

PHARM TEST #2 CHAPTERS 38-46**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. A patient newly diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB) has been taking antitubercular drugs for 1 week calls the clinic and is very upset. He says, "My urine is dark orange! What's wrong with me?" Which response by the nurse is correct?
- "This is an expected side effect of the medicine. Let's review what to expect."
 - "This is not what we usually see with these drugs. Please come in to the clinic to be checked."
 - "You will need to stop the medication, and it will go away."
 - "It's possible that the TB is worse. Please come in to the clinic to be checked."
- _____ 2. During an intravenous (IV) infusion of amphotericin B, a patient develops tingling and numbness in his toes and fingers. What will the nurse do first?
- Administer the medication by rapid IV infusion to reduce these effects.
 - Reduce the infusion rate gradually until the adverse effects subside.
 - Nothing; these are expected side effects of this medication.
 - Discontinue the infusion immediately.
- _____ 3. The nurse notes in a patient's medication history that the patient is taking allopurinol (Zyloprim). Based on this finding, the nurse interprets that the patient has which disorder?
- Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - Gout
- _____ 4. A patient is receiving irinotecan (Camptosar), along with other antineoplastic drugs, as treatment for ovarian cancer. The nurse will monitor for which potentially life-threatening adverse effect that is associated with this drug?
- Immediate and severe nausea and vomiting
 - Delayed-onset cholinergic diarrhea
 - Bone marrow suppression
 - Severe stomatitis
- _____ 5. A patient is admitted with a fever of 102.8° F (39.3° C), origin unknown. Assessment reveals cloudy, foul-smelling urine that is dark amber in color. Orders have just been written to obtain stat urine and blood cultures and to administer an antibiotic intravenously. The nurse will complete these orders in which sequence?
- Blood and urine cultures, antibiotic dose
 - Urine culture, antibiotic dose, blood culture
 - Antibiotic dose, blood and urine cultures
 - Blood culture, antibiotic dose, urine culture

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- _____ 6. A patient who has started drug therapy for tuberculosis wants to know how long he will be on the medications. Which response by the nurse is correct?
- “You will be on this drug therapy for the rest of your life.”
 - “You should expect to take these drugs for as long as 24 months.”
 - “Drug therapy will continue until the tuberculosis develops resistance.”
 - “Drug therapy will last until the symptoms have stopped.”
- _____ 7. When administering chemotherapy for treatment of cancer, the nurse implements which intervention that treats or even prevents chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting?
- Increasing mobility before and during chemotherapy
 - Giving an antiemetic 30 to 60 minutes before the chemotherapy is started.
 - Giving an antiemetic when the chemotherapy is started
 - Instructing the patient to avoid caffeine while on chemotherapy
- _____ 8. The nurse is monitoring a patient who has severe bone marrow suppression following antineoplastic drug therapy. Which is considered the principal early sign of infection?
- Elevated white blood cell count
 - Diaphoresis
 - Fever
 - Tachycardia
- _____ 9. A patient with late-stage HIV infection also has *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia. The nurse anticipates treatment with which medication for this pneumonia?
- ivermectin (Stromectol)
 - metronidazole (Flagyl)
 - atovaquone (Mepron)
 - praziquantel (Biltricide)
- _____ 10. A patient is being evaluated for a possible helminthic infection. The nurse knows that which statement about anthelmintic therapy is true?
- The drugs may cause severe drowsiness.
 - The drugs are used to treat protozoal infections such as intestinal amebiasis.
 - Anthelmintics are effective against broad classes of infestations.
 - Anthelmintics are very specific in their actions.
- _____ 11. A patient has been diagnosed with *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemases (KPC). The nurse expects to see orders for which drug?
- linezolid (Zyvox), an oxazolidinone
 - colistimethate sodium (Coly-Mycin), a polypeptide antibiotic
 - dapsone (Cubicin), a miscellaneous antibiotic
 - ciprofloxacin (Cipro), a quinolone

- _____ 12. The nurse is reviewing the sputum culture results of a patient with pneumonia and notes that the patient has a gram-positive infection. Which generation of cephalosporin is most appropriate for this type of infection?
- Third-generation
 - First-generation
 - Fourth-generation
 - Second-generation
- _____ 13. If a patient is taking fluconazole (Diflucan) with an oral anticoagulant, the nurse will monitor for which possible interaction?
- Increased change in renal impairment caused by the antifungal drug
 - Increased effects of oral anticoagulants, resulting in increased PT/INR
 - Reduced action of oral anticoagulants, resulting in decreased prothrombin time/international normalized ratio (PT/INR)
 - Decreased effectiveness of the antifungal drug
- _____ 14. During assessment of a patient with osteoarthritis pain, the nurse knows that which condition is a contraindication to the use of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)?
- Renal disease
 - Headaches
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Diabetes mellitus
- _____ 15. A patient who is being treated for malaria has started therapy with quinine and tetracycline. He asks the nurse why he is on an antibiotic when malaria is caused by a parasite. Which response by the nurse is correct?
- “The two drugs are more effective against malaria when given together.”
 - “An antibacterial drug prevents the occurrence of superinfection during antimalarial therapy.”
 - “The antibiotic is combined with quinine to reduce the side effects of the quinine.”
 - “The tetracycline prevents reinfection by the malarial parasite.”
- _____ 16. What is the nurse’s priority action if extravasation of an antineoplastic drug occurs during intravenous (IV) administration?
- Reduce the infusion rate.
 - Discontinue the IV, and apply warm compresses.
 - Change the infusion to normal saline, and inject the area with hydrocortisone.
 - Stop the infusion immediately, but leave the IV catheter in place.
- _____ 17. The nurse is reviewing infection-prevention measures with a patient who is receiving antineoplastic drug therapy. Which statement by the patient indicates the need for further teaching?
- “I will eat only fresh fruits and vegetables.”
 - “I will report a sore throat, cough, or low-grade temperature.”
 - “I will avoid those who have recently had a vaccination.”
 - “It is important for both my family and me to practice good hand washing.”

- _____ 18. A young adult calls the clinic to ask for a prescription for “that new flu drug.” He says he has had the flu for almost 4 days and just heard about a drug that can reduce the symptoms. What is the nurse’s best response to his request?
- “Drug therapy should be started within 2 days of symptom onset, not 4 days.”
 - “We’ll get you a prescription. As long as you start treatment within the next 24 hours, the drug should be effective.”
 - “Now that you’ve had the flu, you will need a booster vaccination, not the antiviral drug.”
 - “We will need to do a blood test to verify that you actually have the flu.”
- _____ 19. A patient is taking nystatin (Mycostatin) oral lozenges to treat an oral candidiasis infection resulting from inhaled corticosteroid therapy for asthma. Which instruction by the nurse is appropriate?
- “Rinse your mouth with mouthwash after taking the inhaler.”
 - “Chew the lozenges until they are completely dissolved.”
 - “Let the lozenge dissolve slowly and completely in your mouth without chewing it.”
 - “Rinse your mouth with water before taking the inhaler.”
- _____ 20. A patient is receiving her third course of 5-fluorouracil therapy and knows that stomatitis is a potential adverse effect of antineoplastic therapy. What will the nurse teach her about managing this problem?
- “You can take aspirin to prevent stomatitis.”
 - “You need to increase your intake of foods containing fiber and citric acid.”
 - “Be sure to watch for and report black, tarry stools immediately.”
 - “Be sure to examine your mouth daily for bleeding, painful areas, and ulcerations.”
- _____ 21. The nurse is reviewing antimalarial drug therapy with a patient and instructs the patient to watch for and report which potential adverse reactions?
- Drowsiness
 - Visual disturbances
 - Constipation
 - Insomnia
- _____ 22. The nurse is discussing adverse effects of antitubercular drugs with a patient who has active tuberculosis. Which potential adverse effect of antitubercular drug therapy should the patient report to the prescriber?
- Gastrointestinal upset
 - Headache and nervousness
 - Reddish-orange urine and stool
 - Numbness and tingling of extremities

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- _____ 23. A patient has received a prescription for a 2-week course of antifungal suppositories for a vaginal yeast infection. She asks the nurse if there is an alternative to this medication, saying, "I don't want to do this for 2 weeks!" Which is a possibility in this situation?
- There is no better alternative to the suppositories.
 - A one-time infusion of amphotericin B
 - A single dose of a fluconazole (Diflucan) oral tablet
 - A single dose of a vaginal antifungal cream
- _____ 24. A patient who has a history of coronary artery disease has been instructed to take one 81-mg aspirin tablet a day. The nurse is aware that the purpose of this dose of aspirin is to
- reduce anxiety.
 - reduce inflammation.
 - relieve pain.
 - prevent thrombus formation.
- _____ 25. A mother brings her toddler into the emergency department and tells the nurse that she thinks the toddler has eaten an entire bottle of chewable aspirin tablets. The nurse will assess for which most common signs of salicylate intoxication in children?
- Hyperventilation and drowsiness
 - Tinnitus and hearing loss
 - Photosensitivity and nervousness
 - Acute gastrointestinal bleeding
- _____ 26. The nurse is reviewing the therapeutic effects of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), which include which effect?
- Sedative
 - Anxiolytic
 - Antipyretic
 - Antimicrobial
- _____ 27. The nurse is preparing an infusion of amphotericin B for a patient who has a severe fungal infection. Which intervention is appropriate regarding the potential adverse effects of amphotericin B?
- Gradually increasing the infusion rate until the expected adverse effects occur
 - Before beginning the infusion, administering an antipyretic and an antiemetic drug
 - Discontinuing the infusion immediately if fever, chills, or nausea occur
 - If fever, chills, or nausea occur during the infusion, administering medications to treat the symptoms

- _____ 28. A patient, diagnosed with lymphoma, has an allergy to one of the proposed chemotherapy drugs. The tumor has not responded to other types of treatment. The nurse expects the oncologist to follow which course of treatment?
- The physician will choose another drug to use.
 - The chemotherapy will be given along with supportive measures to treat a possible allergic reaction.
 - The patient will receive reduced doses of chemotherapy for a longer period of time.
 - The chemotherapy cannot be given because of the patient's allergy.
- _____ 29. One patient has cancer of the bone; another has cancer in the connective tissues of the thigh muscles; a third patient has cancer in the vascular tissues. These patients have a type of tumor referred to as a
- sarcoma.
 - lymphoma.
 - leukemia.
 - carcinoma.
- _____ 30. A patient has a urinary tract infection. The nurse knows that which class of drugs is especially useful for such infections?
- Carbapenems
 - Sulfonamides
 - Tetracyclines
 - Macrolides
- _____ 31. A patient has an infestation with flukes. The nurse anticipates the use of which drug to treat this infestation?
- metronidazole (Flagyl)
 - ivermectin (Stromectol)
 - pyrantel (Pin-X)
 - praziquantel (Biltricide)
- _____ 32. The nurse is administering one of the lipid formulations of amphotericin B. When giving this drug, which concept is important to remember?
- The doses are much lower than the doses of the older drugs.
 - The lipid formulations may be given in oral form.
 - There is no difference in cost between the newer and older forms.
 - The lipid formulations are associated with fewer adverse effects than the older drugs.
- _____ 33. The nurse is counseling a woman who will be starting rifampin (Rifadin) as part of antitubercular therapy. The patient is currently taking oral contraceptives. Which statement is true regarding rifampin therapy for this patient?
- Oral contraceptives are less effective while the patient is taking rifampin.
 - Women have a high risk for thrombophlebitis while on this drug.
 - The incidence of adverse effects is greater if the two drugs are taken together.
 - A higher dose of rifampin will be necessary because of the contraceptive.

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- _____ 34. A patient is taking the nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug indomethacin (Indocin) as treatment for pericarditis. The nurse will teach the patient to watch for which adverse effect?
- Tachycardia
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Nervousness
 - Dizziness
- _____ 35. During drug therapy with a tetracycline antibiotic, a patient complains of some nausea and decreased appetite. Which statement is the nurse's best advice to the patient?
- "Take each dose with a glass of milk."
 - "Drink a full glass of water with each dose."
 - "Take an antacid with each dose as needed."
 - "Take it with cheese and crackers or yogurt."
- _____ 36. A patient will be having oral surgery and has received an antibiotic to take for 1 week before the surgery. The nurse knows that this is an example of which type of therapy?
- Prophylactic
 - Resistance
 - Definitive
 - Empirical
- _____ 37. A 79-year-old patient is receiving a quinolone as treatment for a complicated incision infection. The nurse will monitor for which adverse effect that is associated with these drugs?
- Double vision
 - Tendonitis and tendon rupture
 - Neuralgia
 - Hypotension
- _____ 38. A patient is receiving his third intravenous dose of a penicillin drug. He calls the nurse to report that he is feeling "anxious" and is having trouble breathing. What will the nurse do first?
- Stop the antibiotic infusion.
 - Notify the prescriber.
 - Take the patient's vital signs.
 - Check for allergies.
- _____ 39. When a patient is on aminoglycoside therapy, the nurse will monitor the patient for which indicators of potential toxicity?
- White blood cell count of 8000 cells/mm³
 - Tinnitus and dizziness
 - Decreased blood urea nitrogen (BUN) levels
 - Fever

- _____ 40. A patient is receiving doxorubicin (Adriamycin) as part of treatment for ovarian cancer. Which nursing diagnosis is related to this antineoplastic drug?
- Decreased cardiac output related to the adverse effect of cardiotoxicity
 - Ineffective breathing pattern related to the adverse effect of pulmonary toxicity
 - Risk for injury related to the effects of neurotoxicity (ataxia, numbness of hands and feet)
 - Impaired urinary elimination pattern related to hyperuricemia
- _____ 41. A patient who is diagnosed with shingles is taking topical acyclovir, and the nurse is providing instructions about adverse effects. The nurse will discuss which adverse effects of topical acyclovir therapy?
- This medication has no adverse effects.
 - Insomnia and nervousness
 - Temporary swelling and rash
 - Transient burning when applied
- _____ 42. A 6-year-old child who has chickenpox also has a fever of 102.9° F (39.4° C). The child's mother asks the nurse if she should use aspirin to reduce the fever. What is the best response by the nurse?
- "You can use the aspirin, but watch for worsening symptoms."
 - "It's best to wait to see if the fever gets worse."
 - "Acetaminophen (Tylenol) should be used to reduce his fever, not aspirin."
 - "You can use aspirin, but be sure to follow the instructions on the bottle."
- _____ 43. The nurse is developing a plan of care for a patient who is experiencing gastrointestinal adverse effects, including anorexia and nausea, after the first course of antineoplastic therapy. What is an appropriate goal for this patient when dealing with this problem? The patient will
- return to normal eating pattern within 4 weeks.
 - maintain normal weight by consuming healthy snacks as tolerated.
 - eat three balanced meals a day within 2 days.
 - maintain a diet of small, frequent feedings with nutrition supplements within 2 weeks.
- _____ 44. The nurse is administering a vancomycin (Vancocin) infusion. Which measure is appropriate for the nurse to implement in order to reduce complications that may occur with this drug's administration?
- Discontinuing the drug immediately if red man syndrome occurs
 - Monitoring blood pressure for hypertension during the infusion
 - Infusing the drug over at least 1 hour
 - Restricting fluids during vancomycin therapy
- _____ 45. A patient with a long-term intravenous catheter is going home. The nurse knows that if he is allergic to seafood, which antiseptic agent is contraindicated?
- isopropyl alcohol
 - hydrogen peroxide
 - povidone-iodine (Betadine)
 - chlorhexidine gluconate (Hibiclens)

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- _____ 46. A patient who has a helminthic infection has a prescription for pyrantel (Antiminth). Which is one of the common adverse effects that the patient may experience while on this therapy?
- Diarrhea
 - Insomnia
 - Vertigo
 - Seizures
- _____ 47. An elderly patient tells the nurse that he uses aspirin for “anything that hurts.” The nurse will assess for which most common signs of chronic salicylate intoxication in adults?
- Tinnitus and hearing loss
 - Acute gastrointestinal bleeding and anorexia
 - Hyperventilation and central nervous system (CNS) effects
 - Photosensitivity and nervousness
- _____ 48. A patient with gout has been treated with allopurinol (Zyloprim) for 2 months. The nurse will monitor laboratory results for which therapeutic effect?
- Decreased white blood cell count
 - Increased hemoglobin and hematocrit levels
 - Decreased prothrombin time
 - Decreased uric acid levels
- _____ 49. The nurse will assess the patient for which potential contraindication to antitubercular therapy?
- Hepatic impairment
 - Glaucoma
 - Heart failure
 - Anemia
- _____ 50. During therapy with the cytotoxic antibiotic bleomycin, the nurse will assess for a potentially serious adverse effect by monitoring which assessment finding?
- Peripheral nerve sensation
 - Respiratory function
 - Cardiac ejection fraction
 - Blood urea nitrogen and creatinine levels