uses. [4 Marks]
4. Explain two (2) classes of drugs that can be used in management of angina pectoris. [4 Marks]
5. Describe three (3) main mechanisms of action of anticonvulsants. [4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Marks]
6. Asthma can be a significant medical emergency. Describe its medical management. [4 Marks]
7. Outline three (3) ways through which histamine antagonists' work. [3 Marks]
8. State three (3) physiologic effects of antimuscarinic drugs in the body. [3 Marks]
9. 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 Marks]

**ESSAY QUESTIONS**

**[40 MARKS]**

1. A 58 years old female patient is admitted in medical ward with diagnosis of hypertension. Several classes of drugs are used for its management.
    - a. Explain how Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System helps in controlling blood pressure. [4 Marks]
    - b. Discuss four (4) classes of drugs used in management of hypertension. (Clearly indicate the mechanism of action, two examples of drugs in each class and side effects of these drugs) [16 Marks]
  - 2.a. Give a detailed account of any three (3) classes of drugs used in management of parkinsonism. [12 Marks]
  - b. Besides insulin, give a detailed account of any two (2) other classes of drugs used in management of diabetes mellitus. [8 Marks]
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