**PHARMACOLOGY CAT BLOCK ONE**

**PART ONE: MCQS**

1. The analgesic drug of choice to give a child with a virus or the flu is:

1. aspirin
2. paracetamol
3. ibuprofen
4. indomethacin

2. The mechanism of action of nonsteroidal and anti-inflammatory drugs includes:

* 1. enhancement of the inflammatory process
  2. inhibition of phagocytic activity
  3. inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis
  4. decrease in red and white blood cells

3. Patient teaching about NSAIDS should include all of the following except:

* 1. advise patients to watch for tarry stools and epigastric distress
  2. patients should not take alcohol or aspirin when on NSAIDS
  3. hypersensitivity reactions could occur with rash, hives and itching
  4. it is all right to use more than one NSAID at a time

4. All of the following are therapeutic uses of CNS sedatives/hypnotics *except*:

* 1. for long-term management of insomnia
  2. for skeletal muscle relaxation
  3. for relief of anxiety and tension
  4. for anti—convulsant activity

5. The CNS sedatives known as the *benzodiazepines* are generally preferred to *barbiturates* because:

* 1. they ↑ effects of the inhibitory neurotransmitter, *GABA*
  2. they do not cause memory or behavioural disturbances
  3. they cause less side effects and less drug dependence
  4. they increase sleep time, thereby producing a refreshing sleep

6. The drug of choice for treating complicated cases of *P. falciparum* malaria is:

* 1. doxycycline
  2. quinine
  3. artemether
  4. primaquine

7. Signs of “cinchonism” in quinine therapy include:

* 1. photophobia and oesophagitis
  2. skin rashes, GIT disturbances
  3. tinnitus, vertigo, hearing loss
  4. decreased effect of cardiac medications

8. The antibiotic drug with selective activity against fungi infection is:-

* 1. nystatin
  2. griseofulvin
  3. miconazole
  4. amphotericin B

MATCH the following infections with the drug of choice to treat them:

9. Giardiasis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Schistosomiasis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.Hookworm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Praziquantel
2. Metronidazole
3. Mebendazole
4. Diethycarbamazine

12. The drug of choice for cestode infections is:

* 1. albendazole
  2. ivermectin
  3. niclosamide
  4. permethrin

13. The following are ALL therapeutic uses for corticosteroid medications EXCEPT:

* 1. anti-inflammatory and allergic reactions
  2. antipyretic infections and analgesia
  3. suppression of cancerous tissue growth
  4. replacement therapy for adrenal insufficiency

14. *Adrenaline* *(Epinephrine)* is an example of which type of ANS medication?

* 1. cholinergic agent
  2. parasympathomimetic agent
  3. adrenergic agent
  4. sympatholytic agent

15. The following is NOT a therapeutic use for the anticholinergic drug, *Atropine*

* 1. relief of involuntary muscle spasm
  2. for relief of urinary retention
  3. as a pre-operative medication
  4. for eye examinations/conditions

MATCH the following drugs with their mechanisms of action:

16. Interference with Na+/K+ pump, ↓ conductivity through AV node

17. Inhibits conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II

18. Acts centrally on brain-stem to ↓ activity of sympathetic system

1. *Methyldopa*
2. *Enalapril*
3. *Nifedipine*
4. *Digoxin*

20. *Hydralazine,* a direct-acting peripheral vasodilator, is primarily used for:-

* 1. treatment of angina pectoris
  2. moderate-to-severe hypertension
  3. management of myocardial infarction
  4. cardiac arrhythmias

21. Adverse or toxic effects for *Digoxin* include all of the following EXCEPT:

* 1. Tachycardia
  2. Coloured vision
  3. Anorexia
  4. Hypokalemia

22. A major nursing consideration for the drug, *Propranolol,* would be:

* 1. Watch for cough, the most common side effect of this drug
  2. Monitor for K+ levels
  3. Take at onset of anginal pain or prior to exertion
  4. Hold drug if P < 50, BP < 100 (systolic)

23.*FUROSEMIDE* (*Frusemide)* is an example of which class of:-

* 1. osmotic diuretic
  2. thiazide diuretic
  3. loop diuretic
  4. potassium-sparing diuretic

24. Diuretic used to osmotically inhibit H20 & electrolyte reabsorption?

* 1. Mannitol
  2. HCTZ
  3. Furosemide
  4. Spironolactone

25. *Insulin* works by:

* 1. Promoting the conversion of glycogen to glucose
  2. ↓ blood glucose by ↑ transport into cells
  3. Stimulating uptake of glucose by muscles
  4. ↓ glucose absorption from intestine

26.The only TRUE statement about the oral hypoglycaemic medication, *Metformin* is:-

* 1. It is given for patients with Type I diabetes
  2. It belongs to the class of drugs known as *sulphonylureas*
  3. It decreases glucose absorption from the intestine
  4. It can cause hypoglycaemia if overdosed

27. The class of drugs that works by preventing the final transport of HCL ions into the gastric lumen is:-

* 1. NSAIDS
  2. H2 blockers
  3. Proton-pump inhibitors
  4. Antibiotics

**PART TWO: SAQS**

Write short notes on the following drugs using the following sub-headings

1. Dose (1/2mk)
2. Action (1/2mk)
3. Indication (1/2mk)
4. Two adverse effects (1mk)
5. Two nursing considerations (1mk)

1. ASA
2. Hydochlorothiazide (HCTZ)
3. Fluconazole
4. Streptomycin
5. Septrim
6. Brufen
7. Loperamide