Pharmacology for Health Professionals 5th edition Bryant Test Bank

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Bryant: Pharmacology for Health Professionals, 5th Edition

Chapter 2: Legal, Clinical and Ethical Foundations of Pharmacotherapy

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The most highly valued evidence in 'evidence-based medicine' (EBM) involves the use of:

   A. Results from animal studies
   B. Results from randomised controlled clinical trials
   C. Results from case series
   D. Results from anecdotal evidence

ANS: B

Meta-analyses systematically review all relevant results from randomised controlled clinical trials (RCCT) and are considered to be the ‘gold standard’ of evidence.

2. The role of the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) in Australia is to:

   A. Register all drugs that are imported into Australia
   B. Subsidise drugs considered essential to optimum health care
   C. Instigate clinical trials of drugs
   D. Register drugs according to quality, safety, efficacy and cost effectiveness

ANS: D

Any drug for which a clinical claim is made must be registered by the TGA.

3. One of the descriptions of the quality use of medicines (QUM) is the use of:

   A. Subsidised medicines only
   B. Medicines safely and effectively
   C. Alternative and prescription medicines concurrently
   D. Medicines that have undergone randomised clinical trials only

ANS: B

The quality use of medicines (QUM) involves rationalising government policies and ensuring that medicines are used safely and effectively.

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4. Which of the following health professionals may prescribe certain types of drugs, check dosages and administer s2 or s3 drugs?

   A. Pharmacist
   B. Nurse
   C. Occupational therapist
   D. Doctor or pharmasist

ANS: D

In this example, a doctor or pharmasist may prescribe drugs.

5. With regard to prescribing drugs:

   A. Prescriptions in hospitals are usually written on a prescription form
   B. Prescriptions must include the right patient, drug, dose, route and time of administration
   C. Telephone orders are made by the pharmacist to the nurse
   D. Standing orders are verbal orders from a doctor to nursing staff

ANS: B
Answer B is the only correct statement.

6. Pharmaceutics is the science of:

   A. Drug activity
   B. Drug counselling
   C. Drug formulation
   D. Drug synthesis

ANS: C

Pharmaceutics, as a science, involves the formulation of specific drug preparations for clinical use.

7. An example of a preparation for parenteral administration is:

   A. Enteric-coated tablets
   B. Intravenous infusions
   C. Transdermal patch
   D. Sustained-release preparations

ANS: B

Parenteral administration refers to the administration of drugs by injection.

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8. The best definition of adherence is:

A. The patient reports adverse effects of the drug
B. The pharmacist complies with the doctor's orders
C. The doctor follows the patient's requests
D. The patient follows all aspects of the treatment plan

ANS: D

For patients to be 'compliant' with therapy, they must follow all therapeutic advice given to them.

9. Concerning drug regulations in Australia:

A. State and territory laws control the use of therapeutic goods
B. Medical devices are not subject to regulation
C. Non-medicinal drugs (alcohol, tobacco) are not subject to regulation
D. State and territory laws control the use of 'poisons'

ANS: D

In general, state and territory laws control the use of 'poisons' and commonwealth legislation controls the use of therapeutic goods.

10. In Australia, drugs and poisons are regulated by placing them in:

A. Jurisdictions
B. Classifications
C. Regulations
D. Schedules

ANS: D

SUSMP schedule drugs according to a uniform regulatory scheme.

11. In Australia, drugs are classified into a specific Schedule by:

A. Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)
B. National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee
C. National Health and Medical Research Council
D. United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs

ANS: A

The TGA makes the final decision on registering the drug for therapeutic use in Australia and decides which Schedule it should be classified into.

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12. Which Schedules include drugs used medically?

A. Schedules 2, 3, 8 and 9
B. Schedules 2, 3, 4 and 8
C. Schedules 5, 6, 7 and 9
D. Schedules 2, 3, 4 and 9

ANS: B

Schedules 2 (pharmacy medicines), 3 (pharmacist-only), 4 (Prescription-only) and 8 (controlled drugs) include drugs used medically.

13. Which factor is NOT of major importance in the decision to place a drug into a particular Schedule?

A. Potential toxicity
B. Manufacturing process
C. Potential clinical activity
D. Abuse potential

ANS: B

Drug scheduling is not based on the manufacturer process. Classification depends on formulation, action, toxicity and potential for abuse.

14. Which ethical principle involves giving all persons equal access to health and health care?

A. Autonomy
B. Non-maleficence
C. Beneficence
D. Justice

ANS: D

Justice affords all people, despite socioeconomic status, the right to equal healthcare benefits.

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15. The ethical principle of beneficence involves:

A. The right to refuse treatment
B. The right to have sufficient information to make informed decisions
C. Doing good as part of duty of care
D. Doing no harm as part of duty of care

ANS: C

Beneficence underpins the duty of care owed to patients and clients by health professionals to meet required standards of care delivery.

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