

Chapter 1. History of Pharmacology

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. While caring for a client who is taking furosemide (Lasix), the nurse recognizes dietary teaching has been effective if the patient includes which of the following foods in his daily menus?
- Broccoli and kiwi
 - Oranges and sweet potatoes
 - Kale and cucumbers
 - Bananas and melon
- _____ 2. A client newly diagnosed with diabetes tells the nurse, —I can't take any insulin made from pigs or cows. Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- Most insulin comes from animal sources, but I'm sure alternative options are available.
 - Medications that are derived from animals are typically less expensive than synthetic medications, but synthetic insulin is commonly available.
 - Most insulin is synthetic now to help reduce the risk of disease transmission.
 - The animals aren't hurt in the production of medications, so you don't need to worry.
- _____ 3. While providing medications to clients on the cardiac unit, the nurse anticipates that hydralazine hydrochloride and isosorbide dinitrate (BiDil) would most likely be prescribed for which of the following clients?
- A 48-year-old Caucasian male diagnosed with atrial fibrillation
 - A 55-year-old African American female diagnosed with hypertension
 - A 63-year-old Caucasian female diagnosed with sick sinus syndrome
 - A 64-year-old African American male diagnosed with heart failure
- _____ 4. While caring for a patient scheduled for knee replacement surgery, the nurse provides cefazolin (Ancef) as ordered 30 minutes pre-operatively. The nurse knows that teaching has been effective by which of the following client statements?
- The antibiotic is given as a prophylactic to help reduce the risk of infection after surgery.
 - This is a palliative medication to help ease the pain from surgery.
 - This medication will replace vitamins and minerals that may be lost due to bleeding during surgery.
 - This medication will help the surgeon identify areas of bone destruction due to arthritis.
- _____ 5. While caring for a patient with a history of hypothyroidism, the nurse expects which of the following medications to be included in the patient's medication list?
- Levothyroxine sodium (Synthroid)
 - Estrogen (Estradiol)
 - Iodine 131
 - Carbimazole (Methimazole)



- _____ 6. The nurse is receiving a shift-to-shift report on a medical unit and is informed that a 55-year-old patient with a history of vomiting is scheduled for a diagnostic radiograph of the upper gastrointestinal tract. Which of the following statements would the nurse include in the client's teaching?
- A. —You will need to drink a large amount of prep to clear out your system before the test.||
 - B. —It is important that you be given a prophylactic medication to prevent aspiration during the test.||
 - C. —You will be asked to drink a barium contrast about 30 minutes before the test to help highlight any digestive problems.||
 - D. —You will be given a sedative to help make you sleepy during the testing procedure.||
- _____ 7. A student nurse is providing care for a 29-year-old patient with advanced cervical cancer who was recently admitted with metastatic disease. While reviewing the patient's medication list, the student would categorize which of the following medications as palliative in nature?
- A. Cisplatin (Platinol) 50 mg IV weekly to start day 8
 - B. Sorafenib (Nexavar) 200 mg orally twice daily for 7 days
 - C. Ondansetron (Zofran) 4 mg IV prior to chemotherapy
 - D. Morphine sulfate (Roxanol) 5 mg po every 4 hours as needed for pain
- _____ 8. A woman experiencing menopausal symptoms asks the nurse about conjugated estrogen (Premarin). Which of the following statements by the individual indicates an understanding of the medication's origin?
- A. —I'm against animal cruelty, so I don't want to take anything made from animal flesh.||
 - B. —I was told the medication is actually derived from the urine of pregnant horses.||
 - C. —Because I'm Jewish, I can't take the medication since it comes from pigs.||
 - D. —I think harvesting medicines from cows seems rather odd.||
- _____ 9. The nurse working in a diagnostic center is responsible for verifying client allergies prior to testing. A 47-year-old woman reports being allergic to iodine, and thus is unable to have which test?
- A. Computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan
 - B. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - C. Colonoscopy
 - D. Thyroid scan

Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

- _____ 1. While working with patients in home care, a nurse becomes interested in additional ways to support patient healing and comfort. Which of the following is recognized as an alternative therapy? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Acupuncture
 - B. Aromatherapy
 - C. Therapeutic touch
 - D. Stem cell treatment



- E. Vegetarianism
- F. Acupressure



Chapter 1. History of Pharmacology

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Diuretic
KEY: Application MSC: NCLEX Category: Basic Care and Comfort
NOT: See Minerals (p. 7): Diuretic drugs such as furosemide (Lasix) cause the body to lose excess water through the kidneys, and potassium, a vital mineral is also excreted with the water. Potassium is contained in sweet potatoes, bananas, and oranges.
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-diabetic medication KEY: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Synthetic Medications (p. 8): Insulin can be obtained from pigs or cows, but a synthetic source is most commonly used. This change occurred because of concern over the possible transmission of diseases from animals to humans. Synthetic medications are usually more inexpensive because they are mass produced.
3. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Combination drug (diuretic/nitrate)
KEY: Analysis MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacologic and Parenteral Therapy
NOT: See Synthetic medications (p. 8). BiDil is a combination of two generic drugs and is used to treat African American patients with heart failure.
4. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antibiotics KEY: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Categorizing Medications (p. 8): Prophylactic medications are given to prevent problems such as antibiotics given before surgery to prevent infection. Example of cefazolin is listed in Table 1.2.
5. ANS: A
Difficulty Level: Easy

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Replacement hormones
KEY: Knowledge MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Categorizing Medications (p. 9): Replacement drugs are given to replace missing substances. Levothyroxine sodium (Synthroid) is a drug that replaces missing thyroid hormone. Estrogen may be given to women once they enter menopause. Iodine 131 is a radioactive medication used to help diagnose thyroid abnormalities. Carbimazole is used to inhibit the production of thyroid hormone to treat hyperthyroidism.
6. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Diagnostic contrast KEY: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Category: Reduction of Risk Potential
NOT: See Categorizing Medications (p. 8): Some drugs help diagnose a disease such as barium that patients swallow to help highlight digestive problems on radiograph.
7. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Narcotics KEY: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Categorizing Medications (p. 8): Palliative drugs, such as pain relievers, do not cure disease, but they make patients more comfortable. Morphine is listed as an example in Table 1.2. Cisplatin is an antineoplastic agent and sorafenib is a biologic agent; both are designed to treat the cancer (destructive medications), while ondansetron is given in a prophylactic measure to prevent nausea and vomiting related to the chemotherapy.



8. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Hormonal therapy KEY: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Sources of Drugs (p. 6): Cows and pigs are good sources of hormone replacements, but conjugated estrogen (Premarin) comes from a pregnant mare's urine.
9. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate TOP: Therapeutic Classification: NA
KEY: Application MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Toxins (p. 7): Radioactive iodine in small doses can help pinpoint problems in a patient's thyroid. Because the client is allergic to iodine, she should not have this test.

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. ANS: A, B, D, F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Therapeutic Classification: NA
KEY: Knowledge MSC: NCLEX Category: Basic Care and Comfort
NOT: See Pharmacology in the 21st century (p. 5): Alternative therapies now seem to have a place in the healing of patients. For example, aromatherapy involves the use of fragrant oils in baths; acupressure originates from an ancient Chinese art. Along similar lines is acupuncture; therapeutic touch involves the use of hand movements to stimulate circulation and healing. Stem cell research is considered mainstream medical treatment. Dietary manipulation may promote health but is not a recognized alternative therapy.



Chapter 2. Basics of Pharmacology

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The nurse is preparing to apply valacyclovir (Valtrex) ointment to the shingles lesions located across a client's left side and lower back. Which of the following actions should the nurse take first?
- Place the patient in a supine position.
 - Determine when the rash was first noted.
 - Ensure that the skin is clean and dry.
 - Take the patient's vital signs.
- _____ 2. The nurse is providing care for a client at 32 weeks' gestation who started low-molecular heparin injections after developing a deep vein thrombosis. The client asks the nurse, —Why do I have to take a shot? Why can't I take the blood clot medicine that my dad takes orally?‖ Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- Anything that is fat-soluble, including warfarin (Coumadin), is able to cross the placental barrier. Heparin is not fat-soluble so it doesn't cross the barrier well.‖
 - The placenta is easily crossed by anything you take by mouth while you are pregnant, but not by things absorbed in other ways.‖
 - Only water-soluble substances such as vitamins can cross the placental barrier, so you could take either medication, but heparin is cheaper.‖
 - They are the same medication, but the shot is absorbed faster than the pill so the doctor wants you to take daily shots.‖
- _____ 3. The nurse is providing care to a client with HIV who has been prescribed fosamprenavir (Lexiva). Which of the following statements by the client indicates that further teaching is necessary?
- The metabolites of this medication may be excreted in active form.‖
 - I'm glad my kidneys work so well; otherwise the medication wouldn't work.‖
 - This drug actually has to be broken down by my body to fight the virus.‖
 - Isn't it fascinating that my liver has to metabolize the drug for it to work?‖
- _____ 4. The nurse is working with a client who was recently started on insulin therapy. The client's young daughter asks, —Why do you have to give her a shot? Why can't you just give her a pill?‖ Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- Our bodies make insulin normally, so it is a liquid medication.‖
 - We do have diabetic medications in pill form. I'm not sure why the doctor ordered it this way for your mom.‖
 - Insulin is manufactured and given this way so it absorbs more rapidly into the body.‖
 - The acid in your mother's stomach would destroy this medication, so it can't be swallowed.‖
- _____ 5. The nurse is providing care for a 48-year-old male on the surgical unit. Gentamicin (Garamycin) 2 mg/kg every 8 hours has been started. The nurse would be most concerned by which of the following findings?
- Blood levels have been ordered every 24 hours



- B. The patient's EGFR = 40 mL/min
- C. The patient's hemoglobin = 11.8 g/dL
- D. The patient's WBC = 14,000 c/mm³

- _____ 6. A 16-year-old client comes to the urgent care clinic with symptoms of tonsillitis. The client tells the nurse she takes tetracycline (Doxycycline) daily for the treatment of acne. The nurse would be most concerned if the health care provider prescribed which of the following?
- A. Amoxicillin clavulanate (Augmentin)
 - B. Cefdinir (Omnicef)
 - C. Cefixime (Suprax)
 - D. Ciprofloxacin (Cipro)
- _____ 7. The nurse is providing care for a client experiencing muscle spasms. The physician has ordered cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril). The nurse would inform the client to anticipate which of the following side effects?
- A. Hypocalcemia and hypotension
 - B. Dizziness and drowsiness
 - C. Nausea and headache
 - D. Flaccidity and urinary retention
- _____ 8. While caring for clients on the medical unit, the nurse would see which of the following clients first?
- A. A 28-year-old patient with HIV who has a temperature of 99.2°F
 - B. A 54-year-old patient with diverticulitis whose diet was just advanced to solid food
 - C. A 61-year-old patient who takes ibuprofen for arthritis complaining of severe stomach pain
 - D. A 37-year-old patient with a kidney stone who is due for pain medication in 20 minutes
- _____ 9. While preparing to provide a patient admitted to the hospital for a laparoscopic hysterectomy the prescribed dose of ibuprofen (Motrin) 800 mg orally, which of the following actions would take highest priority?
- A. Determine if the client has eaten within the past hour.
 - B. Assess the client's vaginal discharge.
 - C. Help the client ambulate in the hall.
 - D. Evaluate the client's most recent renal panel labs.
- _____ 10. The nurse is providing care for clients on the orthopedic unit. Which of the following assessment findings is most concerning to the nurse?
- A. A client who takes lisinopril (Zestril) and is complaining of limited range of motion after shoulder surgery
 - B. A client with a fractured pelvis who takes warfarin sodium (Coumadin) and reports having a black tarry stool during the night
 - C. A client 2 days post-op for knee replacement who takes hydrocodone/acetaminophen (Vicodin) and refused to have labs drawn this morning
 - D. A client 4 days after hip replacement surgery taking omeprazole (Prilosec) who ordered spinach for dinner



- _____ 11. While working in the neonatal intensive care unit, the nurse notes an infant's oxygen saturation has been 98% for the past 4 hours. The infant has been receiving oxygen at 4 L. Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- A. Turn the oxygen level down to 3 L and monitor closely to reduce the risk of eye damage.
 - B. Leave the oxygen level at its current rate to reduce the risk of lung damage.
 - C. Turn the oxygen level down to 2 L and monitor closely to evaluate the infant's readiness for transfer out of the ICU.
 - D. Leave the oxygen level at its current rate and inform the parents the baby will need supplemental oxygen at home.

Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

- _____ 1. While providing oral medications, the nurse recognizes which of the following is true regarding the absorption rate of a medication? (Select all that apply.)
- A. The drug's level of fat solubility should be high to ensure absorption.
 - B. A medication will be more readily absorbed if it has a high pH.
 - C. A drug will be more readily absorbed if it is acidic in nature.
 - D. Absorption will be more rapid if it is provided in liquid form.
 - E. Absorption is slower in the presence of food.
 - F. A lozenge should be chewed to release the maximum amount of medication.
- _____ 2. While caring for multiple clients on the medical/surgical unit, the nurse would monitor which of the following individuals for potential liver toxicity? (Select all that apply.)
- A. A 14-year-old patient taking atomoxetine (Strattera) who has a history of ADHD
 - B. A 44-year-old patient admitted for pneumonia who has been taking acetaminophen (Tylenol)
 - C. A 63-year-old patient with a history of atrial fibrillation who has an irregular apical pulse
 - D. A 19-year-old patient with a history of alcohol abuse admitted for a tonsillectomy
 - E. A 71-year-old patient with a history of tuberculosis who took isoniazid (Laniazid)
 - F. A 15-year-old patient who took multiple aspirin as part of a suicide attempt
- _____ 3. While working in the gastrointestinal diagnostic clinic, the nurse identifies which of the following individuals as at high risk for developing a gastric ulcer? (Select all that apply.)
- A. A 41-year-old patient with a family history of Crohn's disease
 - B. A 54-year-old patient who reports smoking 1.5 packs of cigarettes/day for the past 40 years
 - C. A 29-year-old patient taking misoprostol (Cytotec)
 - D. A 16-year-old patient with a 6-month history of bulimia
 - E. A 44-year-old patient who reports taking ibuprofen (Advil) daily for low back pain
- _____ 4. While providing medications to clients in the long-term care facility, which of the following actions would the nurse use to prevent gastrointestinal side effects? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Give clients yogurt to prevent diarrhea.
 - B. Increase client intake of fiber to reduce gastric motility.



- C. Provide milk or food with some medications to reduce the occurrence of nausea.
- D. Improve absorption of the medication by giving it at night with a large snack.
- E. Prevent constipation by providing fiber laxatives.



Chapter 2. Basics of Pharmacology

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Medication Provision; antivirals
KEY: Analysis MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Absorption (p. 15). When administering an ointment for a rash, make sure the skin is clean and dry.
2. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anticoagulant therapy KEY: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Distribution (p. 16): The blood-placental barrier helps to filter drugs and other substances passing from mother to fetus. Most lipid-soluble drugs readily cross this barrier but water-soluble drugs do not. Warfarin (Coumadin) is fat-soluble and crosses the placental barrier while heparin does not. They are not the same medication and cost is not part of the therapeutic decision.
3. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Medication Administration; antivirals
KEY: Analysis MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Metabolism (p. 16): The liver does most of the work of drug metabolism. In some instances, a drug is administered in its inactive form to become activated through metabolism. This category of drugs is known as prodrugs. An example of a prodrug is fosamprenavir (Lexiva).
4. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidiabetics KEY: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Metabolism (p. 16): Insulin given by mouth is virtually useless; stomach acid breaks down insulin to an inactive form before it can be absorbed into the bloodstream. Oral diabetic medications are not forms of insulin; they stimulate the pancreas to release insulin.
5. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antibiotics KEY: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Issues Affecting the Drug Cycle (p. 17): Gentamicin is known to be both nephrotoxic (toxic to the kidneys) and ototoxic (toxic to the ears). Thus, kidney function and hearing would be monitored closely. The EGFR is the best measurement of kidney function. Normal value is >60 mL/min. While the client's hemoglobin is low, the kidney function is more concerning. An elevated WBC count is expected in the presence of an infection, which is the reason antibiotic therapy is provided. Routine blood levels to monitor drug dosage is expected to help prevent toxicity.
6. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antibiotics KEY: Application
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See Issues Affecting Drug Cycle (p. 18): Antagonist drugs do the opposite by rendering another drug less powerful. The antibiotic tetracycline becomes ineffective when it is taken with penicillin. Amoxicillin clavulanate is a penicillin derivative.
7. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Muscle relaxants KEY: Application
MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
NOT: See The Importance of Side Effects (p. 18): Muscle relaxants such as Flexeril cause dizziness and drowsiness in addition to their intended actions.



8. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-inflammatory agents KEY: Analysis
 MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
 NOT: See Side Effects (p. 19): Clients who take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications on a long-term basis run the risk of developing ulcers. This client is the most unstable and should be seen first.
9. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-inflammatory agents KEY: Analysis
 MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
 NOT: See Side Effects (p. 19): If kidney damage or impairment is suspected, BUN levels may be monitored to evaluate kidney function. Clients taking anti-inflammatory agents are at increased risk of kidney damage because these drugs are primarily metabolized through the kidneys instead of the liver.
10. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anticoagulants KEY: Analysis
 MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
 NOT: See Side Effects (p. 19): Any patient taking an anticoagulant such as Coumadin to decrease clotting should be carefully monitored for signs of bleeding, including dark tarry stools. Coumadin levels should be monitored to ensure the drug level is therapeutic but not toxic.
11. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate TOP: Therapeutic Classification: NA
 KEY: Analysis MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
 NOT: See Side Effects (p. 19): A serious problem is the use of oxygen in premature infants. At high doses, oxygen is very damaging to the eyes. For this reason, oxygen is now used at the lowest therapeutic dose possible for all age groups. This oxygen saturation level is very good, has been stable for 4 hours, and thus a trial on lower concentrations is warranted. Transfer out of ICU will depend on additional factors. Long-term use of oxygen can't be determined at this time.

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. ANS: A, C, D, E PTS: 1 DIF: Hard TOP: Therapeutic Classification: NA
 KEY: Analysis MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
 NOT: See Absorption (p. 15): The more soluble a medication is in fat or lipids, the more easily it is absorbed through the stomach. Medications with a low (acidic) pH are easily absorbed in the stomach. Liquid medications act faster than pills. A large amount of food slows absorption. If a patient sucks on a lozenge, more medication is released in the mouth than if the lozenge is chewed or swallowed.
2. ANS: B, D, E, F PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Medication Administration KEY: Analysis
 MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
 NOT: See Side Effects (p. 18): Alcohol, acetaminophen, isoniazid, and aspirin can cause liver damage.
3. ANS: B, E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-inflammatory agents KEY: Analysis
 MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
 NOT: See Side Effects (p. 19): The synthetic prostaglandin misoprostol (Cytotec) may be given to prevent the development of ulcers. Clients taking anti-inflammatory agents such as ibuprofen are at increased risk for ulcer formation. These patients are also urged to stop smoking to reduce the risk of ulcers.
4. ANS: A, C, E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Medication Administration KEY: Analysis
 MSC: NCLEX Category: Pharmacological Therapies
 NOT: See Side Effects (p. 19): Side effects are managed on an individual basis. Some medications require ingestion with milk or food. For certain drugs, adding yogurt to the diet is suggested to prevent diarrhea, and other drugs may require the addition of a high-fiber laxative to the diet to prevent constipation. Fiber will increase GI motility. The presence of food slows absorption rates.



Chapter 3. Patient Safety in Medication Administration

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The student nurse is preparing to provide medications to a client scheduled to receive lisinopril (Zestril) 10 mg PO daily and ofloxacin (Floxin) 2 drops o.s. three times daily. Which of the following actions by the student is best?
- A. Provide the lisinopril by mouth and the ofloxacin into the right ear.
 - B. Provide the lisinopril into the right ear and the ofloxacin into the right eye.
 - C. Provide the lisinopril into the left ear and the ofloxacin orally.
 - D. Provide the lisinopril orally and the ofloxacin into the left eye.
- _____ 2. When providing medications from floor stock to a client on the Alzheimer's unit of a long-term-care facility, the nurse demonstrates the principle of right drug by which of the following?
- A. Checks the label before taking the medication out of the cabinet, checks the label before pouring the medication, checks the label before placing the bottle back in the cabinet
 - B. Checks the label before taking the medication out of the cabinet, checks the label before pouring the medication, checks the label before leaving the medication room
 - C. Checks the label after removing the bottle from the cabinet, checks the label after pouring the dose of medication, checks the label before closing the cabinet door
 - D. Checks the label while removing the bottle from the cabinet, checks the label after pouring the dose of medication, checks the label while replacing the bottle in the cabinet
- _____ 3. The nurse is preparing to discharge a client originally admitted for community-acquired pneumonia who has a discharge prescription for cefditoren (Spectracef). Which of the following instructions would the nurse include in the discharge teaching?
- A. —Be sure to take the medication until your cough is gone.||
 - B. —It is important that you take the medication with meals.||
 - C. —Taking the medication at set time intervals will help blood levels stay constant.||
 - D. —Keeping the medication on the counter top will help you remember to take it.||
- _____ 4. While working in an urgent care center, the nurse assists in the care of a client with allergic rhinitis who has been given a prescription for beclomethasone nasal spray (Beconase), 2 sprays in each nostril 2 to 4 times daily. The nurse would provide further instruction to which of the following client statements?
- A. —This will help my nose to not run so constantly.||
 - B. —I should spray this in each nostril whenever my nose starts to drip.||
 - C. —I can use this before I go to work, midday, and again at bedtime.||
 - D. —This medication is a mild steroid and will reduce swelling and irritation of my nasal passages.||



- _____ 5. The nurse is conducting a home visit for a 43-year-old client. The client, who has three children under the age of 12, is 3 days post-mastectomy. The nurse would be most concerned by which of the following?
- A. The client has a calendar for appointments and a list with physician contact information by the phone.
 - B. The client keeps her medications in a daily pill box that sits on the kitchen windowsill.
 - C. The client reports that it was too uncomfortable to wear the temporary prosthesis she had been given.
 - D. The children are participating in a support group for family members of people with cancer.
- _____ 6. The nurse is providing medications to a client with a gastrostomy tube. Diclofenac (Cambia) has been ordered. Prior to administration, the nurse should take which of the following actions?
- A. Ensure that the medication comes as a liquid preparation.
 - B. Obtain a 3-mL syringe and needle with a safety device.
 - C. Document the medication provision.
 - D. Ask the client to state her name and room number.
- _____ 7. A nurse on the pediatric unit is preparing to pass medications for a 10-year-old client with exacerbation of asthma. Amphetamine (Adderall) and fluticasone (Advair) are scheduled. The nurse must be aware of which of the following?
- A. Adderall and Advair should not be given at the same time.
 - B. Adderall is used to reduce bronchospasms.
 - C. Advair must be given with food.
 - D. Adderall and Advair each have look-alike/sound-alike medications.
- _____ 8. A nurse working in the GI clinic is performing pre-op phone calls. The nurse calls a client who is scheduled for a colonoscopy to inform the client of the following orders, —Begin clear liquid diet 24 hours prior to the exam; take magnesium citrate (Citroma) 1 bottle PO 12 hours prior to the exam and another 8 hours prior to the exam; remain NPO for 6 hours prior to the study.‖ The test is scheduled the next day at 2 p.m. The nurse would instruct the patient to:
- A. —Only have liquids to drink at this point until the test. Use the enema prep at 2 a.m. and then again at 6 a.m. You can't have anything to eat or drink after waking in the morning.‖
 - B. —Start a clear liquid diet today at 2 p.m. Drink a bottle of prep at 2 a.m. and another at 6 a.m., and then don't eat or drink anything after 8 a.m.‖
 - C. —Don't eat anything solid starting with lunch today. Give yourself an enema with the prep at 6 a.m. and again at noon, and don't have anything to eat or drink after 8 a.m.‖
 - D. —Start a clear liquid diet with dinner today. Drink the prep 12 hours and 8 hours before your test at 2 p.m. tomorrow, and be sure not to eat anything solid after you get up in the morning.‖
- _____ 9. While working in a surgical clinic, the nurse notes orders that read, —.25 mg digoxin (Lanoxin) IV now.‖ Which action by the nurse is best?
- A. Give .25 mg of digoxin intravenously.
 - B. Give 25 mg of digoxin as an injection into the skin.

