Practical Pharmacology for the Surgical Technologist 1st edition Junge Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 02 Dimensional Analysis

1. Which is an example of a common fraction?
   a. 60%
   b. 3/4
   c. 0.25
   d. 14

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Basic Mathematics, Fractions.

2. 3/4 + 1/3 =
   a. 4/7
   b. 3/12
   c. 1 1/12
   d. 5/12

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Basic Mathematics, Fractions.

3. 0.5 × 0.25 =
   a. 0.0125
   b. 0.125
   c. 1.25
   d. 12.5

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Basic Mathematics, Decimals.

4. 2% lidocaine is _____ as strong as 1% lidocaine.
   a. equally
   b. half
   c. twice
   d. ten times

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Basic Mathematics, Percentages.

5. What is the quotient form of the ratio 2:10?
   a. 2/10
   b. 0.2
   c. 5
   d. 20

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1

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Chapter 02 Dimensional Analysis

REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Basic Mathematics, Ratios.

6. Dr. Thompson ordered one milligram of medication per kilogram of body weight. The patient, Mary, weighs 75 kilograms. How many milligrams of medication should Mary receive?

a. 1 mg
b. 7.5 mg
c. 37.5 mg
d. 75 mg

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Basic Mathematics, Proportions, and Medication Measurements, Dosage Calculations, Calculating Unit Per Millimeter Dosages.

7. Dr. Rivera ordered 100,000 units of Bacitracin for irrigation of a surgical wound. The only vials of Bacitracin available contain 25,000 units. How many vials of Bacitracin will you need?

a. 1
b. 2
c. 4
d. 8

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Basic Mathematics, Proportions, and Medication Measurements, Dosage Calculations, Calculating Amount/Dosage Delivered.

8. 1 oz =

a. 2 tsp
b. 4 tsp
c. 1 tbsp
d. 2 tbsp

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Conversion and Equivalent Tables, Household System, and Medication Measurements, Conversion and Equivalent Tables, Units of Measure.

9. Which represents the largest amount?

a. 1 milligram
b. 1 microgram
c. 1 kilogram
d. 1 decigram

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Conversion and Equivalent Tables, Metric System, and Medication Measurements, Conversion and Equivalent Tables, Units of Measure.

10. If a patient is 150 cm tall, what is her approximate height in feet and inches?
    a. 4 feet, 6 inches
    b. 4 feet, 11 inches
    c. 5 feet, 6 inches
    d. 5 feet, 11 inches

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Conversion and Equivalent Tables, Metric System.

11. 95°F =
    a. 35°C
    b. 52°C
    c. 113°C
    d. 171°C

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Conversion and Equivalent Tables, Temperature Conversion.

12. Agonists are used to
    a. enhance the effects of another drug.
    b. treat symptoms without any other drug.
    c. give flavor to another drug.
    d. prolong the action of another drug.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Mixing Medications, Combining.

13. When mixing medications, you should NOT
    a. follow the manufacturer's instructions.
    b. assume that they are compatible.
    c. apply sterile technique.
    d. follow the most strict set of rules.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Mixing Medications, Combining

14. When you reconstitute a drug, you

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a. give it to a patient directly from its original packaging.
b. mix it with another drug.
c. return it to its proper concentration.
d. increase its strength per volume.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: Core Curriculum under Medication Measurements, Mixing Medications, Reconstituting.

15. When you dilute a medication, you
a. change its consistency without affecting its concentration.
b. decrease its concentration.
c. add more solute.
d. reduce the amount of solvent.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1

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