



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-19 07:00

صيدلة مستشفيات المستوى الخامس تخصص علوم صيدلانية - كلية الصيدلة

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- 1) Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM) is primarily used for drugs with
 - 1) - A) A broad therapeutic index
 - 2) + B) A narrow therapeutic index
 - 3) - C) Are metabolized slowly
 - 4) - D) Are used for chronic conditions only
- 2) Which of the following drugs requires TDM?
 - 1) - A) Acetaminophen
 - 2) + B) Vancomycin
 - 3) - C) Ibuprofen
 - 4) - D) Multivitamins
- 3) A pediatric patient's medication dose is often based on:
 - 1) - A) Their age only
 - 2) + B) Weight and body surface area
 - 3) - C) The same adult dosing standards
 - 4) - D) Their dietary preferences
- 4) Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) is administered:
 - 1) - A) Orally
 - 2) + B) Intravenously
 - 3) - C) Through nasal tubes
 - 4) - D) None of the above
- 5) Which of the following is NOT an objective of TDM?
 - 1) - A) Optimize therapeutic effect
 - 2) - B) Minimize toxicity
 - 3) + C) Increase drug resistance
 - 4) - D) Monitor patient adherence
- 6) Which antibiotic requires peak and trough monitoring to prevent toxicity?
 - 1) - A) Penicillin
 - 2) + B) Gentamicin
 - 3) - C) Azithromycin
 - 4) - D) Amoxicillin
- 7) When should a trough level sample be taken?
 - 1) + A) Just before the next dose
 - 2) - B) Immediately after drug administration
 - 3) - C) Randomly during the day
 - 4) - D) 24 hours after the last dose
- 8) 18. What is the primary role of outpatient pharmacy services?
 - 1) - A) Selling over-the-counter medications
 - 2) + B) Ensuring safe medication use for discharged patients
 - 3) - C) Manufacturing new drugs
 - 4) - D) Conducting laboratory tests
- 9) What is the purpose of blister pack services?
 - 1) - A) To package medications for resale
 - 2) + B) To help patients manage complex medication regimens
 - 3) - C) To increase drug expiration rates
 - 4) - D) To replace patient counseling



- 10) What is telepharmacy used for?
- 1) ☒ A) Delivering pharmaceutical services remotely
 - 2) ☐ B) Manufacturing drugs at home
 - 3) ☐ C) Replacing hospital pharmacists
 - 4) ☐ D) Selling prescription medications online
- 11) Which technology reduces human error in dispensing medications?
- 1) ☒ A) Automated dispensing systems
 - 2) ☐ B) Manual handwriting prescriptions
 - 3) ☐ C) Verbal medication orders
 - 4) ☐ D) Paper-based inventory management
- 12) What is a medication error?
- 1) ☐ A) A rare and unavoidable mistake in prescribing
 - 2) ☒ B) A preventable event that may cause inappropriate medication use
 - 3) ☐ C) An error caused only by patients
 - 4) ☐ D) A minor issue with no serious consequences
- 13) Which of the following is NOT a type of medication error?
- 1) ☐ A) Prescribing errors
 - 2) ☐ B) Dispensing errors
 - 3) ☒ C) Laboratory errors
 - 4) ☐ D) Administration errors
- 14) Which of the following is a common cause of prescribing errors?
- 1) ☒ A) Illegible handwriting
 - 2) ☐ B) Patients refusing treatment
 - 3) ☐ C) Delayed insurance approval
 - 4) ☐ D) Using generic drugs
- 15) Which of the following is an example of a dispensing error?
- 1) ☐ A) Prescribing the wrong drug
 - 2) ☐ B) Administering medication at the wrong time
 - 3) ☒ C) Giving a patient the wrong medication due to similar drug names
 - 4) ☐ D) Failing to monitor blood pressure
- 16) Which of the following can contribute to dispensing errors?
- 1) ☒ A) High pharmacy workload
 - 2) ☐ B) Checking prescriptions twice
 - 3) ☐ C) Using barcode scanning
 - 4) ☐ D) Clear labeling of medications
- 17) A near miss is an event where:
- 1) ☐ A) A medication error causes severe patient harm
 - 2) ☒ B) An error is caught before reaching the patient
 - 3) ☐ C) The pharmacist refuses to fill a prescription
 - 4) ☐ D) A patient refuses to take medication
- 18) Which of the following is an example of a near miss event?
- 1) ☒ A) A nurse identifies a wrong medication label before administration
 - 2) ☐ B) A patient receives the wrong drug and experiences side effects
 - 3) ☐ C) A pharmacist ignores a prescription error
 - 4) ☐ D) A doctor deliberately prescribes the wrong drug
- 19) Tall Man Lettering is used to:
- 1) ☐ A) Make drug names look bigger on labels
 - 2) ☒ B) Differentiate similar-looking drug names
 - 3) ☐ C) Eliminate the need for written prescriptions



- 4) - D) Encourage patient self-medication
- 20) Which method helps prevent medication administration errors?
- 1) - A) Administering drugs without checking the patient's identity
- 2) + B) Following the "Five Rights" of medication administration
- 3) - C) Skipping patient counseling
- 4) - D) Using handwritten prescription notes
- 21) What is the purpose of Root Cause Analysis (RCA)?
- 1) - A) To assign blame for errors
- 2) + B) To identify underlying causes of medication errors
- 3) - C) To prevent reporting medication errors
- 4) - D) To increase medication costs
- 22) Which group of medications is considered high-risk for medication errors?
- 1) - A) Antibiotics
- 2) + B) Opioids and anticoagulants
- 3) - C) Multivitamins
- 4) - D) Antacids
- 23) In the Individual Prescription System, medications are dispensed based on:
- 1) - A) Bulk orders from the pharmacy
- 2) + B) Individual prescriptions written for each patient
- 3) - C) Nurse preferences
- 4) - D) Automatic hospital stock replenishment
- 24) Which of the following is an advantage of the Individual Prescription System?
- 1) - A) Reduces workload on pharmacy staff
- 2) + B) Enhances inventory control and reduces wastage
- 3) - C) Provides immediate drug availability
- 4) - D) Increases medication errors
- 25) In the Floor Stock System, medications are stored:
- 1) - A) Only in the central pharmacy
- 2) + B) In bulk at nursing units for easy access
- 3) - C) At the patient's bedside
- 4) - D) With hospital administration
- 26) A disadvantage of the Floor Stock System is:
- 1) + A) High risk of medication errors and wastage
- 2) - B) Limited access to medications
- 3) - C) Delays in obtaining emergency drugs
- 4) - D) Reduced efficiency in drug administration
- 27) The Charge Floor Stock System ensures that:
- 1) + A) Medications are billed to the patient as they are administered
- 2) - B) Medications are provided free of charge
- 3) - C) Patients pay for their medications before administration
- 4) - D) There is no need for inventory tracking
- 28) The Non-Charge Floor Stock System is mainly used for:
- 1) - A) Expensive and specialized medications
- 2) + B) Commonly used, low-cost medications
- 3) - C) Controlled substances
- 4) - D) Antibiotics
- 29) The Unit Dose System involves dispensing:
- 1) - A) Medications in bulk for each ward
- 2) + B) Pre-packaged single doses for each patient



- 3) - C) Medications only for high-risk patients
4) - D) Medications only for emergency cases
- 30) The most common method for destroying controlled drugs is:
1) ☒ A) Incineration
2) - B) Flushing down the drain
3) - C) Discarding in regular trash
4) - D) Burying in landfills
- 31) Which security measure is required for controlled drug destruction?
1) ☒ A) Witnessing by a second authorized individual
2) - B) Immediate disposal in hospital waste bins
3) - C) No documentation required
4) - D) Disposal only by nursing staff
- 32) What defines a high-alert medication?
1) - A) A drug that causes frequent errors
2) - B) A drug that requires refrigeration
3) ☒ C) A drug that poses a higher risk of significant harm if misused
4) - D) A drug that has no adverse effects
- 33) What is the main reason why errors involving high-alert medications are dangerous?
1) - A) They cause frequent allergic reactions
2) ☒ B) Their consequences can be severe or fatal
3) - C) They are less effective if given incorrectly
4) - D) They are rarely used in hospitals
- 34) Which organization publishes a list of high-alert medications and develops safety protocols?
1) - A) World Health Organization (WHO)
2) ☒ B) Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP)
3) - C) U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
4) - D) The Joint Commission (TJC)
- 35) What is one of the WHO's focus areas for high-alert medications?
1) ☒ A) Developing safety measures for low-resource settings
2) - B) Increasing drug manufacturing worldwide
3) - C) Reducing the cost of medications
4) - D) Eliminating anticoagulants from hospital formularies
- 36) What is a key role of The Joint Commission (TJC) in medication safety?
1) - A) It ensures that hospitals provide high-alert medications free of charge
2) ☒ B) It requires hospitals to develop and maintain a list of high-alert medications
3) - C) It manufactures high-alert medications
4) - D) It bans the use of opioids in hospitals
- 37) Which of the following is NOT considered a high-alert medication?
1) - A) Heparin
2) - B) Morphine
3) ☒ C) Ibuprofen
4) - D) Insulin
- 38) Which patient population is most vulnerable to high-alert medication errors?
1) - A) Middle-aged adults
2) ☒ B) Neonates and elderly patients
3) - C) Athletes
4) - D) Patients with no chronic conditions
- 39) Why are insulin and chemotherapy agents considered high-alert medications?
1) - A) They are often used in combination therapy



- 2) ☒ B) They require precise dosing to avoid serious harm
3) ☐ C) They can be given without medical supervision
4) ☐ D) They are available over-the-counter
- 40) Which system-related factor increases the risk of high-alert medication errors?
1) ☐ A) Clear and detailed medication labeling
2) ☒ B) High workload and fatigue among healthcare providers
3) ☐ C) Double-checking medication doses before administration
4) ☐ D) Storing high-alert medications separately from other drugs
- 41) What is the role of smart infusion pumps in high-alert medication safety?
1) ☐ A) To monitor patients' blood pressure
2) ☒ B) To regulate and prevent overdose of IV medications
3) ☐ C) To remove the need for pharmacist intervention
4) ☐ D) To allow nurses to manually calculate infusion rates
- 42) What is the primary goal of Medication Management and Use (MMU)?
1) ☒ A) To optimize medication use and improve patient outcomes
2) ☐ B) To reduce the workload of healthcare providers
3) ☐ C) To eliminate the need for pharmacist involvement
4) ☐ D) To ensure all medications are available without restriction
- 43) What is the first step in the medication management and use process?
1) ☐ A) Medication administration
2) ☒ B) Selection of appropriate medications
3) ☐ C) Dispensing by the pharmacist
4) ☐ D) Monitoring for adverse drug reactions
- 44) Why is proper medication procurement important in hospitals?
1) ☒ A) To ensure a reliable supply of high-quality medications
2) ☐ B) To reduce hospital expenses regardless of drug quality
3) ☐ C) To prioritize purchasing the least expensive drugs
4) ☐ D) To limit the availability of new medications
- 45) Controlled substances must be stored:
1) ☒ A) In a secure area with restricted access
2) ☐ B) In open-access shelves for easy retrieval
3) ☐ C) In patient rooms for convenience
4) ☐ D) Without documentation requirements
- 46) Why is proper documentation essential in medication administration?
1) ☒ A) To ensure accountability and track medication use
2) ☐ B) To increase the number of administrative tasks for nurses
3) ☐ C) To allow patients to manage their medications independently
4) ☐ D) To remove the need for pharmacist intervention
- 47) What is the primary role of the MMU Committee?
1) ☒ A) To oversee medication management and ensure regulatory compliance
2) ☐ B) To directly prescribe medications to patients
3) ☐ C) To remove all restrictions on drug availability
4) ☐ D) To replace pharmacists with automated dispensing systems
- 48) Who typically serves on the MMU Committee?
1) ☒ A) Physicians, pharmacists, nurses, and hospital administrators
2) ☐ B) Only pharmacy staff
3) ☐ C) Only hospital executives
4) ☐ D) Patients and their family members
- 49) What is the main benefit of decentralized satellite pharmacies?



- 1) ☒ A) Faster medication access for critical care areas
 - 2) ☐ B) Increased costs
 - 3) ☐ C) Reduced pharmacist supervision
 - 4) ☐ D) Less communication between healthcare teams
- 50) Why are centralized pharmacy models beneficial?
- 1) ☐ A) They increase medication errors
 - 2) ☒ B) They ensure pharmacist review before medication distribution
 - 3) ☐ C) They eliminate medication tracking
 - 4) ☐ D) They delay patient care
- 51) How does barcode technology improve medication delivery accuracy?
- 1) ☒ A) By verifying the correct medication for the correct patient
 - 2) ☐ B) By replacing all pharmacists in the distribution process
 - 3) ☐ C) By allowing patients to dispense their own medications
 - 4) ☐ D) By eliminating the need for prescriptions
- 52) Which of the following is an example of a medication typically included in the Non-Charge Floor Stock System?
- 1) ☐ A) Controlled substances
 - 2) ☐ B) Chemotherapy drugs
 - 3) ☒ C) IV fluids and saline
 - 4) ☐ D) High-cost specialty medications
- 53) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the Floor Stock System?
- 1) ☐ A) It reduces medication availability for patients
 - 2) ☐ B) It increases pharmacy workload
 - 3) ☒ C) It has a higher risk of medication errors and theft
 - 4) ☐ D) It ensures accurate billing of medications
- 54) Which strategy can prevent errors in potassium chloride (KCl) administration?
- 1) ☒ A) Restricting KCl ampoules from general wards
 - 2) ☐ B) Allowing manual infusion without smart pumps
 - 3) ☐ C) Administering KCl as a rapid IV push
 - 4) ☐ D) Ignoring infusion rates during administration
- 55) What is the role of computerized decision support systems (CDSS) in reducing high-alert medication errors?
- 1) ☐ A) They replace pharmacists in dispensing medications
 - 2) ☒ B) They alert healthcare providers about high-risk drug interactions and doses
 - 3) ☐ C) They increase the number of verbal prescriptions
 - 4) ☐ D) They eliminate the need for medication reconciliation
- 56) What is the purpose of using "Tall-Man lettering" (e.g., HYDROmorphine vs. morphine)?
- 1) ☐ A) To make drug names easier to pronounce
 - 2) ☒ B) To prevent look-alike/sound-alike (LASA) medication errors
 - 3) ☐ C) To reduce medication costs
 - 4) ☐ D) To limit medication use in hospitals
- 57) Which of the following is NOT a type of drug distribution system?
- 1) ☐ A) Individual prescription system
 - 2) ☐ B) Unit dose system
 - 3) ☒ C) Direct-to-patient online delivery system
 - 4) ☐ D) Floor stock system
- 58) Which of the following is a disadvantage of the Unit Dose System?
- 1) ☒ A) Requires specialized packaging and equipment
 - 2) ☐ B) Reduces patient safety
 - 3) ☐ C) Increases medication errors



- 4) - D) Does not improve inventory control
- 59) How are medications dispensed in the Prescription-Based Outpatient System?
- 1) - A) Based on bulk orders for groups of patients
- 2) + B) Based on individual outpatient prescriptions
- 3) - C) Only through emergency departments
- 4) - D) Without pharmacist verification
- 60) Why is medication reconciliation important?
- 1) + A) To ensure continuity of care and prevent medication errors during patient transitions
- 2) - B) To allow physicians to change prescriptions without documentation
- 3) - C) To encourage patients to modify their own medication regimens
- 4) - D) To prevent nurses from reviewing patient medication history