

Pharmacology Quiz #1 Chapters 1-10**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The patient is to receive oral guaifenesin (Mucinex) twice a day. Today, the nurse was busy and gave the medication 2 hours after the scheduled dose was due. What type of problem does this represent?
- “Right time” problem
 - “Right dose” problem
 - “Right route” problem
 - “Right medication” problem
- _____ 2. Which activity best reflects the implementation phase of the nursing process for the patient who is newly diagnosed with hypertension?
- Providing education on keeping a journal of blood pressure readings
 - Setting goals and outcome criteria with the patient’s input
 - Recording a drug history regarding over-the-counter medications used at home
 - Formulating nursing diagnoses regarding deficient knowledge related to the new treatment regimen
- _____ 3. When the nurse considers the timing of a drug dose, which factor is appropriate to consider when deciding when to give a drug?
- The patient’s ability to swallow
 - The patient’s height
 - The patient’s last meal
 - The patient’s allergies
- _____ 4. The nurse is performing an assessment of a newly admitted patient. Which is an example of subjective data?
- Blood pressure 158/96 mm Hg
 - Weight 255 pounds
 - The patient reports that he uses the herbal product ginkgo.
 - The patient’s laboratory work includes a complete blood count and urinalysis.
- _____ 5. When administering drugs, the nurse remembers that the duration of action of a drug is defined as the time
- it takes for a drug to elicit a therapeutic response.
 - needed to remove a drug from circulation.
 - it takes for a drug to achieve its maximum therapeutic response.
 - period when a drug’s concentration is sufficient to cause a therapeutic response.

- _____ 6. When reviewing the mechanism of action of a specific drug, the nurse reads that the drug works by selective enzyme interaction. This process occurs when the drug
- alters cell membrane permeability.
 - enhances its effectiveness within the cell walls of the target tissue.
 - is attracted to a receptor on the cell wall, preventing an enzyme from binding to that receptor.
 - binds to an enzyme molecule and inhibits or enhances the enzyme's action with the normal target cell.
- _____ 7. When administering a new medication to a patient, the nurse reads that it is highly protein bound. Assuming that the patient's albumin levels are normal, the nurse would expect which result, as compared to a medication that is not highly protein bound?
- Renal excretion will be faster.
 - The drug will be metabolized quickly.
 - The duration of action of the medication will be shorter.
 - The duration of action of the medication will be longer.
- _____ 8. The nurse is administering medications to the patient who is in liver failure resulting from end-stage cirrhosis. The nurse is aware that patients with liver failure would most likely have problems with which pharmacokinetic phase?
- Absorption
 - Distribution
 - Metabolism
 - Excretion
- _____ 9. The nurse is monitoring a patient who is in the 26th week of pregnancy and has developed gestational diabetes and pneumonia. She is given medications that pose a possible fetal risk, but the potential benefits may warrant the use of the medications in her situation. The nurse recognizes that these medications are in which U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) pregnancy safety category?
- Category X
 - Category B
 - Category C
 - Category D
- _____ 10. The nurse recognizes that it is not uncommon for an elderly patient to experience a reduction in the stomach's ability to produce hydrochloric acid. This change may result in which effect?
- Delayed gastric emptying
 - Increased gastric acidity
 - Decreased intestinal absorption of medications
 - Altered absorption of weakly acidic drugs

- _____ 11. The nurse is preparing to give an injection to a 4-year-old child. Which intervention is age-appropriate for this child?
- Give the injection without any advanced preparation.
 - Give the injection, and then explain the reason for the procedure afterwards.
 - Offer a brief, concrete explanation of the procedure at the patient's level and with the parent or caregiver present.
 - Prepare the child in advance with details about the procedure without the parent or caregiver present.
- _____ 12. The nurse is assessing an elderly Hispanic woman who is being treated for hypertension. During the assessment, what is important for the nurse to remember about cultural aspects?
- The patient should be discouraged from using folk remedies and rituals.
 - The nurse will expect the patient to value protective bracelets and "root workers" as healers.
 - The nurse will remember that the balance among body, mind, and environment is important for this patient's health beliefs.
 - The nurse's assessment needs to include gathering information regarding religious practices and beliefs regarding medication, treatment, and healing.
- _____ 13. During a busy night shift, a new nurse administered an unfamiliar medication without checking it in a drug handbook. Later that day, the patient had a severe reaction because he has renal problems, which was a contraindication to that drug. The nurse may be liable for
- medical negligence.
 - nursing negligence.
 - nonmaleficence.
 - autonomy.
- _____ 14. The nurse is transcribing a verbal medication order. Which is the proper notation of the dose of the drug ordered?
- Digoxin .125 mg
 - Digoxin .1250 mg
 - Digoxin 0.125 mg
 - Digoxin 0.1250 mg
- _____ 15. When given a scheduled morning medication, the patient states, "I haven't seen that pill before. Are you sure it's correct?" The nurse checks the medication administration record and verifies that it is listed. Which is the nurse's best response?
- "It's listed here on the medication sheet, so you should take it."
 - "Go ahead and take it, and then I'll check with your doctor about it."
 - "It wouldn't be listed here if it were not ordered for you!"
 - "Let me check on the order first before you take it."

- _____ 16. The nurse is setting up a teaching session with an 85-year-old patient who will be going home on anticoagulant therapy. Which educational strategy would reflect consideration of the age-related changes that may exist with this patient?
- Show a video about anticoagulation therapy.
 - Present all the information in one session just before discharge.
 - Give the patient pamphlets about the medications to read at home.
 - Develop large-print handouts that reflect the verbal information presented.
- _____ 17. A 60-year-old patient is on several new medications and expresses worry that she will forget to take her pills. Which action by the nurse would be most helpful in this situation?
- Teaching effective coping strategies
 - Asking the patient's prescriber to reduce the number of drugs prescribed
 - Assuring the patient that she will not forget once she is accustomed to the routine
 - Assisting the patient with obtaining and learning to use a calendar or pill container
- _____ 18. A 25-year-old woman is visiting the prenatal clinic and shares with the nurse her desire to go "natural" with her pregnancy. She shows the nurse a list of herbal remedies that she wants to buy so that she can "avoid taking any drugs." Which statement by the nurse is correct?
- "Most herbal remedies are not harmful and are safe for use during pregnancy."
 - "Please read each label carefully before use to check for cautionary warnings."
 - "Keep in mind that products from different manufacturers are required to contain consistent amounts of the herbal products."
 - "It's important to remember that herbal remedies do not have proven safety ratings for pregnant women."
- _____ 19. The nurse is reviewing the applications of gene therapy. Which drug is manufactured as a result of indirect gene therapy?
- Vitamin K
 - Warfarin
 - Human insulin
 - Heparin
- _____ 20. A patient has just been told that she has the genetic markers for a severe type of breast cancer. After the patient meets with the physician, the patient's daughter asks the nurse, "What did the doctor tell my mother? She seems upset." What is the nurse's best response?
- "I'm sorry, but I'm not allowed to discuss that."
 - "The physician will discuss this with you."
 - "It seems that your mother has the genetic markers for a type of breast cancer."
 - "This is information that your mother will need to discuss with you."
- _____ 21. Before administering any medication, what is the nurse's priority action regarding patient safety?
- Verifying orders with another nurse
 - Documenting the medications given
 - Counting medications in the medication cart drawers
 - Checking the patient's identification using two identifiers

- _____ 22. A patient is to receive a penicillin intramuscular (IM) injection in the ventrogluteal site. The nurse will use which angle for the needle insertion?
- 15 degrees
 - 45 degrees
 - 60 degrees
 - 90 degrees
- _____ 23. The nurse will plan to use the Z-track method of intramuscular (IM) injections for which situation?
- The medication is known to be irritating to tissues.
 - The patient is emaciated and has very little muscle mass.
 - The medication must be absorbed quickly into the tissues.
 - The patient is obese and has a deep fat layer below the muscle mass.
- _____ 24. While the nurse is assisting a patient in taking his medications, the medication cup falls to the floor, spilling the tablets. What is the nurse's best action at this time?
- Discarding the medications and repeating preparation
 - Asking the patient if he will take the medications
 - Waiting until the next dose time, and then giving the medications
 - Retrieving the medications and administering them to avoid waste
- _____ 25. When giving a buccal medication to a patient, which action by the nurse is appropriate?
- Encouraging the patient to swallow if necessary
 - Administering water after the medication has been given
 - Placing the medication between the upper or lower molar teeth and the cheek
 - Placing the tablet under the patient's tongue and allowing it to dissolve completely
- _____ 26. A 2-year-old child is to receive eardrops. The nurse is teaching the parent about giving the eardrops. Which statement reflects the proper technique for administering eardrops to this child?
- Administer the drops without pulling on the ear lobe.
 - Straighten the ear canal by pulling the lobe upward and back.
 - Straighten the ear canal by pulling the pinna down and back.
 - Straighten the ear canal by pulling the pinna upward and outward.
- _____ 27. A patient with asthma is to begin medication therapy using a metered-dose inhaler. What is an important reminder to include during teaching sessions with the patient?
- Repeat subsequent puffs, if ordered, after 5 minutes.
 - Inhale slowly while pressing down to release the medication.
 - Inhale quickly while pressing down to release the medication.
 - Administer the inhaler while holding it 3 to 4 inches away from the mouth.

- _____ 28. A patient has been treated for lung cancer for 3 years. Over the past few months, the patient has noticed that the opioid analgesic is not helping as much as it had previously and more medication is needed for the same pain relief. The nurse is aware that this patient is experiencing opioid
- a. addiction.
 - b. tolerance.
 - c. toxicity.
 - d. abstinence syndrome.
- _____ 29. The drug nalbuphine (Nubain) is an agonist-antagonist (partial agonist). The nurse understands that which is a characteristic of partial agonists?
- a. They have antiinflammatory effects.
 - b. They are given to reverse the effects of opiates.
 - c. They have a higher potency than agonists.
 - d. They have a lower dependency potential than agonists.
- _____ 30. A patient is suffering from tendonitis of the knee. The nurse is reviewing the patient's medication administration record and recognizes that which adjuvant medication is most appropriate for this type of pain?
- a. Antidepressant
 - b. Anticonvulsant
 - c. Corticosteroid
 - d. Local anesthesia