

PHARM FINAL (COMPREHENSIVE)**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. The nurse is assessing a newly admitted 83-year-old patient and determines that the patient is experiencing polypharmacy. Which statement most accurately illustrates polypharmacy?
- The patient is experiencing multiple illnesses.
 - The patient uses one medication for an illness several times per day.
 - The patient uses multiple medications simultaneously.
 - The patient uses over-the-counter drugs for an illness.
- _____ 2. 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 C
 - Category B
 - Category D
- _____ 3. The nurse is preparing to administer adenosine (Adenocard) to a patient who is experiencing an acute episode of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia. When giving this medication, which is important to remember?
- Asystole may occur for a few seconds after administration.
 - The medication has a long half-life, and therefore duration of action is very long.
 - The medication must be given as a slow intravenous (IV) push.
 - The onset of action occurs in 5 minutes.
- _____ 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
 - The patient reports that he uses the herbal product ginkgo.
 - The patient's laboratory work includes a complete blood count and urinalysis.
 - Weight 255 pounds
- _____ 5. A patient has been treated with antiparkinson medications for 3 months. What therapeutic responses should the nurse look for when assessing this patient?
- Improved ability to perform activities of daily living
 - Newly developed dyskinesias
 - Decreased appetite
 - Gradual development of cogwheel rigidity

- _____ 6. The nurse is measuring 4 mL of a liquid cough elixir for a child. Which method is most appropriate?
- Holding the medication cup at eye level and filling it to the desired level
 - Withdrawing the elixir from the container using a syringe without a needle attached
 - Using a teaspoon to measure and administer
 - Withdrawing the elixir from the container using a calibrated oral syringe
- _____ 7. When reviewing the mechanisms of action of diuretics, the nurse knows that which statement is true about loop diuretics?
- They are very potent, having a diuretic effect that lasts at least 6 hours.
 - They have a rapid onset of action and cause rapid diuresis.
 - They work by inhibiting aldosterone.
 - They are not effective when the creatinine clearance decreases below 25 mL/min.
- _____ 8. A patient has been taking tolterodine (Detrol), but today her prescriber changed her to a newer drug, darifenacin (Enblex). What advantage does darifenacin have over the tolterodine?
- The incidence of dry mouth is much lower with darifenacin.
 - The newer cholinergic-blocker drugs are more effective.
 - It can be used in patients with narrow-angle glaucoma.
 - It helps reduce urinary retention.
- _____ 9. The nurse is reviewing medication errors. Which situation is an example of a medication error?
- A patient receives a double dose of a medication because the nurse did not cut the pill in half.
 - A patient complains of severe pain still present 60 minutes after a pain medication was given.
 - A patient develops hives after having started an IV antibiotic 24 hours earlier.
 - A patient refuses her morning medications.
- _____ 10. When reviewing the various schedules of controlled drugs, the nurse knows that which description correctly describes Schedule II drugs?
- Medically accepted drugs with limited potential for causing physical or psychological dependence
 - Drugs with high potential for abuse that do not have accepted medical use
 - Medically accepted drugs that may cause moderate physical or psychological dependence
 - Drugs with high potential for abuse that have accepted medical use
- _____ 11. Before a patient receives triptans for the treatment of migraines, the nurse will assess for the presence of which condition, which is a contraindication if present?
- Liver damage
 - Renal disease
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Hypotension

- _____ 12. The nurse is reviewing discharge teaching for a patient who will be taking digoxin (Lanoxin) therapy. The nurse will teach the patient to avoid which foods when taking the digoxin?
- Bran muffins
 - Leafy green vegetables
 - Dairy products
 - Grapefruit juice
- _____ 13. The nurse has been monitoring the patient's progress on a new drug regimen since the first dose and documenting the patient's therapeutic response to the medication. Which phase of the nursing process do these actions illustrate?
- Planning
 - Implementation
 - Evaluation
 - Nursing diagnosis
- _____ 14. A patient is being prepared for an oral endoscopy, and the nurse anesthetist reminds him that he will be awake during the procedure but probably will not remember it. What type of anesthetic technique is used in this situation?
- Spinal anesthesia
 - Moderate sedation
 - Local anesthesia
 - Topical anesthesia
- _____ 15. Furosemide (Lasix) is prescribed for a patient who is about to be discharged, and the nurse provides instructions to the patient about the medication. Which statement by the nurse is correct?
- "If you experience weight gain, such as 5 pounds or more per week, be sure to tell your physician during your next routine visit."
 - "Take this medication in the evening."
 - "Avoid foods high in potassium, such as bananas, oranges, fresh vegetables, and dates."
 - "Be sure to change positions slowly and rise slowly after sitting or lying so as to prevent dizziness and possible fainting because of blood pressure changes."
- _____ 16. A patient tells the nurse that he likes to drink kava herbal tea to help him relax. Which statement by the patient indicates that additional teaching about this herbal product is needed?
- "If I notice my skin turning yellow, I will stop taking the tea."
 - "I will be able to drive my car after drinking this tea."
 - "I will not drink wine with the kava tea."
 - "I will not take sleeping pills if I have this tea in the evening."
- _____ 17. 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

- _____ 18. The nurse administered a sleeping pill to an elderly patient at bedtime. Two hours later, the patient was irritable, restless, and unable to sleep. The nurse describes the patient's response as which type of reaction?
- Idiosyncratic reaction
 - Mutagenic effect
 - Allergic reaction
 - Teratogenic reaction
- _____ 19. The teaching for a patient who is taking tamsulosin (Flomax) to reduce urinary obstruction due to benign prostatic hyperplasia will include which of these?
- Get up slowly from a sitting or lying position.
 - Take the medication with breakfast to promote the maximum effects of the drug.
 - Blood pressure must be monitored because the medication may cause hypertension.
 - Fluids need to be restricted while on this medication.
- _____ 20. A calcium channel blocker (CCB) is prescribed for a patient, and the nurse provides instructions to the patient about the medication. Which instruction is correct?
- If the adverse effects of chest pain, fainting, or dyspnea occur, discontinue the medication immediately.
 - To increase the effect of the drug, take it with grapefruit juice.
 - A high-fiber diet with plenty of fluids will help prevent the constipation that may occur.
 - Chew the tablet for faster release of the medication.
- _____ 21. A patient is undergoing abdominal surgery and has been anesthetized for 3 hours. Which nursing diagnosis would be appropriate for this patient?
- Decreased cardiac output related to systemic effects of local anesthesia
 - Anxiety related to the use of an anesthetic
 - Risk for injury related to increased sensorium from general anesthesia
 - Impaired gas exchange related to central nervous system depression produced by general anesthesia
- _____ 22. The nurse is reviewing drug therapy for hypertension. According to the *JNC 7* guidelines, antihypertensive drug therapy for a newly diagnosed stage 1 hypertensive African-American patient would most likely include which drug or drug classes?
- Beta blockers with thiazide diuretics
 - ACE inhibitors alone
 - Calcium channel blockers with thiazide diuretics
 - Vasodilators alone

- _____ 23. 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?
- Assisting the patient with obtaining and learning to use a calendar or pill container
 - 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
 - Teaching effective coping strategies
- _____ 24. A 79-year-old patient is taking a diuretic for treatment of hypertension. This patient is very independent and wants to continue to live at home. The nurse will know that which teaching point is important for this patient?
- He should take the diuretic with his evening meal.
 - He should skip the diuretic dose if he plans to leave the house.
 - If he feels dizzy while on this medication, he needs to stop taking it and take potassium supplements instead.
 - He needs to take extra precautions when standing up because of possible orthostatic hypotension and resulting injury from falls.
- _____ 25. A 10-year-old patient will be started on methylphenidate hydrochloride (Ritalin) therapy. The nurse will perform which essential baseline assessment before this drug is started?
- Eye examination
 - Liver studies
 - Hearing test
 - Height and weight
- _____ 26. When assessing patients in the preoperative area, the nurse knows that which patient is at a higher risk for an altered response to anesthesia?
- The 78-year-old patient who is to have gallbladder removal
 - The 30-year-old patient who has never had surgery before
 - The 45-year-old patient who stopped smoking 10 years ago
 - The 21-year-old patient who is to have a kidney stone removed
- _____ 27. An adrenergic agonist is ordered for a patient in shock. The nurse will note that this drug has had its primary intended effect if which expected outcome occurs?
- Reduced anxiety
 - Volume restoration
 - Decreased urine output
 - Increased blood pressure
- _____ 28. A patient is going home with a new prescription for the beta blocker atenolol (Tenormin). The nurse will include which content when teaching the patient about this drug?
- Never stop taking this medication abruptly.
 - If adverse effects occur, stop taking the drug for 24 hours, and then resume.
 - Be watchful for first-dose hypotension.
 - The medication will be stopped once symptoms subside.

- _____ 29. 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?
- The duration of action of the medication will be longer.
 - Renal excretion will be faster.
 - The duration of action of the medication will be shorter.
 - The drug will be metabolized quickly.
- _____ 30. When teaching a patient who has a new prescription for transdermal nitroglycerin patches, the nurse tells the patient that these patches are most appropriately used for which situation?
- To relieve shortness of breath
 - To prevent palpitations
 - To keep the heart rate from rising too high during exercise
 - To prevent the occurrence of angina
- _____ 31. A patient who started taking orlistat (Xenical) 1 month ago calls the clinic to report some "embarrassing" adverse effects. She tells the nurse that she has had episodes of "not being able to control my bowel movements." Which statement is true about this situation?
- The patient will need to increase her fat intake to prevent these adverse effects.
 - The patient will need to stop this drug immediately if these adverse effects are occurring.
 - These are expected adverse effects that will eventually diminish.
 - The patient will need to restrict fat intake to less than 30% to help reduce these adverse effects.
- _____ 32. A 49-year-old patient is in the clinic for a follow-up visit 6 months after starting a beta blocker for treatment of hypertension. During this visit, his blood pressure is 169/98 mm Hg, and he eventually confesses that he stopped taking this medicine 2 months ago because of an "embarrassing problem." What problem did the patient most likely experience with this medication that caused him to stop taking it?
- Impotence
 - Dizziness when standing up
 - Excessive flatus
 - Urge incontinence
- _____ 33. A patient wants to take the herb ginkgo to help his memory. The nurse reviews his current medication list and would be concerned about potential interactions if he is taking a medication from which class of drugs?
- Immunosuppressants
 - Digitalis
 - Anticoagulants
 - Sedatives

- _____ 34. A patient has been taking naltrexone (ReVia) as part of the treatment for addiction to heroin. The nurse expects that the naltrexone will have which therapeutic effect for this patient?
- Naltrexone prevents the cravings for opioid drugs.
 - Naltrexone works as a safer substitute for the heroin until the patient completes withdrawal.
 - The patient will experience flushing, sweating, and severe nausea if he takes heroin while on naltrexone.
 - If opioid drugs are used while taking naltrexone, euphoria is not produced; thus, the opioid's desired effects are lost.
- _____ 35. 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?
- Present all the information in one session just before discharge.
 - Develop large-print handouts that reflect the verbal information presented.
 - Give the patient pamphlets about the medications to read at home.
 - Show a video about anticoagulation therapy.
- _____ 36. A patient will be receiving a thrombolytic drug as part of the treatment for acute myocardial infarction. The nurse explains to the patient that this drug is used for which purpose?
- To relieve chest pain
 - To dissolve the clot in the coronary artery
 - To control bleeding in the coronary vessels
 - To prevent further clot formation
- _____ 37. The nurse is reviewing the applications of gene therapy. Which drug is manufactured as a result of indirect gene therapy?
- Vitamin K
 - Warfarin
 - Heparin
 - Human insulin
- _____ 38. During an infusion of albumin, the nurse monitors the patient closely for the development of which adverse effect?
- Fluid volume overload
 - Hypernatremia
 - Transfusion reaction
 - Fluid volume deficit

- _____ 39. The nurse is reviewing medications used for depression. Which of these statements is a reason that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are more widely prescribed today than tricyclic antidepressants?
- Unlike tricyclic antidepressants, SSRIs do not have drug-food interactions.
 - Tricyclic antidepressants cause serious cardiac dysrhythmias if an overdose occurs.
 - SSRIs have fewer sexual side effects.
 - SSRIs cause a therapeutic response faster than tricyclic antidepressants.
- _____ 40. An 83-year-old woman has been given a thiazide diuretic to treat mild heart failure. She and her daughter should be told to watch for which problems?
- Constipation and anorexia
 - Daytime sedation and lethargy
 - Fatigue, leg cramps, and dehydration
 - Edema, nausea, and blurred vision
- _____ 41. During the immediate postoperative recovery period, what is the nurse's priority assessment?
- Level of consciousness
 - Return to sensation
 - Pupil responses
 - Airway, breathing, and circulation
- _____ 42. The nurse is transcribing a verbal medication order. Which is the proper notation of the dose of the drug ordered?
- Digoxin .1250 mg
 - Digoxin .125 mg
 - Digoxin 0.125 mg
 - Digoxin 0.1250 mg
- _____ 43. When giving medications, the nurse will use Standard Precautions, which include what action?
- Bending the needle to prevent reuse
 - Recapping needles to prevent needle sticks
 - Discarding all syringes and needles in a puncture-resistant container
 - Discarding all syringes and needles in the trash can
- _____ 44. The nurse is giving an intravenous dose of phenytoin (Dilantin). Which action is correct when administering this drug?
- Give the dose as a fast intravenous (IV) bolus.
 - Mix the drug with any available solution as long as the administration rate is correct.
 - Mix the drug with dextrose (D₅W), and give it as a slow IV push.
 - Mix the drug with normal saline, and give it as a slow IV push.

- _____ 45. A patient will be discharged with a 1-week supply of an opioid analgesic for pain management after abdominal surgery. The nurse will include which information in the teaching plan?
- Importance of taking the drug on an empty stomach
 - How to prevent dehydration due to diarrhea
 - Importance of taking the drug only when the pain becomes severe
 - How to prevent constipation
- _____ 46. A patient is recovering from abdominal surgery, which he had this morning. He is groggy but complaining of severe pain around his incision. What is the most important assessment data to consider before the nurse administers a dose of morphine sulfate to the patient?
- His pulse rate
 - The appearance of the incision
 - The date of his last bowel movement
 - His respiratory rate
- _____ 47. The nurse is reviewing a patient's medication history and notes that the patient is taking the cholinergic blocker tolterodine (Detrol). Which is an indication for this medication?
- Urge incontinence
 - Reduction of secretions preoperatively
 - Induction of mydriasis
 - Irritable bowel disease
- _____ 48. The nurse is preparing to give a potassium supplement. Which laboratory test should be checked before the patient receives a dose of potassium?
- Complete blood count
 - Serum potassium level
 - Serum sodium level
 - Liver function studies
- _____ 49. When administering medication by IV bolus (push), the nurse will occlude the IV line by which method?
- Pinching the tubing just above the drip chamber of the infusion set
 - Pinching the tubing just above the injection port
 - Pinching the tubing just below the injection port
 - Not pinching the IV tubing at all
- _____ 50. A patient was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer last month, and has complained of a dull ache in the abdomen for the past 4 months. This pain has been gradually increasing, and the pain relievers taken at home are no longer effective. What type of pain is the patient experiencing?
- Somatic pain
 - Neuropathic pain
 - Acute pain
 - Chronic pain

- _____ 51. An ergot alkaloid is prescribed for a patient who is having frequent migraine headaches. The nurse provides information to the patient about the medication and tells the patient to contact the prescriber if which problem occurs?
- Nausea and vomiting
 - Dizziness
 - Nervousness
 - Chest pain
- _____ 52. While monitoring a patient who had surgery under general anesthesia 2 hours ago, the nurse notes a sudden elevation in body temperature. This finding may be an indication of which problem?
- Tachyphylaxis
 - Malignant hyperthermia
 - Postoperative infection
 - Malignant hypertension
- _____ 53. The nurse will monitor for which adverse effect when administering an anticholinergic drug?
- Excessive urination
 - Pupillary constriction
 - Diaphoresis
 - Dry mouth
- _____ 54. A patient calls the clinic to speak to the nurse about taking an herbal product that contains ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) to “help my memory.” He states that he has read much information about the herbal product. Which statement by the patient indicates a need for further education?
- “I need to watch for possible side effects, such as headaches, or stomach or intestinal upset.”
 - “I will take aspirin or ibuprofen (Motrin) if I have a headache.”
 - “Ginkgo may cause increased bleeding, so I’ll have to be careful when doing yard work.”
 - “I know the FDA has not approved this herbal product, but I’d like to try it to see if it helps my memory.”
- _____ 55. When reviewing pharmacology terms for a group of newly graduated nurses, the nurse explains that a drug’s half-life is the time it takes for
- one half of the original amount of a drug to be removed from the body.
 - the drug to cause half of its therapeutic response.
 - one half of the original amount of a drug to reach the target cells.
 - one half of the original amount of a drug to be absorbed into the circulation.
- _____ 56. Amantadine (Symmetrel) is prescribed for a patient with Parkinson’s disease. The nurse informs the patient that which common adverse effects can occur with this medication?
- Peripheral edema, fatigue, syncope
 - Dizziness, insomnia, nausea
 - Dyskinesias, drowsiness
 - Heart palpitations, hypotension, urinary retention

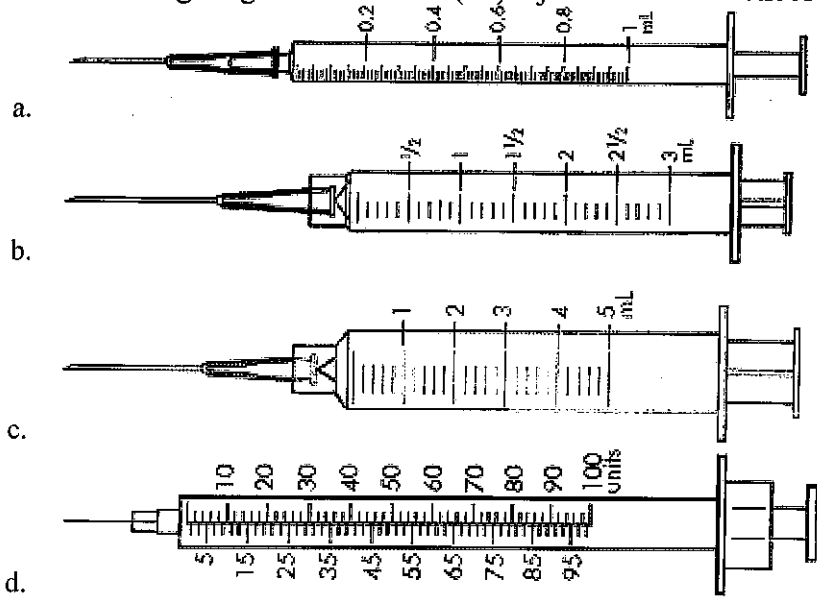
- _____ 57. A patient has been given a prescription for levodopa-carbidopa (Sinemet) for her newly diagnosed Parkinson's disease. She asks the nurse, "Why are there two drugs in this pill?" The nurse's best response reflects which fact?
- Carbidopa prevents the breakdown of levodopa in the periphery.
 - Carbidopa allows for larger doses of levodopa to be given.
 - There are concerns about drug-food interactions with levodopa therapy that do not exist with the combination therapy.
 - Carbidopa is the biologic precursor of dopamine and can penetrate into the CNS.
- _____ 58. The nurse is aware that confusion, forgetfulness, and increased risk for falls are common responses in an elderly patient who is taking which type of drug?
- Anticoagulants
 - Sedatives
 - Antidepressants
 - Laxatives
- _____ 59. The nurse is preparing to administer dopamine. Which is the correct technique for administering dopamine?
- Intermittent IV infusions (IV piggyback)
 - Continuous IV infusion with an infusion pump
 - Orally
 - Intravenous (IV) push injection
- _____ 60. The nurse is reviewing the classes of antidysrhythmic drugs. Amiodarone (Cordarone) is classified on the Vaughan Williams classification as a class III drug, which means it works by which mechanism of action?
- Blocking sodium channels and affecting phase 0
 - Decreasing spontaneous depolarization and affecting phase 4
 - Prolonging action potential duration
 - Blocking slow calcium channels
- _____ 61. Which nursing diagnosis is appropriate for a patient receiving antidysrhythmics?
- Risk for infection
 - Urinary retention
 - Deficient fluid volume
 - Deficient knowledge
- _____ 62. A patient has received an accidental overdose of intravenous atropine. Which drug will the nurse prepare to administer?
- atenolol (Tenormin)
 - physostigmine (Antilirium)
 - dicyclomine (Bentyl)
 - bethanechol (Urecholine)

- _____ 63. A patient with risk factors for coronary artery disease asks the nurse about the “good cholesterol” laboratory values. The nurse knows that “good cholesterol” refers to which lipids?
- Very-low-density lipoproteins (VLDLs)
 - Triglycerides
 - Low-density lipoproteins (LDLs)
 - High-density lipoproteins (HDLs)
- _____ 64. Mannitol (Osmitrol) has been ordered for a patient with acute renal failure. The nurse will administer this drug using which procedure?
- Intravenously, through a filter
 - By rapid intravenous bolus
 - By mouth in a single morning dose
 - Through a gravity intravenous drip with standard tubing
- _____ 65. A patient has a digoxin level of 1.4 ng/mL. The nurse interprets that this level is
- at a toxic level.
 - above the therapeutic level.
 - within the therapeutic range.
 - below the therapeutic level.
- _____ 66. A patient wants to take a ginseng dietary supplement. The nurse instructs the patient to look for which potential adverse effect?
- Constipation
 - Dry mouth
 - Drowsiness
 - Palpitations and anxiety
- _____ 67. When administering nasal spray, which instruction by the nurse is appropriate?
- “You need to sit up for 5 minutes after you receive the nasal spray.”
 - “When I give this medication, you will need to hold your breath.”
 - “You will need to blow your nose before I give this medication.”
 - “You will need to blow your nose after I give this medication.”
- _____ 68. 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?
- “Let me check on the order first before you take it.”
 - “It wouldn’t be listed here if it were not ordered for you!”
 - “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.”

- _____ 69. The prescriber has written admission orders, and the nurse is transcribing them. The nurse is having difficulty transcribing one order because of the prescriber's handwriting. Which is the best action for the nurse to take at this time?
- Ask the patient what medications he takes at home.
 - Contact the prescriber to clarify the order.
 - Ask a colleague what the order says.
 - Wait until the prescriber makes rounds again to clarify the order.
- _____ 70. When reviewing the health history of a patient, the nurse will note that a potential contraindication to potassium supplements exists if the patient has which problem?
- Diarrhea
 - Cardiac tachydysrhythmias
 - Burns
 - Renal disease
- _____ 71. When a patient is taking an anticholinergic such as benztropine (Cogentin) as part of the treatment for Parkinson's disease, the nurse should include which information in the teaching plan?
- Use artificial saliva, sugarless gum, or hard candy to counteract dry mouth.
 - Minimize the amount of fluid taken while on this drug.
 - Discontinue the medication if adverse effects occur.
 - Take the medication on an empty stomach to enhance absorption.
- _____ 72. A patient who has been anticoagulated with warfarin (Coumadin) has been admitted for gastrointestinal bleeding. The history and physical examination indicates that the patient may have taken too much warfarin. The nurse anticipates that the patient will receive which antidote?
- vitamin K
 - vitamin E
 - protamine sulfate
 - potassium chloride
- _____ 73. When administering digoxin immune Fab (Digibind) to a patient with severe digoxin toxicity, the nurse knows that each vial can bind with how much digoxin?
- 15 mg
 - 5 mg
 - 5.5 mg
 - 0.5 mg
- _____ 74. For accurate medication administration to pediatric patients, the nurse must take into account which criteria?
- Body temperature
 - Height
 - Organ maturity
 - Renal output

75. A member of an investigational drug study team is working with healthy volunteers whose participation will help to determine the optimal dosage range and pharmacokinetics of the drug. The team member is participating in what type of study?
- Phase IV
 - Phase II
 - Phase III
 - Phase I
76. A factory worker has been admitted to the emergency department after an industrial accident involving organophosphate insecticides. The nurse will prepare to administer which drug?
- tacrine (Cognex)
 - pyridostigmine (Mestinon)
 - bethanechol (Urecholine)
 - pilocarpine (Salagen)
77. A patient has a new order for a catechol ortho-methyltransferase (COMT) inhibitor as part of treatment for Parkinson's disease. The nurse recognizes that an advantage of this drug class is that it
- has a shorter duration of action.
 - has a slower onset than traditional Parkinson's disease drugs.
 - causes less gastrointestinal distress.
 - is associated with fewer wearing-off effects.
78. A patient with elevated lipid levels has a new prescription for nicotinic acid (niacin). The nurse informs the patient that which adverse effects may occur with this medication?
- Blurred vision, headaches
 - Tinnitus, urine with a burnt odor
 - Pruritus, cutaneous flushing
 - Myalgia, fatigue

79. The nurse is giving an intradermal (ID) injection and will choose which syringe for this injection?



- _____ 80. The patient wants to take the herb valerian to help him rest at night. The nurse would be concerned about potential interactions if he is taking a medication from which class of drugs?
- Digitalis
 - Anticoagulants
 - Sedatives
 - Immunosuppressants
- _____ 81. A patient has a deficiency in clotting factors. The nurse will prepare to administer which blood product?
- Packed red blood cells (PRBCs)
 - Fresh frozen plasma
 - Cryoprecipitate
 - Albumin
- _____ 82. A patient who has advanced cancer is receiving opioid medications around the clock to keep him comfortable as he nears the end of his life. Which term best describes this type of therapy?
- Maintenance therapy
 - Palliative therapy
 - Empiric therapy
 - Supplemental therapy
- _____ 83. A 22-year-old nursing student has been taking NoDoz (caffeine) tablets for the past few weeks to “make it through” the end of the semester and exam week. She is in the university clinic today because she is “exhausted.” What nursing diagnosis may be appropriate for her?
- Imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements
 - Noncompliance
 - Impaired physical mobility
 - Sleep deprivation
- _____ 84. A patient says he prefers to chew rather than swallow his pills. One of the pills has the abbreviation SR behind the name of the medication. The nurse needs to remember which correct instruction regarding how to give this medication?
- Dissolve the tablet in a small amount of water before giving it.
 - Crush the tablet as needed to ease administration.
 - Break the tablet into halves or quarters.
 - Do not crush or break the tablet before administration.
- _____ 85. A 57-year-old woman being treated for end-stage breast cancer has been using a transdermal opioid analgesic as part of the management of pain. Lately, she has been experiencing breakthrough pain. The nurse expects this type of pain to be managed by
- administering NSAIDs.
 - changing the opioid route to the rectal route.
 - administering an immediate-release opioid.
 - not changing the current therapy.

- _____ 86. The nurse is trying to give a liquid medication to a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old child and notes that the medication has a strong taste. Which technique is the best way for the nurse to give the medication to this child?
- Add the medication to a cup of milk.
 - Tell the child you have candy for him.
 - Give the medication with spoonfuls of ice cream.
 - Add the medication to the child's bottle.
- _____ 87. When evaluating a patient who is taking orlistat (Xenical), which is an intended therapeutic effect?
- Increased appetite
 - Increased wakefulness
 - Decreased weight
 - Decreased hyperactivity
- _____ 88. A patient has a new order for the adrenergic drug doxazosin (Cardura). When providing education about this drug, the nurse will include which instructions?
- "The impaired taste associated with this medication usually goes away in 2 to 3 weeks."
 - "Weigh yourself daily, and report any weight loss to your prescriber."
 - "Increase your potassium intake by eating more bananas and apricots."
 - "Be sure to lie down after taking the first dose, because first-dose hypotension may make you dizzy."
- _____ 89. A patient is receiving an infusion of fresh frozen plasma. Based on this order, the nurse interprets that this patient has which condition?
- Previous transfusion reaction
 - Coagulation disorder
 - Anemia
 - Hypovolemic shock
- _____ 90. The nurse is preparing to administer dipyridamole (Persantine). Which statement about this drug is true?
- It has antiinflammatory and antipyretic properties.
 - It has analgesic properties as well as antithrombotic effects.
 - It is used with warfarin to prevent postoperative thromboembolic complications.
 - It is useful in reducing the risk for fatal and nonfatal thrombotic stroke.
- _____ 91. The nurse is assessing a patient who has been admitted to the emergency department for a possible opioid overdose. Which assessment finding is characteristic of an opioid drug overdose?
- Dilated pupils
 - Respiration rate of 6 breaths/minute
 - Heart rate of 55 beats/minute
 - Restlessness

- _____ 92. A patient is to receive acetylcysteine (Mucomyst) as part of the treatment for an acetaminophen (Tylenol) overdose. Which action by the nurse is appropriate when giving this medication?
- Giving the medication undiluted for full effect
 - Disguising the flavor with soda or flavored water
 - Preparing to give this medication via a nebulizer
 - Avoiding the use of a straw when giving this medication
- _____ 93. A patient is experiencing diastolic heart failure. The nurse expects which beta blocker to be ordered for this patient?
- atenolol (Tenormin)
 - carvedilol (Coreg)
 - acebutolol (Sectral)
 - esmolol (Brevibloc)
- _____ 94. A patient is started on a diuretic for antihypertensive therapy. The nurse expects that a drug in which class is likely to be used initially?
- Osmotic diuretics
 - Loop diuretics
 - Potassium-sparing diuretics
 - Thiazide diuretics
- _____ 95. A patient is receiving a moderate-level dose of dobutamine for shock and is complaining of feeling more “skipping beats” than yesterday. What is the nurse’s next action?
- Assess the patient’s vital signs and cardiac rhythm.
 - Titrate the rate to a higher dose to reduce the palpitations.
 - Monitor for other signs of a therapeutic response to the drug.
 - Discontinue the dobutamine immediately.
- _____ 96. Phenytoin (Dilantin) has a narrow therapeutic index. The nurse recognizes that this characteristic means that
- there is no difference between safe and toxic plasma levels.
 - a very small dosage can result in the desired therapeutic effect.
 - phenytoin has a low chance of being effective.
 - the safe and the toxic plasma levels of the drug are very close to each other.
- _____ 97. A cholinergic drug is prescribed for a patient with a new diagnosis of myasthenia gravis, and the nurse provides instructions to the patient about the medication. What is important to include in the teaching?
- Take the medication with meals to avoid gastrointestinal distress.
 - Take the medication 30 minutes before eating to improve swallowing and chewing.
 - Give daytime doses close together for maximal therapeutic effect.
 - Take the medication only if difficulty swallowing occurs during a meal.

- _____ 98. A patient has been taking temazepam (Restoril) for intermittent insomnia. She calls the nurse to say that when she takes it, she sleeps well, but the next day she feels “so tired.” Which explanation by the nurse is correct?
- “If you take the drug every night, this hangover effect will be reduced.”
 - “Long-term use of this drug results in a sedative effect.”
 - “These drugs affect the sleep cycle, resulting in daytime sleepiness.”
 - “These drugs increase the activity of the central nervous system (CNS), making you tired the next day.”
- _____ 99. The nurse is working with a graduate nurse to prepare an intravenous dose of potassium. Which statement by the graduate nurse reflects a need for further teaching?
- “We will need to monitor this infusion closely.”
 - “The infusion rate should not go over 10 mEq/hour.”
 - “The intravenous potassium will be diluted before we give it.”
 - “The intravenous potassium dose will be given undiluted.”
- _____ 100. When administering heparin subcutaneously, the nurse will follow which procedure?
- Applying heat to the injection site
 - Aspirating the syringe before injecting the medication
 - Massaging the site after injection
 - Using a $\frac{1}{2}$ - to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch 25- to 28-gauge needle