

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE

PROGRAMME : BASIC PHARMACOLOGY FOR NURSING SCIENCE

SUBJECT: MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO BASIC PHARMACOLOGY

IN NURSING

CODE : FAV0001

DATE : WINTER EXAMINATION MAY/ JUNE 2016

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS : 80

EXAMINER : MS PS ZIBI

MODERATOR : MR BS MATLALA

NUMBER OF PAGES: THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

(1) MARK PER FACT UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

QUESTION 1

Mr Spur Ribs has had his leg amputated because he has cancer. He confesses that he wants to die. He refuses to take the medication prescribed by the doctor because it will delay his death. He says that his wife must not be told about his refusal to take the medication because she will force him to drink it. He is mentally sound and his arguments are reasonable. The staff privately told his wife the news about her husband and in turn the wife shouted at the patient and promised to divorce him. The nurses have threatened him that he will die a painful death and are forcing him to take the medication. He claims that he wants to be transferred to another hospital because a friend has promised to give him medication that will end his life quicker. He has already started to take this medication but has not displayed any deterioration in his condition. He claims that he saw God who said it was time for him to go. In a table form:

1.1 From the scenario above identify 5 errors that were committed by the health care professionals. From the errors identified, indicate five rights that were violated and match each right to the ethical principle violated. (15)

ERROR (5)	VIOLATED RIGHTS (5)	VIOLATED ETHICAL PRINCIPLES (5)	

1.2 According to the Bergman's model of accountability stipulate the requirements for the nurse to be regarded as responsible when administering medication (5)

*[20]

QUESTION 2

Please write the correct answer on the multiple choice questions in your answer book. Only one (1) answer is correct (10)

- 2.1 Nurses may not keep unscheduled medication without a permit.
- a. True

b. False (1)

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2.2	Givi	Giving instructions to the patient regarding the correct use of medication is:				
	a.	the responsibility of the pharmacist				
	b.	the responsibility of the nurse				
	C.	the responsibility of the prescribing doctor				
	d.	the responsibility of the above-mentioned persons				
	e.	not needed if the patient is provided with the packaged insert.				
2.3	In a hospital the nurse may still give unscheduled medicine without a prescription. (1)					
	a.	True				
	b.	False				
2.3	An e	enrolled nur se may also be an authorised prescriber.	(1)			
	a.	True				
	b.	False				
2.5	In th	In the hospital, an unknown person approached the nurse and said that he has prescribed				
	med	licine for patient X. Choose the correct answer from the following statements:	(1)			
	a.	The nurse is obliged to administer the medicine.				
	b.	The nurse should ignore the prescription.				
	C.	The nurse must first establish who this person is.				
2.6	Tele	phonic prescriptions can never be legal.	(1)			
	a.	True, because only written prescriptions are legal.				
	b.	False, because telephonic prescriptions are as binding as written prescriptions.				
	C.	True, they will only be binding if the doctor signs them the next day.				
2.7	When the registered nurse signs the prescription chart, his/her signature indicates: (1)					
	a.	that the nurse has handed the medicine to the patient to take				
	b.	that the nurse has dispensed the medication				
	C.	the patient actually took the medication				
	d.	that it will be administered on his/her shift.				

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- 2.8 The responsibility to ensure that the nurse has the necessary knowledge and skills to administer newly registered medications lies with (1)
 - a. The employer
 - b. The South African Nursing Council
 - c. The Pharmacy Council
 - d. Every individual nurse is responsible for his/her own professional development.
- 2.9 A nurse who calls a doctor for a prescription of Panado to administer to a patient in his/her ward:
 (1)
 - a. obtains a legal prescription
 - b. is inconsiderate in phoning the doctor for safe medicine such as Panado
 - c. lacks knowledge about internal procedures.
- 2.10 The requirements for a legal prescription includes

(1)

- a. using a black pen, signature of the doctor, name of patient and hostel number
- b. Name of spouse, black pen, signature of the doctor and black pen.
- c. Black pen, spouse's signature, name of patient
- d. Black pen, signature of the doctor, name of patient and ward number

QUESTION 3

Please write the correct answer on the multiple choice questions in your answer book. Only one (1) answer is correct. (10)

- 3.1 Adrenergic drugs mimic the action of
 - a. Acetylcholine
 - b. Nor epinephrine
 - c. Atropine
 - d. Digoxin

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- 3.2 Which adrenergic antagonist block B₁ and B₂ receptors
 - a. Atenolol
 - b. Sotalol
 - c. Propanolol
 - d. None of the above
- 3.3 Which of these findings would be most significant if a patient who is asthmatic was prescribed propranolol
 - a. Apical pulse of 100 beats per minute
 - b. Expiratory wheeze
 - c. Urinary tract infection
 - d. Headache
- 3.4 Which of these conditions, if identified in the history of a patient receiving a drug that blocks beta₁ adrenergic blocking agents would be a concern to the nurse
 - a. Severe allergy to bee stings
 - b. Atrioventricular Heart Block
 - c. Tachycardia
 - d. BP 100/60
- 3.5 An Alpha antagonist is prescribed for a patient with high blood pressure. State if the following is TRUE or False
 - a. Because it increases TPR thus reducing blood pressure
 - b. Because it causes vasodilatation thus reducing blood pressure
- 3.6 A patient is receiving Methyldopa 250mg BD but the blood pressure persists to be ¹⁷⁰/₁₄₀.
 State if the following is TRUE or FALSE
 - a. The medication must be continued but the patient must be on bedrest
 - b. The medication must be discontinued and reviewed as a matter of urgency

3.7 Epinephrine is

- a. An alpha and beta blocker
- b. An alpha and beta agonist
- c. An alpha, beta and muscarinic agonist
- d. A muscarinic and nicotinic antagonist
- 3.8 A patient who has been getting the same medication over a period of time but still experiences the same problem after the medication had been working for 5years. This may be an example of
 - a. Addiction
 - b. Physical dependence
 - c. Tolerance
- 3.9 Drugs that are given to a patient and are absorbed easily are
 - a. Water soluble
 - b. Lipid soluble
 - c. None of the above
- 3.10 Atenolol is drug that is a selective antagonist for the B₁ receptors that will lead to
 - a. Hypotension and tachycardia
 - b. Hypertension and tachycardia
 - c. Hypotension and bradycardia
 - d. None of the above

*[10]

QUESTION 4

Use the following table to answer the questions below. Fill in the rest of the table with the correct answers:

*[20]

W!NTER EXAMINATION MAY/JUNE 2016 BASIC PHARMACOLOGY FOR NURSING SCIENCE MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO BASIC PHARMACOLOGY IN NURSING

NAME OF DRUG	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION [2] marks per drug		
1. Furosemide			
2. Atenolol			
3. Nitroglycerine			
4. Prazocin			
5 Warfarin			
6. Digoxín			
7. Simvastatin			
8. Aspirin			
9. Verapamil			
10. Cholestyramine			

QUESTION 5

5.1 Compare the use of Perindopril in the following conditions. Use the provided table below. (10)

DRUG CLASS	PHARMACOLOGICAL	HYPERTENSION	CONGESTIVE HEART	
	ACTION		FAILURE	
(1)	[5]	[2]	[2]	

5.2 Design health education strategies for a patient who is on Cholestyramine (10)
*[20]