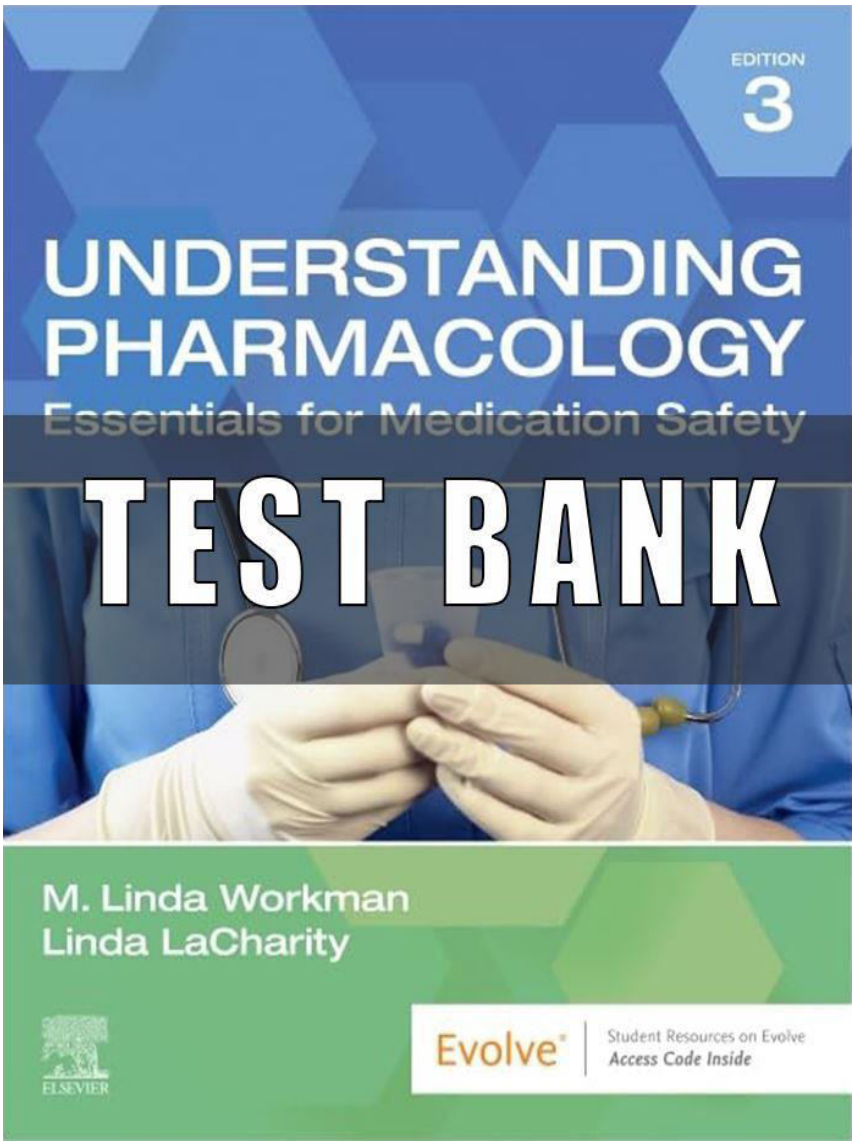
TEST BANK FOR Understanding Pharmacology, Essentials for Medication Safety, 3nd Edition,Workman & LaCharity 100% A+ GRADED(ALL CHAPTERS COVERED)



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Chapter 01: Drug Regulation, Actions, and Responses
Workman & LaCharity: Understanding Pharmacology: Essentials for Medication Safety, 3nd Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

BASIC CONCEPTS

1. Which health care professional has the major responsibility for dispensing prescribed drugs under the direction of a pharmacist?

a.	Physician
b.	Nurse practitioner
c.	Licensed nurse
d.	Pharmacy technician

ANS: D
The physician and nurse practitioner have the major responsibility for prescribing drugs, not dispensing them. The licensed nurse has the primary responsibility for administering drugs, although under some circumstances a licensed nurse may dispense prescribed drugs but this is not his or her major responsibility in drug therapy. The pharmacy technician has the major responsibility of dispensing prescribed drugs under the direction of a licensed pharmacist.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering REF: p. 3

2. Which term describes the effect of a drug that improves body function?

a.	Side effect
b.	Intended action
c.	Adverse reaction
d.	Idiosyncratic response

ANS: B
The purpose of drug therapy is to take a drug to prevent, reduce, or correct a health problem. This response is any drug's intended action also known as a therapeutic response.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering REF: p. 3

3. Which type of drug name is ―owned‖ by the company that manufactures it?

a.	Generic name
b	Chemical name

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c.	Category name
d.	Trade name

ANS: D
The chemical name is a drug's exact chemical composition. The generic name is the name assigned to the drug by the U.S. Adopted Names Council and is not owned by anyone. The category name refers to the type of drug (what it does or what it is used for) and is not an actual drug name. The trade name (brand name) is the name provided and owned by a specific drug's manufacturer.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering REF: p. 4

4. Which drug or drug class is a –high alertǁ drug?

a.	Penicillin
b.	Insulin
c.	NSAIDs
d.	Calcium

ANS: B
A high alert drug is one in which harm is likely to result if given at the wrong dose, to the wrong patient, or not given to the correct patient. Drugs classified as high alert drugs include potassium, narcotics (opioids), insulin, cancer chemotherapy drugs, and heparin (or any drug that strongly affects blood clotting). Penicillin, NSAIDs, and calcium are not considered high alert drugs.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering REF: p. 4

5. What is the term for a drug that has the same action as a naturally occurring body hormone or enzyme?

a.	Agonist
b.	Blocking agent
c.	Chemical
d.	Duplicator

ANS: A
A drug agonist is an extrinsic drug that activates the receptor sites of a cell and mimics the actions of naturally occurring body substances (intrinsic drugs). A blocking agent is a drug

antagonist. A chemical would not necessarily be a drug at all. A duplicator is not a pharmacologic term.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering REF: pp. 6-7

6. Which term describes how the body affects drug activity?

a.	Drug potency
b.	Pharmacodynamics
c.	Therapeutic effect
d.	Pharmacokinetics

ANS: D
The term pharmacokinetics refers to drug metabolism and how the body changes a drug. Pharmacodynamics refers to how a drug works to change body function. Drug potency refers to how strongly or to what degree a drug exerts its effects. The therapeutic effect is closer to pharmacodynamics, meaning how a drug works to change body function.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering REF: p. 10

7. In the United States, which group is responsible for enforcing established standards for drug manufacturing?

a.	U.S. Pharmacopeia
b.	National Institutes of Health
c.	Food and Drug Administration
d.	Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

ANS: C
The standards for drug manufacture are established by the U.S. Pharmacopeia. These standards are enforced by the Food and Drug Administration. Neither the National Institutes of Health nor the Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers has any authority to enforce drug standards.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering REF: p. 5

8. Which factor is a major disadvantage of the transdermal drug delivery route?

a.	Only a prescriber can administer drugs by the transdermal route.
b.	Transdermal drugs must be sterile rather than clean.
c.	First pass drug loss by this route is the most extensive.
d	Drug absorption is dependent on adequate circulation.

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ANS: D
Once a transdermal drug moves through the skin, it must enter the bloodstream to reach its target tissue. If circulation is poor to the area where the transdermal drug is applied, very little, if any, of the drug will reach its target tissue.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering REF: p. 12

9. How are intrinsic drugs different from extrinsic drugs?

a.	Intrinsic drugs are made by the body, whereas extrinsic drugs are made outside the body.
b.	Intrinsic drugs are administered by the parenteral route, whereas extrinsic drugs are administered by the oral route.
c.	Extrinsic drugs can only be applied to the skin or mucous membranes, whereas intrinsic drugs are taken internally.
d.	Extrinsic drugs require a prescription for administration, whereas intrinsic drugs are available over-the-counter.

ANS: A
Intrinsic drugs are the hormones, enzymes, and other chemicals made by the body that change cell activity. Extrinsic drugs are manufactured from chemical, animal, or plant sources and must have a means of entering the body in order to change cell activity.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding REF: p. 3

10. A patient asks why his drug to control high blood pressure has only one generic name and two different trade names. What is your best response?

a.	–Most drugs have different trade names that indicate different dosages.‖
b.	–The two different trade names indicate that one is a more pure and safer drug than the other.‖
c.	–The generic name is the actual official drug name and the trade name is a brand owned by a specific manufacturer.‖
d.	–If you have insurance, you can get the trade name drug, which is usually more expensive than the generic named drug.‖

ANS: C
The generic name is the name assigned to the drug by the U.S. Adopted Names Council and is not owned by anyone. The trade name (brand name) is the name provided and owned by a specific drug's manufacturer. More than one manufacturer can make and sell the same drug at the same time under a different trade name. Regardless of trade name, all drugs that have the same generic name must be alike in their chemical composition and strength.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying or Higher REF: pp. 3-4

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11. How are the terms *drug* and *medication* different in the health care environment?

a.	Medications must be prescribed, whereas drugs are available over-the-counter.
b.	Medications are used to treat health problems, whereas drugs can be misused.
c.	Drugs are always illegal, whereas medications are legal.
d.	There is no difference between these two terms.

ANS: D
Although the lay public may think there is a distinction between these two terms, in health care they mean the same thing. Both are used to treat health problems and both can be misused.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding REF: p. 2

12. The prescriber tells a patient with allergies to use oral diphenhydramine (Benadryl) over-the-counter (OTC) to help manage her symptoms. She tells you that she would rather have a prescription for the ―real‖ Benadryl because she knows it is stronger and will work better than the nonprescription form. What is your best response?

a.	―If you receive a prescription for this drug your name will be added to a controlled substances list.‖
b.	―It is better to use the OTC Benadryl rather than the prescribed form because it has fewer side effects.‖
c.	―The OTC form of Benadryl is the same strength as the one that was available by prescription only.‖
d.	―You are correct. I will ask the health care provider to write a prescription so that you can get the most effective drug.‖

ANS: C
Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) is no longer available by prescription only. The OTC form has the same strength, action, and side effects that the prescription only drug had.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying or Higher REF: p. 4

13. Why is it important to always ask a patient about his or her use of any herbal supplements or botanicals?

a.	Many states do not have regulations about herbal supplements or botanicals.
b.	These substances are illegal and their use by patients must be reported.
c.	Patients who use botanicals seldom take their prescribed drugs.
d.	These substances can interact with a prescribed drug.

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ANS: D
Many herbal supplements and botanicals have effects on cell activity. Sometimes these agents can make drug side effects worse or can reduce the effectiveness of a prescribed drug. Others can actually cause health problems.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension) REF: p. 5

14. How are the effects of naturally occurring testosterone changed when a patient is taking a drug that is a testosterone agonist?

a.	Effects are increased.
b.	Effects are decreased.
c.	Effects are eliminated.
d.	Effects are unchanged.

ANS: A
An agonist drug has the same effects of the naturally occurring drug. So, taking a testosterone agonist adds to the effects of the patient's naturally occurring testosterone.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding REF: pp. 6-7

15. Which feature of a drug agonist increases its potency?

a.	It is water soluble.
b.	It binds tighter and longer to its receptors than do other drugs.
c.	It is excreted through the intestinal tract rather than through the kidneys.
d.	It is administered intramuscularly rather than by the intravenous route.

ANS: B
A drug agonist binds to its receptors to cause a change in the cells and tissues. The longer a drug remains bound to its receptors and the more tightly it binds increases its duration of response, making it more potent than a drug that binds with its receptors for a shorter time.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding REF: p. 7

16. Which statement about agonist and antagonist drugs is true?

a.	The target tissues for these types of drugs are invading bacteria and viruses.
b.	Both agonist and antagonist drugs must interact with receptors to produce their intended responses.
c.	Antagonist drugs produce only intended responses and agonist drugs produce both intended responses and side effects.
d	These types of drugs are less likely to cause allergic responses than drugs that are neither