Lehnes Pharmacology for Nursing Care 12th edition Burchum Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 1

Q: The nurse is teaching a patient how a medication works to treat an illness. To do this, the nurse will rely on knowledge of which topic?

A. Clinical pharmacology
B. Drug efficacy
C. Pharmacokinetics
D. Pharmacotherapeutics (Correct)

Q: What is a desired outcome when a drug is described as easy to administer?

A. It can be stored indefinitely without need for refrigeration.
B. It does not interact significantly with other medications.
C. It enhances patient adherence to the drug regimen. (Correct)
D. It is usually relatively inexpensive to produce.

Q: A patient tells the nurse that an analgesic he will begin taking may cause drowsiness and will decrease pain up to 4 hours at a time. Based on this understanding of the drug's effects by the patient, the nurse will anticipate which outcome?

A. Decreased chance of having a placebo effect
B. Decreased motivation to take the drug
C. Improved compliance with the drug regimen (Correct)
D. Increased likelihood of drug overdose

Q: What are considered the 'Big Three' properties of an ideal drug? *(Select all that apply.)*
(Select all that apply.)

A. Irreversible action
B. Effectiveness (Correct)
C. Safety (Correct)
D. Selectivity (Correct)
E. A recognizable trade name

Q: Before administering a medication, what does the nurse need to know to evaluate how individual patient variability might affect the patient's response to the medication? *(Select all that apply.)*
(Select all that apply.)

A. Chemical stability of the medication
B. Ease of administration
C. Family medical history (Correct)
D. Patient's age (Correct)
E. Patient's diagnosis (Correct)

Review Questions - Chapter 1

Q: A nurse is preparing to give an oral dose of drug X to treat a patient's high blood pressure. After giving the drug, the nurse finds that it not only reduces the blood pressure without serious harmful effects, but it also causes the patient to have nausea and headache. Based on this information, which property of an ideal drug is this drug lacking?

A. Effectiveness
B. Safety
C. Selectivity (Correct)
D. Ease of administration

Q: The nurse is preparing to give a drug with certain properties. Which property of the drug is the most compelling indication that it should not be given?

A. The drug produces an unwanted side effect.
B. The drug is difficult to administer.
C. The drug's effects are reversible.
D. The drug is not effective for its intended purpose. (Correct)

Q: Why is it important for drugs to have ease of administration?

A. Fewer administration errors (Correct)
B. Less risk of side effects
C. Greater chemical stability
D. Greater likelihood of reversibility

Q: The nurse teaches a patient not to consume alcohol with nitroglycerin, because the blood pressure often drops significantly when nitroglycerin is taken with alcohol. Which drug property does this illustrate?

A. Chemical instability
B. Drug interaction (Correct)
C. Reversible action
D. Drug selectivity

Q: When studying the impact a drug has on the body, the nurse is reviewing what?

A. The drug's pharmacokinetics
B. The drug's selectivity
C. The drug's pharmacodynamics (Correct)
D. The drug's predictability

Q: When studying the effects of drugs in humans, the nurse is learning about what?

A. Pharmacology
B. Clinical pharmacology (Correct)
C. Therapeutics
D. Effectiveness

Q: Which statement by a new nurse indicates that further study is indicated?

A. Effectiveness is the most important property a drug can have.

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B. There is no such thing as a safe drug.
C. Drugs are defined as illegal substances. (Correct)
D. There is no such thing as a selective drug; all medications cause side effects.

Q: What is the ultimate concern for the nurse when administering a drug?

A. Intensity of the response (Correct)
B. Dosage
C. Route of administration
D. Timing of administration

Q: What is the objective of drug therapy?

A. To provide maximum benefit with minimal harm (Correct)
B. To provide minimum benefit with maximum harm
C. To provide total relief of symptoms regardless of harm
D. To provide as much benefit as possible

Q: Characteristics unique to each patient can influence pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic processes. What characteristics may determine the patient's response to a drug? *(Select all that apply.)*
(Select all that apply.)

A. Age (Correct)
B. Gender (Correct)
C. Weight (Correct)
D. Mood
E. Genetics (Correct)