


Pool Canvas

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Name Chapter 1, General Principles of Pharmacology

Description Diploma exported pool

Instructions

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[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **Multiple Answer** **1 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The basis of the study of pharmacology for health care providers, including nurses, encompasses which of the following? Select all that apply.

- Answer**
- A. Utilization
 - B. Ingestion
 - C. Processing
 - D. Response
 - E. Elimination

Correct Feedback Drugs undergo a series of steps to be processed, utilized, and eliminated by the body and this is the basis for the study of pharmacology.

Incorrect Feedback Drugs undergo a series of steps to be processed, utilized, and eliminated by the body and this is the basis for the study of pharmacology.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **Multiple Answer** **1 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question It is crucial for the client to understand which of the following about the prescribed medication? Select all that apply.

- Answer**
- A. Medication classification
 - B. Medication administration
 - C. Dosage
 - D. Expected effect
 - E. Adverse reactions

Correct Feedback It is crucial for the patient to understand important information regarding the medication prescribed, including the dosage, how to take the medication, expected effects, and adverse reactions.

Incorrect Feedback It is crucial for the patient to understand important information regarding the medication prescribed, including the dosage, how to take the medication, expected effects, and adverse reactions.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **Multiple Answer** **1 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Medications are derived from which of the following sources? Select all that apply.

- Answer**
- A. Plants
 - B. Laboratories
 - C. Mold
 - D. Minerals
 - E. Animals

Correct Feedback Medications are derived from natural sources (plants – digitalis; mold – penicillin; minerals – calcium and animals - Premarin) or synthetically in a laboratory.

Incorrect Feedback Medications are derived from natural sources (plants – digitalis; mold – penicillin; minerals – calcium and animals - Premarin) or synthetically in a laboratory.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **Multiple Answer** **1 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following names may be assigned to a drug during the process of development? Select all that apply.

- Answer**
- A. Chemical name
 - B. Official name
 - C. Pharmacological name
 - D. Trade name
 - E. Nonproprietary name

Correct Feedback Throughout the process of development, drugs may have several names assigned to them including a chemical name, a generic (nonproprietary) name, the official name, and a trade or brand name.

Incorrect Feedback Throughout the process of development, drugs may have several names assigned to them including a chemical name, a generic (nonproprietary) name, the official name, and a trade or brand name.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **Multiple Answer** **1 points**

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Question A drug may be classified by which of the following? Select all that apply.

- Answer**
- A. The chemical type of the drug's active ingredient.
 - B. The way the drug is used to treat a specific condition.
 - C. The generic name of the drug.
 - D. The trade name of the drug.
 - E. The nonproprietary name of the drug.

Correct Feedback A drug may be classified by the chemical type of the active ingredient or by the way it is used to treat a particular condition.

Incorrect Feedback A drug may be classified by the chemical type of the active ingredient or by the way it is used to treat a particular condition.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

- Question 6** **Multiple Answer** **1 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The Food and Drug Administration assigns newly approved drugs to which of the following categories? Select all that apply.
- Answer**
- A. Nutraceuticals
 - B. Noncontrolled substance
 - C. Prescription
 - D. Nonprescription
 - E. Controlled substance
- Correct Feedback** Once drugs are approved for use, the FDA assigns the drug to one of the following categories: prescription, nonprescription, or controlled substance.
- Incorrect Feedback** Once drugs are approved for use, the FDA assigns the drug to one of the following categories: prescription, nonprescription, or controlled substance.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 7** **Multiple Answer** **1 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** When discussing the safe use of drugs in the institutional setting which of the following is a duty preformed by the nurse? Select all that apply.
- Answer**
- A. Administering drugs
 - B. Monitoring clients for drug effects
 - C. Prescribing drugs
 - D. Evaluating clients for toxic effects
 - E. Educating clients/caregivers about drugs
- Correct Feedback** In the institutional setting the nurse's role when discussing drugs includes administering drugs, monitoring drug effects, evaluating for toxic effects, and educating clients and caregivers about drugs.
- Incorrect Feedback** In the institutional setting the nurse's role when discussing drugs includes administering drugs, monitoring drug effects, evaluating for toxic effects, and educating clients and caregivers about drugs.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 8** **Multiple Answer** **1 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Which of the following must be documented on a prescription? Select all that apply.
- Answer**
- A. Name of the drug
 - B. Dosage of the drug
 - C. Route of drug administration
 - D. Times of drug administration
 - E. Licensed prescriber's signature
- Correct Feedback** The prescription must contain the client's name, the name of the drug, the dosage, the method and times of administration, and the signature of the licensed health care provider prescribing the drug.
- Incorrect Feedback** The prescription must contain the client's name, the name of the drug, the dosage, the method and times of administration, and the signature of the licensed health care provider prescribing the drug.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 9** **Multiple Answer** **1 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Which of the following are true of nonprescription drugs? Select all that apply.
- Answer**
- A. They require a prescription to obtain.
 - B. They are referred to as over-the-counter drugs.
 - C. They can be taken without risk to the client.
 - D. They have certain labeling requirements.
 - E. They should be taken only as directed on the label.
- Correct Feedback** Nonprescription drugs are often referred to as over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. They do not require a prescription but do not come without risk to the client. The federal government has imposed labeling requirements of OTC drugs and should only be taken as directed on the label unless under the supervision of a health care provider.
- Incorrect Feedback** Nonprescription drugs are often referred to as over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. They do not require a prescription but do not come without risk to the client. The federal government has imposed labeling requirements of OTC drugs and should only be taken as directed on the label unless under the supervision of a health care provider.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 10** **Multiple Answer** **1 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 regulates which of the following in regards to drugs classified as controlled substances? Select all that apply.
- Answer**
- A. Manufacturing
 - B. Elimination
 - C. Distribution
 - D. Formulation
 - E. Dispensing
- Correct Feedback** The Controlled Substance Act of 1970 regulates the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of drugs classified as controlled substances.
- Incorrect Feedback** The Controlled Substance Act of 1970 regulates the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of drugs classified as controlled substances.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 11** **Multiple Answer** **1 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question** Which of the following are true in regards to the Orphan Drug Program? Select all that apply.
- Answer**
- A. The program encourages the development and marketing of products to treat rare diseases.
 - B. The program grants provisional approval with a written commitment from the drug company to formally demonstrate client benefit.
 - C. The program provides for incentives, such as research grants, protocol assistance, and special tax credits to develop products to treat rare diseases.
 - D. The program grants seven years of exclusive marketing rights to the manufacturer if approved.

E. The program accelerates approval of drugs based on preliminary evidence before formal demonstration of client benefits.

Correct Feedback The Orphan Drug Program encourages the development and marketing of products used to treat rare diseases. The program provides incentives to encourage manufacturers to develop orphan drugs and if approved, the manufacturer has seven years of exclusive marketing rights. Answers B and E refer to Accelerated Programs of drug approval.

Incorrect Feedback The Orphan Drug Program encourages the development and marketing of products used to treat rare diseases. The program provides incentives to encourage manufacturers to develop orphan drugs and if approved, the manufacturer has seven years of exclusive marketing rights. Answers B and E refer to Accelerated Programs of drug approval.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 12 **Multiple Answer**

1 points

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Question Which of the following represents a pharmacokinetic phase? Select all that apply.

Answer

- A. Absorption
- B. Distribution
- C. Administration
- D. Metabolism
- E. Excretion

Correct Feedback The pharmacokinetic phases are absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion. The acronym A.D.M.E. is a helpful way to remember to pharmacokinetic phases.

Incorrect Feedback The pharmacokinetic phases are absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion. The acronym A.D.M.E. is a helpful way to remember to pharmacokinetic phases.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 13 **Multiple Answer**

1 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Absorption of a drug by the body in the gastrointestinal tract usually occurs via which of the following? Select all that apply.

Answer

- A. Active transport
- B. Transposition
- C. Passive transport
- D. Endocytosis
- E. Pinocytosis

Correct Feedback During absorption, the drug particles in the GI tract are moved into the body fluids including active transport, passive transport, and pinocytosis.

Incorrect Feedback During absorption, the drug particles in the GI tract are moved into the body fluids including active transport, passive transport, and pinocytosis.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 14 **Multiple Answer**

1 points

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Question Which of the following is true regarding the half-life of a drug? Select all that apply:

Answer

- A. Half-life can be decreased in clients with renal disease.
- B. Half-life can help determine dosing frequency.
- C. Half-life does not change throughout a client's life.
- D. Liver disease can increase half-life.
- E. Half-life is the measure of the rate at which drugs are removed from the body.

Correct Feedback Half-life is the measure of the rate at which drugs are removed from the body, and any difficulty in excreting a drug increases half-life including liver or kidney disease or advanced age.

Incorrect Feedback Half-life is the measure of the rate at which drugs are removed from the body, and any difficulty in excreting a drug increases half-life including liver or kidney disease or advanced age.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 15 **Multiple Answer**

1 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A nurse being able to identify the symptoms of anaphylactic shock may mean the difference between life and death for a client. Which of the following are symptoms of anaphylactic shock? Select all that apply.

Answer

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Hypertension
- C. Dyspnea
- D. Urticaria
- E. Angioedema

Correct Feedback The symptoms of anaphylactic shock are: dyspnea, feeling of fullness in the throat, cough, wheezing, extremely low blood pressure, tachycardia (heart rate >100 bpm), palpitations, syncope, cardiac arrest, urticaria, angioedema, pruritus, sweating, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.

Incorrect Feedback The symptoms of anaphylactic shock are: dyspnea, feeling of fullness in the throat, cough, wheezing, extremely low blood pressure, tachycardia (heart rate >100 bpm), palpitations, syncope, cardiac arrest, urticaria, angioedema, pruritus, sweating, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 16 **Multiple Answer**

1 points

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Question Factors altering drug response in children and infants include which of the following? Select all that apply.

Answer

- A. Slower gastric emptying
- B. Greater surface area
- C. Less protein binding
- D. Decreased body water content
- E. Less cutaneous fat

Correct Feedback Children and infants are not small adults, therefore, have altered pharmacokinetics. Factors that alter pharmacokinetics in children include slower gastric emptying, less cutaneous fat, greater surface area, increased body water content, less protein binding, and immature hepatic and renal function.

Incorrect Feedback Children and infants are not small adults, therefore, have altered pharmacokinetics. Factors that alter pharmacokinetics in children include slower gastric emptying, less cutaneous fat, greater surface area, increased body water content, less protein binding, and immature hepatic and renal function.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 17 **Multiple Answer****1 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The FDA established a safety information and adverse events reporting program called MedWatch. Who can access the MedWatch web site to obtain safety alerts on drugs, devices, or dietary supplements?

- Answer**
- ✓ A. Physicians
 - ✓ B. Nurses
 - ✓ C. Patients
 - ✓ D. Pharmacists
 - ✓ E. Caregivers

Correct Feedback Anyone can access the MedWatch web site to obtain safety alerts on drugs, devices, or dietary supplements.

Incorrect Feedback Anyone can access the MedWatch web site to obtain safety alerts on drugs, devices, or dietary supplements.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 18 **Multiple Answer****1 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following factors influence drug response? Select all that apply.

- Answer**
- ✓ A. Age
 - ✓ B. Polypharmacy
 - ✓ C. Weight
 - ✓ D. Sex
 - ✓ E. Disease

Correct Feedback Drug response can be influenced by the following factors: age, polypharmacy, weight, sex, disease, and genetics.

Incorrect Feedback Drug response can be influenced by the following factors: age, polypharmacy, weight, sex, disease, and genetics.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 19 **Multiple Answer****1 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A nurse should consult an appropriate references or a clinical pharmacist for which of the following? Select all that apply.

- Answer**
- ✓ A. Drug dosing questions
 - ✓ B. Drug-drug interaction questions
 - ✓ C. Drug-food interaction questions
 - D. Serious drug interactions questions
 - E. Drug administration questions

Correct Feedback A nurse should consult an appropriate references or a clinical pharmacist for questions about drug dosing, drug-drug interactions, and drug-food interactions. Serious drug reactions and questions about route of administration should be addressed by the physicians.

Incorrect Feedback A nurse should consult an appropriate references or a clinical pharmacist for questions about drug dosing, drug-drug interactions, and drug-food interactions. Serious drug reactions and questions about route of administration should be addressed by the physicians.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 20 **Multiple Answer****1 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question Which of the following is true regarding the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA)? Select all that apply.

- Answer**
- A. The act gives the DEA power to enforce the laws governed by the act.
 - ✓ B. The act gives the FDA power to enforce the laws governed by the act.
 - ✓ C. The act permits general health claims.
 - D. The act permits curative health claims.
 - ✓ E. The act defines substances as herbs, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, other natural substances as "dietary supplements."

Correct Feedback DSHEA defines substances as herbs, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, other natural substances as "dietary supplements" and permits general health claims as long as the label also has a disclaimer stating that the supplements are not approved by the FDA and are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. The act gives the FDA the power to enforce the laws governed by the act.

Incorrect Feedback DSHEA defines substances as herbs, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, other natural substances as "dietary supplements" and permits general health claims as long as the label also has a disclaimer stating that the supplements are not approved by the FDA and are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. The act gives the FDA the power to enforce the laws governed by the act.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 21 **Multiple Choice****1 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question One of the phases of drug development is the post-marketing surveillance phase. Which one of the following activities is carried out during this phase?

- Answer**
- ✓ A. Health care providers report adverse effects to FDA.
 - B. Healthy volunteers are involved in the test.
 - C. In vitro tests are performed using human cells.
 - D. The drug is given to patients with the disease.

Correct Feedback The post-marketing surveillance phase of drug development encourages health care professionals to report adverse effects of drugs to the FDA using MedWatch. Phase I of clinical testing involves 20 to 100 healthy volunteers. In vitro testing of the drug on human or animal cells is done in the pre-FDA phase. In phase II of clinical testing, the drug is given to patients with the disease for which the drug is manufactured.

Incorrect Feedback The post-marketing surveillance phase of drug development encourages health care professionals to report adverse effects of drugs to the FDA using MedWatch. Phase I of clinical testing involves 20 to 100 healthy volunteers. In vitro testing of the drug on human or animal cells is done in the pre-FDA phase. In phase II of clinical testing, the drug is given to patients with the disease for which the drug is manufactured.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)Question 22 **Multiple Choice****1 points**[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A nurse is caring for a pregnant patient; during assessment the nurse learns that the patient is addicted to cocaine. The nurse informs the patient of a major risk related to cocaine addiction. Which of the following is a major risk of drug abuse in pregnancy?

- Answer**
- A. The child may be born with diabetes.
 - B. The child may be born with hypertension.
 - ✓ C. The child may be born with an addiction to drugs.

D. The child may be born with CNS defects.

Correct Feedback The nurse informs the patient that children born of mothers using addictive drugs are often born with an addiction to the drug.

Children born of cocaine addicted mothers are not known to be born with diabetes, CNS defects, or hypertension.

Incorrect Feedback The nurse informs the patient that children born of mothers using addictive drugs are often born with an addiction to the drug.

Children born of cocaine addicted mothers are not known to be born with diabetes, CNS defects, or hypertension.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **1 points**

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Question A patient arrives at the health care clinic and informs the nurse that he has consumed several aspirin tablets for a severe headache. Which of the following are harmful effects of aspirin?

Answer

- A. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- B. Breathing difficulties
- C. Visual disturbances
- D. Loss of balance

Correct Feedback Aspirin is potentially harmful and can cause gastrointestinal bleeding and salicylism. Breathing difficulties, visual disturbances, and loss of balance could be due to an illness or effects of some other drug.

Incorrect Feedback Aspirin is potentially harmful and can cause gastrointestinal bleeding and salicylism. Breathing difficulties, visual disturbances, and loss of balance could be due to an illness or effects of some other drug.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **1 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question The nurse observes that after administration of a drug the patient has developed swollen eyelids, lips, and mouth. What is this kind of drug reaction called?

Answer

- A. Toxicity
- B. Hypotension
- C. Angioedema
- D. Crystalluria

Correct Feedback Swollen eyelids, lips, and mouth are some of the symptoms of angioedema, an allergic drug reaction that may block the airway causing asphyxia. Toxicity or toxic reactions are caused when blood concentration levels exceed the therapeutic level of drugs. Reduced blood pressure is called hypotension. Crystals in the urine are symptoms of crystalluria.

Incorrect Feedback Swollen eyelids, lips, and mouth are some of the symptoms of angioedema, an allergic drug reaction that may block the airway causing asphyxia. Toxicity or toxic reactions are caused when blood concentration levels exceed the therapeutic level of drugs. Reduced blood pressure is called hypotension. Crystals in the urine are symptoms of crystalluria.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **1 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A patient is being treated with Dilantin for treatment of seizures. Which of the following should the nurse monitor to prevent toxic reactions to drugs in a patient?

Answer

- A. Monitor the seizure activity.
- B. Monitor patient's blood level of the drug.
- C. Monitor urination frequency.
- D. Monitor blood pressure.

Correct Feedback The nurse should monitor the patient's blood level of the drug to ensure that the level remains within the therapeutic range. Monitoring seizure activity, urination frequency, and blood pressure will not prevent toxicity. It may help measure the patient's progress with regard to the treatment.

Incorrect Feedback The nurse should monitor the patient's blood level of the drug to ensure that the level remains within the therapeutic range. Monitoring seizure activity, urination frequency, and blood pressure will not prevent toxicity. It may help measure the patient's progress with regard to the treatment.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **1 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A patient dependent on sleeping pills is administered drugs by the nurse to help him sleep. However, the patient continues to be restless and is wide-awake. Which of the following terms describes the patient's condition?

Answer

- A. Drug idiosyncrasy
- B. Cumulative drug effect
- C. Drug tolerance
- D. Toxic reactions

Correct Feedback The patient has developed drug tolerance and has to be administered an increased dosage of the drug to achieve the desired effect. Cumulative drug effect occurs when the body is unable to metabolize and excrete one (normal) dose of a drug before the next dose is given. Drug idiosyncrasy is a term used to describe any unusual or abnormal reaction to a drug. Toxic reactions are caused when blood concentration levels exceed the therapeutic levels of a drug.

Incorrect Feedback The patient has developed drug tolerance and has to be administered an increased dosage of the drug to achieve the desired effect. Cumulative drug effect occurs when the body is unable to metabolize and excrete one (normal) dose of a drug before the next dose is given. Drug idiosyncrasy is a term used to describe any unusual or abnormal reaction to a drug. Toxic reactions are caused when blood concentration levels exceed the therapeutic levels of a drug.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **1 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question A patient wants to know the interaction of various drugs that he has been prescribed for an illness. The nurse explains that the drugs interact with each other and produce an effect that is greater than the sum of their separate actions. Which of the following reactions is the nurse informing about?

Answer

- A. Additive drug reaction
- B. Synergistic drug reaction
- C. Antagonistic drug reaction
- D. Toxic drug reaction

Correct Feedback Synergistic drug reaction occurs when drugs interact with each other and produces a sum greater than the sum of their separate actions. An additive drug reaction occurs when the combined effect of two drugs is equal to the sum of each drug given alone. An antagonistic drug reaction occurs when one drug interferes with the action of another, causing neutralization or a decrease in the effect of one drug. Toxic drug reactions are caused when blood concentration levels exceed the therapeutic levels of a drug.

Incorrect Feedback Synergistic drug reaction occurs when drugs interact with each other and produces a sum greater than the sum of their separate actions. An additive drug reaction occurs when the combined effect of two drugs is equal to the sum of each drug given alone. An antagonistic drug reaction occurs when one drug interferes with the action of another, causing neutralization or a decrease in the effect of one drug. Toxic drug reactions are caused when blood concentration levels exceed the therapeutic levels of a drug.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 28 **Multiple Choice**

1 points

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Question A nurse has administered drugs to a patient as per the physician's orders. Which of the following activities should the nurse perform after administering a drug to the patient?

- Answer**
- A. Record symptoms of infection.
 - B. Perform a culture and sensitivity test.
 - C. Obtain history of drug allergy.
 - ✓ D. Check for adverse drug reactions.

Correct Feedback After administering the drug to the patient, the nurse should observe the patient for adverse drug reactions. Recording symptoms of infection, performing a culture and sensitivity test, and obtaining a history of drug allergy are typically performed by the nurse in the pre-administration assessment stage.

Incorrect Feedback After administering the drug to the patient, the nurse should observe the patient for adverse drug reactions. Recording symptoms of infection, performing a culture and sensitivity test, and obtaining a history of drug allergy are typically performed by the nurse in the pre-administration assessment stage.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 29 **Multiple Choice**

1 points

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question A patient is administered enteric coated tablets by the nurse as per the physician's order. The patient is curious to know when the tablets would disintegrate in the body. Which response by the nurse is most accurate?

- Answer**
- A. "The medication will dissolve into body fluids in the gastrointestinal tract."
 - B. "The drug breaks up into pieces in the gastrointestinal tract."
 - C. "The medication is quickly absorbed into the body system."
 - ✓ D. "The drug dissolves into fragments after reaching the small intestine."

Correct Feedback Enteric coated tablets disintegrate or fragment after reaching the alkaline medium of the small intestine. Tablets and capsules break up into small particles and dissolve into body fluids in the gastrointestinal tract. Liquids and parenteral drugs are quickly absorbed into the body system.

Incorrect Feedback Enteric coated tablets disintegrate or fragment after reaching the alkaline medium of the small intestine. Tablets and capsules break up into small particles and dissolve into body fluids in the gastrointestinal tract. Liquids and parenteral drugs are quickly absorbed into the body system.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

OK