

Module 8 FINAL EXAMINATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE Select the one best answer:

The nurse instructs the patient taking an antibiotic to avoid direct sunlight and not to take the medicine with milk. The patient informs the nurse that may be a problem since she suspects she is pregnant and is drinking increased amounts of milk. Questions 1 and 2 deal with this situation. Choose the one best answer to each question.

1. The Nurse should do which one of the following?
 - a. Instruct the patient to drink milk between doses rather than with the medication
 - b. Inform the physician of the patient's pregnancy before administering the medication
 - c. Give medicine in the IM form.
 - d. Instruct the patient to continue drinking milk since it won't have that much effect on the medicine anyway.

2. The medication the woman has most likely had prescribed is
 - a. Gentamicin sulfate
 - b. Cephaloxin (Keflex)
 - c. Doxycycline (Vibramycin)
 - d. Amoxicillin

3. The nurse is administering Oxacillin intravenously and should know that Oxacillin may inactivate _____ if given together or less than an hour or so apart
 - a. Tobramycin sulfate
 - b. Penicillin
 - c. Cephalexin (Keflex)
 - d. Ranitidine

4. A medication used in the treatment of AIDS or AIDS related complex is
 - a. Acyclovir (Zovirax)
 - b. Zidovudine (Retrovir)
 - c. Isoniazid (INH)
 - d. Rifampin

5. A sign of toxicity from cardiac glycosides is

- a. elevation in BP
 - b. blurred vision or haloes
 - c. urinary retention
 - d. photophobia
6. An example of a medication that is used as an antiarrhythmia medication, also as an antianginal medication, and finally as an antihypertensive is
- a. Clonidine (Catapres)
 - b. Dipyridamole (Persantine)
 - c. Bretylium (Bretylol)
 - d. Propranolol (Inderal)
7. Before administering Nifedipine (Procardia), the nurse should
- a. be sure to administer with food
 - b. check patient's pulse and BP
 - c. check patient's temperature and respirations
 - d. be sure the patient does not suffer from angina
8. A patient who has Percocet ordered for pain states she is allergic to aspirin. What should the nurse do?
- a. Give the Percocet for pain
 - b. Withhold the medicine and contact the doctor
 - c. Watch for c/o GI disturbance and tinnitus
 - d. Give the patient Percodan
9. Select the **true** statement about hypnotics from the following.
- a. They tend to create physical but not psychological dependence
 - b. They are often abused as diet pills
 - c. Their use may impair judgment and motor skills
 - d. Alcohol tends to neutralize their effects
10. Select the statement about anticonvulsants that is **true**
- a. It takes several weeks to achieve therapeutic blood levels
 - b. They should be briefly discontinued if the patient intends to consume alcohol or over-the-counter medicine to prevent drug interactions
 - c. Once therapeutic levels are achieved the patient may be safely maintained on a maintenance dose
 - d. Parkinsonian-like symptoms are a common side effect.
11. Patients receiving Lithium require very close monitoring because the therapeutic range of this medication is very narrow.

- a. True
- b. False

12. Select the one **false** statement about tranquilizers

- a. Long-term use of tranquilizers can lead to dependence
- b. They may be used as skeletal muscle relaxants
- c. Patients receiving tranquilizers should avoid alcohol
- d. They should not be used in patients suffering from anxiety disorder

13. Photosensitivity and extrapyramidal or pseudo Parkinsonian behavior are some adverse reactions that may occur with which class of medications?

- a. tranquilizers
- b. antipsychotics
- c. cerebral stimulants
- d. antimanics

14. Cholinergic blockers or anticholinergic, such as Atropine sulfate, block parasympathetic nerve impulses. Therefore, they:

- a. decrease heart rate
- b. increase GI peristalsis
- c. cause bronchial dilation
- d. increase salivary gland secretions

15. Adrenergics or sympathomimetics medications stimulate the sympathetic nervous system. Because of this, they may be used in emergency situations to treat hypotension, shock, respiratory distress and cardiac arrest. An example of a commonly used adrenergic is

- a. Atenolol (Tenormin)
- b. Nadolol (Corgard)
- c. Epinephrine (Adrenalin)
- d. Trimethaphan (Arfinad)

16. Patients taking Cyclobenzaprine (Flexoril), Diazepam (Valium), or Baclofen (Lioresal) should be cautioned that these skeletal muscle relaxants should not be taken with

- a. milk products
- b. products containing caffeine
- c. alcohol
- d. aspirin

17. one of the primary functions of expectorants is to

- a. decrease viscosity of sputum
- b. suppress the cough mechanism
- c. decrease secretions
- d. increase viscosity of sputum

18. Narcotic antussives are useful in the treatment of emphysema

- a. True
- b. False

19. All of the following statements are true about antacids **except**:

- a. they neutralize gastric acid on contact
- b. they may cause constipation
- c. it is helpful to take antacids at the same time other medications are taken
- d. it is inappropriate to administer most antacids to patients with serious renal disease

20. All of the following statements are true about medications such as Cimetidine (Tagamet) and Ranitidine (Zantac) **except**:

- a. they block acid secretion in the parietal cells of the stomach
- b. they should be given with antacids
- c. they are used in the treatment of ulcer disease
- d. they may cause confusion in elderly patients

21. Carafate should be given with or immediately after meals

- a. True
- b. False

22. All of the following statements about corticosteroids are true **except**:

- a. corticosteroids are used to decrease inflammation and cause immunosuppression
- b. they may mask symptoms of infection or disease
- c. they should be stopped abruptly if any side effects develop
- d. they may produce feelings of euphoria

23. A common side effect of diuretics is

- a. decreasing glomerular filtration rate
- b. edema
- c. potassium loss
- d. increasing sodium reabsorption

