

1. The use of specific drugs to prevent, treat, or diagnose a disease is known as:
 - A) toxicology.
 - B) pharmacokinetics.
 - C) pharmacotherapeutics.
 - D) toxicokinetics.
 - E) dynamic equilibrium.

2. The study of how the body deals with a drug in terms of the way the drug is absorbed, distributed, and eliminated is known as:
 - A) toxicology.
 - B) pharmacodynamics.
 - C) pharmacy.
 - D) pharmacokinetic.
 - E) biodynamics.

3. Toxicology is:
 - A) the study of the harmful effects of chemicals.
 - B) the study of a drug's beneficial effects.
 - C) the analysis of drug absorption, distribution, and metabolism.
 - D) the preparation and dispensing of therapeutic medications.
 - E) the analysis of a drug's molecular structure.

4. The generic name of a drug:
 - A) is also known as the “official” or “nonproprietary” name.
 - B) is often derived from the chemical name.
 - C) tends to be somewhat shorter than the drug's chemical name.
 - D) all of the above
 - E) none of the above

5. If there is no existing patent for a drug, or if the patent has expired, the same drug may be marketed by separate drug companies under different:
 - A) chemical names.
 - B) generic names.
 - C) trade names.
 - D) nonproprietary names.
 - E) organic names.

6. The generic form of a drug is considered as safe and effective as the original, brand-name product if the generic form _____ as the brand-name drug.
 - A) has the same type and amount of active ingredient(s)
 - B) uses the same administration route
 - C) has the same pharmacokinetic profile (drug absorption, plasma levels, and so forth)
 - D) produces the same therapeutic effects
 - E) all the above

7. During drug testing and approval, the drug is usually tested in a relatively small sample (200 to 300 people) with a specific disease or pathologic condition during:
- A) preclinical trials.
 - B) phase 1 clinical trials.
 - C) phase 2 clinical trials.
 - D) postmarketing surveillance.
 - E) none of the above
8. Drugs that can be purchased directly by the consumer without a prescription are also known as:
- A) nonproprietary medications.
 - B) schedule I controlled substances.
 - C) schedule II controlled substances.
 - D) schedule III controlled substances.
 - E) over-the-counter drugs.
9. The point at which there is no further increase in response to a drug, even if the dosage continues to be increased is known as the drug's:
- A) ceiling effect.
 - B) maximal efficacy.
 - C) potency.
 - D) all of the above
 - E) A and B only
10. When two drugs are compared, the drug that requires a lower dose to produce the same effect as a higher dose of the second drug is said to:
- A) be more potent.
 - B) be impotent.
 - C) have a greater maximal efficacy.
 - D) have a greater therapeutic index.
 - E) be pharmacosuperior.
11. When evaluating drug safety, the dose that causes 50 percent of subjects to exhibit a specific adverse effect is known as the:
- A) median therapeutic dose.
 - B) median toxic dose.
 - C) therapeutic index.
 - D) ceiling effect.
 - E) threshold dose.

12. In general, the greater the value of the _____, the safer the drug is considered to be.
- A) median effective dose
 - B) threshold dose
 - C) therapeutic index (TI)
 - D) ceiling effect
 - E) potency index

Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. E
7. C
8. E
9. E
10. A
11. B
12. C