FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVI JOHANNESBURG DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE

PROGRAMME : POST-BASIC PHARMACOLOGY IN NURSING

SUBJECT: MODULE 3: SPECIFIC DRUGS: PART 2

: MODULE 4: SPECIFIC DRUGS: PART 3

PAPER 2

CODE : FAR0003

DATE : SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2014

DURATION : 3 HOURS

WEIGHT : 50:50

TOTAL MARKS 100

EXAMINER: MRS PS ZIBI

MODERATOR : MR SB MATLALA

EXTERNAL MODERATOR: MRS P MARKS

NUMBER OF PAGES : THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR (4) PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

ONE (1) MARK PER FACT.

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MODULE 3: SPECIFIC DRUGS PART 2 (FAR0003)

TIME: 11/2 HOURS

MARKS: 50

QUESTION 1

Mr Ching Chong in your ward is admitted with peptic ulcer disease. The doctor wants to establish that your knowledge of pharmacology enables you to be a safe practitioner. The following drug classes have been prescribed, because he is also presenting with nausea and vomiting.

Histamine Receptor Antagonists

Proton pump inhibitors

Phenothiazines for the nausea and vomiting

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors for the nausea and vomiting

1.1 Explain the following to the doctor:

1.1.1 Pharmacological action for each drug

(8)

1.1.2 Side effects (two each)

(4)

1.1.3 Health education given to patients on these drugs

(8)

*[20]

QUESTION 2

2.1 The following drugs can be used in more than one condition:

Promethazine

Lorazepam

2.1.1 Identify the drug class for these drugs

(2)

2.1.2 Identify two conditions each where these drugs can be used

(4)

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2.1.3 Explain the mode of action of these drugs in the different conditions (8)

2.1.4 Relate the health education you would give to the patient taking these drugs as to their side effects (6)

*[20]

QUESTION 3

Discuss how you as the registered nurse in charge of a nursing unit would protect your patients from exposure to opioid addiction.

*[10]

MODULE 4: SPECIFIC DRUGS PART 3 (FAR0003)

TIME: 1½ HOURS MARKS: 50

QUESTION 4

A patient with pulmonary TB has been prescribed medication. According to the protocol of the South African Government and Department of Health, which treatment would you prescribe? Give reasons for your decisions.

(10)

- **4.1** Explain the health education you would give to a patient who has been put on ARVs for the first time. (10)
- 4.2 Explain the general mechanism of action of antibiotics (5)
- 4.2 Choose the mechanism of action or classification in column B that fits most appropriately with the specific drug reflected in column A. A specific option can only be used <u>once</u>. Write only the correct answer in your examination book e.g. 1=a. (10)

LUMN A	COLUMN B		
ug	Mechanism of action/ Classification/ Indication		
Amphotericin	Macrolide that can be administered once d	laily	
Cotrimoxazole	Second-generation cephalosporin		
Streptomycin	Polyene antifungal used in the treatment o	f specific opportunistic infections	
Rifampicin	Extended spectrum penicillin		
Nitrofurantoin	Sulphonamide used in the treatment of urin	nary tract infections	
Azithromycin	Anti-TB treatment		
Micanazole	Anti-fungal infection	<u> </u>	
	Amphotericin a. Cotrimoxazole b. Streptomycin c. Rifampicin d. Nitrofurantoin e. Azithromycin f.	Mechanism of action/ Classification/ Indication Amphotericin a. Macrolide that can be administered once of Cotrimoxazole b. Second-generation cephalosporin Streptomycin c. Polyene antifungal used in the treatment of Rifampicin d. Extended spectrum penicillin Nitrofurantoin e. Sulphonamide used in the treatment of uring Azithromycin f. Anti-TB treatment	

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8.	Doxycycline	h.	Aminoglycoside with ant mycobacterial activity	
9.	Cefuroxime	i.	Tetracycline used in treatment of acne	
10.	Amoxicillin	j.	Quinolone antiseptic and urinary anti-infective agent	

QUESTION 5

Mr Jack Russell in your ward has been diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type 1. Insulin has been prescribed for him twice a day. He is going to be on this treatment for the rest of his life.

2.1 Explain why this patient will use insulin for the rest of his life [2]
2.2 Explain the mode of action of insulin [4]
2.3 Identify five (5) complications of chronic insulin use [5]
2.3 Select four (4) important health education strategies that you would implement for a patient with Diabetes Mellitus to prevent these complications [5]