TEST BANK FOR ABRAMS' CLINICAL DRUG THERAPY RATIONALES FOR NURSING PRACTICE 12TH EDITION GERALYN FRANDSEN/ RECENT UPDATE 2024 CHAPTER 1-58 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS GRADED A+

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Chapter 1, The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

1. A woman diagnosed with obsessive–compulsive disorder has been prescribed oral paroxetine hydrochloride. What is the expected effect for this prescription?
   A. Curative effect on symptoms
   B. Systemic effect on symptoms
   C. Local effect on symptoms
   D. Parenteral effect on symptoms

   ANS: B
   Rationale: Drugs that produce systemic effects are taken into the body, circulated through the bloodstream to their sites of action in various body tissues, and eventually eliminated from the body. Curative agents are given to cure a disease process. In this case, paroxetine hydrochloride will control the symptoms but not cure the disorder. Drugs with local effects, such as sunscreen and local anesthetics, act mainly at the site of application. Paroxetine hydrochloride is not administered parenterally. Parenteral agents are administered subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or intravenously.

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Introduction OBJ: 1
   NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
   TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
   KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
   BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

2. A client has been prescribed an antibiotic. This medication is a naturally occurring substance that has chemically modified what is been another name for this type of medication?
   A. Synthetic drug
   B. Semisynthetic drug
   C. Biotechnology drug
   D. Prototype drug

   ANS: B
   Rationale: Semisynthetic drugs (e.g., many antibiotics) are naturally occurring substances that have been chemically modified. Synthetic drugs are more standardized in their chemical characteristics, more consistent in their effects, and less likely to produce allergic reactions. Biotechnology drugs involve manipulating DNA and RNA and recombining genes into hybrid molecules that can be inserted into living organisms. Prototype drugs are the first drug of a particular group to be developed.

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Drug Sources OBJ: 1
   NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
   TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
   KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
   BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

3. Which classification applies to morphine?
   A. Central nervous system depressant
   B. Central nervous system stimulant

C. Anti-inflammatory
D. Antihypertensive

ANS: A
Rationale: Drugs are classified according to their effects on particular body systems, their therapeutic uses, and their chemical characteristics. Morphine is classified as a central nervous system depressant and will produce this effect in the client. A central nervous system stimulant increases attention and raises mood. An anti-inflammatory agent decreases inflammation at the site of tissue or joint inflammation. An antihypertensive agent reduces blood pressure.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Drug Classifications and Prototypes
OBJ: 1
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Remember NOT: Multiple Choice

4. A client is administered amoxicillin. The generic name of this medication belongs to which drug group?
A. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
B. Diuretics
C. Penicillins
D. ACE inhibitors

ANS: C
Rationale: The generic name often indicates the drug group (e.g., drugs with generic names ending in “cillin” are penicillins). Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are medications that have antidepressant effects; SSRI is a broad classification, not a generic name. Diuretics are medications that increase urine output; diuretic is a broad classification, not a generic name. ACE inhibitor is the broad classification for the angiotensin receptor blockers, not the generic name.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Drug Names OBJ: 2
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

5. The administration of diphenhydramine is regulated by which U.S. government agency?
A. Public Health Service
B. Federal Trade Commission
C. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
D. Food and Drug Administration

ANS: D

Rationale: The Food and Drug Administration approves drugs for over-the-counter availability, including the transfer of drugs from prescription to OTC status, and may require clinical trials to determine the safety and effectiveness of OTC use. The Public Health Service is regulated by the state to maintain the health of individual citizens of the state. The Federal Trade Commission regulates imports and exports throughout the nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulates safety within the workplace.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 4, Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs
OBJ: 4
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

6. In the U.S., the administration of anabolic steroids is regulated by which law?
   A. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
   B. The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act
   C. The Harrison Narcotic Act
   D. The Sherley Amendment

   ANS: B
   Rationale: The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act regulates the manufacture and distribution of narcotics, stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, and anabolic steroids. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 revised and broadened FDA powers and responsibilities, giving the FDA control over drug safety. The Harrison Narcotic Act restricted the importation, manufacture, sale, and use of opium, cocaine, marijuana, and other drugs that the act defined as narcotics . The sherley Amendment of 1912 prohibited fraudulent claims of drug effectiveness.

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 4, Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs
   OBJ: 3
   NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
   TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
   KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
   BLM: Cognitive Level: Remember NOT: Multiple Choice

7. A nurse is responsible for maintaining an accurate count and record of the controlled substances on the nursing division. This nursing action is regulated by which U.S. law or agency?
   A. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
   B. The Public Health Service
   C. The Drug Enforcement Administration
   D. The Sherley Amendment

   ANS: C

Rationale: The Drug Enforcement Administration enforces the Controlled Substances Act. Under this enforcement, nurses are responsible for storing controlled substances in locked containers, administering them only to the people for whom they are prescribed, recording each dose given, and maintaining an accurate inventory. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 revised and broadened FDA powers and responsibilities, giving the FDA control over drug safety. The Public Health Service is regulated by the state to maintain the health of individual citizens of the state. The Sherley Amendment of 1912 prohibited fraudulent claims of drug effectiveness.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 4
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

8. In Phase 1 clinical trials, the potential uses and effects of a new drug are determined by which method?
   A. Administering doses to healthy volunteers
   B. Administering doses to people with the disease
   C. Administering in placebo-controlled design
   D. Calculating the risk-to-benefit ratio

   ANS: A
   Rationale: Phase 1 studies allow for the administration of the medication to healthy volunteers to determine safe dosages, routes of administration, absorption, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity. In Phase 2 studies, a few doses are given to a certain number of subjects with the disease or symptom for which the drug is being studied and responses are compared with those of healthy subjects. Placebo-controlled designs are used in Phase 3 studies, in which half of the subjects receive the new drug and half receive the placebo. Calculating the risk-to-benefit ratio is used in Phase 2 studies to determine whether the potential benefits of the drug outweigh the risks.

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 5
   NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
   TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
   KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
   BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

9. A new medication for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease is being administered to a group of subjects with the disease. The subjects receiving this medication are unaware of whether they are being administered the medication or a placebo. This testing occurs in which phase?
   A. Phase 1
   B. Phase 2
   C. Phase 3
   D. Phase 4

   ANS: C

Rationale: In Phase 3, the drug is given to a larger and more representative group of subjects. In double-blind, placebo-controlled designs, half of the subjects receive the new drug and half receive a placebo (an inactive substance similar in appearance to the actual drug), with neither subjects nor researchers knowing which subjects receive which formulation. In Phase 1, a few doses are given to a certain number of healthy volunteers to determine safe dosages, routes of administration, absorption, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity. In Phase 2, a few doses are given to a certain number of subjects with the disease or symptom for which the drug is being studied and responses are compared with those of healthy subjects. In Phase 4, the FDA evaluates the data from the first three phases for drug safety and effectiveness, allows the drug to be marketed for general use, and requires manufacturers to continue monitoring the drug's effects.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 5
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

10. Which organization is responsible for approving new drugs in the United States?
A. The American Medical Association (AMA)
B. The American Pharmaceutical Association (APA)
C. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
D. The U.S. Pharmacopeia

ANS: C
Rationale: The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for approving new drugs in the United States. The American Medical Association represents the health care providers of the United States. The American Pharmaceutical Association represents the pharmacists of the United States. The U.S. Pharmacopeia was adopted in 1906 and is issued every 5 years under the supervision of a national committee of pharmacists, scientists, and health care providers to provide information concerning drug purity and strength.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 3
NAT: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Remember NOT: Multiple Choice

11. A client with a long-standing dermatologic health problem has been advised to use a drug with a local effect. The nurse should recognize what characteristic of this drug?
A. It affects only the organ system in which it is metabolized.
B. The drug requires application at multiple sites.
C. It is effective only as long as it is in contact with skin.
D. The drug acts primarily at the site where it is applied.

ANS: D