أسئلة مراجعة نهاية الفصل المسار العام

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-05-24 10:04:51

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر

اضغط هنا للحصول على جميع روابط "الصف الثاني عشر"

روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

الرياضيات	اللغة الانجليزية	اللغة العربية	التربية الاسلامية

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة علوم صحية في الفصل الثالث

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Grade 12 General Health Sciences 2023-2024

Term 3 End of Term Exam Practice Questions

	Question
1	What is the definition of pharmacy? ....
2	Pharmacy is the clinical science that combines which three sciences?

3	Statements	True	False
	Pharmacy is the science of collecting, preparing and dispensing drugs.		
	Pharmacy is a very modern and new science. It didn't exist since a very long time ago.		
	Ancient (old) Greeks were the first ones to treat a person using a drug.		
	During the Islamic Golden Age, the separation between pharmacy and medicine happened.		
	Pharmacists are healthcare professionals specialised in preparing, using, storing and providing medicines.		

4	What are the four types of pharmacy you have studied in this unit?

5 — The first table below has four different types of pharmacy. Read the sentences in the second table and decide which one describes each type of pharmacy.

community	clinical	home care	research

These pharmacists develop new drugs.	
These pharmacists work in a pharmacy where you would go to buy medicines.	
These pharmacists work in hospitals with doctors and nurses.	
These pharmacists are responsible for preparing and sending medication to people who are at home.	

6	In the diagram below, write the name of the two principals of pharmacology and explain what each of them mean

Pharmacology

[empty box]   [empty box]
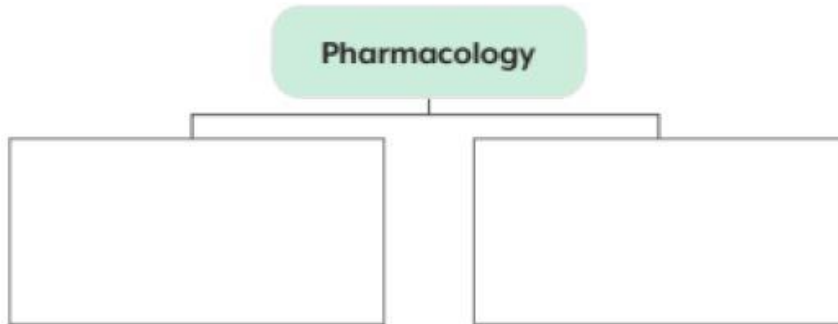
7	There are four stages of pharmacokinetics. In the spaces below, write the name of each stage and explain what it means.

Stage of pharmacokinetics	What does it mean?
	How the medicine gets into the body
Distribution	
	What the body does to the medicine
Excretion	

8	What is the meaning of pharmacodynamics?

....

....

What factors affect the pharmacodynamics of a drug?

....

....

9	Look at the sentences in the table below. Choose whether they are describing pharmacokinetics or pharmacodynamics.

Statement	Pharmacokinetics	Pharmacodynamics
Metabolism is what the body does to a drug.		
This is the study of what happens to drugs once they enter the body.		
Patient age or pregnancy are factors that influence what the drug does to the body.		
This is the study of the effect that drugs have on the body.		

10	Decide if the following sentences about drugs, medicines and excipients are true or false.

Sentences	True	False
Drugs are directly used as a treatment. For example, a drug can directly treat a pain or cure an infection.		
An excipient helps formulating, protecting or supporting a medicine.		
Medicines are chemical substances that are taken from plants, animals, microorganisms or minerals.		
Medicines can contain (have) an excipient or not.		
Drugs are considered ingredients to medicines.		
An excipient makes a medicine unsafe and harmful to use.		
Medicines are directly used as a treatment.		

11	Match the following routes of administration with the correct explanation.
	Oral — When the area to be treated is easy to reach. For example, the skin.
	Topical — When the patient takes medication through the mouth.
	Parenteral — The use of injections.
12	Choose one of the routes of administration above and write down one advantage and one disadvantage of this route.
	Advantage
	....
	....
	....
	Disadvantage
	....
	....
	....
	Repeat for each route of administration.
13	Look at the images and descriptions below. Identify if the route being described is sublingual or buccal. Write your answer in the boxes below the description.
	The drug is placed between your gums and cheek. The drug is placed under the tongue.

14	Decide on the appropriate route of administration for each of the following forms of medication.	

Form of medication	Route of administration
ONTMENTS, CREAMS, GELS	
INJECTIONS	
TABLETS, PILLS	
SPRAY	
CAPSULES	
INFUSION	

15	What is an antibiotic?
	....
	....

16	Can antibiotics cure (treat) COVID-19 infection?
		Yes, it can cure it.	No, it cannot cure it.	

17	What is antibiotic resistance and why does it happen?
	....

18	Read the following scenarios and decide if you think the person requires a prescribed antibiotic or not.

Scenario	Is an antibiotic needed?	Why?
Mahra has a virus which has given her a chest infection.		
Sultan has a bacterial infection in his eye that spreads easily from person to person.		

19	What do the following abbreviations mean?

Abbreviation	Meaning
IM	
TOP	
bid	
Rx	
qid	
PRN	

Read the abbreviations below and write the meaning of each of them.

Abbreviation	Meaning
kg	
ml	
PO	
IV	
Dr.	
Tx	
Dx	

20 Read the following sentences about abbreviations in healthcare and decide if the sentence is true or false.

Sentence	True	False
Abbreviations are not used in healthcare.		
Abbreviations are only used by doctors.		
Healthcare professionals use abbreviations when writing and communicating.		
Not interpreting abbreviations correctly can be dangerous for patients.		
Interpreting abbreviations correctly is very important as it guarantees patients' safety.		

21

Imagine you are a pharmacist or a nurse, you are going to read now the medical records of a patient who was admitted to hospital yesterday. After you finish reading the medical record, answer the questions on the next page.

♂ 72 y.o. admitted to A&E due to SOB, F/C/S, cough

Tests: Chest XR, FBC, MCS, ABG, Sputum sample.

Dx: pneumonia

Tx: antibiotic therapy, antipyretic

BP 132/77
T 39.5
O2 82%
HR 132
RR 31

Rx:
1. Augmentin 1.2g, IV, qid, pneumonia
2. Clindamycin 300mg, PO, tid, ac, 7 days, pneumonia
3. Paracetamol 1g, IV, tid, fever

1. What is the diagnosis of the patient?

....

2. What type of X-Ray did the patient have?

....

3. What are the names of the three medicines the patient has been prescribed?

....

....

....

4. What is the indicated route of administration of Augmentin 1.2g and Clindamycin 300mg?

....

5. How many times is Paracetamol 1g prescribed?

....

6. How many times is Augmentin 1.2g prescribed?

....

7. When should the patient take Clindamycin 300mg? Before, with or after food?

....

22	The doctor prescribed 200mg of a drug. The drug is only available in 40mg tablets. How many tablets should be given to the patient?	
23	The doctor wants to administer a drug intravenously. 120ml of liquid X needs to be administered by IV over a period of six hours. How much liquid is administered per hour?	
24	Convert the following units. You can use the space below for your calculations.	

24 (continued)

15g to mg	3kg to g
....	....
7L to ml	8L to ml
....	....
2 hours to min	4 min to sec
....	....

25

Calculate the correct number of tablets in the following scenarios. Remember, the 'No. of tablets' section is for one dose only.

Scenario 1

There is 5mg of prednisolone in one tablet. The doctor wants the patient to take 40mg once daily at 7am. How many tablets should the patient take at 7am?

Desired dose	Equation	Stock strength	Equals	No. of tablets
	÷		=	

Scenario 2

The doctor has prescribed 400mg of Ibuprofen three times a day for a patient. The tablets come in 200mg tablets. How many tablets need to be dispensed per day?

Desired dose	Equation	Stock strength	Equals	No. of tablets
	÷		=	

Scenario 3

There is 250mg of penicillin in one tablet. The doctor wants the patient to take 500mg twice daily. How many tablets should the patient take in the morning?

Desired dose	Equation	Stock strength	Equals	No. of tablets
	÷		=	

26	Look at the scenarios below. Use the calculation tables to calculate the amount of solution needed.

Scenario 1

A child has a temperature of 39.0°C. The doctor has ordered a 500mg paracetamol suspension, four times a day. Paracetamol suspension comes in 250mg/5ml. How much paracetamol suspension needs to be dispensed per day?

Desired dosage	Equation	Stock strength	Equation	Stock volume (ml)	Equals	Amount of solution required (ml)
	÷		X		=	

Total per day = _____

Scenario 2

The doctor has ordered a 250mg paracetamol suspension, two times a day. Paracetamol suspension comes in 250mg/5ml. How much paracetamol suspension needs to be dispensed per day?

Desired dosage	Equation	Stock strength	Equation	Stock volume (ml)	Equals	Amount of solution required (ml)
	÷		X		=	

Total per day = _____

27	Calculate the correct IV rates in the following scenarios. The 'total IV volume' section should be entered in ml. You may need to do unit conversion.

Scenario 1

The doctor has prescribed 300ml of normal saline solution over six hours. What is the rate in ml per hour?

Total IV volume (ml)	Equation	Time (Hours)	Equals	ml administered
	÷		=	

Scenario 2

A patient needs to be given two litres of saline over 16 hours. What is the rate in ml per hour?

Total IV volume (ml)	Equation	Time (Hours)	Equals	ml administered
	÷		=	

Scenario 3

A patient needs to be given 50ml of saline over 90 minutes. What is the rate in ml per hour?

Total IV volume (ml)	Equation	Time (Hours)	Equals	ml administered
	÷		=	

28	Safe administration and storage of medication are very important. What might happen if medications are not administered or stored (kept) correctly?
	....

29	**What are "the six rights of drug administration"?**
	....

30	**Explain how effective communication can improve safety in pharmacy.** ....
31	Match 'the six rights of drug administration' on the left to the correct description on the right. |	
Right drug	The caregiver should double-check the patient's name and DOB on the label.
Right patient	The medication should only be given by the route it was prescribed.
Right dosage	Administer the exact amount directed by the doctor.
Right route of administration	Thirty minutes before or after is acceptable.
Right time	When you give medication, you should make a record.
Right documentation	Errors can happen if the two drugs have a similar name.	
32	**What are foodborne illnesses?** ....
33	**Fill in the blanks** Read the following paragraph about foodborne illnesses. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Foodborne illnesses normally last a for [---] time. They happen from [---] to [---] hours after eating food that is contaminated. Most people recover [---] treatment.
34	**Explain the following types of cross-contamination:** Equipment-to-food ....

People-to-food

....

What other type of cross-contamination is there?

35	**Match the elements.** Let's look at three main types of cross-contamination, can you match them up to their description: Food-to-food Equipment-to-food People-to-food This is one of the most common types of cross-contamination. Bacteria can live for a long time on surfaces like countertops, cutting boards, utensils (knives and forks), storage containers and factory equipment. It is easy for humans to transfer bacteria from their bodies or clothes to food during many steps of food preparation. Dirty clothes or kitchen towels touching clean food can cause contamination. This is when contaminated food comes into contact with 'clean' food.

36	Complete the table below by writing the names of three high-risk foods and explain why they are high risk.

Name of food	Why it is high risk
....	....
....	....
....	....

37	In your own words, explain what contamination is. ....
38	List the points that contamination by bacteria can happen. ....

39	**Types of cross-contamination** Read the following scenarios and decide which type of cross-contamination is being described. Use the drop down box to select your answer **1 -** Huda made dinner for the family. When she finished, she rinsed the utensils (knife and fork) in cold water and left them to dry. The next day Huda's mother used the same utensils to prepare breakfast. During the day, the whole family became unwell. **2 -** Mohammed works in a fast-food restaurant. He emptied the bins in the restaurant and did not wash his hands. Then he prepared some burgers. Customers reported feeling sick a few days after this happened. **3 -** Hind used a brown chopping board to prepare some sushi for her friends. Hind and her friends thought the sushi was delicious, but they could not understand why everyone was sick the next day. **4 -** Saeed made a chicken shawarma for dinner. He did not realise that the chicken he made was not fully cooked. It made him so unwell that he had to go to the hospital for a few days.	
40	Match each of the five keys to safer food with their correct description. Keep clean. Separate raw and cooked food. Cook thoroughly. Keep food at safe temperatures. Use safe water and raw materials. Store food in containers to avoid contact between raw and cooked foods. Use clean water to cook and clean with. Allow food to defrost in the fridge. Wash your hands before handling food and during preparation. For meat and poultry, make sure the juices are clear and not pink.	