

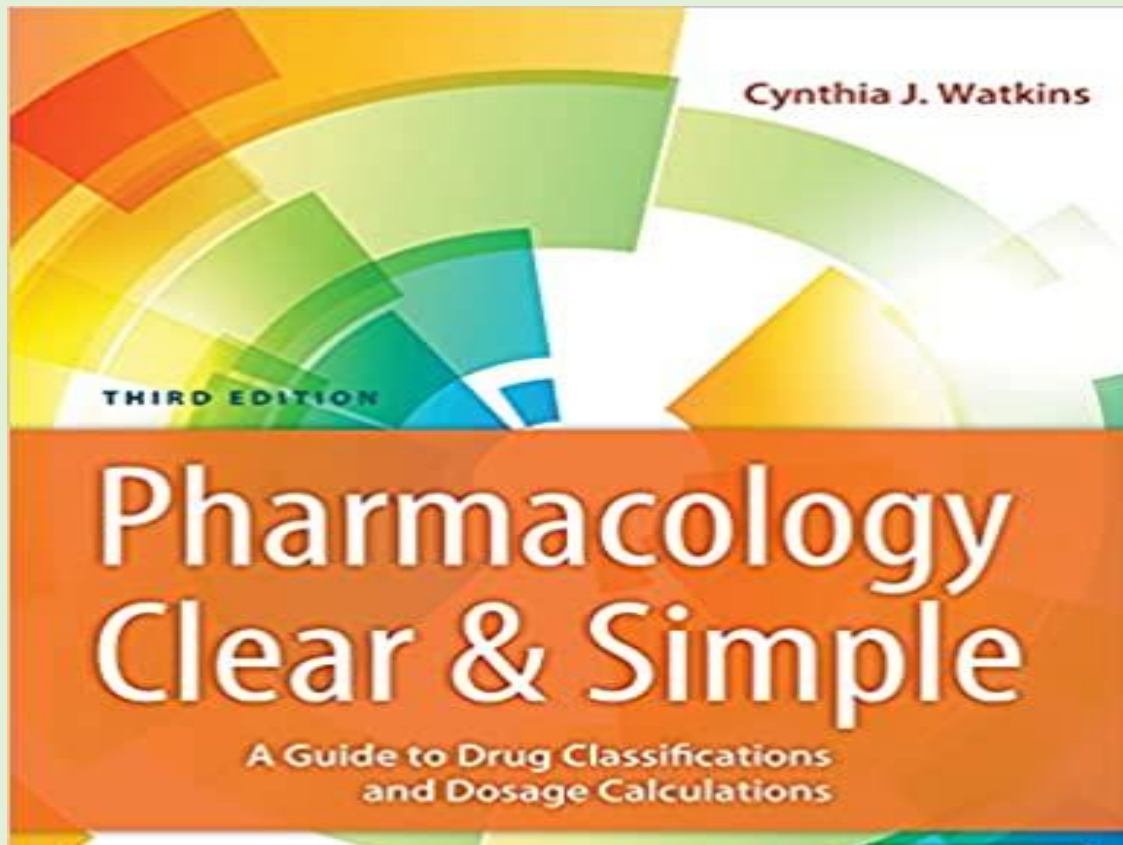
TEST BANK

PHARMACOLOGY

CLEAR & SIMPLE:

A Guide to Drug Classifications and Dosage Calculations

3RD EDITION | By: Cynthia J. Watkins



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Test Bank: Pharmacology Clear and Simple: A Guide to Drug Classifications and Dosage Calculations 3rd Edition by Cynthia J. Watkins

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Chapter 1. History of Pharmacology

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1.	A nurse working in radiology administers iodine to a patient who is having a computed tomography (CT) scan. The nurse working on the oncology unit administers chemotherapy to patients who have cancer. At the Public Health Department, a nurse administers a measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine to a 14-month-old child as a routine immunization. Which branch of pharmacology best describes the actions of all three nurses?
A)	Pharmacoeconomics
B)	Pharmacotherapeutics
C)	Pharmacodynamics
D)	Pharmacokinetics
Ans:	B
Feedback:	
Pharmacology is the study of the biologic effects of chemicals. Nurses are involved with clinical pharmacology or pharmacotherapeutics, which is a branch of pharmacology that deals with the uses of drugs to treat, prevent, and diagnose disease. The radiology nurse is administering a drug to help diagnose a disease. The oncology nurse is administering a drug to help treat a disease. Pharmacoeconomics includes any costs involved in drug therapy. Pharmacodynamics involves how a drug affects the body and pharmacokinetics is how the body acts on the body.	

2.	A physician has ordered intramuscular (IM) injections of morphine, a narcotic, every 4 hours as needed for pain in a motor vehicle accident victim. The nurse is aware this drug has a high abuse potential. Under what category would morphine be classified?
A)	Schedule I
B)	Schedule II
C)	Schedule III
D)	Schedule IV
Ans:	B

Feedback:
Narcotics with a high abuse potential are classified as Schedule II drugs because of severe dependence liability. Schedule I drugs have high abuse potential and no accepted medical use. Schedule III drugs have a lesser abuse potential than II and an accepted medical use. Schedule IV drugs have low abuse potential and limited dependence liability.

3.	When involved in phase III drug evaluation studies, what responsibilities would the nurse have?
A)	Working with animals who are given experimental drugs
B)	Choosing appropriate patients to be involved in the drug study
C)	Monitoring and observing patients closely for adverse effects
D)	Conducting research to determine effectiveness of the drug
Ans:	C
Feedback:	
Phase III studies involve use of a drug in a vast clinical population in which patients are asked to record any symptoms they experience while taking the drugs. Nurses may be responsible for helping collect and analyze the information to be shared with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) but would not conduct research independently because nurses do not prescribe medications. Use of animals in drug testing is done in the preclinical trials. Select patients who are involved in phase II studies to participate in studies where the participants have the disease the drug is intended to treat. These patients are monitored closely for drug action and adverse effects. Phase I studies involve healthy human volunteers who are usually paid for their participation. Nurses may observe for adverse effects and toxicity.	

4.	What concept is considered when generic drugs are substituted for brand name drugs?
A)	Bioavailability
B)	Critical concentration
C)	Distribution
D)	Half-life
Ans:	A
Feedback:	

Bioavailability is the portion of a dose of a drug that reaches the systemic circulation and is available to act on body cells. Binders used in a generic drug may not be the same as those used in the brand name drug. Therefore, the way the body breaks down and uses the drug may differ, which may eliminate a generic drug substitution. Critical concentration is the amount of a drug that is needed to cause a therapeutic effect and should not differ between generic and brand name medications. Distribution is the phase of pharmacokinetics, which involves the movement of a drug to the body's tissues and is the same in generic and brand name drugs. A drug's half-life is the time it takes for the amount of drug to decrease to half the peak level, which should not change when substituting a generic medication.

5.	A nurse is assessing the patient's home medication use. After listening to the patient list current medications, the nurse asks what priority question?
A)	Do you take any generic medications?
B)	Are any of these medications orphan drugs?
C)	Are these medications safe to take during pregnancy?
D)	Do you take any over-the-counter medications?
Ans:	D
Feedback:	
It is important for the nurse to specifically question use of over-the-counter medications because patients may not consider them important. The patient is unlikely to know the meaning of orphan drugs unless they too are health care providers. Safety during pregnancy, use of a generic medication, or classification of orphan drugs are things the patient would be unable to answer but could be found in reference books if the nurse wishes to research them.	

6.	After completing a course on pharmacology for nurses, what will the nurse know?
A)	Everything necessary for safe and effective medication administration
B)	Current pharmacologic therapy; the nurse will not require ongoing education for 5 years.
C)	General drug information; the nurse can consult a drug guide for specific drug information.
D)	The drug actions that are associated with each classification of medication
Ans:	C
Feedback:	

After completing a pharmacology course nurses will have general drug information needed for safe and effective medication administration but will need to consult a drug guide for specific drug information before administering any medication. Pharmacology is constantly changing, with new drugs entering the market and new uses for existing drugs identified. Continuing education in pharmacology is essential to safe practice. Nurses tend to become familiar with the medications they administer most often, but there will always be a need to research new drugs and also those the nurse is not familiar with because no nurse knows all medications.

7.	A nurse is instructing a pregnant patient concerning the potential risk to her fetus from a Pregnancy Category B drug. What would the nurse inform the patient?
A)	Adequate studies in pregnant women have demonstrated there is no risk to the fetus.
B)	Animal studies have not demonstrated a risk to the fetus, but there have been no adequate studies in pregnant women.
C)	Animal studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus, but there are no adequate studies in pregnant women.
D)	There is evidence of human fetal risk, but the potential benefits from use of the drug may be acceptable despite potential risks.
Ans:	B
Feedback:	
Category B indicates that animal studies have not demonstrated a risk to the fetus. However, there have not been adequate studies in pregnant women to demonstrate risk to a fetus during the first trimester of pregnancy and no evidence of risk in later trimesters. Category A indicates that adequate studies in pregnant women have not demonstrated a risk to the fetus in the first trimester or in later trimesters. Category C indicates that animal studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus, but no adequate studies in humans. Category D reveals evidence of human fetal risk, but the potential benefits from the use of the drugs in pregnant women may outweigh potential risks.	

8.	Discharge planning for patients leaving the hospital should include instructions on the use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. Which comment by the patient would demonstrate a good understanding of OTC drugs?
A)	OTC drugs are safe and do not cause adverse effects if taken properly.
B)	OTC drugs have been around for years and have not been tested by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

C)	OTC drugs are different from any drugs available by prescription and cost less.
D)	OTC drugs could cause serious harm if not taken according to directions.
Ans:	D
Feedback:	
It is important to follow package directions because OTCs are medications that can cause serious harm if not taken properly. OTCs are drugs that have been determined to be safe when taken as directed; however, all drugs can produce adverse effects even when taken properly. They may have originally been prescription drugs that were tested by the FDA or they may have been grandfathered in when the FDA laws changed. OTC education should always be included as a part of the hospital discharge instructions.	

9.	What would be the best source of drug information for a nurse?
A)	<i>Drug Facts and Comparisons</i>
B)	A nurses drug guide
C)	A drug package insert
D)	<i>The Physicians Drug Reference (PDR)</i>
Ans:	B
Feedback:	
A nurses drug guide provides nursing implications and patient teaching points that are most useful to nurses in addition to need-to-know drug information in a very user friendly organizational style. <i>Lippincotts Nursing Drug Guide (LNDG)</i> has drug monographs organized alphabetically and includes nursing implications and patient teaching points. Numerous other drug handbooks are also on the market and readily available for nurses to use. Although other drug reference books such as <i>Drug Facts and Comparisons</i> , PDR, and drug package inserts can all provide essential drug information, they will not contain nursing implications and teaching points and can be more difficult to use than nurses drug guides.	

10.	The nurse is preparing to administer a medication from a multidose bottle. The label is torn and soiled but the name of the medication is still readable. What is the nurses priority action?
A)	Discard the entire bottle and contents and obtain a new bottle.
B)	Find the drug information and create a new label for the bottle.
C)	Ask another nurse to verify the contents of the bottle.
D)	Administer the medication if the name of the drug can be clearly read.