

**PHARMACOLOGY MIDTERM CHAPTERS 1-29****Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. During initial rounds, the nurse notes that a dobutamine infusion has extravasated into the forearm of a patient. After stopping the infusion, the nurse follows standing orders and immediately injects phentolamine (Regitine) subcutaneously in a circular fashion around the extravasation site. What is the mechanism of action of the phentolamine in this situation?
- It neutralizes the extravasated dobutamine immediately.
  - It increases blood flow to the ischemic site by vasodilation to prevent tissue damage.
  - It increases peripheral vascular resistance and reduces arterial pressure at the site.
  - It causes arterial vasoconstriction and reduced pain and swelling at the site.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. During a routine appointment, a patient with a history of seizures is found to have a phenytoin (Dilantin) level of 23 mcg/mL. What concern will the nurse have, if any?
- The patient's seizures should be under control because this is a therapeutic drug level.
  - The patient is at risk for seizures because the drug level is not at a therapeutic level.
  - The patient's seizures should be under control if she is also taking a second antiepileptic drug.
  - The drug level is at a toxic level, and the dosage needs to be reduced.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A patient calls the clinic office saying that the cholestyramine (Questran) powder he started yesterday clumps and sticks to the glass when he tries to mix it. The nurse will suggest what method for mixing this medication for administration?
- Mix the powder with food or fruit, or at least 4 to 6 ounces of fluid.
  - Add the powder to any liquid, and stir vigorously to dissolve it quickly.
  - Sprinkle the powder into a spoon and take it dry, followed by a glass of water.
  - Mix the powder in a carbonated soda drink to dissolve it faster.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 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
  - 90 degrees
  - 45 degrees
  - 60 degrees

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. When reviewing the various schedules of controlled drugs, the nurse knows that which description correctly describes Schedule II drugs?
- Drugs with high potential for abuse that do not have accepted medical use
  - Drugs with high potential for abuse that have accepted medical use
  - Medically accepted drugs with limited potential for causing physical or psychological dependence
  - Medically accepted drugs that may cause moderate physical or psychological dependence
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 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?
- The medication must be given as a slow intravenous (IV) push.
  - The onset of action occurs in 5 minutes.
  - Asystole may occur for a few seconds after administration.
  - The medication has a long half-life, and therefore duration of action is very long.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A patient is taking digoxin (Lanoxin) and a loop diuretic daily. When the nurse enters the room with the morning medications, the patient states, "I am seeing a funny yellow color around the lights." What is the nurse's next action?
- Document this finding, and reassess in 1 hour.
  - Assess the patient for symptoms of digoxin toxicity.
  - Administer the digoxin and diuretic together as ordered.
  - Withhold the next dose of the diuretic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The nurse has an order to administer an IM immunization to a 2-month-old child. Which site is considered the best choice for this injection?
- Ventrogluteal
  - Vastus lateralis
  - Deltoid
  - Dorsogluteal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A patient has had an overdose of an intravenous cholinergic drug. The nurse expects to administer which drug as an antidote?
- atropine sulfate
  - dobutamine
  - atenolol (Tenormin)
  - bethanechol (Urecholine)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. 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 only if difficulty swallowing occurs during a meal.
  - Give daytime doses close together for maximal therapeutic effect.
  - Take the medication 30 minutes before eating to improve swallowing and chewing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. 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 refuses her morning medications.
  - 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. During an assessment, the patient tells the nurse that he eats large amounts of garlic for its cardiovascular benefits. Which drug or drug class, if taken, would have a potential interaction with the garlic?
- Acetaminophen (Tylenol)
  - Insulin
  - Sedatives
  - Antilipemic drugs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. 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
  - Local anesthesia
  - Topical anesthesia
  - Moderate sedation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. 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?
- 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.
  - To increase the effect of the drug, take it with grapefruit juice.
  - If the adverse effects of chest pain, fainting, or dyspnea occur, discontinue the medication immediately.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. 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?
- If he feels dizzy while on this medication, he needs to stop taking it and take potassium supplements instead.
  - He should skip the diuretic dose if he plans to leave the house.
  - He needs to take extra precautions when standing up because of possible orthostatic hypotension and resulting injury from falls.
  - He should take the diuretic with his evening meal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. A patient is receiving heparin therapy as part of the treatment for a pulmonary embolism. The nurse monitors the results of which laboratory test to check the drug's effectiveness?
- Prothrombin time/international normalized ratio (PT/INR)
  - Bleeding times
  - Vitamin K levels
  - Activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. 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 uses one medication for an illness several times per day.
  - The patient is experiencing multiple illnesses.
  - The patient uses multiple medications simultaneously.
  - The patient uses over-the-counter drugs for an illness.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. When reviewing the mechanisms of action of diuretics, the nurse knows that which statement is true about loop diuretics?
- They work by inhibiting aldosterone.
  - They have a rapid onset of action and cause rapid diuresis.
  - They are very potent, having a diuretic effect that lasts at least 6 hours.
  - They are not effective when the creatinine clearance decreases below 25 mL/min.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. 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?
- Develop large-print handouts that reflect the verbal information presented.
  - Show a video about anticoagulation therapy.
  - Give the patient pamphlets about the medications to read at home.
  - Present all the information in one session just before discharge.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. A 6-year-old boy has been started on an extended-release form of methylphenidate hydrochloride (Ritalin) for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). During a follow-up visit, his mother tells the nurse that she has been giving the medication at bedtime so that it will be “in his system” when he goes to school the next morning. What is the nurse’s appropriate evaluation of the mother’s actions?
- The medication should be taken with meals for optimal absorption.
  - The medication should not be taken until he is at school.
  - The medication should be given 4 to 6 hours before bedtime to diminish insomnia.
  - She is giving him the medication dosage appropriately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. 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?
- “The physician will discuss this with you.”
  - “This is information that your mother will need to discuss with you.”
  - “It seems that your mother has the genetic markers for a type of breast cancer.”
  - “I’m sorry, but I’m not allowed to discuss that.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The patient is experiencing chest pain and needs to take a sublingual form of nitroglycerin. Where does the nurse instruct the patient to place the tablet?
- Under the tongue
  - In the space between the cheek and the gum
  - On top of the tongue
  - At the back of the throat
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The nurse notes in the patient’s medication history that the patient is taking cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril). Based on this finding, the nurse interprets that the patient has which disorder?
- Insomnia
  - A musculoskeletal injury
  - Epilepsy
  - Agitation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. 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?
- Inhale quickly while pressing down to release the medication.
  - Repeat subsequent puffs, if ordered, after 5 minutes.
  - Administer the inhaler while holding it 3 to 4 inches away from the mouth.
  - Inhale slowly while pressing down to release the medication.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. A patient is taking flurazepam (Dalmane) 3 to 4 nights a week for sleeplessness. She is concerned that she cannot get to sleep without taking the medication. What nonpharmacologic measures should the nurse suggest to promote sleep for this patient?
- Exercising before bedtime to become tired
  - Drinking hot tea or coffee just before bedtime
  - Consuming heavy meals in the evening to promote sleepiness
  - Providing a quiet environment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. 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 duration of action of the medication will be shorter.
  - The duration of action of the medication will be longer.
  - The drug will be metabolized quickly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. During the development of a new drug, which would be included in the study by the researcher to prevent any bias or unrealistic expectations of the new drug's usefulness?
- A placebo
  - FDA approval
  - Safety information
  - Informed consent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. 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
- nonmaleficence.
  - medical negligence.
  - autonomy.
  - nursing negligence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. The nurse is preparing to administer dopamine. Which is the correct technique for administering dopamine?
- Orally
  - Continuous IV infusion with an infusion pump
  - Intermittent IV infusions (IV piggyback)
  - Intravenous (IV) push injection

- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. 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?
- bethanechol (Urecholine)
  - pilocarpine (Salagen)
  - tacrine (Cognex)
  - pyridostigmine (Mestinon)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. The nurse is assigned to a patient who is newly diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Which statement best illustrates an outcome criterion for this patient?
- The patient will demonstrate correct blood glucose testing technique.
  - The patient will follow instructions.
  - The patient will not experience complications.
  - The patient will adhere to the new insulin treatment regimen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. 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?
- Excessive flatus
  - Dizziness when standing up
  - Impotence
  - Urge incontinence
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. A patient has a new prescription for the transdermal form of scopolamine. The nurse knows that this form of scopolamine is used for which condition?
- Motion sickness
  - Chronic pain
  - Hypertension
  - Angina
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. During a nursing assessment, which question by the nurse allows for greater clarification and additional discussion with the patient?
- “What medications do you take?”
  - “Are you allergic to penicillin?”
  - “Are you taking this medication with meals?”
  - “Have you had a reaction to this drug?”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. The nurse is preparing to transfuse a patient with a unit of packed red blood cells (PRBCs). Which intravenous solution is correct for use with the PRBC transfusion?
- 5% dextrose in lactated Ringer’s solution (D<sub>5</sub>LR)
  - 0.9% sodium chloride (NS)
  - 5% dextrose in water (D<sub>5</sub>W)
  - 5% dextrose in 0.45% sodium chloride (D<sub>5</sub>NS)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. A patient has been taking the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) sertraline (Zoloft) for about 6 months. At a recent visit, she tells the nurse that she has been interested in herbal therapies and wants to start taking St. John's wort. Which response by the nurse is appropriate?
- "Be sure to stop taking the herb if you notice a change in side effects."
  - "Taking St. John's wort with Zoloft may cause severe interactions and is not recommended."
  - "Good idea! Hopefully you'll be able to stop taking the Zoloft."
  - "That should be no problem."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. The nurse is about to give a rectal suppository to a patient. Which technique would facilitate the administration and absorption of the rectal suppository?
- Having the patient lie on his or her right side, unless contraindicated
  - Encouraging the patient to lie on his or her left side for 15 to 20 minutes after insertion
  - Lubricating the suppository with a small amount of petroleum-based lubricant before insertion
  - Having the patient hold his or her breath during insertion of the medication
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. 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?
- Leafy green vegetables
  - Grapefruit juice
  - Dairy products
  - Bran muffins
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. The nurse is reviewing the orders for a patient and notes a new order for an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor. The nurse checks the current medication orders, knowing that this drug class may have a serious interaction with what other drug class?
- Diuretics
  - Calcium channel blockers
  - Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs
  - Nitrates
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. A 62-year-old man is to receive lidocaine as treatment for a symptomatic dysrhythmia. Upon assessment, the nurse notes that he has a history of alcoholism and has late-stage liver failure. The nurse will expect which adjustments to his drug therapy?
- A diuretic will be added to the lidocaine.
  - An increased dosage of lidocaine will be prescribed so as to obtain adequate blood levels.
  - The lidocaine will be changed to an oral dosage form.
  - The dosage will be reduced by 50%.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. 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 intravenous potassium will be diluted before we give it.”
  - “The intravenous potassium dose will be given undiluted.”
  - “The infusion rate should not go over 10 mEq/hour.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. 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 slower onset than traditional Parkinson’s disease drugs.
  - causes less gastrointestinal distress.
  - has a shorter duration of action.
  - is associated with fewer wearing-off effects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. A patient has been taking the monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) phenelzine (Nardil) for 6 months. The patient wants to go to a party and asks the nurse, “Will just one beer be a problem?” Which advice from the nurse is correct?
- “If you begin to experience a throbbing headache, rapid pulse, or nausea, you’ll need to stop drinking.”
  - “You can drink beer as long as you have a designated driver.”
  - “You need to avoid all foods that contain tyramine, including beer, while taking this medication.”
  - “Now that you’ve had the last dose of that medication, there will be no further dietary restrictions.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. When giving a buccal medication to a patient, which action by the nurse is appropriate?
- Placing the tablet under the patient’s tongue and allowing it to dissolve completely
  - 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
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. The nurse is creating a plan of care for a patient with a new diagnosis of hypertension. Which is a potential nursing diagnosis for the patient taking antihypertensive medications?
- Sexual dysfunction
  - Impaired memory
  - Urge urinary incontinence
  - Diarrhea
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. A patient has experienced insomnia for months, and the physician has prescribed a medication to help with this problem. The nurse expects which drug to be used for long-term treatment of insomnia?
- secobarbital (Seconal), a barbiturate
  - diazepam (Valium), a benzodiazepine
  - midazolam (Versed), a benzodiazepine
  - eszopiclone (Lunesta), a nonbenzodiazepine sleep aid

- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. The patient is receiving two different drugs. At current dosages and dosage forms, both drugs are absorbed into the circulation in identical amounts. Thus, because they have the same absorption rates, they are
- synergistic.
  - bioequivalent.
  - in a steady state.
  - prodrugs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. The nurse is writing a nursing diagnosis for a plan of care for a patient who has been newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. Which statement reflects the correct format for a nursing diagnosis?
- Anxiety related to anxious feelings about drug therapy, as evidenced by statements such as "I'm upset about having to test my blood sugars."
  - Anxiety
  - Anxiety related to new drug therapy, as evidenced by statements such as "I'm upset about having to test my blood sugars."
  - Anxiety related to new drug therapy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. For accurate medication administration to pediatric patients, the nurse must take into account which criteria?
- Renal output
  - Height
  - Body temperature
  - Organ maturity
- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. The nurse is explaining the Human Genome Project to colleagues. The main purpose of the Human Genome Project is to
- study genetic traits in humans.
  - discover new genetic diseases.
  - study genetic diseases.
  - describe the entire genome of a human being.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. A patient is receiving eyedrops that contain a beta-blocker medication. The nurse will use what method to reduce systemic effects after administering the eyedrops?
- Wiping off excess liquid immediately after instilling the drops
  - Having the patient close the eye tightly after the drops are instilled
  - Having the patient try to keep the eye open for 30 seconds after the drops are instilled
  - Applying gentle pressure to the patient's nasolacrimal duct for 30 to 60 seconds after instilling the drops

- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. A patient has been taking phenobarbital for 2 weeks as part of his therapy for epilepsy. He tells the nurse that he feels tense and that “the least little thing” bothers him now. Which is the correct explanation for this problem?
- These are adverse effects that usually subside after a few weeks.
  - This drug causes the rapid eye movement (REM) sleep period to increase, resulting in nightmares and restlessness.
  - This drug causes deprivation of REM sleep and may cause the inability to deal with normal stress.
  - The drug must be stopped immediately because of possible adverse effects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. The nurse is giving intravenous nitroglycerin to a patient who has just been admitted because of an acute myocardial infarction. Which statement is true regarding the administration of the intravenous form of this medication?
- The solution will be slightly colored green or blue.
  - Non-polyvinylchloride (non-PVC) plastic intravenous bags and tubing must be used.
  - The intravenous form is given by bolus injection.
  - It can be given in infusions with other medications.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. 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?
- Retrieving the medications and administering them to avoid waste
  - Waiting until the next dose time, and then giving the medications
  - Discarding the medications and repeating preparation
  - Asking the patient if he will take the medications
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. 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 C
  - Category X
  - Category D
  - Category B
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Which nursing diagnosis is appropriate for a patient receiving antidysrhythmics?
- Risk for infection
  - Deficient fluid volume
  - Urinary retention
  - Deficient knowledge

- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. A patient has been instructed to take one enteric-coated low-dose aspirin a day as part of therapy to prevent strokes. The nurse will provide which instruction when providing patient teaching about this medication?
- Take the medication with 6 to 8 ounces of water and food.
  - Coated tablets may be crushed if necessary for easier swallowing.
  - Aspirin needs to be taken on an empty stomach to ensure maximal absorption.
  - Low-dose aspirin therapy rarely causes problems with bleeding.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. The nurse is teaching a 16-year-old patient who has a new diagnosis of type 1 diabetes about blood glucose monitoring and the importance of regulating glucose intake. When developing a teaching plan for this teenager, which of Erikson's stages of development should the nurse consider?
- Trust versus mistrust
  - Intimacy versus isolation
  - Industry versus inferiority
  - Identity versus role confusion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. A 58-year-old man has had a myocardial infarction (MI), has begun rehabilitation, and is ready for discharge. He is given a prescription for metoprolol (Lopressor) and becomes upset after reading the patient education pamphlet. "I don't have high blood pressure—why did my doctor give me this medicine?" Which explanation by the nurse is correct?
- "This drug is prescribed to prevent the high blood pressure that often occurs after a heart attack."
  - "This medication will prevent blood clots that may lead to another heart attack."
  - "Beta blockers will improve blood flow to the kidneys."
  - "Studies have shown that this medication has greatly increased survival rates in patients who have had a heart attack."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. A patient who has had abdominal surgery has been discharged on a cholinergic drug to assist in increasing gastrointestinal peristalsis. The nurse will teach this patient to look for which therapeutic effect?
- Abdominal cramping
  - Decreased pulse rate
  - Passage of flatus
  - Decreased urge to void
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. A patient is taking gabapentin (Neurontin), and the nurse notes that there is no history of seizures on his medical record. What is the best possible rationale for this medication order?
- The medical record is missing the correct information about the patient's history of seizures.
  - The medication is used for the treatment of neuropathic pain.
  - The medication is used to reduce the symptoms of Parkinson's disease.
  - The medication is helpful for the treatment of multiple sclerosis.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. 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
  - Cardiovascular disease
  - Renal disease
  - Hypotension
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. The nurse notes in the patient's medication orders that the patient will be taking ibutilide (Corvert). Based on this finding, the nurse interprets that the patient has which disorder?
- Bradycardia
  - Supraventricular tachycardia
  - Atrial fibrillation
  - Ventricular ectopy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. A 72-year-old man has a new prescription for an anticholinergic drug. He is an active man and enjoys outdoor activities, such as golfing and doing his own yard work. What will the nurse emphasize to him during the teaching session about his drug therapy?
- Fluid volume deficits may occur as a result of an increased incidence of diarrhea.
  - Drowsiness may interfere with his outdoor activities.
  - Increased salivation may occur during exercise and outside activities.
  - He will need to take measures to reduce the occurrence of heat stroke during his activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. When the nurse is administering topical nitroglycerin ointment, which technique is correct?
- Apply the ointment on the skin on the forearm.
  - Remove the old ointment before new ointment is applied.
  - Massage the ointment gently into the skin, and then cover the area with plastic wrap.
  - Apply the ointment only in the case of a mild angina episode.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. During a teaching session about self-monitoring while taking a beta blocker at home, the nurse has taught the patient to take his apical pulse daily for 1 minute. If the pulse rate decreases to less than 60 beats per minute, the nurse will instruct the patient to:
- skip the medication dose that day, and check his pulse again the next day.
  - reduce the dose of his beta blocker by half.
  - continue the medication because this is an expected effect.
  - notify his prescriber.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. 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 prevent the occurrence of angina
  - To relieve shortness of breath
  - To keep the heart rate from rising too high during exercise
  - To prevent palpitations

- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. 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)
  - High-density lipoproteins (HDLs)
  - Triglycerides
  - Low-density lipoproteins (LDLs)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. A patient is in the emergency department with a new onset of rapid-rate atrial fibrillation, and the nurse is preparing a continuous infusion. Which drug is most appropriate for this dysrhythmia?
- lidocaine
  - adenosine (Adenocard)
  - atenolol (Tenormin)
  - diltiazem (Cardizem)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. For which cultural group must the health care provider respect the value placed on preserving harmony with nature and the belief that disease is a result of ill spirits?
- Asian Americans
  - Hispanics
  - Native Americans
  - African Americans
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. The nurse is monitoring a patient who has been taking carbamazepine (Tegretol) for 2 months. Which effects would indicate that autoinduction has started to occur?
- The drug levels for carbamazepine are higher than expected.
  - The drug levels for carbamazepine are lower than expected.
  - The patient is experiencing fewer seizures.
  - The patient is experiencing toxic effects from the drug.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. During therapy with a beta blocker, the patient notices that she has swollen feet, has gained 3 pounds within 2 days, feels short of breath even when walking around the house, and has been dizzy. The nurse suspects that which of the following is occurring?
- The patient is experiencing expected adverse effects of the drug.
  - The patient is experiencing an allergic reaction.
  - The patient may be developing heart failure.
  - More time is needed for the patient to see a therapeutic response to the drug.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. A patient has a 9-year history of a seizure disorder that has been managed well with oral phenytoin (Dilantin) therapy. He is to be NPO (consume nothing by mouth) for surgery in the morning. What will the nurse do about his morning dose of phenytoin?
- Give the same dose intravenously.
  - Give the morning dose with a small sip of water.
  - Contact the prescriber for another dosage form of the medication.
  - Notify the operating room that the medication has been withheld.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. What action is often recommended to help reduce tolerance to transdermal nitroglycerin therapy?
- Cut the patch in half for 1 week until the tolerance subsides.
  - Omit a dose once a week.
  - Remove the patch at bedtime, and then apply a new one in the morning.
  - Leave the patch on for 2 days at a time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. When monitoring a patient who has diabetes and is receiving a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor for edema, the nurse will monitor for which possible adverse effect?
- Mental alertness
  - Hyperkalemia
  - Metabolic alkalosis
  - Elevated blood glucose
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. 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?
- Chest pain
  - Dizziness
  - Nausea and vomiting
  - Nervousness
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. 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?
- Discontinue the dobutamine immediately.
  - Titrate the rate to a higher dose to reduce the palpitations.
  - Monitor for other signs of a therapeutic response to the drug.
  - Assess the patient's vital signs and cardiac rhythm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. The wife of a patient who has been diagnosed with depression calls the office and says, "It's been an entire week since he started that new medicine for his depression, and there's no change! What's wrong with him?" What is the nurse's best response?
- "Some patients never recover from depression. He may not respond to this therapy."
  - "The medication may not be effective for him. He may need to try another type."
  - "It may take up to 4 weeks to notice any therapeutic effects. Let's wait a little longer to see how he does."
  - "It sounds like the dose is not high enough. I'll check about increasing the dosage."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. During the immediate postoperative period, the Post Anesthesia Care Unit nurse is assessing a patient who had hip surgery. The patient is experiencing tachycardia, tachypnea, and muscle rigidity, and his temperature is 103° F (39.4° C). The nurse will prepare for what immediate treatment?
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and intubation
  - An anticholinesterase drug, such as neostigmine
  - dantrolene (Dantrium) injection, a skeletal muscle relaxant
  - naltrexone hydrochloride (Narcan) injection, an opioid reversal drug

- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. A patient who has been taking antihypertensive drugs for a few months complains of having a persistent dry cough. The nurse knows that this cough is an adverse effect of which class of antihypertensive drugs?
- Calcium channel blockers
  - Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
  - Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs)
  - Beta blockers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. 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
  - 5.5 mg
  - 5 mg
  - 0.5 mg
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. 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?
- Sedatives
  - Immunosuppressants
  - Digitalis
  - Anticoagulants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. When administering nasal spray, which instruction by the nurse is appropriate?
- “When I give this medication, you will need to hold your breath.”
  - “You need to sit up for 5 minutes after you receive the nasal spray.”
  - “You will need to blow your nose before I give this medication.”
  - “You will need to blow your nose after I give this medication.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. The patient is asking the nurse about current U.S. laws and regulations of herbal products. According to the Dietary Supplement and Health Education Act (DSHEA) of 1994, which statement is true?
- Producers of herbal products must prove therapeutic efficacy.
  - Herbal remedies are protected by patent laws.
  - Medicinal herbs are viewed as dietary supplements.
  - Herbal remedies are held to the same standards as drugs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. 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?
- 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
  - Teaching effective coping strategies
  - Asking the patient’s prescriber to reduce the number of drugs prescribed



- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. The nurse is reviewing the mechanism of action of cholinergic drugs. The undesired effects of cholinergic drugs come from the stimulation of which receptors?
- Ganglionic
  - Muscarinic
  - Cholinergic
  - Nicotinic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. The nurse is giving medications through a percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tube. Which technique is correct?
- Using the barrel of the syringe, allowing the medication to flow via gravity into the tube
  - Flushing the tubing with 30 mL of saline after the medication has been given
  - Applying firm pressure on the syringe's piston to infuse the medication
  - Administering the medications using a 3-mL medication syringe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. During the immediate postoperative recovery period, what is the nurse's priority assessment?
- Pupil responses
  - Return to sensation
  - Airway, breathing, and circulation
  - Level of consciousness
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. A patient is in the intensive care unit and receiving an infusion of milrinone (Primacor) for severe heart failure. The prescriber has written an order for an intravenous dose of furosemide (Lasix). How will the nurse give this drug?
- Stop the milrinone, flush the line, and then administer the furosemide.
  - Notify the prescriber that the furosemide cannot be given at this time.
  - Administer the furosemide in a separate intravenous line.
  - Infuse the drug into the same intravenous line as the milrinone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. During a fishing trip, a patient pierced his finger with a large fishhook. He is now in the emergency department to have it removed. The nurse anticipates that which type of anesthesia will be used for this procedure?
- Infiltration of the puncture wound with lidocaine
  - Topical prilocaine (EMLA) cream around the site
  - Topical benzocaine spray on the area
  - No anesthesia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. A patient has been taking digoxin at home but took an accidental overdose and has developed toxicity. The patient has been admitted to the telemetry unit, where the physician has ordered digoxin immune Fab (Digifab). The patient asks the nurse why the medication is ordered. What is the nurse's best response?
- "It will increase your heart rate."
  - "This drug is an antidote to digoxin and will help to lower the blood levels."
  - "This drug helps to lower your potassium levels."
  - "It helps to convert the irregular heart rhythm to a more normal rhythm."

- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. 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.”
  - “These drugs affect the sleep cycle, resulting in daytime sleepiness.”
  - “Long-term use of this drug results in a sedative effect.”
  - “These drugs increase the activity of the central nervous system (CNS), making you tired the next day.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. 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 medication must be absorbed quickly into the tissues.
  - The patient is emaciated and has very little muscle mass.
  - The patient is obese and has a deep fat layer below the muscle mass.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. 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 height
  - The patient’s allergies
  - The patient’s last meal
  - The patient’s ability to swallow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. The nurse is developing a care plan for a patient who is taking an anticholinergic drug. Which nursing diagnosis would be appropriate for this patient?
- Sleep deprivation
  - Diarrhea
  - Urinary retention
  - Risk for infection
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. A patient arrives in the emergency department with severe chest pain. The patient reports that the pain has been occurring off and on for a week now. Which assessment finding would indicate the need for cautious use of nitrates and nitrites?
- Blood pressure of 88/62 mm Hg
  - History of a myocardial infarction 2 years ago
  - History of renal disease
  - Apical pulse rate of 110 beats/min
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. A pregnant woman is experiencing hypertension. The nurse knows that which drug is commonly used for a pregnant patient who is experiencing hypertension?
- hydrochlorothiazide (HydroDIURIL)
  - methyldopa (Aldomet)
  - enalapril ( Vasotec)
  - mannitol (Osmitol)

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. The nurse notes in a patient's medical record that nesiritide (Natrecor) has been ordered. Based on this order, the nurse interprets that the patient has which disorder?
- Systolic heart failure
  - Long-term treatment of heart failure
  - Acutely decompensated heart failure with dyspnea at rest
  - Atrial fibrillation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. Drug transfer to the fetus is more likely during the last trimester of pregnancy for which reason?
- Increased amount of protein-bound drug in maternal circulation
  - Decreased fetal surface area
  - Enhanced blood flow to the fetus
  - Increased placental surface area