

Pharmacological Knowledge Questionnaire

Section A: Demographic Information

Please complete the following information:

- Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
- Age: _____ years
- Current Academic Semester: _____
- Cumulative Grade Point Average (GPA): _____
- Pharmacology Course Grade: _____

Section B: Drug Information

1. When administering an intravenous (IV) medication to a child, which of the following is of **least importance**?
 - a) Rate of drug administration
 - b) Drug temperature
 - c) Type of medication
 - d) Physical appearance of the medication
2. Which of the following medications should **not** be administered intravenously without physician approval?
 - a) Paracetamol (Acetaminophen)
 - b) Vaccines
 - c) Antibiotics
 - d) Electrolyte solutions
3. When calculating the dose of an intravenous medication for a child, which method is **most accurate**?
 - a) Per kilogram of body weight
 - b) Per square meter of body surface area
 - c) Fixed dose for all patients
 - d) Based on age
4. Which of the following factors is of **least importance** when determining the intravenous drug dose for children?
 - a) Body weight
 - b) Age
 - c) Patient's clinical condition
 - d) Body surface area

Section C: Importance of Intravenous Administration

5. What is the primary purpose of intravenous drug administration?
 - a) To accelerate drug absorption
 - b) To enhance the effectiveness of oral medications
 - c) To reduce injection-related pain
 - d) To prevent infection
6. What is the most appropriate method for delivering fluids and electrolytes to dehydrated children?
 - a) Intravenous administration
 - b) Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)
 - c) Subcutaneous administration
 - d) Intraosseous administration
7. During intravenous administration in children, which of the following is highly important?
 - a) Selecting an appropriate catheter
 - b) Calculating the exact drug dose
 - c) Confirming drug compatibility with the infusion solution
 - d) All of the above
8. Which factor is most important when selecting an intravenous insertion site in children?
 - a) Child's age
 - b) Nutritional status
 - c) Hydration status
 - d) Medication volume

Section D: Precautions and Side Effects

9. Ototoxicity is a major adverse effect of aminoglycosides. What is the best nursing action to prevent this complication?
 - a) Regular monitoring of urine output
 - b) Adequate hydration with intravenous fluids
 - c) Slow administration of the medication
 - d) Performing hearing assessments
10. Which of the following is **not** a complication of intravenous injection?
 - a) Air embolism
 - b) Pain at the injection site
 - c) Phlebitis
 - d) Venous abscess

11. If inflammation develops along the vein during IV therapy, what is the nurse's first action?
- a) Continue the infusion
 - b) Apply a warm compress
 - c) Discontinue the medication
 - d) Inform the physician
12. If a child develops an allergic reaction during IV drug administration, what is the nurse's first action?
- a) Immediately discontinue the medication
 - b) Notify the physician
 - c) Monitor vital signs
 - d) Document the reaction in the medical record

Section E: Drug Storage and Management

13. What is the nurse's priority action before administering a medication?
- a) Check the medication's expiration date
 - b) Check the medication temperature
 - c) Confirm the prescribed dose with the physician
 - d) Communicate with the patient
14. Which statement regarding dilution of intravenous medications is correct?
- a) It should always be diluted with sterile distilled water
 - b) It should follow the manufacturer's instructions
 - c) It should only be diluted with normal saline
 - d) All of the above
15. What is the most appropriate response of a nursing student when asked to administer a medication that has already been drawn into a syringe?
- a) Administer the medication confidently
 - b) Refrain from administering due to uncertainty
 - c) Administer under the ward nurse's responsibility
 - d) Administer and document the action
16. If an expired medication is found in a patient's medication box, what is the correct nursing action?
- a) Recycle the medication
 - b) Bury the medication
 - c) Dispose of it in a designated pharmaceutical/chemical waste container
 - d) Return the medication to the pharmacy

Section F: Drug Interactions

17. If a nurse identifies a potential drug interaction during medication administration, what is the best action?
- a) No action is necessary
 - b) Withhold administration only
 - c) Recheck with the physician and administer after clarification
 - d) Modify the order with another nurse
18. Which intravenous solution is most appropriate for administering antiepileptic medications?
- a) Dextrose solution
 - b) Normal saline
 - c) Dextrose-saline solution
 - d) There is no restriction
19. What is the simplest strategy to prevent intravenous drug incompatibility?
- a) Flush the IV line between medications
 - b) Administer some medications orally
 - c) Maintain appropriate time intervals between medications
 - d) Both a and c
20. If drug incompatibility with the infusion solution is observed during administration, what is the best nursing action?
- a) Continue the infusion slowly
 - b) Stop the infusion and inform the treating physician
 - c) Change the injection site
 - d) Reduce the drug dose