Pharmacology Clear and Simple 5th edition Watkins Test Bank

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Chapter 1

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The Greek word *pharmakon* means which of the following?
a. Medicine
b. Poison
c. Remedy
d. Medicine, poison, and remedy

ANS: d
Rationale: The word *pharmakon* refers to the curing of illness, thus meaning medicine and remedy, as well as poison because early medicines were toxic enough to kill a patient or enemy.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

2. The Dutch word *droog* means which of the following?
a. Drop
b. Drug
c. Dry
d. Dirge

ANS: c
Rationale: *Droog*, which means "dry," is the origin of the word *drug*, such as in the use of dry herbs as medications.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

3. Most ancient societies treated illness based on which of the following?
a. Visions received by medicine men
b. Trial and error
c. Religion
d. Animal sacrifice

ANS: b
Rationale: Ancient societies had little knowledge of how the human body worked; therefore, treating

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illness was often based on trial and error.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

4. Early records show that pharmacological treatments consisted of which of the following?
a. Plants
b. Minerals
c. Animal products
d. Plants, minerals, and animal products

ANS: d
Rationale: Early records show that plants, minerals, and animal products were the only sources available; therefore, they were the only things used.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

5. What did the Chinese document *The Yellow Emperor's Inner Classic* discuss for the first time?
a. Yin and yang
b. Acupuncture
c. Meditation
d. Yin and yang and acupuncture

ANS: d
Rationale: This was a very early document discussing yin and yang and acupuncture.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

6. The first Chinese manual on pharmacology included 365 medicines and was written in which of the following centuries?
a. 1st century CE
b. 2nd century CE
c. 3rd century CE
d. 4th century CE

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ANS: a
Rationale: The first Chinese manual on pharmacology was written in the 1st century CE and included 365 medicines, 252 of which were herbs.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

7. The Ebers Papyrus is which of the following?
a. An Iranian medical text written approximately 400 BCE
b. An Egyptian medical document written approximately 1550 BCE
c. An Eskimo medical paper written approximately 750 BCE
d. A Roman medical document written approximately 600 BCE

ANS: b
Rationale: The Ebers Papyrus is an Egyptian medical document that was written circa 1550 BCE and lists about 700 “recipes” for a host of illnesses, from crocodile bites to psychiatric illnesses.
PTS: 1
KEY: Ebers Papyrus | History
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

8. The Ebers Papyrus contains which of the following?
a. Recipes for treating a variety of illnesses
b. The first detailed drawing of the human anatomy
c. Journal entries of early healers
d. Death records

ANS: a
Rationale: The Ebers Papyrus is an Egyptian medical document that was written circa 1550 BCE and lists about 700 “recipes” for a host of illnesses, from crocodile bites to psychiatric illnesses.
PTS: 1
KEY: Ebers Papyrus | History
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

9. An antibiotic being administered before a procedure or surgery is an example of what category of desired effect?
a. curative

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b. prophylactic
c. diagnostic
d. palliative
e. replacement

ANS: b
Rationale: An antibiotic being administered before a procedure or surgery is an example of a prophylactic category of desired effect.
PTS: 1
KEY: Categorizing Medications
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1 Introduction to Pharmacology

10. Examples of healers include all of the following except:
a. Wise men
b. Shamans
c. Medicine men and women
d. Tiki men
e. Witch doctors

ANS: d
Rationale: Healers were known as wise men, shamans, witch doctors, and medicine men and women.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

11. What event marked the beginning of modern pharmacology?
a. Chemists isolating pure chemicals from plants
b. The discovery of microorganisms
c. The ability to create medication in a laboratory setting
d. Mass production of medication

ANS: a
Rationale: During the 1800s, chemists were finally able to isolate the pure chemicals needed to make medicine from plants, marking the beginning of modern pharmacology.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

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12. The main cause of death of U.S. soldiers during World War I was which of the following?
a. Infection
b. Accidents
c. Combat injuries
d. Infection and accidents

ANS: d
Rationale: More U.S. soldiers died in World War I of infection and accidents than of actual combat injuries.
PTS: 1
KEY: History
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

13. What obstacle needed to be overcome to provide penicillin to soldiers during World War II?
a. The high cost of the medication
b. Transportation of the medication
c. Production of penicillin in large enough quantities
d. Education of doctors about penicillin

ANS: c
Rationale: During World War II, mass production of penicillin began and was able to provide the antibiotic to the war effort, thus minimizing deaths caused by infection.
PTS: 1
KEY: History | Penicillin
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

14. The science of altering the source of medications, allowing more to be produced or creating different variations of the source, is known as which of the following?
a. Genetic engineering
b. Pharmacological engineering
c. Medication manipulation
d. Pharmacological harvesting

ANS: a
Rationale: Genetic engineering can alter the source of medications, allowing more to be produced or creating different variations of the source.
PTS: 1

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KEY: History | Genetic Engineering
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

15. Pharmacological advances in the 21st century include which of the following?
a. Gene splicing
b. Pharmacogenetics
c. Plant hybrid development
d. Gene splicing, pharmacogenetics, and plant hybrid development

ANS: b
Rationale: In the 21st century, pharmacogenetics studies individual candidate genes to specifically match medications to the patient through their genetic makeup.
PTS: 1
KEY: History | Pharmacogenetics
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

16. What plant is the source of most estrogen hormone replacements?
a. Yams
b. Carrots
c. Acorn squash
d. Broccoli

ANS: a
Rationale: Most estrogen hormone replacements come from yams.
PTS: 1
KEY: History | Drug Sources
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

17. What animals are a source of insulin?
a. Cows
b. Horses
c. Pigs
d. Sheep
e. Both cows and pigs

ANS: e
Rationale: Insulin is collected from the pancreases of cows and pigs.

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PTS: 1
KEY: History | Drug Sources
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

18. Sources of medications include all of the following except:
a. Plants and animals
b. Synthetic materials
c. Minerals
d. Toxins
e. Air

ANS: e
Rationale: Drug sources include synthetic materials (manufactured in a sterile clinical laboratory), plants, animals, minerals, and toxins.
PTS: 1
KEY: History | Drug Sources
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

19. All of the following medications are derived from plants except:
a. Aspirin
b. Novocain
c. Ibuprofen
d. Digoxin
e. Vitamin C

ANS: c
Rationale: Ibuprofen is an example of a medication that is produced synthetically in a laboratory. Aspirin comes from the bark of the white willow tree, rose hips are a rich source of vitamin C, digoxin comes from the foxglove plant, and Novocain comes from the coca plant.
PTS: 1
KEY: History | Drug Sources
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

20. Animal sources of medications include which of the following?
a. Horses
b. Cows
c. Pigs

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d. Horses, cows, and pigs

ANS: d
Rationale: Domesticated animals are used for some medications. Premarin is produced from a pregnant mare's urine, cows and pigs provide hormone replacement medications such as insulin, and lanolin is made from separating oil from other chemicals and waste products from sheep's wool.
PTS: 1
KEY: History | Drug Sources
DIF: Easy
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

21. The term that refers to the effect a medication has on the body is which of the following?
a. *Pharmacodynamics*
b. *Pharmacokinetics*
c. *Pharmacocites*
d. *Pharmacyclics*

ANS: a
Rationale: *Pharmacodynamics* refers to the effect a drug has on the body or, scientifically, the negative and positive biochemical and physiological changes it creates.
PTS: 1
KEY: History | Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

22. Which of the following medications is prophylactic?
a. Estrogen
b. Diuretic
c. Flu vaccine
d. Radiopaque dye
e. Fever reducer

ANS: c
Rationale: The flu vaccine is administered to prevent the patient from contracting influenza.
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

23. Which of the following is a replacement medication?

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a. Estrogen
b. Diuretic
c. Flu vaccine
d. Radiopaque dye
e. Fever reducer

ANS: a
Rationale: Estrogen is a female hormone that is lost when the ovaries no longer function appropriately because of disease or surgery. Therefore, estrogen would be administered to replace the naturally occurring estrogen that is now absent.
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

24. Which of the following medications is palliative?
a. Estrogen
b. Diuretic
c. Flu vaccine
d. Radiopaque dye
e. Fever reducer

ANS: e
Rationale: Fever reducers such as acetaminophen are administered as a palliative measure, which means that the patient is being given medication to ease symptoms, not cure disease.
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

25. What is the source of potassium chloride?
a. Animal
b. Plant
c. Mineral
d. Human
e. Synthetic

ANS: c
Rationale: Potassium is necessary for the heart to function properly, so patients who are at risk of potassium deficiencies are given the medication potassium chloride, which is obtained from the earth in mineral form.

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PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Basic
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

26. What is the source of barbiturates?
a. Animal
b. Plant
c. Mineral
d. Human
e. Synthetic

ANS: e
Rationale: Barbiturates are examples of medications produced in sterile laboratories and therefore are synthetic medications.
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

27. Which of the following is a replacement medication?
a. Digoxin (digitalis)
b. Lasix (furosemide)
c. Accutane (isotretinoin)
d. Synthroid (levothyroxine)
e. Plavix (clopidogrel)

ANS: d
Rationale: Synthroid is a form of thyroid hormone that is used as a replacement when the thyroid gland is not producing enough of the hormone on its own.
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

28. Which of the following is a diagnostic medication?
a. Estrogen
b. Barium
c. Flu vaccine
d. Anticancer drug

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e. Vitamin C

ANS: b
Rationale: Barium is used to make soft organs more visible during radiography, thus helping to diagnose disease processes.
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

29. Which of the following is a destructive medication?
a. Antibiotic
b. Insulin
c. Diuretic
d. Psychotropic
e. Potassium chloride

ANS: a
Rationale: Antibiotics are considered destructive medication because they kill or destroy bacteria.
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Advanced
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

30. What is a standardized set of health-care services a provider can render called?
a. Scope of practice
b. Bill of goods
c. Bill of services
d. Scope of action

ANS: a
Rationale: All health-care providers must work within their scope of practice, which is a standardized set of health-care services a provider can render and the extent they may do so independently. These functions are based on state laws and the provider's education, experience, and skills.
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit I: Introduction to Pharmacology

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Matching

Match the following medication categories with their definitions.
a. Curative
b. Prophylactic
c. Diagnostic
d. Palliative
e. Replacement
f. Destructive

31. Medication that prevents a problem from occurring

ANS: b
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

32. Medication that helps determine if disease is present

ANS: c
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

33. Medication that treats and corrects an illness

ANS: a
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

34. Medication that destroys something

ANS: f
PTS: 1
KEY: Pharmacology
DIF: Intermediate

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