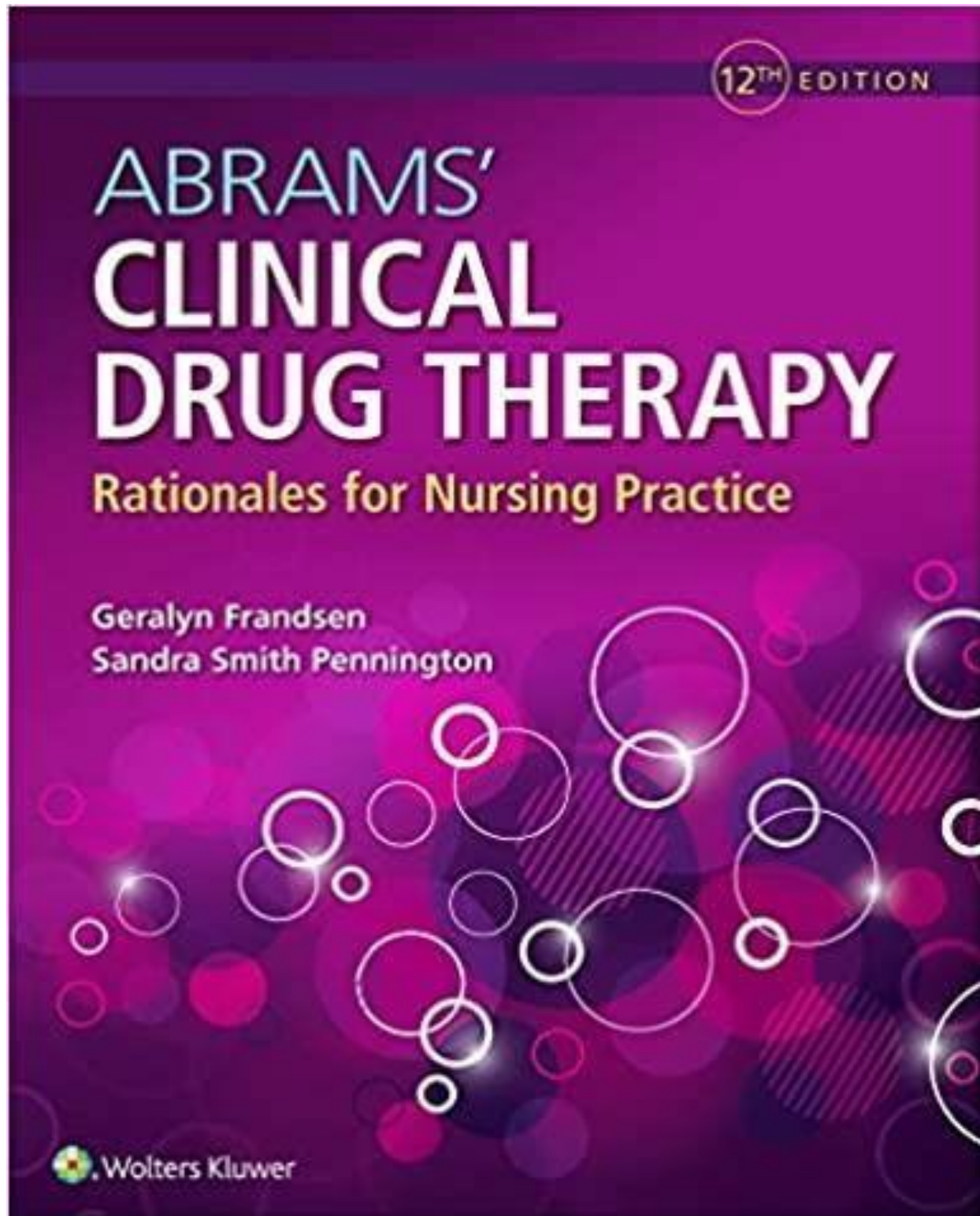


# TEST BANK



**Test Bank For Abrams' Clinical Drug Therapy Rationales for Nursing Practice 12th Edition  
Geraldyn Frandsen - ISBN/ISSN 9781975136130**

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## Chapter 1, The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

1. A woman diagnosed with obsessive–compulsive disorder has been prescribed oral paroxetine hydrochloride. What is the expected effect for this prescription?
  - A. Curative effect on symptoms
  - B. Systemic effect on symptoms
  - C. Local effect on symptoms
  - D. Parenteral effect on symptoms

ANS: B

Rationale: Drugs that produce systemic effects are taken into the body, circulated through the bloodstream to their sites of action in various body tissues, and eventually eliminated from the body. Curative agents are given to cure a disease process. In this case, paroxetine hydrochloride will control the symptoms but not cure the disorder. Drugs with local effects, such as sunscreen and local anesthetics, act mainly at the site of application. Paroxetine hydrochloride is not administered parenterally. Parenteral agents are administered subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or intravenously.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3, Introduction

OBJ: 1

NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process

BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand

NOT: Multiple Choice

2. A client has been prescribed an antibiotic. This medication is a naturally occurring substance that has been chemically modified. What is another name for this type of medication?
  - A. Synthetic drug
  - B. Semisynthetic drug
  - C. Biotechnology drug
  - D. Prototype drug

ANS: B

Rationale: Semisynthetic drugs (e.g., many antibiotics) are naturally occurring substances that have been chemically modified. Synthetic drugs are more standardized in their chemical characteristics, more consistent in their effects, and less likely to produce allergic reactions. Biotechnology drugs involve manipulating DNA and RNA and recombining genes into hybrid molecules that can be inserted into living organisms. Prototype drugs are the first drug of a particular group to be developed.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3, Drug Sources

OBJ: 1

NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process

BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand

NOT: Multiple Choice

3. Which classification applies to morphine?
  - A. Central nervous system depressant
  - B. Central nervous system stimulant

- C. Anti-inflammatory
- D. Antihypertensive

ANS: A

Rationale: Drugs are classified according to their effects on particular body systems, their therapeutic uses, and their chemical characteristics. Morphine is classified as a central nervous system depressant and will produce this effect in the client. A central nervous system stimulant increases attention and raises mood. An anti-inflammatory agent decreases inflammation at the site of tissue or joint inflammation. An antihypertensive agent reduces blood pressure.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3, Drug Classifications and Prototypes

OBJ: 1

NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process

BLM: Cognitive Level: Remember

NOT: Multiple Choice

4. A client is administered amoxicillin. The generic name of this medication belongs to which drug group?
- A. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
  - B. Diuretics
  - C. Penicillins
  - D. ACE inhibitors

ANS: C

Rationale: The generic name often indicates the drug group (e.g., drugs with generic names ending in "cillin" are penicillins). Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are medications that have antidepressant effects; SSRI is a broad classification, not a generic name. Diuretics are medications that increase urine output; diuretic is a broad classification, not a generic name. ACE inhibitor is the broad classification for the angiotensin receptor blockers, not the generic name.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3, Drug Names

OBJ: 2

NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process

BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand

NOT: Multiple Choice

5. The administration of diphenhydramine is regulated by which U.S. government agency?
- A. Public Health Service
  - B. Federal Trade Commission
  - C. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
  - D. Food and Drug Administration

ANS: D