



Health sciences – Term 3 (2022 – 2023)

Revision – Unit 9 (Pharmacy)

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1.	Fatima is a clinical pharmacist who specialises in paediatrics. What does her job involve?	
	(A)	Working in the community to provide mental health medications.
	(B)	Working in a hospital to provide medications to cancer patients.
	(C)	Working in a laboratory to create new medicines for infants and children.
	(D)	Working in a hospital to provide medications to infants and children.
2.	Which level of response is being described: When a drug connects to a receptor and produces the maximum effect.	
	(A)	Full agonist
	(B)	Partial agonist
	(C)	Semi agonist
	(D)	Antagonist
3.	Strong drugs that are designed to treat diseases caused by bacteria are called ____.	
	(A)	Anti-inflammatories
	(B)	Painkillers
	(C)	Antibiotics
	(D)	Antihistamines
4.	List two factors that affect pharmacodynamics.	
	(i)	
	(ii)	
5.	Give two disadvantages of the parenteral route of drug administration.	
	(i)	
	(ii)	
6.	Antibiotics are administered by which route of administration?	
	(A)	Orally – by a tablet
	(B)	Topically – by a cream
	(C)	Parenteral – by an injection
	(D)	All of the options are correct

7.	Read the following prescription and identify how often the person should take the medication.	
	“Rx Dexamethasone 4mg, ii, PO, bid, cancer Sx”	
	(A)	Once a day
	(B)	Twice a day
	(C)	When needed
	(D)	Four times a day

8.	Interpret the Latin abbreviations in the following prescription by re-writing it in full.	
	Rx Zofran 4mg, IV, bid, PRN, nausea	

9.	The Latin abbreviation ‘stat’ means _____.	
	(A)	Before meals
	(B)	After meals
	(C)	As needed
	(D)	Give now

10.	Calculate the number of tablets needed for the following prescription based on the formula given.	
	<p>Prescribed dose ÷ Stock strength = Number of tablets needed</p> <p>Dr Shaima prescribed a 50mg dose of a drug that comes in a stock strength of 25mg. How many tablets should be given to the patient?</p>	

11.	Which type of pharmacist develops new drugs?	
	(A)	Clinical pharmacist
	(B)	Home Care pharmacist
	(C)	Research pharmacist
	(D)	All of the above

12.	What is pharmacodynamics?	
	(A)	The study of what the body does to the drug.
	(B)	The study of what the drug does to the body.
	(C)	How the medicine gets into the body
	(D)	How the body removes the medicine

13.	What is an excipient?	
	(A)	It is a chemical substance that is taken from plants, animals, microorganisms or minerals. Its considered ingredient and is not used directly as treatment
	(B)	It's a substance used directly for treatment
	(C)	It's a substance used when making medicines. Helps in formulating, protecting or supporting a medicine.
	(D)	A receptor that a drug can bind into.

14.	Which medicine should be given to a patient who has a bacterial infection that could spread if it is not treated?	
	(A)	Antihistamines
	(B)	Antiviral
	(C)	Antibiotics
	(D)	Painkillers

15.	Which of the below is a common side effect of antibiotics?	
	(A)	Kidney stone
	(B)	Diarrhoea
	(C)	Blood clotting
	(D)	Bowel inflammation

16.	Which route of drug administration is known by the abbreviation 'PO'?	
	(A)	Topical
	(B)	By nose
	(C)	By mouth
	(D)	Sublingual

18.	What is the abbreviation for the intramuscular route of drug administration?	
	(A)	IV
	(B)	IM
	(C)	IT
	(D)	IS

19.	Convert 180 seconds to minutes.	
	(A)	1 minute
	(B)	2 minutes
	(C)	3 minutes
	(D)	4 minutes

20.	The doctor prescribed 500mg of a drug that is available in a stock strength of 100mg. Calculate how many tablets are needed using the basic formula.	
	(The basic formula: Prescribed dose ÷ stock strength = number of tablets)	
	(A)	2 tablets
	(B)	3 tablets
	(C)	4 tablets
	(D)	5 tablets

21.	The doctor prescribed 120ml of IV liquid medicine over a period of 3 hours. How much liquid is administered per hour?	
	(Use the formula: Total IV volume ÷ time (hours or minutes) = ml administered per hour or minute)	
	(A)	4 ml per hour
	(B)	40 ml per hour
	(C)	40 ml per minute
	(D)	14 ml per hour

22.	_____ is the science that studies everything related to drugs including what drugs are made of, how they work in the body, their effects and interactions.	
	(A)	Psychology
	(B)	Pharmacology
	(C)	Biology
	(D)	All of the options are correct

23.	Creams or lotions that are applied directly onto to the skin involve which route of drug administration?	
	(A)	oral
	(B)	sublingual
	(C)	intravenous
	(D)	topical

24.	Most medicines have _____ added to them to make them safer for use.	
	(A)	Excipients
	(B)	Drugs
	(C)	Metabolites
	(D)	Sublingual

25.	Pharmacology is divided into two areas of study, what are they?	
	(i)	
	(ii)	

26.	Describe the role of a research pharmacist.	

27.	Which Latin abbreviation means “after meals”?	
	(A)	Rx
	(B)	bid
	(C)	prn
	(D)	pc

28.	Your prescription has ‘PO’ written on it, which route of administration is this?	
	(A)	Intravenous
	(B)	By mouth
	(C)	Topical
	(D)	Intramuscular

29.	Calculate the IV rate using the following formula.	
	$\text{Total IV Volume} \div \text{Time (hours)} = \text{ml administered per hour}$	
	90ml of fluid to be administered over a period of 3 hours. How much fluid should be administered per hour?	

30.	Which of the following is a common side effect of antibiotics?	
	(A)	Upset stomach
	(B)	Blood disorders
	(C)	Kidney stones
	(D)	Tachycardia

31.	What is medication error?	
	(A)	When a patient takes the wrong medication
	(B)	When a patient takes their medication at the wrong time
	(C)	When a patient takes the wrong dose of medication
	(D)	All of the options are correct

32.	The doctor prescribed 120 ml of liquid ibuprofen over a period of 3 hours. How much liquid is administered per hour.	
	Calculate IV rate using the formula:	
	$\text{total IV volume} \div \text{time} = \text{mls administered per hour}$	
	(A)	20 ml
	(B)	40 ml
	(C)	60 ml
	(D)	100 ml

33.	Convert 5000 ml to liters	
	(A)	0.5 liters
	(B)	5 liters
	(C)	50 liters
	(D)	500 liters

34.	Which type of pharmacist develops new drugs	
	(A)	Community pharmacist
	(B)	Clinical pharmacist
	(C)	Home care pharmacist
	(D)	Research pharmacist

35.	Which route of drug administration is written by the abbreviation IV	
	(A)	Intravenous
	(B)	Intramuscular
	(C)	Topical
	(D)	Sublingual

36.	An unwanted effect of a drug such as nausea, diarrhoea or vomiting is known as a	
	(A)	Side effect
	(B)	Fault effect
	(C)	Desired effect
	(D)	Danger effect

37.	Salma has an infection caused by bacteria that could spread if it is not treated. Which drug group contains the medicine that Salma should take?	
	(A)	Painkillers
	(B)	NSAIDs
	(C)	Antihistamines
	(D)	Antibiotics

38.	The study of what a drug does to the body is called	
	(A)	Pharmacokinetics
	(B)	Pharmacodynamics
	(C)	Painkiller
	(D)	Pancreas

39.	Pills and capsules are usually taken by which route of drug administration?	
	(A)	Oral
	(B)	Topical
	(C)	Intravenous
	(D)	Intramuscular

40.	In pharmacy what is the meaning of the abbreviation RX?	
	(A)	Prescription
	(B)	Before meals
	(C)	Kilograms
	(D)	By mouth

41.	The doctor prescribed 200mg of a drug that is available in a stock strength of 100mg. Calculate how many tablets are needed using the basic formula.	
	(The basic formula: Prescribed dose ÷ stock strength = number of tablets)	
	(A)	1 tablets
	(B)	2 tablets
	(C)	3 tablets
	(D)	4 tablets

42.	What is excipient?	
	(A)	The result of a drug that is mixed with a medicine
	(B)	The chemical substance taken from a plant
	(C)	The substance that is added to a medicine to make it safe to use
	(D)	The oral route of administration

43.	When a drug enters the body, which part of the cell does it react with?	
	(A)	The receptor
	(B)	The effector
	(C)	The nucleus
	(D)	The cell wall

44.	Creams, gels and ointments are usually administered by which route of drug administration?	
	(A)	Oral
	(B)	Topical
	(C)	Intravenous
	(D)	Intramuscular

45.	A doctor has told you that you will receive the COVID-19 vaccine using the IM route of drug administration. What does this means?	
	(A)	You will receive an intramuscular injection
	(B)	You will receive an intravenous injection
	(C)	You will receive a subcutaneous injection
	(D)	All of the above

46.	The doctor prescribed 500mg of a drug that is available in a stock strength of 250mg. Caccluate how many tablets are needed using the basic formula.	
	(The basic formula: Prescribed dose ÷ stock strength = number of tablets)	
	(A)	250
	(B)	2
	(C)	50
	(D)	750

47.	Which route of administration involves placing the medicine under the tongue	
	(A)	Sublingual
	(B)	Buccal
	(C)	Topical
	(D)	Parenteral

48.	What can cause antibiotic resistance?	
	(A)	When a patient does not use antibiotics to treat a bacterial infection
	(B)	When a patient takes all of the antibiotics they have been prescribed in the correct way
	(C)	When a patient stops taking their prescribed antibiotics as soon as their symptoms improved
	(D)	When a patient experiences mild side-effects from taking antibiotics

49.	A patient's prescription reads: Amoxicillin, 1 tsp, PO, bid x10 days. What does this means?	
	(A)	Take one teaspoon of Amoxicillin, by mouth, twice a day for ten days
	(B)	Take one gram of Amoxicillin, three times a day, after meals, every day for 10 days
	(C)	Take one tablet of Amoxicillin, topically, twice a day for ten days
	(D)	Take one teaspoon of Amoxicillin, intravenously, after meals for ten days

50.	What is the role of a research pharmacist?	
	(A)	To work in hospitals with doctors and nurses
	(B)	To develop new drugs
	(C)	To teach pharmacy to university students
	(D)	To send medicines to people who are at home

51.	In pharmacokinetics, where the medicine goes in the body is called?	
	(A)	Absorption
	(B)	Distribution
	(C)	Metabolism
	(D)	Excretion

52.	In which of the following cases should antibiotics be prescribed?	
	(A)	A bacterial infection that could spread if it is not treated
	(B)	A viral infection that spread easily
	(C)	A medical emergency such as a heart attack
	(D)	All of the above

53.	The doctor prescribed a 500mg dose of solution. It is available in a stock of 250mg/5ml. How much solution is needed? Calculate this using the formula:	
	Desired dose ÷ stock strength x stock volume = amount of solution needed	
	(A)	5ml
	(B)	10ml
	(C)	250ml
	(D)	50ml