

## Chapter 01 Orientation to Medications

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which is the definition of the term *pharmacology*?
- A. The body's response to drugs
  - B. The absorption of drugs
  - C.** The study of drugs
  - D. The metabolism of drugs

Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

2. Which is the definition of the term *pharmacodynamics*?
- A.** The body's response to drugs
  - B. The absorption of drugs
  - C. The study of drugs
  - D. The metabolism of drugs

Pharmacodynamics is the body's response to drugs.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

3. Which is the definition of *anatomy*?

- A. The study of the function of body parts
- B.** The study of the structure of body parts
- C. The study of the function of drugs
- D. The study of the disease process

Anatomy is the study of the structure of body parts.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

4. Which is the definition of *physiology*?

- A.** The study of the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms
- B. The study of the structure of body parts
- C. The study of the function of drugs
- D. The study of the disease process

Physiology is the science that deals with the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

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5. Which is the definition of *pathology*?
- A. The study of the function of body parts
  - B. The study of the structure of body parts
  - C. The study of the function of drugs
  - D. BV**The study of the disease process

Pathology is the study of disease processes, including changes in the structure and function of the body.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

6. Which is the source of the drug digitalis?
- A.** A wildflower
  - B. An animal
  - C. A mineral
  - D. Chemicals

Digitalis is a cardiac glycoside used to treat congestive heart failure from the wildflower purple foxglove.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

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7. Which is a source of morphine?

- A.** A plant
- B. An animal
- C. A mineral
- D. Chemicals

Morphine comes from the poppy plant.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

8. Which is a source of heparin?

- A. A plant
- B.** An animal
- C. A mineral
- D. Chemicals

Heparin, used to reduce the formation of blood clots, is taken from the intestinal lining of cattle and pigs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

Chapter 01 - Orientation to Medications

9. Which is a source of Epsom salts?

- A. A plant
- B. An animal
- C. A mineral**
- D. Chemicals

Epsom salts are minerals used in drug therapy.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

10. Which is the source of *Bactrim*?

- A. A plant
- B. An animal
- C. A mineral
- D. Chemicals**

*Bactrim* is developed through chemical processes and is used in the treatment of urinary tract infections.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

11. Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to prevent disease?

- A. Birth control pills
- B. Hepatitis B vaccine**
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Chemotherapy

Hepatitis B vaccine is used to prevent disease.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

12. Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to treat disease?

- A. Antihistamines**
- B. HPV vaccine
- C. Vitamins
- D. Barium

Antihistamines are used to treat allergy symptoms. *Benadryl*, an example, treats allergy symptoms and motion sickness.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

13. Which is an example of a diagnostic drug?

- A.** Iodine
- B. Iron
- C. Magnesium
- D. Sodium chloride

Iodine is a diagnostic drug or dye that is used as a contrast medium to show up on fluoroscopes or x-rays.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

14. Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to promote health maintenance?

- A. Birth control pills
- B.** Vitamins
- C. Analgesics
- D. Antihistamines

Health maintenance helps patients maintain or enhance their current level of health such as vitamins.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

15. Rules that ensure the uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs are known as:

- A. indicators.
- B. standards.**
- C. quality control.
- D. quality assurance.

Drugs differ in strength, quality, and purity, depending on how they are manufactured. To control these differences, certain standards have been set up that products must meet.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-03*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Standards*

16. Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to cure disease?

- A. Antihistamines
- B. Analgesics
- C. Antibiotics**
- D. Antihypertensives

Antibiotics cure disease. For example, penicillin cures pneumonia.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*



17. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has the responsibility of enforcing:

- A. drug patents.
- B. drug prices.
- C. drug standards.**
- D. drug abuse prevention.

Drug standards are enforceable by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-07*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: You and the Law*

18. The official list of drug standards, as recognized by the U.S. government, is contained in the:

- A. United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF).**
- B. Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR).
- C. United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information (USPDI).
- D. American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information.

Drug standards are listed in a reference book called the *United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-03*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Standards*

19. Which is the rationale for having drug standards?

- A.** Drugs differ in strength, quality, and purity.
- B. Drugs have several different brand names.
- C. Drugs are distributed by many different companies.
- D. Drugs are sold by many different stores.

Drugs standards are developed because drugs differ widely in strength, quality, and purity.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-03*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Standards*

20. Which is the drug name that describes the molecular structure of a drug?

- A.** Chemical name
- B. Generic name
- C. Official name
- D. Brand or trade name

The chemical name describes the chemical composition and molecular structure of a drug.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

21. Which is the official nonproprietary drug name assigned by a manufacturer?

- A. Chemical name
- B. Generic name**
- C. Official name
- D. Brand or trade name

The generic name is the official, nonproprietary name assigned by a manufacturer.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

22. Which is usually the same as the generic name?

- A. Chemical name
- B. Generic name
- C. Official name**
- D. Brand or trade name

The official name is the same as the generic name.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

23. Which is also known as the trade, or proprietary, name?

- A. Chemical name
- B. Generic name
- C. Official name
- D.** Brand name

The trade, or proprietary, name is also known as the brand name.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

24. Which is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer?

- A. Chemical name
- B. Generic name
- C. Official name
- D.** Brand or trade name

A brand- or trade-name drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

25. Which drug name is owned by the drug company and may not be used by another company?

- A. Chemical name
- B. Generic name
- C. Official name
- D.** Brand or trade name

A brand or trade name may not be used by any other company other than the company that owns it.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

26. *Nitro-Bid*, *Nitrong*, and *Nitrostat* are all examples of:

- A. chemical names.
- B. generic names.
- C. official names.
- D.** brand or trade names.

*Nitro-Bid*, *Nitrong*, and *Nitrostat* are brand or trade names sold under the generic name nitroglycerin.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

27. Which is an example of a brand or trade name?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Bufferin**
- C. Acetylsalicylic acid
- D. Acetaminophen

*Bufferin* is an example of a brand or trade name for aspirin.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

28. Which is an example of a chemical name?

- A. Aspirin
- B. *Bufferin*
- C. Acetylsalicylic acid**
- D. Acetaminophen

Acetylsalicylic acid is an example of a chemical name.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*

29. Which provides information about the drug products of major pharmaceutical companies?

- A. *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*
- B. *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information*
- C. *American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information*
- D. *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)***

The *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)* gives information about drug products of major pharmaceutical companies.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

30. Which term refers to the unintended and undesirable effects of drugs?

- A. Interactions
- B. Precautions
- C. Side effects/adverse reactions**
- D. Indications

Side effects/adverse reactions are the undesirable effects of drugs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

31. Which term refers to the conditions for which a drug is used?

- A. Interactions
- B. Precautions
- C. Side effects/adverse reactions
- D. Indications**

Indications are the conditions for which drugs are given.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

32. Which term refers to the undesirable effects produced when drugs are taken with certain foods or other drugs?

- A. Interactions**
- B. Precautions
- C. Side effects/adverse reactions
- D. Indications

Interactions are the undesirable effects that may occur when drugs are taken with certain foods or other drugs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*



33. Which term refers to the warnings to consider when administering drugs to patients with specific conditions or diseases?

- A. Interactions
- B. Precautions**
- C. Side effects/adverse reactions
- D. Indications

Precautions are the warnings that are given when administering drugs to patients with certain conditions.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

34. Which term defines how a drug works?

- A. Indications
- B. Action**
- C. Description
- D. Administration

Action is how a drug works.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

35. Which section of the *Physicians' Desk Reference* would you consult to match a tablet with its color illustration?

- A. Brand and Generic Name Index
- B. Product Category Index
- C. Product Identification Guide**
- D. Product Information

The color illustration of a drug is found in the Product Identification Guide of the *PDR*.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

36. Which section of the *PDR* would you use when referencing information about an antihistamine?

- A. Brand and Generic Name Index
- B. Product Category Index**
- C. Product Identification Guide
- D. Product Information

Information about an antihistamine is found in the Product Category Index in the *PDR*.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

37. Which section of the *PDR* would you use to find detailed information on a drug such as generic and brand or trade names, description, and clinical pharmacology?

- A. Brand and Generic Name Index
- B. Product Category Index
- C. Product Identification Guide
- D. Product Information**

Generic and brand or trade names, description, and clinical pharmacology on drugs are found in the Product Information section of the *PDR*.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

38. Which section of the *PDR* would you use to reference *Tylenol*?

- A. Brand and Generic Name Index**
- B. Product Category Index
- C. Product Identification Guide
- D. Product Information

*Tylenol* is found in the Brand and Generic Name Index of the *PDR*.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

39. In the following *PDR* entry: **TYLENOL SEVERE ALLERGY CAPLETS (McNeil Consumer)** 322, 1943, the number 322 refers to which section of the *PDR*?

- A. Brand and Generic Name Index
- B. Product Category Index
- C. Product Identification Guide**
- D. Product Information

Tylenol Severe Allergy Caplets 322, 1943, the number 322 refers to the Product Identification Guide in the *PDR*.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

40. In the following *PDR* entry: **TYLENOL SEVERE ALLERGY CAPLETS (McNeil Consumer)** 1943, the number 1943 refers to which section of the *PDR*?

- A. Brand and Generic Name Index
- B. Product Category Index
- C. Product Identification Guide
- D. Product Information**

Tylenol Severe Allergy Caplets 322, 1943, the number 1943 refers to the Product Information in the *PDR*.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

41. Which is the term for printed sheets of information located inside the boxes in which drugs are packaged?

- A. *PDR* supplements
- B. Drug cards
- C. Package inserts**
- D. *Orange Book*

Package inserts are found inside the boxes of drugs and are detailed information on the drugs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Apply*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

42. Which law states that only drugs listed in the *USP/NF* may be prescribed and sold?

- A. Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906**
- B. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
- C. Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
- D. Controlled Substances Act of 1990

Only drugs governed by the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 may be listed in the *USP/NF*.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

43. Which law states that the federal government must review safety studies on new drugs before they can be put on the market?

- A. Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
- B. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938**
- C. Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
- D. Controlled Substances Act of 1990

Only drugs governed by the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 may be put on the market because they are studied for safety.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

44. Which law identifies the drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse?

- A. Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
- B. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
- C. Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
- D. Controlled Substances Act of 1990**

Drugs that may lead to dangerous abuse are found in the Controlled Substances Act of 1990.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

45. Which schedule of controlled substances contains drugs with the highest potential for abuse?

- A.** Schedule I
- B. Schedule II
- C. Schedule III
- D. Schedule IV

Schedule I has the highest potential of abuse for controlled substances.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

46. Which agency has the responsibility of enforcing the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938?

- A.** Food and Drug Administration
- B. Drug Enforcement Administration
- C. The Federal Trade Commission
- D. The Consumer Product Safety Commission

The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 is governed by the Food and Drug Administration.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-07*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: You and the Law*

47. Which agency has the responsibility of enforcing the Controlled Substances Act of 1990?

- A. Food and Drug Administration
- B. Drug Enforcement Administration**
- C. The Federal Trade Commission
- D. The Consumer Product Safety Commission

The Drug Enforcement Administration oversees the Controlled Substances Act of 1990.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-07*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: You and the Law*

48. Which term describes drugs that have special restrictions as to who can prescribe and sell them and how often they can be prescribed?

- A. Controlled substances**
- B. Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs
- C. Prescription drugs
- D. Legend drugs

Controlled substances are restricted as to who can prescribe and sell them and how often they can be prescribed.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*



49. Which is an advantage of synthetically created drugs?

- A.** Less expensive
- B. Fewer side effects
- C. Less regulated
- D. More effective

Synthetic drugs are less expensive than nonsynthetic drugs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Difficult*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

50. Which chemical materials, through biotechnology and genetic engineering, are combined to make new drugs?

- A. AFP
- B.** DNA
- C. HCG
- D. THC

DNA materials are combined through biotechnology and genetic engineering to make new drugs and drug products available.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Difficult*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

51. Before diagnostic iodine is administered, the patient should be asked if he or she is allergic to which of the following?

- A. Gluten
- B. Shellfish**
- C. Penicillin
- D. Peanuts

It is critical that the patient is asked if he or she is allergic to shellfish, which indicates an iodine allergy.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

52. Which term describes a drug's desired or predicted physiological response?

- A. Therapeutic effect**
- B. Biological effect
- C. Pharmacologic effect
- D. Kinetic effect

*Therapeutic effect* is the term for a drug's desired physiological response.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Difficult*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

53. Analgesics that are used for pain management in the case of terminal illness are an example of which of the following types of drugs?

- A. Diagnostic drug
- B. Curative drug
- C. Palliative drug**
- D. Drug used to promote health maintenance

Palliative drugs are drugs used to improve quality of life but not offer a cure for a disease. An example would be pain management controlled by analgesics.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Difficult*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

54. State and federal governments permit, encourage, and even mandate that customers be given which of the following types of drugs?

- A. Generic**
- B. Brand or trade
- C. Chemical
- D. Synthetic

State and federal governments permit, encourage, and can even mandate that customers be given generic drugs.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-07*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: You and the Law*

55. Which section of the *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information* contains nontechnical language that is easy for patients to understand?

- A.** Advice for the Patient
- B. Orange Book
- C. Approved Drug Products
- D. *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*

Advice for the Patient is the section of the *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information* that has easy-to-understand information for patients using nontechnical language.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Difficult*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

56. Healthcare workers can save time and find information about medications more quickly when they reference which of the following?

- A. Nursing drug reference books
- B. Package inserts
- C. *Physicians' Desk Reference*
- D.** Drug cards

Drug cards provide condensed information about drugs, saving time rather than accessing huge drug references.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

57. The sale of over-the-counter products that contain pseudoephedrine and ephedrine is restricted by which act?

- A. Controlled Substances Act
- B. Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act**
- C. Drug Regulation and Reform Act
- D. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

The Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act restricts the sale of drugs containing pseudoephedrine and ephedrine.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

58. Under the Controlled Substances Act, which drug classifications cannot be refilled without a new written prescription from a doctor?

- A. Schedule I
- B. Schedule II**
- C. Schedule III
- D. Schedule IV

Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled without a new prescription under the Controlled Substances Act.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-07*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: You and the Law*

59. Prescription drugs are also referred to as?

- A. Over-the-counter drugs
- B. Diagnostic drugs
- C. Legend drugs**
- D. Palliative drugs

Legend drugs are another name for prescription drugs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

60. Under the Controlled Substances Act, which drug classification has no accepted medical use?

- A. Schedule I**
- B. Schedule II
- C. Schedule III
- D. Schedule IV

Schedule I drugs under the Controlled Substances Act have no medical use. Examples are marijuana and LSD.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-07*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: You and the Law*

61. The mandate governing childproof drug packaging is enforced by which regulatory agency?

- A. Drug Enforcement Administration
- B. Food and Drug Administration
- C. Consumer Product Safety Commission**
- D. Federal Trade Commission

The Consumer Product Safety Commission regulates childproof packaging through laws such as the Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA).

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-07*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: You and the Law*

## Fill in the Blank Questions

62. The study of drugs and their uses is termed \_\_\_\_\_.  
**pharmacology**

Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

63. The body's response to drugs is termed \_\_\_\_\_.  
**pharmacodynamics**

Pharmacodynamics is the study of the body's response to drugs.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

64. The study of the structure of body parts is termed \_\_\_\_\_.  
**anatomy**

Anatomy is the structure of body parts.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

65. The study of the function of body parts is termed \_\_\_\_\_.  
**physiology**

Physiology is the science that deals with the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*



66. The absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs is termed \_\_\_\_\_.

**pharmacokinetics**

Pharmacokinetics is the study of a drug during absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

67. The study of disease processes is termed \_\_\_\_\_.

**pathology**

Pathology is the study of disease processes.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

68. Digitalis, used to treat congestive heart failure, is of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.

**plant**

Digitalis is made from the wildflower purple foxglove and is used to treat congestive heart failure.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

69. Heparin is of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.  
**animal**

Heparin is of animal origin, made from the intestinal linings of cattle and pigs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

70. Iron is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ used in drug therapy.  
**mineral**

Minerals are used in drug therapy. Examples are iron, iodine, and calcium.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

71. *Bactrim*, used in the treatment of urinary tract infections, is synthesized in the \_\_\_\_\_ through chemical processes.  
**laboratory**

*Bactrim* is a drug used in urinary tract infections that is synthesized in the laboratory through chemical processes.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

72. *Humulin* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ drug used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

**genetically engineered**

Biotechnology and genetic engineering combine DNA material from different organisms, making new drugs and drug products available. *Humulin* insulin is a genetically engineered drug used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

73. Vaccines are an example of the use of a drug for disease \_\_\_\_\_.

**prevention**

Vaccines inoculate the body against disease microorganisms used in disease prevention.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

74. Vitamins are examples of drugs used to promote \_\_\_\_\_.  
**health maintenance**

Vitamins are drugs used to promote health maintenance. They help keep the body healthy and strong by ensuring that the body systems function normally.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

75. Radiopaque dye, administered to detect gallbladder malfunctions, is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ use of a drug.  
**diagnostic**

A diagnostic drug is a chemical substance used to diagnose or monitor conditions such as gallbladder diseases.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

76. Antibiotics are used to \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.

**cure**

Certain drugs such as antibiotics are used to cure diseases.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

77. The prevention of pregnancy is possible with the use of \_\_\_\_\_, drugs that control fertility.

**contraceptives**

Contraceptives are drugs designed to prevent conception.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

78. Aspirin and antihistamines are examples of drugs used to \_\_\_\_\_ disease symptoms.

**treat**

Drugs such as aspirin and antihistamines may be used to treat disease symptoms.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

79. Drugs that improve the quality of life but do not cure or treat the disease are termed \_\_\_\_\_.

**palliative**

Drugs that improve quality of life but do not cure or treat the disease are termed palliative drugs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

80. \_\_\_\_\_ are rules ensuring uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs.

**Standards**

Standards are rules that ensure uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-03*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Standards*

81. Drug standards are listed in the \_\_\_\_\_.

*United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

82. The molecular structure of a drug is described by its \_\_\_\_\_ name.  
**chemical**

A chemical name describes the chemical composition and molecular structure of a drug. Acetylsalicylic acid is an example of a chemical name.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Names*

83. The official nonproprietary name assigned to a drug by the manufacturer is its \_\_\_\_\_ name.

**generic**

The generic name of a drug is also the nonproprietary name assigned by the manufacturer with the approval of the United States Adopted Names (USAN) Council. Aspirin is an example of a generic name.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Names*

84. The \_\_\_\_\_ name of a drug is usually the same as the generic name.  
**official**

The official drug name is usually the same as the generic name.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Names*

85. The \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ name is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.

**brand; trade**

The brand or trade name, also called the proprietary name, is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Names*

86. *Bufferin* is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ name for aspirin.

**brand; trade**

An example of a brand or trade name for *Bufferin* is aspirin.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Names*

87. When using the *PDR*, you would turn to the \_\_\_\_\_ to obtain information about antibiotics.

**Product Category Index**

The Product Category Index in the *PDR* includes information on antibiotics such as penicillin.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*



88. Actual-sized, colored photos of drugs would be found in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the *Physicians' Desk Reference*.

**Product Identification Guide**

The Product Identification Guide provides colored photos of drugs arranged alphabetically by manufacturer.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

89. The law that states only drugs listed in the *USP/NF* may be prescribed and sold is the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906**

The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 states that only drugs listed in the *USP/NF* may be prescribed and sold.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

90. The \_\_\_\_\_ spells out regulations concerning the purity, strength, effectiveness, labeling, and packaging of drugs.

**Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938**

The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 spells out requirements concerning the purity, strength, effectiveness, labeling, and packaging of drugs.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

91. The law that identifies the drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse is the

**Controlled Substances Act of 1990**

The Controlled Substances Act of 1990 identifies drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse such as narcotics.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

92. The agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act is the

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

The Controlled Substances Act is enforced by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

## Essay Questions

93. Define *pharmacology*.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

94. Define *pharmacodynamics*.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Pharmacodynamics is the study of the body's response to a drug.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

95. Define *anatomy*.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Anatomy is the study of the structure of body parts.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

96. Define *physiology*.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Physiology is the science that deals with the function of the cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

97. Define *pathology*.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Pathology is the study of the disease processes.

*ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-01*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Pharmacology*

98. List the major sources of drugs.

Answers will vary

Feedback: The four major sources of drugs are plants, animals, minerals, and chemicals.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: 1. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

99. Give an example of a drug extracted from parts of plants.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Digitalis is an example of a drug that is made from a plant. It is made from the wildflower purple foxglove.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

100. Give an example of a drug of animal origin.

Answers will vary

Feedback: An example of a drug of animal origin is insulin, made from the pancreas of cattle and pigs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

Chapter 01 - Orientation to Medications

101. Give an example of a mineral used in drug therapy.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Iron, iodine, and calcium are examples of minerals used in drug therapy.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

102. List the seven uses of drugs.

Answers will vary

Feedback: The seven uses of drugs are to prevent, treat, diagnose, and cure diseases. They are also used for health maintenance, as contraceptives, and for palliative therapy.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

103. Define *drug standards*.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Drug standards are rules that drugs must meet with regard to strength, purity, and quality.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 3-5 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-03*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Standards*

104. List four types of names by which drugs are known.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Drugs are known by their chemical, generic, official, and brand or trade (proprietary) names.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-04*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Names*



105. Name three drug references.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Three drug references are the *Physician's Desk Reference*, *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information*, and *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

106. Name three major drug laws.

Answers will vary

Feedback: Three major drug laws are the Controlled Substances Act of 1990; the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938; and the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906.

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

107. Name the federal agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act of 1990.

Answers will vary

Feedback: The federal agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act of 1990 is the Drug Enforcement Administration.

*ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 1-3 minutes*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

108. In a drug reference, the information under \_\_\_\_\_ describes how the drug works.

*Action*

Feedback: When looking up a drug in a drug reference, the *Action* section describes how a drug works.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

109. A drug reference that gives information about the drug products of major pharmaceutical companies is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

*Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)*

Feedback: The *PDR* gives information about drug products of major pharmacology companies. It lists the description, clinical pharmacology, mechanism of action, indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, adverse reactions, over dosage, dosage, and administration, and how the product is supplied.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

110. A drug reference that includes state and federal requirements for prescribing and dispensing drugs is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

*United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information (USPDI)*

Feedback: The *USPDI* is a drug reference including state and federal requirements for prescribing and dispensing drugs.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

111. A drug reference that contains an objective overview, in outline form, of almost every drug available in the United States is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

*American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information*

Feedback: The *American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information* contains an objective overview, in outline form, of almost every drug available in the United States.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

### Check All That Apply Questions

112. Which is a major source of drugs?

- Plants  
 Textiles  
 Animals  
 Chemicals

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*

Chapter 01 - Orientation to Medications

113. Which is a reason for healthcare workers to be familiar with drug laws?

To protect them from errors and possible lawsuits

To be able to educate patients

To protect the public

To control the high costs of medications

from errors and possible lawsuits, and to educate patients and protect the public. It is not essential that healthcare workers are concerned with controlling the high costs of medications.

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Understand*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-06*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Legislation*

114. Which publication is a drug reference?

*Physicians' Desk Reference*

*United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information*

*Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*

*Drug Enforcement Administration Source Book*

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-05*

*Level of Difficulty: Medium*

*Topic: Drug References*

*Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards*

115. Which is a parameter regulated by drug standards?

- Drug strength
- Drug quality
- Drug purity
- Drug price

*ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws*

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Remember*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-03*

*Level of Difficulty: Easy*

*Topic: Drug Standards*

116. Which is a category into which all drugs must fall?

- Controlled substances
- Over-the-counter
- Prescription
- Health maintenance

*ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions*

*Est Time: 0-1 minute*

*Learning Outcome: 01-02*

*Level of Difficulty: Difficult*

*Topic: Drug Sources*

*Topic: Drug Uses*