

الجمهورية اليمنية جامعة صنعاء مركز الاختبارات الالكتروني



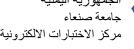
## قائمة الاسئلة 07:00 19-2025-04

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
    - D) Selling prescription medications online
  - 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



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- 4) D) Encourage patient self-medication
  - 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



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- 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
  - 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
  - Why are insulin and chemotherapy agents considered high-alert medications?
  - 1) A) They are often used in combination therapy

38)

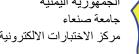


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- 2) + B) They require precise dosing to avoid serious harm
- 3) C) They can be given without medical supervision
- 4) D) They are available over-the-counter
- 40) Which system-related factor increases the risk of high-alert medication errors?
  - 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?

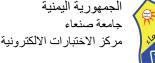






- 1) + A) Faster medication access for critical care areas
- 2) B) Increased costs
  - C) Reduced pharmacist supervision
- 4) D) Less communication between healthcare teams
- 50) Why are centralized pharmacy models beneficial?
  - 1) A) They increase medication errors
  - 2) + B) They ensure pharmacist 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., HYDROmorphone 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?
    - A) Based on bulk orders for groups of patients 1) \_
    - 2) + B) Based on individual outpatient prescriptions
    - 3) C) Only through emergency departments \_
    - D) Without pharmacist verification 4)
  - Why is medication reconciliation important?
    - A) To ensure continuity of care and prevent medication errors during patient transitions 1) +
    - 2) B) To allow physicians to change prescriptions without documentation
    - C) To encourage patients to modify their own medication regimens 3) -
    - 4) -D) To prevent nurses from reviewing patient medication history