McKenna's Pharmacology for Nursing and Health Professionals 2nd edition Mckenna Test Bank

SKU: 9781925058062-TEST-BANK

1. A nurse working in radiology administers iodine to a person who is having a CAT scan. The nurse working on the oncology unit administers chemotherapy to individuals who have cancer. At the local GP clinic, a nurse administers an MMR to a 14-month-old child as a routine immunisation. Which branch of pharmacology best describes the actions of all three nurses?
A) Pharmacoeconomics
B) Pharmacotherapeutics
C) Pharmacodynamics
D) Pharmacokinetics

2. A doctor has ordered IM injections of morphine, a narcotic, every 4 hours as needed for pain for a motor vehicle accident victim. The nurse is aware that there is a high abuse potential for this drug, therefore morphine is categorised as a:
A) Schedule 1 drug
B) Schedule 2 drug
C) Schedule 4 drug
D) Schedule 8 drug

3. A nurse working for a drug company is involved in phase III drug evaluation studies. Which of the following might the nurse be responsible for during this stage of drug development?
A) Working with animals who are given experimental drugs
B) Monitoring drug effects in individuals who are selected to participate in a study, who have the disease that the drug is meant to treat
C) Collecting records of symptoms that participants experience while taking a drug and determining whether they are caused by the disease or the drug
D) Informing healthy, young volunteer participants of possible risks that could occur from taking an experimental drug

4. Which of the following concepts is considered when generic drugs are substituted for brand-name drugs?
A) Bioavailability
B) Critical concentration
C) Distribution
D) Half-life

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5. A nurse is teaching a person about the use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. Which of the following statements best informs the person about their safe use?
A) "OTC drugs are products that are available without prescription for self-treatment of minor complaints."
B) "OTC drugs are considered medications and should be reported on a drug history."
C) "OTC drugs were approved as prescription drugs but later were found to be safe without the need of a prescription."
D) "OTC drugs need to be taken with caution; they can mask the signs and symptoms of an underlying disease and interfere with prescription drug therapy."

6. Which of the following legislative Acts allowed the TGA in Australia to tighten control over the quality of drugs and required that safety and efficacy standards be established?
A) Orphan Drugs Act
B) Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
C) Narcotic Drugs Act
D) Therapeutic Goods Act

7. A nurse is instructing a pregnant woman concerning the potential risk to her fetus from a Pregnancy Category B drug. The nurse would inform the woman that:
A) "Adequate studies in pregnant women have demonstrated there is no risk to the fetus."
B) "Animal studies have not demonstrated a risk to the fetus, but there have been no adequate studies in pregnant women."
C) "Animal studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus, but there are no adequate studies in pregnant women."
D) "There is evidence of human fetal risk, but the potential benefits from use of the drug may be acceptable despite the potential risks."

8. Discharge planning for individuals leaving the hospital should include instructions on the use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. Which comment by the person would demonstrate a good understanding of OTC drugs?
A) "OTC drugs are always safe and will not cause bad effects."
B) "OTC drugs have been around for years and have not been tested by the TGA."
C) "OTC drugs are different from any drugs available by prescription and cost less."
D) "OTC drugs are thought to be safe when taken as directed."

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9. Which of the following would be the best source of drug information for a nurse?
A) A consumer drug guide
B) A nurse's drug guide
C) A drug package insert
D) MIMS

10. Which of the following statements best defines how a chemical becomes a drug?
A) A chemical must have a proven therapeutic value or efficacy without severe toxicity or damaging properties to become a drug.
B) A chemical becomes a drug when it is introduced into the body to cause a change.
C) A chemical is considered a drug when the TGA approves its release to be marketed.
D) A chemical must have demonstrated therapeutic value to become a drug.

Answer key

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. A

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