

## Registration Assessments 2014

### Practice questions: November 2013

- This set contains 10 practice questions.
- Questions 1-5 are examples of Open Book questions. Questions 3-5 are calculation questions. The references that may be used are British National Formulary 66<sup>th</sup> edition (September 2013) and BNF for Children 2013-2014.
- Questions 6 -10 are examples of Closed Book questions.
- There are 4 types of questions used in the Registration Assessment. Some practice sets contain examples of all 4 types, others do not. The sample paper shows all 4 types and the proportion in which they are used within the assessment.
- A sample paper that is half the size of the actual Registration Assessment and is matched to the actual assessment in terms of difficulty, syllabus coverage and question types can be accessed at <http://www.pharmacyregulation.org/education/pharmacist-pre-registration-training/trainees/registration-assessment/assessment>

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**Directions for question 1.** This question is followed by five suggested answers. Select the best answer.

**1.** At Mrs D's 6-monthly diabetes review it is found that her HbA<sub>1c</sub> is higher than usual and you are asked if this could be caused by changes in her medication. Which one of the following drugs that Mrs D has started in the last 3 months, is the most likely to have caused the change in her result?

- A** clopidogrel
- B** aspirin
- C** bendroflumethiazide
- D** ramipril
- E** metformin

**Directions for question 2.** The question is followed by three responses. **ONE** or **MORE** of the responses is/are correct. Decide which of the responses is/are correct. Then choose:

- A** if **1, 2** and **3** are correct
- B** if **1** and **2** only are correct
- C** if **2** and **3** only are correct
- D** if **1** only is correct
- E** if **3** only is correct

<b>Directions Summarised</b>				
<b>A</b> <b>1, 2, 3</b>	<b>B</b> <b>1, 2</b> only	<b>C</b> <b>2, 3</b> only	<b>D</b> <b>1</b> only	<b>E</b> <b>3</b> only

**2.** Regarding the influenza vaccine, which of the following statements is/are true?  
(open Book)

- 1** annual immunisation is strongly recommended for children aged over 6 months who have chronic asthma
- 2** it can possibly enhance the anticoagulant effect of warfarin
- 3** the preferred route of administration is subcutaneous injection

**Directions for questions 3 to 7.** Each of the questions is followed by five suggested answers. Select the best answer in each case.

**3(Calc).** A 9-year-old child is prescribed a cytotoxic medicine at a dose of 300 mg/m<sup>2</sup>. Given that the child weighs 36 kg and is 1.44 m tall, which one of the following is the correct dose?

$$\text{Body surface area (m}^2\text{)} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{weight (kg)} \times \text{height (cm)}}{3600}}$$

- A 180 mg
- B 300 mg
- C 360 mg
- D 540 mg
- E 720 mg

**Question 4(Calc)** concerns the following extract from a prescription which is written for an 8-year-old child who weighs 30 kg:

Granisetron intravenous infusion

Dose: 40 micrograms/kg

Dilute the required volume of granisetron injection 1 mg/mL to 30 mL with sodium chloride 0.9% and give as an intravenous infusion over 5 minutes

**4(Calc).** Given that the granisetron is administered as directed, what weight of granisetron will the child have received after 3 minutes?

- A 0.3 mg
- B 0.72 mg
- C 3.2 mg
- D 7.2 mg
- E 32 mg

**5(Calc).** Child C, who weighs 20 kg, has epilepsy. On the advice of the hospital, the GP wishes to prescribe him sodium valproate oral solution at a dose of 12 mg/kg daily in two divided doses. The quantity of sodium valproate oral solution required for 30 days treatment is:

- A 90 mL
- B 120 mL
- C 180 mL
- D 240 mL
- E 360 mL

**6.** While running a workshop on pharmacokinetics for a group of pharmacy technicians you are asked to explain what is meant by 'half-life'. To check that they have understood your explanation you ask them to answer the following question.  
**(closed Book)**

For a medicine with a plasma elimination half-life of 2 hours, how long will it take for exactly 75% of the medicine present in the plasma to be eliminated?

The correct answer is:

- A 3 hours
- B 4 hours
- C 6 hours
- D 8 hours
- E 12 hours

7. Which one of the following potential drug interactions would require referral to the prescriber for an alternative to one of the prescribed drugs?  
(closed book)

	<b>Current treatment</b>	<b>Newly prescribed drug</b>
<b>A</b>	Magnesium Trisilicate Mixture, BP	oxytetracycline tablets
<b>B</b>	bendroflumethiazide tablets	ramipril tablets
<b>C</b>	amoxicillin capsules	carbamazepine tablets
<b>D</b>	paracetamol tablets	ciclosporin capsules
<b>E</b>	salbutamol inhaler	atenolol tablets

**Directions for questions 8 to 10.** For each numbered question select from the list above it the one lettered option which is most closely related to it. Within the group of questions each lettered option may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

- A** advise the patient that the symptom(s) they have described is/are **not** known to be caused by the medicine
- B** advise the patient to see their GP as the dose of the medicine may need to be increased
- C** advise the patient to see their GP as the dose of the medicine may need to be reduced
- D** advise the patient that they are experiencing a side effect of the medicine, and it is safe to continue taking the medicine, but they may wish to see their GP for an alternative if it persists
- E** advise the patient to stop taking the medicine straight away, and to see their GP as soon as possible

Select, from **A** to **E**, which of the above is the most appropriate advice to give to:

- 8.** a patient using insulin glargine once daily who reports that their blood sugars are often below 4 mmol/L before meals  
(closed book)
- 9.** a patient taking metformin who complains of nausea  
(closed book)
- 10.** a patient taking pioglitazone who complains of dark urine, nausea and fatigue  
(closed book)