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Abrams' Clinical Drug Therapy: Rationales for Nursing Practice

Geralyn Frandsen, and Sandra Smith Pennington

12th Edition

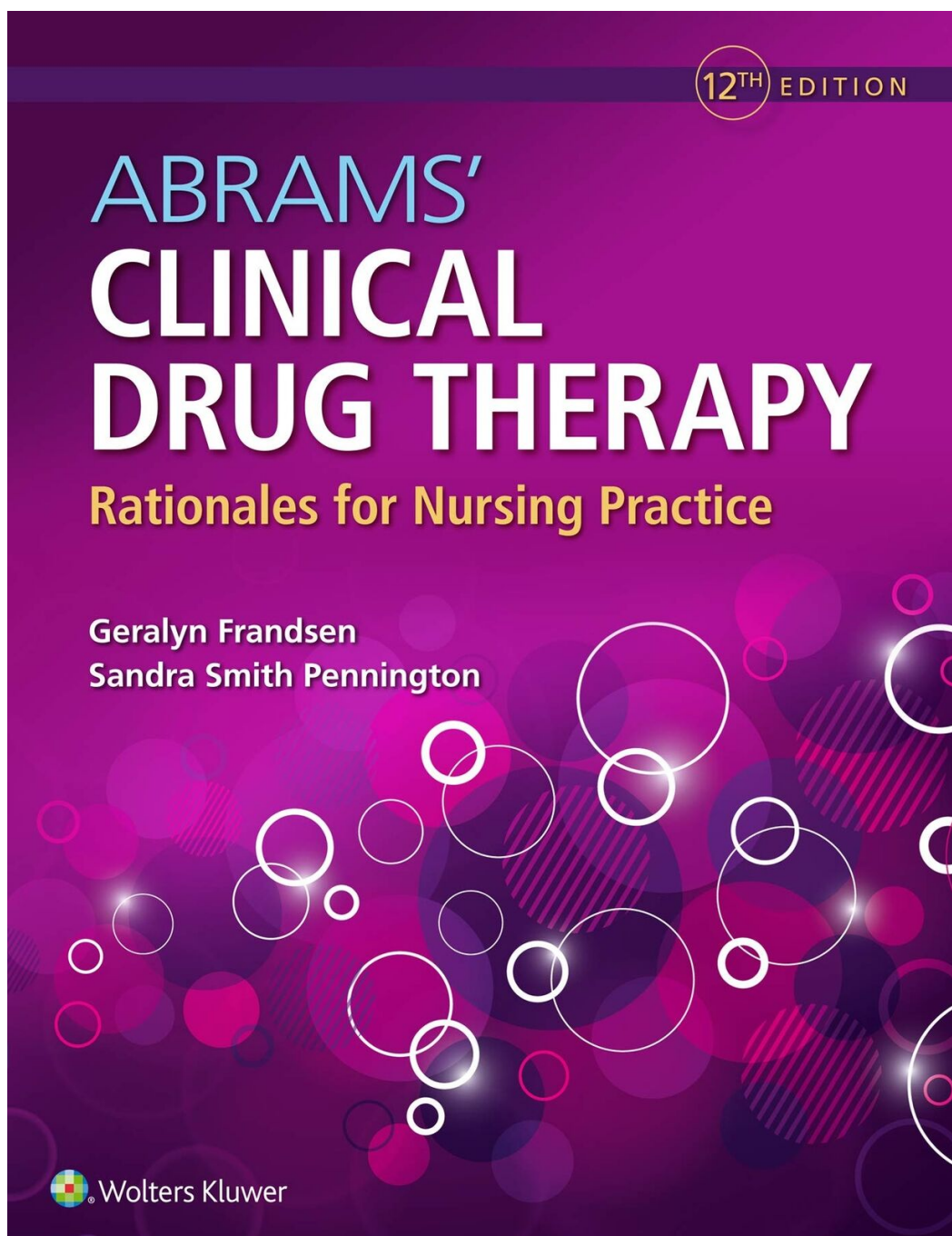


Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Chapter 01 The Foundation of Pharmacology Quality and Safety..... | 1 |
| Chapter 02 Basic Concepts and Processes..... | 12 |
| Chapter 03 Medication Administration and the Nursing Process of Drug Therapy..... | 22 |
| Chapter 04 Pharmacology and the Care of Infants and Pediatric Patients..... | 30 |
| Chapter 05 Pharmacology and the Care of Adults and Geriatric Patients..... | 38 |
| Chapter 06 Pharmacology and the Care of Pregnant or Lactating Women..... | 47 |
| Chapter 07 Pharmacology and Women’s Health..... | 57 |
| Chapter 08 Pharmacology and Men’s Health..... | 66 |
| Chapter 09 Drug Therapy for Coagulation Disorders..... | 76 |
| Chapter 10 Drug Therapy for Dyslipidemia..... | 85 |
| Chapter 11 Drug Therapy for Hematopoietic Disorders..... | 94 |
| Chapter 12 Drug Therapy Immunizations..... | 103 |
| Chapter 13 Drug Therapy to Decrease Immunity..... | 112 |
| Chapter 14 Drug Therapy for the Treatment of Cancer..... | 122 |
| Chapter 15 Inflammation Infection and the Use of Antimicrobial Agents..... | 131 |
| Chapter 16 Drug Therapy to Decrease Pain Fever and Inflammation..... | 140 |
| Chapter 17 Drug Therapy With Corticosteroids..... | 149 |
| Chapter 18 Drug Therapy With Beta-Lactam Antibacterial Agents..... | 159 |
| Chapter 19 Drug Therapy With Aminoglycosides and Fluoroquinolones..... | 169 |
| Chapter 20 Drug Therapy With Tetracyclines Sulfonamides and Urinary Antiseptics..... | 178 |
| Chapter 21 Drug Therapy With Macrolides and Miscellaneous Anti-infective Agents..... | 187 |
| Chapter 22 Drug Therapy for Tuberculosis and Mycobacterium avium Complex Disease..... | 195 |
| Chapter 23 Drug Therapy for Viral Infections..... | 204 |
| Chapter 24 Drug Therapy for Fungal Infections..... | 213 |
| Chapter 25 Drug Therapy for Parasitic Infections..... | 221 |
| Chapter 26 Drug Therapy for Hypertension..... | 230 |
| Chapter 27 Drug Therapy for Dysrhythmias..... | 239 |
| Chapter 28 Drug Therapy for Coronary Heart Disease..... | 248 |
| Chapter 29 Drug Therapy for Shock and Hypotension..... | 257 |
| Chapter 30 Drug Therapy for Heart Failure..... | 264 |
| Chapter 31 Drug Therapy for Nasal Congestion and Cough..... | 273 |
| Chapter 32 Drug Therapy to Decrease Histamine Effects and Allergic Response..... | 283 |
| Chapter 33 Drug Therapy for Asthma Airway Inflammation and Bronchoconstriction..... | 291 |
| Chapter 34 Drug Therapy for Fluid Volume Excess..... | 299 |
| Chapter 35 Nutritional Support Products Vitamins and Mineral Supplements..... | 307 |
| Chapter 36 Drug Therapy for Weight Management..... | 315 |
| Chapter 37 Drug Therapy for Peptic Ulcer Disease and Hyperacidity..... | 320 |
| Chapter 38 Drug Therapy for Nausea and Vomiting..... | 328 |
| Chapter 39 Drug Therapy for Constipation and Elimination Problems..... | 336 |
| Chapter 40 Drug Therapy for Diarrhea..... | 344 |
| Chapter 41 Drug Therapy for Diabetes Mellitus..... | 352 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Chapter 42 Drug Therapy for Hyperthyroidism and Hypothyroidism..... | 362 |
| Chapter 43 Drug Therapy for Pituitary and Hypothalamic Dysfunction..... | 370 |
| Chapter 44 Drug Therapy to Regulate Calcium and Bone Metabolism..... | 379 |
| Chapter 45 Drug Therapy for Adrenal Cortex Disorders..... | 387 |
| Chapter 46 Physiology of the Autonomic and Central Nervous Systems and Indications for the Use of Drug Therapy..... | 396 |
| Chapter 47 Drug Therapy for Myasthenia Gravis Alzheimer’s Disease and Other Conditions Treated with Cholinergic Agents..... | 406 |
| Chapter 48 Drug Therapy for Parkinson’s Disease Urinary Spasticity and Disorders Requiring Anticholinergic Drug Therapy..... | 416 |
| Chapter 49 Drug Therapy With Opioids..... | 426 |
| Chapter 50 Drug Therapy With Local Anesthetics..... | 434 |
| Chapter 51 Drug Therapy With General Anesthetics..... | 441 |
| Chapter 52 Drug Therapy for Migraine and Other Headaches..... | 449 |
| Chapter 53 Drug Therapy for Seizure Disorders and Skeletal Muscle Disorders..... | 458 |
| Chapter 54 Drug Therapy for Anxiety and Insomnia..... | 465 |
| Chapter 55 Drug Therapy for Depression and Mood Stabilization..... | 474 |
| Chapter 56 Drug Therapy for Psychotic Disorders..... | 481 |
| Chapter 57 Drug Therapy for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Narcolepsy..... | 490 |
| Chapter 58 Drug Therapy for Substance Use Disorders..... | 498 |
| Chapter 59 Drug Therapy for Disorders of the Eye..... | 507 |
| Chapter 60 Drug Therapy for Disorders of the Ear..... | 515 |
| Chapter 61 Drug Therapy for Disorders of the Skin..... | 523 |

Chapter 1, The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

1. A woman diagnosed with obsessive–compulsive disorder has been prescribed oral paroxetine hydrochloride. What is the expected effect for this prescription?
 - A. Curative effect on symptoms
 - B. Systemic effect on symptoms
 - C. Local effect on symptoms
 - D. Parenteral effect on symptoms

ANS: B

Rationale: Drugs that produce systemic effects are taken into the body, circulated through the bloodstream to their sites of action in various body tissues, and eventually eliminated from the body. Curative agents are given to cure a disease process. In this case, paroxetine hydrochloride will control the symptoms but not cure the disorder. Drugs with local effects, such as sunscreen and local anesthetics, act mainly at the site of application. Paroxetine hydrochloride is not administered parenterally. Parenteral agents are administered subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or intravenously.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3, Introduction

OBJ: 1

NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process

BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand

NOT: Multiple Choice

2. A client has been prescribed an antibiotic. This medication is a naturally occurring substance that has been chemically modified. What is another name for this type of medication?
 - A. Synthetic drug
 - B. Semisynthetic drug
 - C. Biotechnology drug
 - D. Prototype drug

ANS: B

Rationale: Semisynthetic drugs (e.g., many antibiotics) are naturally occurring substances that have been chemically modified. Synthetic drugs are more standardized in their chemical characteristics, more consistent in their effects, and less likely to produce allergic reactions. Biotechnology drugs involve manipulating DNA and RNA and recombining genes into hybrid molecules that can be inserted into living organisms. Prototype drugs are the first drug of a particular group to be developed.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 3, Drug Sources

OBJ: 1

NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process

BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand

NOT: Multiple Choice

3. Which classification applies to morphine?
 - A. Central nervous system depressant
 - B. Central nervous system stimulant

- C. Anti-inflammatory
- D. Antihypertensive

ANS: A

Rationale: Drugs are classified according to their effects on particular body systems, their therapeutic uses, and their chemical characteristics. Morphine is classified as a central nervous system depressant and will produce this effect in the client. A central nervous system stimulant increases attention and raises mood. An anti-inflammatory agent decreases inflammation at the site of tissue or joint inflammation. An antihypertensive agent reduces blood pressure.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Drug Classifications and Prototypes

OBJ: 1

NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process

BLM: Cognitive Level: Remember NOT: Multiple Choice

4. A client is administered amoxicillin. The generic name of this medication belongs to which drug group?
- A. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
 - B. Diuretics
 - C. Penicillins
 - D. ACE inhibitors

ANS: C

Rationale: The generic name often indicates the drug group (e.g., drugs with generic names ending in "cillin" are penicillins). Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are medications that have antidepressant effects; SSRI is a broad classification, not a generic name. Diuretics are medications that increase urine output; diuretic is a broad classification, not a generic name. ACE inhibitor is the broad classification for the angiotensin receptor blockers, not the generic name.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Drug Names OBJ: 2

NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process

BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

5. The administration of diphenhydramine is regulated by which U.S. government agency?
- A. Public Health Service
 - B. Federal Trade Commission
 - C. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 - D. Food and Drug Administration

ANS: D

Rationale: The Food and Drug Administration approves drugs for over-the-counter availability, including the transfer of drugs from prescription to OTC status, and may require clinical trials to determine the safety and effectiveness of OTC use. The Public Health Service is regulated by the state to maintain the health of individual citizens of the state. The Federal Trade Commission regulates imports and exports throughout the nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulates safety within the workplace.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 4, Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs
OBJ: 4
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

6. In the U.S., the administration of anabolic steroids is regulated by which law?
- A. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
 - B. The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act
 - C. The Harrison Narcotic Act
 - D. The Sherley Amendment

ANS: B
Rationale: The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act regulates the manufacture and distribution of narcotics, stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, and anabolic steroids. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 revised and broadened FDA powers and responsibilities, giving the FDA control over drug safety. The Harrison Narcotic Act restricted the importation, manufacture, sale, and use of opium, cocaine, marijuana, and other drugs that the act defined as narcotics. The Sherley Amendment of 1912 prohibited fraudulent claims of drug effectiveness.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 4, Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs
OBJ: 3
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Remember NOT: Multiple Choice

7. A nurse is responsible for maintaining an accurate count and record of the controlled substances on the nursing division. This nursing action is regulated by which U.S. law or agency?
- A. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
 - B. The Public Health Service
 - C. The Drug Enforcement Administration
 - D. The Sherley Amendment

ANS: C

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Rationale: The Drug Enforcement Administration enforces the Controlled Substances Act. Under this enforcement, nurses are responsible for storing controlled substances in locked containers, administering them only to the people for whom they are prescribed, recording each dose given, and maintaining an accurate inventory. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 revised and broadened FDA powers and responsibilities, giving the FDA control over drug safety. The Public Health Service is regulated by the state to maintain the health of individual citizens of the state. The Sherley Amendment of 1912 prohibited fraudulent claims of drug effectiveness.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 4
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

8. In Phase 1 clinical trials, the potential uses and effects of a new drug are determined by which method?
- A. Administering doses to healthy volunteers
 - B. Administering doses to people with the disease
 - C. Administering in placebo-controlled design
 - D. Calculating the risk-to-benefit ratio

ANS: A

Rationale: Phase 1 studies allow for the administration of the medication to healthy volunteers to determine safe dosages, routes of administration, absorption, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity. In Phase 2 studies, a few doses are given to a certain number of subjects with the disease or symptom for which the drug is being studied and responses are compared with those of healthy subjects. Placebo-controlled designs are used in Phase 3 studies, in which half of the subjects receive the new drug and half receive the placebo. Calculating the risk-to-benefit ratio is used in Phase 2 studies to determine whether the potential benefits of the drug outweigh the risks.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 5
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

9. A new medication for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease is being administered to a group of subjects with the disease. The subjects receiving this medication are unaware of whether they are being administered the medication or a placebo. This testing occurs in which phase?
- A. Phase 1
 - B. Phase 2
 - C. Phase 3
 - D. Phase 4

ANS: C

Rationale: In Phase 3, the drug is given to a larger and more representative group of subjects. In double-blind, placebo-controlled designs, half of the subjects receive the new drug and half receive a placebo (an inactive substance similar in appearance to the actual drug), with neither subjects nor researchers knowing which subjects receive which formulation. In Phase 1, a few doses are given to a certain number of healthy volunteers to determine safe dosages, routes of administration, absorption, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity. In Phase 2, a few doses are given to a certain number of subjects with the disease or symptom for which the drug is being studied and responses are compared with those of healthy subjects. In Phase 4, the FDA evaluates the data from the first three phases for drug safety and effectiveness, allows the drug to be marketed for general use, and requires manufacturers to continue monitoring the drug's effects.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 5
 NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
 TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
 KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
 BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

10. Which organization is responsible for approving new drugs in the United States?
- The American Medical Association (AMA)
 - The American Pharmaceutical Association (APA)
 - The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - The U.S. Pharmacopeia

ANS: C

Rationale: The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for approving new drugs in the United States. The American Medical Association represents the health care providers of the United States. The American Pharmaceutical Association represents the pharmacists of the United States. The U.S. Pharmacopeia was adopted in 1906 and is issued every 5 years under the supervision of a national committee of pharmacists, scientists, and health care providers to provide information concerning drug purity and strength.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 3
 NAT: Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
 TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
 KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
 BLM: Cognitive Level: Remember NOT: Multiple Choice

11. A client with a long-standing dermatologic health problem has been advised to use a drug with a local effect. The nurse should recognize what characteristic of this drug?
- It affects only the organ system in which it is metabolized.
 - The drug requires application at multiple sites.
 - It is effective only as long as it is in contact with skin.
 - The drug acts primarily at the site where it is applied.

ANS: D

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Rationale: Drugs with local effects, such as sunscreen lotions and local anesthetics, act mainly at the site of application. Those with systemic effects are taken into the body, circulated through the bloodstream to their sites of action in various body tissues, and eventually eliminated from the body. A drug with local effect does not necessarily have to be applied at multiple sites, and its action may affect tissues long after contact.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Introduction OBJ: 1
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Analyze NOT: Multiple Choice

12. What is the **primary** importance of a black box warning?
- A. It will result in the medication being removed from the market.
 - B. It acknowledges that the medication has been tested on only a selected portion of the population.
 - C. It suggests that the prescription of the medication be avoided when treating certain populations.
 - D. It alerts health care professionals of the potential of serious adverse effects associated with the medication.

ANS: D

Rationale: Black box warnings identify the fact that a drug can cause serious adverse effects. Subsequent withdrawal of approved and marketed drugs has occurred, usually because of serious adverse effects that become evident only when the drugs are used in a large, diverse population. The warning does not address testing or target populations.

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PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 4
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Analyze NOT: Multiple Choice

13. A health care facility is complying with the mandates of U.S. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) concerning Schedule II medications when implementing which nursing intervention? Select all that apply.
- A. Access to narcotics is controlled by key or codes.
 - B. Narcotics are administered by prescriptions only.
 - C. Only selected narcotics may be automatically renewed.
 - D. The administration of individual narcotic doses is recorded in specific unit documentation.
 - E. Any recognized discrepancy involving a narcotic must be reported to the appropriate facility authority.

ANS: A, B, D, E

Rationale: Nurses are responsible for storing controlled substances in locked containers, administering them only to the people for whom they are prescribed, recording each dose given on agency narcotic sheets and on the client's medication administration record, maintaining an accurate inventory, and reporting discrepancies to the proper authorities. Prescriptions for Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled; a new prescription is required.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 7, Testing Procedure OBJ: 5
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Analyze NOT: Multiple Select

14. Which medication reference is considered to be an authoritative, well-respected source of information? Select all that apply.
- A. *American Hospital Formulary Service*
 - B. *Drug Facts and Comparisons*
 - C. *Physicians' Desk Reference*
 - D. *Lippincott's Nursing Drug Guide*
 - E. Package inserts provided with each medication

ANS: A, B

Rationale: An authoritative source is a work known to be reliable because its authority or authenticity is widely recognized by experts in the field. Both the *American Hospital Formulary Service* and the *Drug Facts and Comparisons* are authoritative sources of drug information that have been recognized as reliable sources of medication information. The *Physicians' Desk Reference* is published yearly and contains manufacturers' published inserts for selected drugs. The package inserts are produced by the drug manufacturers and do not necessarily contain the details included in the correct options. *Lippincott's Nursing Drug Guide* is an example of a drug handbook, not a compilation of manufacturers' inserts and intended as a student resource.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 11, Sources of Drug Information OBJ: 7
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Select

15. A nursing student in a pharmacology class should be encouraged to study the medications according to which categorization? Select all that apply.
- A. Prototype
 - B. Controlled substance
 - C. Drug use
 - D. Generic names
 - E. Therapeutic classification

ANS: A, E

Rationale: The nursing student should concentrate on therapeutic classifications and their prototypes. Controlled substances limit the medications studied to one broad classification. Drug use is only one part of the broad classification. Generic names are only one aspect of the medication.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 12, Strategies for Studying Pharmacology
OBJ: 6
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

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