

Adams, *Pharmacology for Nurse: A Pathophysiologic Approach*, 4/E

Chapter 2

Question 1

Type: MCSA

The nursing instructor teaches the student nurses about the pharmacological classification of drugs. The instructor evaluates that learning has occurred when the students make which response?

1. "An anti-anginal treats angina."
2. "A calcium channel blocker blocks heart calcium channels."
3. "An antihypertensive lowers blood pressure."
4. "An anticoagulant influences blood clotting."

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: The pharmacological classification addresses a drug's mechanism of action, or how a drug produces its effect in the body. To say that a drug influences blood clotting addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification. To say that a drug treats angina addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification. To say that a drug lowers blood pressure addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification.

Rationale 2: The pharmacological classification addresses a drug's mechanism of action, or how a drug produces its effect in the body. To say that a drug influences blood clotting addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification. To say that a drug treats angina addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification. To say that a drug lowers blood pressure addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification.

Rationale 3: The pharmacological classification addresses a drug's mechanism of action, or how a drug produces its effect in the body. To say that a drug influences blood clotting addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification. To say that a drug treats angina addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification. To say that a drug lowers blood pressure addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification.

Rationale 4: The pharmacological classification addresses a drug's mechanism of action, or how a drug produces its effect in the body. To say that a drug influences blood clotting addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification. To say that a drug treats angina addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification. To say that a drug lowers blood pressure addresses the therapeutic usefulness of the drug, not the pharmacological classification.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation

Learning Outcome: 2-1

Question 2

Type: MCSA

The nurse is providing medication education to a client with hypertension. The nurse teaches the client that the physician ordered a diuretic to decrease the amount of fluid in his body. Which statement best describes the nurse's instruction?

1. The nurse provided appropriate medication education.
2. The nurse explained the drug's mechanism of action.
3. The nurse taught the client about a prototype drug.
4. The nurse explained the consequences of not using the drug.

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: A drug's mechanism of action explains how a drug produces its effect in the body. The nurse did not explain the consequences of not using the drug. The nurse is not teaching the client about a prototype drug. The education was most likely appropriate, but this response is too vague.

Rationale 2: A drug's mechanism of action explains how a drug produces its effect in the body. The nurse did not explain the consequences of not using the drug. The nurse is not teaching the client about a prototype drug. The education was most likely appropriate, but this response is too vague.

Rationale 3: A drug's mechanism of action explains how a drug produces its effect in the body. The nurse did not explain the consequences of not using the drug. The nurse is not teaching the client about a prototype drug. The education was most likely appropriate, but this response is too vague.

Rationale 4: A drug's mechanism of action explains how a drug produces its effect in the body. The nurse did not explain the consequences of not using the drug. The nurse is not teaching the client about a prototype drug. The education was most likely appropriate, but this response is too vague.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation

Learning Outcome: 2-3

Question 3

Type: MCSA

During pharmacology class, the student nurse asks the nursing instructor how students will ever learn about the individual antibiotic drugs since there are so many. What is the best response by the nursing instructor?

1. "You will learn a little trick called mnemonics."
2. "You will learn how to do a flow chart to enhance memory."
3. "You will learn how to categorize the individual drugs."
4. "You will learn a representative drug from each class."

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: A prototype, or representative, drug is the well-understood drug model from which other drugs in a pharmacological class are compared. Categorizing individual drugs is not the best way to learn about drugs. Using mnemonics is not the best way to learn about drugs. Flow charts are not the best way to learn about drugs.

Rationale 2: A prototype, or representative, drug is the well-understood drug model from which other drugs in a pharmacological class are compared. Categorizing individual drugs is not the best way to learn about drugs. Using mnemonics is not the best way to learn about drugs. Flow charts are not the best way to learn about drugs.

Rationale 3: A prototype, or representative, drug is the well-understood drug model from which other drugs in a pharmacological class are compared. Categorizing individual drugs is not the best way to learn about drugs. Using mnemonics is not the best way to learn about drugs. Flow charts are not the best way to learn about drugs.

Rationale 4: A prototype, or representative, drug is the well-understood drug model from which other drugs in a pharmacological class are compared. Categorizing individual drugs is not the best way to learn about drugs. Using mnemonics is not the best way to learn about drugs. Flow charts are not the best way to learn about drugs.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2-2

Question 4

Type: MCSA

The physician ordered a brand name drug for the client, paroxetine (Paxil). After taking this medication for a year, the client tells the nurse that it is no longer working. What is the best assessment of the nurse at this time?

1. "This sounds like your medication needs changing."
2. "Let's look for interactions with other medications you are taking."
3. "Are you taking Paxil or paroxetine?"
4. "It is time for us to do the Beck Depression assessment again."

Correct Answer: 3

Rationale 1: The bioavailability of a generic drug may not be the same as the bioavailability of a brand name drug. Assessing for worsening of depression is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug. Assessing for interactions with other drugs is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug. Considering a change in medication is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug.

Rationale 2: The bioavailability of a generic drug may not be the same as the bioavailability of a brand name drug. Assessing for worsening of depression is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug. Assessing for interactions with other drugs is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug. Considering a change in medication is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug.

Rationale 3: The bioavailability of a generic drug may not be the same as the bioavailability of a brand name drug. Assessing for worsening of depression is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug. Assessing for interactions with other drugs is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug. Considering a change in medication is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug.

Rationale 4: The bioavailability of a generic drug may not be the same as the bioavailability of a brand name drug. Assessing for worsening of depression is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug. Assessing for interactions with other drugs is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug. Considering a change in medication is appropriate, but the nurse should first assess if the patient has changed to a generic form of the drug.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-4

Question 5

Type: MCSA

The physician has prescribed a brand name drug for the client. The client tells the nurse that the medication is too expensive. What is the best plan by the nurse?

1. Help the client receive free medicine through a "patient assistance" program.
2. Ask the physician if a cheaper brand name drug may be substituted.
3. Ask the physician if a generic drug may be substituted.
4. Maintain the client on samples of the brand name drug from the physician's office.

Correct Answer: 3

Rationale 1: Generic drugs are much less costly than brand name drugs. A patient assistance program is a good idea, but since the client may not qualify for this it is not the best plan. Another brand name drug may not be what the client needs for the illness. Providing samples is an option, but the office may temporarily run out of samples and the client will not receive the medication.

Rationale 2: Generic drugs are much less costly than brand name drugs. A patient assistance program is a good idea, but since the client may not qualify for this it is not the best plan. Another brand name drug may not be what the client needs for the illness. Providing samples is an option, but the office may temporarily run out of samples and the client will not receive the medication.

Rationale 3: Generic drugs are much less costly than brand name drugs. A patient assistance program is a good idea, but since the client may not qualify for this it is not the best plan. Another brand name drug may not be what the client needs for the illness. Providing samples is an option, but the office may temporarily run out of samples and the client will not receive the medication.

Rationale 4: Generic drugs are much less costly than brand name drugs. A patient assistance program is a good idea, but since the client may not qualify for this it is not the best plan. Another brand name drug may not be what the client needs for the illness. Providing samples is an option, but the office may temporarily run out of samples and the client will not receive the medication.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2-5

Question 6

Type: MCMA

The nurse is teaching a medication class for parents of children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder who are receiving stimulant medications. The nurse has reviewed reasons why the medications are restricted. The nurse determines that learning has occurred when the parents make which response(s)?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. "The use of these medications is restricted so that the pharmacies can track the rate of drug abuse in our city."
2. "The use of these medications is restricted because the physician needs to evaluate our child more often."
3. "The use of these medications is restricted because they have the potential for abuse."
4. "The use of these medications is restricted so that the drug companies can make a bigger profit."
5. "The use of these medications is restricted because this is the current law."

Correct Answer: 3,5

Rationale 1: The Controlled Substance Act is the law under which medications with abuse potential are restricted. Stimulant medications are considered controlled substances. More frequent evaluations are a good plan, but this is not the reason for restricted use of stimulant medications. Drug companies do not make a bigger profit when medications are listed as restricted. Pharmacies do not track the rate of drug abuse in cities.

Rationale 2: The Controlled Substance Act is the law under which medications with abuse potential are restricted. Stimulant medications are considered controlled substances. More frequent evaluations are a good plan, but this is not the reason for restricted use of stimulant medications. Drug companies do not make a bigger profit when medications are listed as restricted. Pharmacies do not track the rate of drug abuse in cities.

Rationale 3: The Controlled Substance Act is the law under which medications with abuse potential are restricted. Stimulant medications are considered controlled substances. More frequent evaluations are a good plan, but this is not the reason for restricted use of stimulant medications. Drug companies do not make a bigger profit when medications are listed as restricted. Pharmacies do not track the rate of drug abuse in cities.

Rationale 4: The Controlled Substance Act is the law under which medications with abuse potential are restricted. Stimulant medications are considered controlled substances. More frequent evaluations are a good plan, but this is not the reason for restricted use of stimulant medications. Drug companies do not make a bigger profit when medications are listed as restricted. Pharmacies do not track the rate of drug abuse in cities.

Rationale 5: The Controlled Substance Act is the law under which medications with abuse potential are restricted. Stimulant medications are considered controlled substances. More frequent evaluations are a good plan, but this is not the reason for restricted use of stimulant medications. Drug companies do not make a bigger profit when medications are listed as restricted. Pharmacies do not track the rate of drug abuse in cities.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation

Learning Outcome: 2-6

Question 7

Type: MCSA

The client says to the nurse, "My doctor said my drug is a controlled substance; am I considered an addict?" What is the best response by the nurse?

1. "Are you concerned about becoming an addict? We can discuss this in more detail if you would like to."
2. "You are not an addict; the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) restricts the use of drugs with a high potential for abuse."
3. "Why do you ask about becoming an addict? Not many of our clients have asked this question."
4. "You are not an addict, but the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will monitor you for this."

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: Drugs that have a high potential for addiction are considered controlled substances. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) does not monitor clients for addiction when they receive controlled substances. It is premature at this time to ask the client if he is concerned about addiction; there is no information to support an addiction. "Why" questions are considered non-therapeutic because they put the client on the defensive.

Rationale 2: Drugs that have a high potential for addiction are considered controlled substances. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) does not monitor clients for addiction when they receive controlled substances. It is premature at this time to ask the client if he is concerned about addiction; there is no information to support an addiction. "Why" questions are considered non-therapeutic because they put the client on the defensive.

Rationale 3: Drugs that have a high potential for addiction are considered controlled substances. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) does not monitor clients for addiction when they receive controlled substances. It is premature at this time to ask the client if he is concerned about addiction; there is no information to support an addiction. "Why" questions are considered non-therapeutic because they put the client on the defensive.

Rationale 4: Drugs that have a high potential for addiction are considered controlled substances. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) does not monitor clients for addiction when they receive controlled substances. It is premature at this time to ask the client if he is concerned about addiction; there is no information to support an addiction. "Why" questions are considered non-therapeutic because they put the client on the defensive.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

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Learning Outcome: 2-7

Question 8

Type: MCSA

The client is receiving methadone (Dolophine), a Schedule II drug. The client says to the nurse, "A pharmacist told me his pharmacy must register with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to give me this drug; will DEA agents be snooping around my house?" What is the best response by the nurse?

1. "It is probably unlikely that Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents will be bothering you."
2. "No, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) restricts drugs that have a high potential for abuse."
3. "No. I think our system should be more like Europe; they have fewer controlled drugs."
4. "That's an interesting question. Are you worried about the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)?"

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: The Controlled Substance Act of 1970 restricts the use of drugs that have a high potential for abuse. Hospitals and pharmacies must register with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to obtain a specific registration number that will enable them to purchase controlled drugs. Telling the client that Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents will "probably" not bother him can lead the client to think DEA agents might bother him. Asking the client if he is worried about the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) puts him on the defensive and is non-therapeutic. By saying that our system should be more like Europe's, the nurse is introducing her beliefs and this is non-therapeutic; the client may not agree.

Rationale 2: The Controlled Substance Act of 1970 restricts the use of drugs that have a high potential for abuse. Hospitals and pharmacies must register with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to obtain a specific registration number that will enable them to purchase controlled drugs. Telling the client that Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents will "probably" not bother him can lead the client to think DEA agents might bother him. Asking the client if he is worried about the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) puts him on the defensive and is non-therapeutic. By saying that our system should be more like Europe's, the nurse is introducing her beliefs and this is non-therapeutic; the client may not agree.

Rationale 3: The Controlled Substance Act of 1970 restricts the use of drugs that have a high potential for abuse. Hospitals and pharmacies must register with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to obtain a specific registration number that will enable them to purchase controlled drugs. Telling the client that Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents will "probably" not bother him can lead the client to think DEA agents might bother him. Asking the client if he is worried about the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) puts him on the defensive and is non-therapeutic. By saying that our system should be more like Europe's, the nurse is introducing her beliefs and this is non-therapeutic; the client may not agree.

Rationale 4: The Controlled Substance Act of 1970 restricts the use of drugs that have a high potential for abuse. Hospitals and pharmacies must register with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to obtain a specific registration number that will enable them to purchase controlled drugs. Telling the client that Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents will "probably" not bother him can lead the client to think DEA agents might bother

him. Asking the client if he is worried about the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) puts him on the defensive and is non-therapeutic. By saying that our system should be more like Europe's, the nurse is introducing her beliefs and this is non-therapeutic; the client may not agree.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level:

Client Need:

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts:

Learning Outcome: 2-7

Question 9

Type: MCSA

During the admission assessment, the client tells the nurse "Sure I smoke a little weed (marijuana) to manage my stress. Doesn't everyone?" What is the best assessment question for the nurse to ask?

1. "What other ways do you think you might use to help you to manage your stress?"
2. "That is a Schedule I drug; aren't you afraid of going to jail for a long time?"
3. "Do you really believe that everyone smokes marijuana to manage stress?"
4. "How often do you smoke marijuana, and how much each time?"

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: The nurse must assess the amount and frequency of any drug the client uses, including illegal drugs. Asking the client if he really believes something is not an assessment question, and can lead to an argument with the client. Stress management is not the main concern during the admission assessment. Asking the client if he is afraid of going to jail is not an assessment question, and is not the issue during the admission assessment.

Rationale 2: The nurse must assess the amount and frequency of any drug the client uses, including illegal drugs. Asking the client if he really believes something is not an assessment question, and can lead to an argument with the client. Stress management is not the main concern during the admission assessment. Asking the client if he is afraid of going to jail is not an assessment question, and is not the issue during the admission assessment.

Rationale 3: The nurse must assess the amount and frequency of any drug the client uses, including illegal drugs. Asking the client if he really believes something is not an assessment question, and can lead to an argument with the client. Stress management is not the main concern during the admission assessment. Asking the client if he is afraid of going to jail is not an assessment question, and is not the issue during the admission assessment.

Rationale 4: The nurse must assess the amount and frequency of any drug the client uses, including illegal drugs. Asking the client if he really believes something is not an assessment question, and can lead to an argument with the client. Stress management is not the main concern during the admission assessment. Asking the client if he is afraid of going to jail is not an assessment question, and is not the issue during the admission assessment.

Global Rationale:**Cognitive Level:** Applying**Client Need:** Physiological Integrity**Client Need Sub:****Nursing/Integrated Concepts:** Nursing Process: Implementation**Learning Outcome:** 2-9**Question 10****Type:** MCSA

The mother of an adolescent receiving methylphenidate (Concerta) for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder tells the nurse that her son is better and asks why she can't just get refills on the prescription. What is the best response by the nurse?

1. "Just drop by and I will get a prescription for you without seeing your son."
2. "We can't do that; maybe you can find another doctor's office that will do it."
3. "The law does not allow us to give you refills on this medication."
4. "The medication can be addictive so your son needs a monthly medical evaluation."

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: Telling the mother the reason for monthly evaluations is a therapeutic response that is correct and answers the mother's question. Schedule II medications cannot be refilled without the client being seen by the physician. Telling the mother about the law is accurate, but it is a non-therapeutic response; the mother needs an explanation. Referring the mother to another office is non-therapeutic and implies that other medical offices violate the law.

Rationale 2: Telling the mother the reason for monthly evaluations is a therapeutic response that is correct and answers the mother's question. Schedule II medications cannot be refilled without the client being seen by the physician. Telling the mother about the law is accurate, but it is a non-therapeutic response; the mother needs an explanation. Referring the mother to another office is non-therapeutic and implies that other medical offices violate the law.

Rationale 3: Telling the mother the reason for monthly evaluations is a therapeutic response that is correct and answers the mother's question. Schedule II medications cannot be refilled without the client being seen by the physician. Telling the mother about the law is accurate, but it is a non-therapeutic response; the mother needs an explanation. Referring the mother to another office is non-therapeutic and implies that other medical offices violate the law.

Rationale 4: Telling the mother the reason for monthly evaluations is a therapeutic response that is correct and answers the mother's question. Schedule II medications cannot be refilled without the client being seen by the physician. Telling the mother about the law is accurate, but it is a non-therapeutic response; the mother needs an

explanation. Referring the mother to another office is non-therapeutic and implies that other medical offices violate the law.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2-6

Question 11

Type: MCSA

The client is receiving a very expensive medication. The client asks the nurse why the medicine is so expensive. What is the best response by the nurse?

1. "It is expensive, but your insurance covers it and you have a low co-pay."
2. "Drug companies are allowed to advertise medications and this adds to the cost."
3. "Drug companies must recoup the cost of developing and producing the drug."
4. "I think the drug companies should be more accountable for lowering costs."

Correct Answer: 2

Rationale 1: Advertising by drug companies costs several billion dollars a year and this adds to the cost of the drug. Telling the client that drug companies must be allowed to recoup the cost implies that the nurse is defending the drug companies. Telling the client that his insurance covers the drug doesn't answer his question. It is non-therapeutic for the nurse to introduce her own beliefs, such as accountability of drug companies, into a conversation with the client.

Rationale 2: Advertising by drug companies costs several billion dollars a year and this adds to the cost of the drug. Telling the client that drug companies must be allowed to recoup the cost implies that the nurse is defending the drug companies. Telling the client that his insurance covers the drug doesn't answer his question. It is non-therapeutic for the nurse to introduce her own beliefs, such as accountability of drug companies, into a conversation with the client.

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Rationale 4: Advertising by drug companies costs several billion dollars a year and this adds to the cost of the drug. Telling the client that drug companies must be allowed to recoup the cost implies that the nurse is defending

the drug companies. Telling the client that his insurance covers the drug doesn't answer his question. It is non-therapeutic for the nurse to introduce her own beliefs, such as accountability of drug companies, into a conversation with the client.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2-5

Question 12

Type: MCSA

The nurse provides medication education to a client with terminal cancer. The physician has ordered morphine (MS Contin), a Schedule II drug, for the client. The nurse determines that learning has occurred when the client makes which statement?

1. "I need to call the office for a refill before my medication runs out."
2. "This drug is addictive so I should only take it when my pain becomes severe."
3. "Maybe my doctor could change me to a Schedule IV drug."
4. "I need to see my doctor before my prescription runs out so I can get a refill."

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled without the client seeing the physician. Not taking pain medication until the pain becomes severe is an inappropriate use of pain medication for a patient with terminal cancer. The client must see the physician for a refill. A Schedule IV drug may not effectively relieve the client's pain.

Rationale 2: Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled without the client seeing the physician. Not taking pain medication until the pain becomes severe is an inappropriate use of pain medication for a patient with terminal cancer. The client must see the physician for a refill. A Schedule IV drug may not effectively relieve the client's pain.

Rationale 3: Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled without the client seeing the physician. Not taking pain medication until the pain becomes severe is an inappropriate use of pain medication for a patient with terminal cancer. The client must see the physician for a refill. A Schedule IV drug may not effectively relieve the client's pain.

Rationale 4: Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled without the client seeing the physician. Not taking pain medication until the pain becomes severe is an inappropriate use of pain medication for a patient with terminal

cancer. The client must see the physician for a refill. A Schedule IV drug may not effectively relieve the client's pain.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2-9

Question 13

Type: MCSA

The client is receiving a brand name drug and wants to change to the generic form because it is cheaper. What is the best outcome for this client?

1. Client will state two ways a brand name drug differs from a generic name drug.
2. Client will take the brand name drug after speaking with the physician.
3. Client will ask the nurse why brand name drugs are better than generic drugs.
4. Client will state two ways to obtain the medication at a reduced cost.

Correct Answer: 1

Rationale 1: The dosage of drugs may be the same with a brand name and generic drug, but the bioavailability may be affected by the inert ingredients and tablet compression. Knowing ways to obtain medication at a reduced cost is an appropriate outcome, but the client will not learn why a brand name drug may be preferable over a generic drug. Referring the client to the physician is inappropriate because the nurse can educate the client about the difference between generic and brand name drugs. The client asking the nurse a question is not an outcome.

Rationale 2: The dosage of drugs may be the same with a brand name and generic drug, but the bioavailability may be affected by the inert ingredients and tablet compression. Knowing ways to obtain medication at a reduced cost is an appropriate outcome, but the client will not learn why a brand name drug may be preferable over a generic drug. Referring the client to the physician is inappropriate because the nurse can educate the client about the difference between generic and brand name drugs. The client asking the nurse a question is not an outcome.

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Rationale 4: The dosage of drugs may be the same with a brand name and generic drug, but the bioavailability may be affected by the inert ingredients and tablet compression. Knowing ways to obtain medication at a reduced

cost is an appropriate outcome, but the client will not learn why a brand name drug may be preferable over a generic drug. Referring the client to the physician is inappropriate because the nurse can educate the client about the difference between generic and brand name drugs. The client asking the nurse a question is not an outcome.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2-3

Question 14

Type: MCMA

The physician orders a brand name drug for the client. The hospital formulary substitutes the generic equivalent of the brand name drug, and the nurse administers the generic drug. Which statement(s) best represents the nurse's action?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. The nurse should have contacted the physician prior to administering the drug.
2. The nurse should have called the pharmacist to see if the drugs were bioequivalent.
3. The nurse used good judgment in administering the drug.
4. The nurse was correct; hospital policies allow for this.

Correct Answer: 3,4

Rationale 1: The nurse used good judgment as hospital policies allow for generic substitution of certain drugs. If there is a concern, the pharmacist should contact the physician. It is not feasible for the nurse to contact the physician every time there is a generic substitution. Physicians are aware of the hospital formulary.

Rationale 2: The nurse used good judgment as hospital policies allow for generic substitution of certain drugs. If there is a concern, the pharmacist should contact the physician. It is not feasible for the nurse to contact the physician every time there is a generic substitution. Physicians are aware of the hospital formulary.

Rationale 3: The nurse used good judgment as hospital policies allow for generic substitution of certain drugs. If there is a concern, the pharmacist should contact the physician. It is not feasible for the nurse to contact the physician every time there is a generic substitution. Physicians are aware of the hospital formulary.

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Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation

Learning Outcome: 2-5

Question 15

Type: MCSA

Which type of classification system is being used when drugs are grouped together because they help treat a particular disease or condition?

1. Therapeutic
2. Mechanism of action
3. Chemical
4. Pharmacological

Correct Answer: 1

Rationale 1: Therapeutic classification is based on the drug's usefulness in treating a particular disease. Pharmacological classification addresses a drug's mechanism of action. (p. 12)

Rationale 2: Therapeutic classification is based on the drug's usefulness in treating a particular disease. Pharmacological classification addresses a drug's mechanism of action. (p. 12)

Rationale 3: Therapeutic classification is based on the drug's usefulness in treating a particular disease. Pharmacological classification addresses a drug's mechanism of action. (p. 12)

Rationale 4: Therapeutic classification is based on the drug's usefulness in treating a particular disease. Pharmacological classification addresses a drug's mechanism of action. (p. 12)

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-1

Question 16

Type: MCSA

An overwhelmed nursing student asks the instructor whether there are any tips that will make learning pharmacology easier. The instructor gives an example of the anticoagulant heparin. The instructor indicates that knowing heparin and comparing other drugs to it will facilitate learning the many anticoagulants. Which approach is the instructor using?

1. Mechanism of action approach
2. Generic name approach
3. Trade name approach
4. Prototype drug approach

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: Heparin is the generic name, but comparing one well-understood drug with others in the same class is known as the prototype approach. (pp. 12—13)

Rationale 2: Heparin is the generic name, but comparing one well-understood drug with others in the same class is known as the prototype approach. (pp. 12—13)

Rationale 3: Heparin is the generic name, but comparing one well-understood drug with others in the same class is known as the prototype approach. (pp. 12—13)

Rationale 4: Heparin is the generic name, but comparing one well-understood drug with others in the same class is known as the prototype approach. (pp. 12—13)

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-2

Question 17

Type: MCSA

While discussing antihypertensives, the instructor states that a particular agent causes a reduction in blood pressure by blocking receptor sites. The instructor is describing which of the following?

1. Drug–drug interaction
2. Adverse effects
3. Indication
4. Mechanism of action

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: The instructor is describing how a drug produces an effect within the body, which is known as the mechanism of action. Adverse effects are what can result from drug use, not a description of how the drug works. Indications are the reasons the drug is being used, and drug–drug interactions refer to the effects of multiple drug use. (p. 12)

Rationale 2: The instructor is describing how a drug produces an effect within the body, which is known as the mechanism of action. Adverse effects are what can result from drug use, not a description of how the drug works. Indications are the reasons the drug is being used, and drug–drug interactions refer to the effects of multiple drug use. (p. 12)

Rationale 3: The instructor is describing how a drug produces an effect within the body, which is known as the mechanism of action. Adverse effects are what can result from drug use, not a description of how the drug works. Indications are the reasons the drug is being used, and drug–drug interactions refer to the effects of multiple drug use. (p. 12)

Rationale 4: The instructor is describing how a drug produces an effect within the body, which is known as the mechanism of action. Adverse effects are what can result from drug use, not a description of how the drug works. Indications are the reasons the drug is being used, and drug–drug interactions refer to the effects of multiple drug use. (p. 12)

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation

Learning Outcome: 2-3

Question 18

Type: MCSA

Advil, Motrin, and Nuprin are examples of

1. chemical names.
2. combination names.

3. trade names.

4. generic names.

Correct Answer: 3

Rationale 1: Advil, Motrin, and Nuprin are trade names for ibuprofen. (p. 13)

Rationale 2: Advil, Motrin, and Nuprin are trade names for ibuprofen. (p. 13)

Rationale 3: Advil, Motrin, and Nuprin are trade names for ibuprofen. (p. 13)

Rationale 4: Advil, Motrin, and Nuprin are trade names for ibuprofen. (p. 13)

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Remembering

Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-5

Question 19

Type: MCSA

Which drug has the highest dependency potential?

1. Acetaminophen

2. Codeine

3. Heroin

4. Diazepam

Correct Answer: 3

Rationale 1: Heroin is a Schedule I drug, and has the highest potential for abuse, physical dependence, and psychological dependence of the drugs listed. (p. 15)

Rationale 2: Heroin is a Schedule I drug, and has the highest potential for abuse, physical dependence, and psychological dependence of the drugs listed. (p. 15)

Rationale 3: Heroin is a Schedule I drug, and has the highest potential for abuse, physical dependence, and psychological dependence of the drugs listed. (p. 15)

Rationale 4: Heroin is a Schedule I drug, and has the highest potential for abuse, physical dependence, and psychological dependence of the drugs listed. (p. 15)

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Remembering

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-9

Question 20

Type: MCSA

The presence of muscle tremors following drug cessation would most accurately be associated with which of the following?

1. Adverse effect
2. Psychological dependence
3. Therapeutic effect
4. Physical dependence

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: The presence of physical withdrawal symptoms (muscle tremors) is seen when a person is physically dependent on a drug and the drug is removed. With psychological dependence, few physical signs are seen. Therapeutic effects are seen while drugs are being used, not after they have been removed. (pp. 14—15)

Rationale 2: The presence of physical withdrawal symptoms (muscle tremors) is seen when a person is physically dependent on a drug and the drug is removed. With psychological dependence, few physical signs are seen. Therapeutic effects are seen while drugs are being used, not after they have been removed. (pp. 14—15)

Rationale 3: The presence of physical withdrawal symptoms (muscle tremors) is seen when a person is physically dependent on a drug and the drug is removed. With psychological dependence, few physical signs are seen. Therapeutic effects are seen while drugs are being used, not after they have been removed. (pp. 14—15)

Rationale 4: The presence of physical withdrawal symptoms (muscle tremors) is seen when a person is physically dependent on a drug and the drug is removed. With psychological dependence, few physical signs are seen. Therapeutic effects are seen while drugs are being used, not after they have been removed. (pp. 14—15)

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Adams, *Pharmacology for Nurse: A Pathophysiologic Approach*, 4/E

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Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Evaluation

Learning Outcome: 2-7

Question 21

Type: MCSA

A physician may telephone in an order for which of the following?

1. Morphine
2. Marijuana
3. Cocaine
4. Codeine

Correct Answer: 4

Rationale 1: Schedule I and II drugs cannot be ordered via the telephone. Marijuana is a Schedule I drug, and cocaine and morphine are Schedule II drugs, while codeine is a Schedule III drug. (p. 15)

Rationale 2: Schedule I and II drugs cannot be ordered via the telephone. Marijuana is a Schedule I drug, and cocaine and morphine are Schedule II drugs, while codeine is a Schedule III drug. (p. 15)

Rationale 3: Schedule I and II drugs cannot be ordered via the telephone. Marijuana is a Schedule I drug, and cocaine and morphine are Schedule II drugs, while codeine is a Schedule III drug. (p. 15)

Rationale 4: Schedule I and II drugs cannot be ordered via the telephone. Marijuana is a Schedule I drug, and cocaine and morphine are Schedule II drugs, while codeine is a Schedule III drug. (p. 15)

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need: Safe Effective Care Environment

Client Need Sub:

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2-7& 2-8

Question 22

Type: MCMA

A prototype drug is a single drug in a class and can be compared with all other medications in the class. The benefit of studying the prototype drug is that the nurse would be able to predict characteristics of other drugs in the same class, including

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. which drugs have the most favorable safety profile.
2. their therapeutic indications.
3. their actions and adverse effects.
4. their specific clinical use.
5. contraindications specific to any drug in that group.

Correct Answer: 2,3,4

Rationale 1: The prototype drug does not provide a safety profile of other drugs in the same class.

Rationale 2: Studying the therapeutic indications of a prototype drug may allow the nurse to predict actions and adverse effects of other drugs in the same group.

Rationale 3: By studying the prototype, the nurse can predict the actions and adverse effects of other drugs in the same class.

Rationale 4: Studying the prototype drug may allow the nurse to predict the clinical use of another drug in the same class.

Rationale 5: Contraindications may differ for specific drugs in the same class as the prototype.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Question 23

Type: MCMA

Chemical names are assigned for each drug. What are the major reasons that nursing usually does not use the chemical name of the drugs?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. They are usually not brief or easy to remember.
2. They are often difficult to pronounce.
3. There is no standard for assigning names.
4. They do not explain the nature of the drug.
5. There is only one chemical name for each drug.

Correct Answer: 1,2

Rationale 1: Chemical names are usually not brief or easy to remember.

Rationale 2: Chemical names are often difficult to pronounce.

Rationale 3: Chemical names are assigned by a standard nomenclature.

Rationale 4: Chemical names do explain the nature of the drug.

Rationale 5: While it is true each drug has only one chemical name, this is not one of the reasons nurses do not use the chemical name.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Remembering

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Question 24

Type: MCMA

A client is admitted to the emergency department with high blood pressure. The health care provider orders a diuretic and tells the client this medication will lower the blood pressure by decreasing intravascular fluid volume. What does this description address?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. The drug's mechanism of action
2. The drug's pharmacologic classification

3. How the drug produces its effects in the body
4. The drug's therapeutic classification
5. What condition is being treated by the drug

Correct Answer: 1,2,3

Rationale 1: Mechanism of action describes how a drug produces its effects in the body—in this case, how it lowers blood pressure.

Rationale 2: The pharmacologic classification describes how a drug produces its effects in the body—in this case, how it lowers blood pressure.

Rationale 3: The diuretic lowers blood pressure by lowering fluid volume in the vasculature.

Rationale 4: The therapeutic classification states what condition the drug is used to treat.

Rationale 5: A drug's therapeutic classification states what condition the drug is used to treat.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Question 25

Type: MCMA

A client who is admitted to the intensive care unit for monitoring notices the arthritis medication does not look like the one used at home and asks the nurse why. What is the nurse's best response?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. "This is a different brand from the one you use at home, but it will give you the same pain relief."
2. "Your health care provider feels we can safely substitute this drug for the drug you use at home."
3. "This generic drug is the one we have on formulary in the pharmacy. It has the same ingredients as the one you use at home."
4. "This is what we have in the pharmacy. Go ahead and take it for now and let me know if it doesn't relieve the pain."

Adams, *Pharmacology for Nurse: A Pathophysiologic Approach*, 4/E

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5. "The medications in the hospital often do not look like the ones you get from the pharmacy."

Correct Answer: 1,2,3

Rationale 1: Most brand-name drugs can be safely substituted with generic drugs. The exceptions to this rule are critical care drugs and drugs with a narrow margin of safety.

Rationale 2: Most brand-name drugs can be safely substituted with generic drugs. The exceptions to this rule are critical care drugs and drugs with a narrow margin of safety.

Rationale 3: Most brand-name drugs can be safely substituted with generic drugs. The exceptions to this rule are critical care drugs and drugs with a narrow margin of safety.

Rationale 4: This response does not let the client know that it is very common to substitute noncritical care medications with various generic or brand-name versions.

Rationale 5: This response does not let the client know that it is very common to substitute noncritical care medications with various generic or brand-name versions.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Question 26

Type: MCMA

A client who received a refill for a medication returns to the pharmacy and says, "This medication is wrong! It doesn't look anything like my usual prescription." Which response by the pharmacist would be most appropriate?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. "Your usual prescription drug is too expensive, so I substituted it with a generic one."
2. "There is no difference between this drug and the one you usually get."
3. "Our state allows me to substitute a generic drug when the prescription calls for a brand-name drug."
4. "Don't worry. Can you see that the generic ingredients are exactly the same?"
5. "This medication is a generic form of your other medication. That is why it looks different. But it has the same ingredients and should work the same way."

Adams, *Pharmacology for Nurse: A Pathophysiologic Approach*, 4/E

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Correct Answer: 3,5

Rationale 1: It may be true that the client's prescription is a brand name and more expensive, but this is not an appropriate explanation for the substitution.

Rationale 2: While this may be true, it does not give the client an appropriate explanation for the substitution.

Rationale 3: Some states allow the pharmacist to routinely substitute a generic drug for a brand-name drug. Other states prohibit this substitution and the pharmacist or client must request the substitution from the health care provider.

Rationale 4: The ingredients may be exactly the same, but this is not an appropriate explanation for the substitution.

Rationale 5: There may be several forms of a generic medication. Although they may look different, the ingredients and mechanism of action are the same.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Question 27

Type: MCMA

A client tells the nurse that the health care provider has prescribed a new medication that has just come on the market. The nurse has not heard of this particular medication but is able to give the client important information based on its prototype drug because of which principles?

Note: Credit will be given only if all correct choices and no incorrect choices are selected.

Standard Text: Select all that apply.

1. Knowing the prototype drug allows the nurse to predict the mechanism of action of the new medication.
2. The information regarding the prototype drug can be extended to any drug in the same class.
3. The prototype drug is the drug to which all drugs in a class are compared.
4. Knowing the prototype drug's therapeutic or pharmacologic classification can reveal important information about other drugs in the same class.
5. This is a new drug on the market. It may not have a prototype drug yet and its properties cannot be predicted.

Correct Answer: 1,2

Rationale 1: Knowledge about the prototype drug can help the nurse predict important information such as actions, side effects, mechanism of action, and contraindications for other drugs in the same class.

Rationale 2: Knowledge about the prototype drug can help the nurse predict important information such as actions, side effects, mechanism of action, and contraindications for other drugs in the same class.

Rationale 3: The prototype drug is chosen to be the representative medication in a particular classification.

Rationale 4: Just knowing a drug's therapeutic or pharmacologic classification can reveal important information about the drug.

Rationale 5: Knowledge about the prototype drug can help the nurse predict important information such as actions, side effects, mechanism of action, and contraindications for other drugs in the same class.

Global Rationale:

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need: Physiological Integrity

Client Need Sub: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Teaching and Learning

Learning Outcome: 1-5