

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



ملزمة مراجعة الوحدة التاسعة Pharmacy الصيدلية

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



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روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

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GRADE
12 ADV

Health Science
Revision

AL MANARA PRIVATE SCHOOL MBZ

2024



- UNIT 9
- Pharmacy

3rd.
Trimester



هويتي

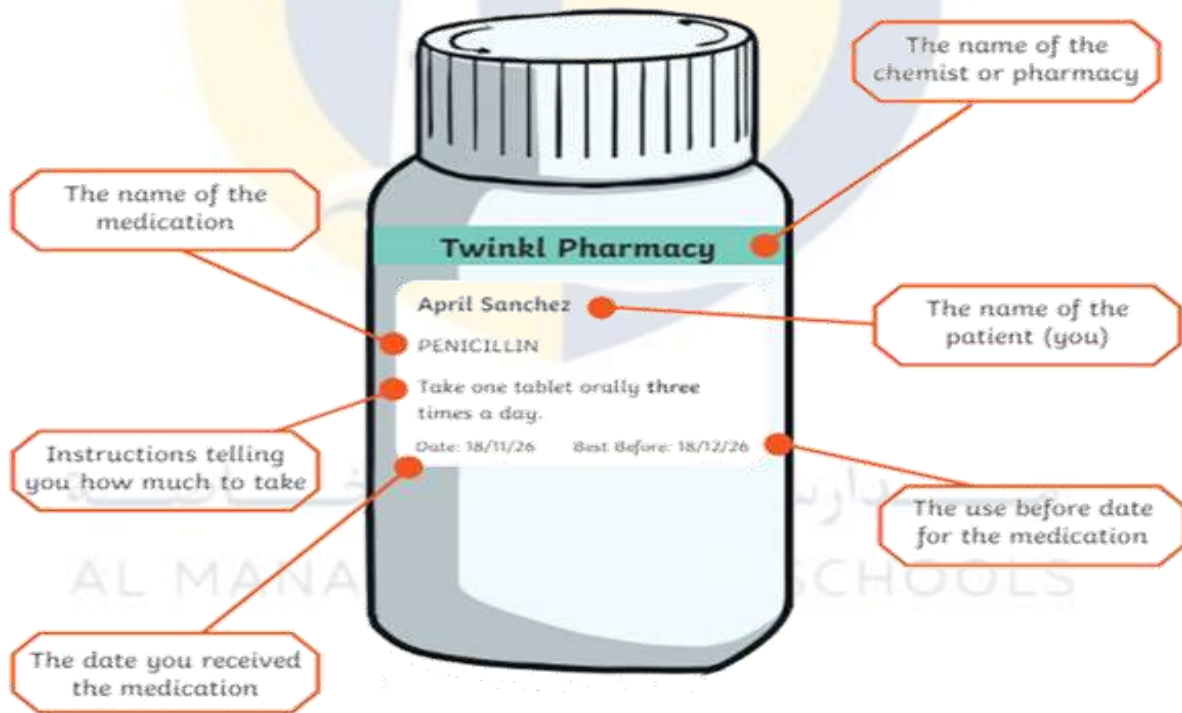
PREPARED BY: TEACHER / ALAA HUWWARI

مدير المدرسة

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SECTION 1: HISTORY OF PHARMACY**SECTION 2: PHARMACOLOGY****SECTION 3: ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION****SECTION 4: ANTIBIOTICS****SECTION 5: LATIN ABBREVIATIONS IN PHARMACY****SECTION 6: MEASUREMENTS AND FORMULAS****SECTION 7: SAFETY MEASURES IN PHARMACY**

Reading the Label



These are all the things you will see on your medication label. You may also see the doctor's name, the number the medication company uses or the number of refills you can have. Medications bought straight from the chemist won't have your name, but they will have the other information.

Have a look at home and see if you can find all the things you need to know on your medication labels.

Using Medication Safely

What Is Medication?

Medication is something that we have when we are sick. It can be given by a doctor or we can buy it at a pharmacy or chemist. People take medication to treat a variety of medically diagnosed conditions. The medication you take might be a tablet, powder, cream or a liquid.

Where Do I Keep My Medication?

Medication should be kept in a safe place away from children and pets. A good place is a high cupboard or shelf. You may even see people using a safety lock on their medication cupboard. Some medications need to be put in the fridge - the label will tell you if you need to keep it cold.



Which Medication Can I Use?

You can use medications that you buy from the chemist. This might be paracetamol to help a headache or cream for a rash. If your doctor has given you some medication, you can use this too. This medication will have your name on it and instructions on how to take it safely.

You cannot use any medication that has another person's name on it, as this has been given to them by their doctor for a reason. Everyone has medications for different medical reasons and we shouldn't share. If you don't know what a medication is because it doesn't have a label, you should not take it. Taking other people's medication, or medicines we don't know, can be dangerous.

How Much Medication Should I Take?

Each time you get medication, from the chemist or pharmacy or from the doctor, it will have instructions. It is important to follow these instructions carefully. If you need help reading them, ask an adult. The instructions will tell you how much medication to take and how many times.



Using Medication Safely

This might mean one tablet each morning with your breakfast or you could have to measure out liquid three times a day. You should only take the amount written on the instructions.



What Should I Remember?

- Medication helps us if we are sick or have a medical condition.
- Medications should be stored up high or in the fridge if needed.
- You should only take medications with your name on them, or if you buy them at the chemist.
- You should always follow the instructions on the medication label so you know how much to take.





1. What is the meaning of the prefix 'pharma-' in the word 'pharmacology'?

- a) The study of
- b) The use of
- c) Diagnosing
- d) Drugs

2. Which principal of pharmacology is the study of what the drug does to the body?

- a) Pharmacokinetics
- b) Pharmacodynamics
- c) Excipients
- d) Absorption

3. How should oral medications be taken?

- a) Topical
- b) Sublingual
- c) By mouth
- d) Parenteral

4. Medicines that destroy or slow the growth of disease-causing bacteria are called:

- a) antihistamines
- b) paracetamol
- c) antibiotics
- d) anti-inflammatories

5. In pharmacy, the abbreviation "Rx" means

- a) before meals
- b) twice a day
- c) by mouth
- d) prescription



6. Which principal of pharmacology is the study of what the body does to the drug?

- a) Pharmacokinetics
- b) Excipients
- c) Absorption
- d) Pharmacodynamics

7. Jasim experienced slight stomach cramps and nausea after taking antibiotics. What name is given to this effect after taking medication?

- a) Causing effects
- b) Side effects
- c) Indigestion
- d) Antibiotic resistance

8. Dr. Noor prescribed a 200mg dose of a drug that comes in a stock strength of 100mg. How many tablets should be given to the patient?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

9. Which of the following is an antibiotic?

- a) Panadol
- b) Paracetamol
- c) Metformin
- d) Penicillin

10. Dr. Khalfan prescribed a 50mg dose of a drug that comes in a stock strength of 10mg. How many tablets should be given to the patient?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 3
- d) 2



11. What abbreviation is used to identify the intravenous route of drug administration?

- a) IV
- b) IM
- c) EV
- d) IS

12. 90ml of fluid to be administered over a period of 3 hours. How much fluid should be administered per hour?

- a) 20 ml per hour
- b) 30 ml per hour
- c) 45 ml per hour
- d) 90 ml per hour

13. Dr. Yazeed prescribed a 50mg dose of a drug that comes in a stock strength of 25mg. How many tablets should be given to the patient?

- a) 2 tablets
- b) 50 tablets
- c) 25 tablets
- d) 3 tablets

14. Dr. Jumaa prescribed a 150mg dose of paracetamol solution. The solution is available in 250mg/5ml. How much liquid is needed per dose?

- a) 4 ml per dose
- b) 3 ml per dose
- c) 6 ml per dose
- d) 2 ml per dose

15. Injections are the most common _____ route of drug administration.

- a) parenteral
- b) oral
- c) topical
- d) buccal



16. Which of the following is a less common side effect of using antibiotics?

- a) Upset stomach
- b) Bowel inflammation
- c) Diarrhoea
- d) rash

17. Which of the following is a common side effect of using antibiotics?

- a) Kidney stones
- b) Blood clotting
- c) Nausea
- d) Blood disorders

18. 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.

19. 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

20. Strong drugs that are designed to treat diseases caused by bacteria are called:

- a) Anti-inflammatories
- b) Painkillers
- c) Antibiotics
- d) Antihistamines



21. Which of the following is a factor that affects pharmacodynamics?

- a) Patient age
- b) Disease type
- c) Pregnancy
- d) Other drugs in the body
- e) All of the above

22. What is a disadvantage of parenteral route of drug administration?

- a) Any food present in the digestive system will affect absorption rates
- b) It is unsuitable for use in an emergency
- c) Not well absorbed into deeper layers of the skin
- d) They require aseptic conditions and preparation should be sterile

23. 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

24. 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

25. Which Latin abbreviation means "as needed"?

- a) stat
- b) hs
- c) prn
- d) ad



26. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a) "ac" means before meals
- b) "pc" means after meals
- c) "hs" means at bedtime
- d) "stat" means as desired

27. Creams, gels and ointments are usually administered by which route of drug administration?

- a) oral
- b) topical
- c) intravenous
- d) intramuscular

28. What is the name given to the healthcare professional specialised in preparing, storing and providing medicine?

- a) Pharmacy
- b) Pharmacology
- c) Pharmacist
- d) Physician

29. Convert 0.001kg to mg.

- a) 1 mg
- b) 10 mg
- c) 100 mg
- d) 1000 mg

30. Which statement is true?

- a) "SL" means subcutaneous
- b) "SC" means sublingual
- c) "PO" means by mouth
- d) "tsp" means tablespoon



31. Which statement is false?

- a) "Tx" means X-ray
- b) "Dx" means diagnosis
- c) "Sx" means symptom
- a) "BP" means blood pressure

32. What is the buccal route of drug administration?

- a) Drugs is placed between gum and cheek
- b) Drug is placed under the tongue
- c) Drug is applied directly onto the area
- d) Drug is taken through the mouth

33. _____ is a substance used when making medicines. Helps in formulating, protecting or supporting a medicine.

- a) Enzyme
- b) Botany
- c) Drug
- d) Excipient

34. 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

35. Which pharmacist works in a pharmacy where you would go to buy medicines?

- a) Home care pharmacist
- b) Research pharmacist
- c) Community pharmacist
- d) Clinical pharmacist



36. Which of the following describes what the body does to the drug?

- a) absorption
- b) distribution
- c) pharmacokinetics
- d) metabolism

37. In which of the following situation we use sublingual and buccal administration?

- a) inflammation
- b) heart attack
- c) fever
- d) colds

38. Which types of medication are usually administered topically?

- a) Sprays
- b) Liquids
- c) Ointments
- d) All of the above

39. A patient's prescription reads:

Amoxicillin, 1tsp, PO, bid x10 days. What does this mean?

- a) Take one teaspoon of Amoxicillin, by mouth, twice a day for ten days
- b) Take one tablet of Amoxicillin, topically, twice a day for ten days
- c) Take one gram of Amoxicillin, three times a day, after meals, every day for ten days
- d) Take one teaspoon of Amoxicillin, intravenously, after meals for ten days

40. 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



41. In pharmacokinetics, what the body does to the medicine is called

- a) Absorption
- b) Distribution
- c) Metabolism
- d) Excretion

42. In which of the following cases should antibiotics be prescribed?

- a) A condition that is not very serious but unlikely to clear up by itself
- b) A condition that is not very serious but could spread if not treated
- c) A condition where antibiotics could speed up the recovery time
- d) All of the above

43. A doctor has told you that you will receive the COVID-19 vaccine using the IM route of drug administration. What does this mean?

- 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

44. Which route of drug administration involves placing the medicine under the tongue?

- a) Sublingual
- b) Buccal
- c) Topical
- d) Parenteral

45. What can cause antibiotic resistance?

- a) When a patient does not use antibiotics to treat a bacterial infection
- b) A patient who takes all of their antibiotics correctly
- c) After improving symptoms, patients stop taking antibiotics
- d) When a patient experiences mild side-effects from taking antibiotics



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