

Drug Guide Test Bank 1

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The nurse is providing care for a patient scheduled to take Precose (acarbose) 25 mg three times daily with meals. The patient reports feeling sweaty, weak, and tremulous. Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- Reassure the patient that these are common side effects with the medication.
 - Call the pharmacy to report an adverse drug reaction.
 - Check the patient's blood glucose level.
 - Determine if the patient has a history of anemia.
- _____ 2. While responding to a rapid response called on the cardiac step-down unit, the nurse from intensive care observes the unit nurse massaging a patient's neck and instructing the patient to bear down. Which of the following medications will most likely be used if the patient's pulse does not return to normal?
- Adenocard (adenosine)
 - Adrenaline (epinephrine)
 - Tenormin (atenolol)
 - Saphris (asenapine)
- _____ 3. The nurse is instructing the parent of a 6-year-old patient recently started on a ProAir HFA (albuterol) inhaler for exercise-induced asthma. The nurse recognizes that further teaching is necessary by which of the following client statements?
- "He may feel like his heart is racing after he takes his inhaler."
 - "He can use the inhaler as many times during football practice as he needs it."
 - "He should avoid cola and other caffeinated drinks since they may increase his heart rate."
 - "He should take two puffs about 15 minutes before gym class."
- _____ 4. While providing care for an adolescent patient newly prescribed Elavil (amitriptyline), the nurse should be most concerned by which of the following patient statements?
- "My mouth seems really dry and I'm thirsty all the time."
 - "I take a nap most afternoons now because I feel sleepy sometimes."
 - "I'm not sure why we should even bother anymore; everything seems so pointless."
 - "I drink a cup of coffee most days with breakfast."
- _____ 5. The nurse is caring for a patient with otitis media who reports an allergy to penicillin. Orders are received for ampicillin 500 mg every 8 hr. Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- Provide the medication as ordered.
 - Call the pharmacist to request a substitution.
 - Ask the patient if he or she has taken ampicillin in the past.
 - Hold the medication.
- _____ 6. While caring for a patient in hospice who is actively dying, the nurse notes moderate respiratory distress, copious oral secretion, and a frequent moist cough. Which of the following prn medications would most promote comfort for the patient?
- Morphine (morphine sulfate) 2 mg IV bolus
 - Atro-Pen (atropine) 0.4 mg IV bolus
 - Ativan (lorazepam) 0.5 mg IV bolus
 - Benadryl (diphenhydramine) 25 mg IV bolus

- _____ 7. The nurse is counseling a patient started on Zithromax (azithromycin) for the treatment of an upper respiratory infection. The nurse recognizes that teaching has been effective by which of the following patient statements?
- “The med pack will have five pills, one for each of the next 5 days.”
 - “If I don’t feel better next week, I can get a refill from the pharmacist.”
 - “I only need to take one pill, but my symptoms may not clear for 3 days.”
 - “I can take this medication safely even though I’m allergic to erythromycin.”
- _____ 8. The home-care nurse is preparing to see a patient being treated for diabetic foot ulcerations with Regranex (becaplermin). Which of the following instructions will the nurse include in the patient teaching?
- “Apply the wound gel three times daily to promote healing.”
 - “Store the gel in the refrigerator.”
 - “Complete healing is expected within 3 days.”
 - “After applying the wound gel, cover with a transparent adhesive dressing.”
- _____ 9. The nurse is tracking patient symptoms related to acute alcohol intoxication and withdrawal. Which of the following medications would the nurse expect to provide in the management of these symptoms?
- Plavix (clopidogrel)
 - Zyban (bupropion)
 - Prilosec (omeprazole)
 - Tranxene (clorazepate)
- _____ 10. The nurse prepares to provide Colcrys (colchicine) to a patient. The nurse should assess which of the following prior to administration of the medication?
- Blood pressure
 - Complete blood count
 - Triglyceride level
 - Oxygen saturation
- _____ 11. The nurse is transcribing new orders for a patient with multiple sclerosis. Amrix (cyclobenzaprine) 10 mg orally three times daily has been ordered. Which of the following would require an immediate intervention by the nurse?
- The patient has a noted allergy to acetaminophen.
 - The patient has a family history of breast cancer.
 - The patient is currently taking Nardil (phenelzine).
 - The patient is diabetic.
- _____ 12. The nurse is preparing to provide medications for a patient newly admitted with a cerebral vascular accident who reportedly had difficulty swallowing pills during the previous shift. The nurse plans to crush the patient’s medications and provide them in applesauce. Which of the following medications will require an alternative form of administration?
- Aspirin 81 mg daily
 - Enablex (darifenacin-XR) 15 mg daily
 - Claritin (loratadine) 10 mg daily
 - CalCarb (calcium carbonate) 500 mg daily
- _____ 13. The nurse receives a call from a patient who recently began taking Zyrtec (cetirizine) 5 mg daily. The patient reports that her mouth frequently feels dry. Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- “Dry mouth is a common side effect of Zyrtec. Rinse your mouth frequently, and try using sugarless chewing gum or candy for relief.”
 - “You may be taking too strong of a dose. You should take half a pill each day to reduce the risk of side effects.”

- c. "You might be having an allergic reaction to the medication. Are you able to come to the doctor's office today?"
 - d. "It is important that you take the medication with a full meal and drink at least 12 glasses of water each day."
- _____ 14. The nurse is caring for a patient who takes Dexedrine (dextroamphetamine). The nurse should be most concerned by which of the following patient statements?
- a. "I seem to be able to focus better and I'm less distracted now."
 - b. "I've been having some trouble falling asleep at night lately."
 - c. "I started taking St. John's wort this week to help with my depression."
 - d. "I forgot to take my medication in the morning last week so I took it at lunch time."
- _____ 15. The nurse receives orders to begin Cardura (doxazosin) 1 mg daily with the first dose to start today. Which of the following assessments is the highest priority within the first 2 to 4 hr after provision?
- a. Urinary output
 - b. Respiratory rate
 - c. Pain relief
 - d. Orthostatic hypotension
- _____ 16. The nurse is providing care for a patient who returned from surgery 4 hr earlier. The patient reports adequate pain control with the use of patient-controlled analgesia but states she is having significant nausea. Which of the following medications should the nurse provide?
- a. Inapsine (droperidol) 2.5 mg IV
 - b. Benadryl (diphenhydramine) 25 mg IV
 - c. Morphine (morphine sulfate) 2 mg IV
 - d. Colace 100 mg po
- _____ 17. The nurse is counseling a patient with diabetes, hypertension, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on his medications. To verify patient understanding of his medications, the nurse states, "You are taking Cymbalta (duloxetine) 60 mg once a day; do you know why you take that medication?" The nurse determines the patient has a good understanding of his medications if which of the following responses is given?
- a. "I take that one to keep my blood sugar under control."
 - b. "I don't know honey, is that my little blue pill?"
 - c. "That helps with the pain in my feet."
 - d. "I think that is to lower my blood pressure."
- _____ 18. While providing care for patients on a neuroscience unit, which of the following medications should the nurse provide first?
- a. Dantrium (dantrolene) 1 mg/kg IV to a patient with malignant hyperthermia
 - b. Norpramin (desipramine) 100 mg orally to a patient admitted with syncope
 - c. Enablex (darifenacin) 15 mg orally to a patient admitted for cerebrovascular accident
 - d. Cymbalta (duloxetine) 20 mg to a patient with diabetes
- _____ 19. The nurse is caring for a patient with a history of Parkinson disease who recently started taking Comtan (entacapone). The nurse notes the patient's urine has a brownish-orange discoloration. Which of the following actions should the nurse take next?
- a. Notify the physician.
 - b. Determine the patient's current weight.
 - c. Ask the patient what he or she ate for breakfast.
 - d. Note the assessment finding in the chart.

- _____ 20. A young woman reports to the emergency department with frank vaginal bleeding and a stated history of being 10 wk pregnant. Ultrasound confirms an incomplete miscarriage, and the woman is scheduled for a dilatation and curettage. Which of the following medications should the nurse anticipate being provided after the surgical procedure?
- Rheumatrex (methotrexate)
 - Methergine (methylergonovine)
 - Magnesium sulfate
 - Terbutaline
- _____ 21. The nurse is assisting in the discharge of a patient with a peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) who will receive antibiotic therapy with Invanz (ertapenem) at home under the direction of a home health-care agency. The nurse recognizes that teaching has been effective by which of the following client statements?
- “The nurses will come out every 6 hours to provide the IV antibiotic.”
 - “If the dressing over the PICC line pulls back, the nurse will change it the next day.”
 - “I will have to get the antibiotic once a day, usually for 2 weeks.”
 - “Since I’m not allergic to penicillin, I won’t be allergic to this medication.”
- _____ 22. A nursing faculty is observing a student nurse prepare and provide morning medications including Nexium (esomeprazole) to a patient with a nasogastric (NG) tube. The nurse should intervene if which of the following is noted?
- The student asks the patient to state his name and birth date prior to preparing the medication.
 - The student opens the pellet and mixes the granules with 50 mL of water.
 - The student uses a 60 mL cath-tipped syringe to instill the medication into the NG tube.
 - The student unclamped the NG tube immediately after instilling the medication and initiates continuous tube feeding.
- _____ 23. The nurse caring for patients on a gynecological surgery unit would monitor which of the following women most closely for evidence of a deep vein thrombosis?
- A 64-year-old patient taking Ascol (mesalamine) who has a history of ulcerative colitis.
 - A 47-year-old patient admitted for lumpectomy with a family history of breast cancer.
 - A 58-year-old patient taking Estrace (estradiol) with a 42-pack-per-year history of smoking.
 - A 61-year-old patient who had a bladder-sling procedure whose platelet count is 167,000 cells/mm³.
- _____ 24. A student nurse is taking care of patients on a medical unit and receives new orders for Lunesta (eszopiclone) 2 mg orally each evening. In transcribing this order, the student should take which of the following actions?
- Schedule the medication routinely at 6 p.m.
 - Schedule the medication 1 hr prior to the evening meal.
 - Call the pharmacy to ask what time the medication should be given.
 - Schedule the medication at bedtime.
- _____ 25. While reviewing medications to be provided by a student nurse, the instructor notes a patient is scheduled to take Famvir (famciclovir) 500 mg orally every 8 hr. The instructor suspects the patient most likely has which of the following diagnoses?
- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infection
 - Hepatic encephalopathy
 - Herpes zoster
 - Bacterial pneumonia

- _____ 26. A nurse working in hospice is providing care for a patient reporting increased instances of pain. Which of the following factors would indicate the patient is a good candidate for Fentanyl buccal/transmucosal (ACTIQ) therapy?
- The patient reports breakthrough pain 8 out of 10.
 - The patient currently takes greater than 60 mg of oral morphine scheduled around the clock per day.
 - The patient has pancreatic cancer.
 - The patient has an allergy to hydromorphone.
- _____ 27. While working with a patient who takes Dalmane (flurazepam), the nurse should be most concerned by which of the following patient statements?
- “I usually take the medication at 10 P.M.”
 - “I have to take it every night or I won’t get any sleep.”
 - “I work out at the gym three to four times per week.”
 - “I stopped drinking coffee at dinner now.”
- _____ 28. The nurse caring for a patient who takes Simponi (golimumab) recognizes this as a relatively new agent in the class of monoclonal antibodies. In addition to their usefulness in the treatment of some tumor types, these agents play a role in the treatment of which of the following disease states?
- Viral hepatitis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Pancreatitis
 - Multiple sclerosis
- _____ 29. The nurse providing therapy with Simponi (golimumab) recognizes the patient must be meticulously screened for which of the following?
- A history of active or latent tuberculosis
 - The presence of orthostatic hypotension
 - Risk factors associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome
 - A history of poorly controlled diabetes mellitus
- _____ 30. The nurse is caring for a patient receiving treatment for viral pneumonia. The nurse notes the patient has a persistent cough that is interfering with the patient’s ability to sleep. Which of the following medications should the nurse provide?
- Ativan (lorazepam) 1 mg orally prn
 - Guiatuss (guaifenesin) 200 mg every 4 hr prn
 - Tylenol (acetaminophen) 325 mg orally prn
 - Kytril (granisetron) 2 mg orally prn
- _____ 31. A nurse on the cardiac unit is providing care to a 67-year-old patient who has recently been started on BiDil (hydralazine/isosorbide dinitrate) 1 tablet orally three times daily. The patient informs the nurse that he has a headache and rates his headache pain as 4 on a scale of 1–10. Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- Hold all future doses of BiDil and notify the pharmacy that the patient is allergic to the medication.
 - Determine the patient’s oxygen saturation and call the physician.
 - Inform the patient this is a common side effect and provide Tylenol (acetaminophen) prn as ordered.
 - Provide earphones and teach the patient to use distraction techniques.
- _____ 32. A nursing student is preparing to join a college expedition in the tropics. Which of the following medications is most likely to be included in the medical preparation for this trip?

- a. Keppra (levetiracetam)
 - b. Remicade (infliximab)
 - c. Namenda (memantine)
 - d. Plaquenil (hydroxychloroquine)
- _____ 33. The nurse is providing discharge instructions to a patient taking Boniva (ibandronate). The nurse should intervene if the client makes which of the following statements?
- a. "I usually walk 2 miles a day."
 - b. "I take that every morning when I get up and can't eat for an hour."
 - c. "I realized at lunch time that I'd forgotten to take it once last week, so I just skipped the dose."
 - d. "I always take that with my morning coffee."
- _____ 34. A nurse caring for a patient who takes Tofranil (imipramine) 150 mg orally at bedtime would be most concerned by which of the following observations?
- a. The patient's urine has a blue-green tinge.
 - b. The patient reports fuzzy vision and difficulty seeing.
 - c. The patient reports feeling dizzy when getting out of bed.
 - d. The patient reports she has gained 2 pounds in the last 3 weeks.
- _____ 35. A patient with asthma has multiple inhalants prescribed including Ventolin (albuterol), Pulmicort Flexhaler (budesonide), and Atrovent (ipratropium). The nurse verifies teaching is effective if which of the following is observed?
- a. The patient takes the Atrovent (ipratropium) inhaler first
 - b. The patient waits 1 min between each medication
 - c. The patient rinses her mouth after using the inhalers
 - d. The patient reports using ipratropium when experiencing severe, acute bronchospasms
- _____ 36. The nurse is caring for a patient recently started on Seroquel (quetiapine). Which assessment finding would indicate that treatment was effective?
- a. BP = 178/82
 - b. Patient denies hearing voices in his head.
 - c. Urine output was 350 mL in 8 hr.
 - d. Patient reported pain was a 2 on a 1–10 scale.
- _____ 37. The nurse is providing care for a patient diagnosed with candidiasis. The nurse expects the medication record to include which of the following medications?
- a. Lamictal (lamotrigine)
 - b. Trandate (labetalol)
 - c. Toradol (ketorolac)
 - d. Nizoral (ketoconazole)
- _____ 38. The nurse is caring for a patient on the operative day for a laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy. The patient complains of pain and the nurse notes orders for Toradol (ketorolac) 30 mg intravenously every 6 hr as needed for pain. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?
- a. Mix the ketorolac with 10 mL sterile normal saline prior to administration.
 - b. Check the patient's magnesium level prior to administration.
 - c. Draw up the medication and administer in the nearest IV port over 30–60 seconds.
 - d. Check to determine if the patient has an allergy to morphine.
- _____ 39. The nurse is caring for a patient admitted with hepatic encephalopathy who is receiving Constilac (lactulose). The nurse should be prepared to assist the patient in managing which of the following side effects?
- a. Headache

- b. Somnolence
 - c. Muscle aches
 - d. Frequent loose stools
- _____ 40. The nurse is caring for a patient who reports taking Prevacid (lansoprazole) 15 mg orally each day. The nurse expects the pharmacy to substitute which of the following medications during hospitalization?
- a. Prilosec (omeprazole)
 - b. Zofran (ondansetron)
 - c. Carafate (sucralfate)
 - d. Tums (calcium carbonate)
- _____ 41. The nurse is caring for a patient experiencing dysphagia and weight loss due to oral mucositis. Which of the following should be the nurse's highest priority?
- a. Instruct the patient to use hydrogen-peroxide-based mouthwash three times daily.
 - b. Provide Xylocaine (viscous lidocaine) topically prior to meals.
 - c. Encourage normal saline rinses each morning.
 - d. Order a puree diet.
- _____ 42. The nurse is caring for a pediatric patient who needs to have an IV line started. The nurse plans to provide EMLA cream (lidocaine/prilocaine) to the patient's arm. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?
- a. Rub the cream onto a 2-inch surface of the arm 15 min prior to the procedure.
 - b. Rub the cream onto a 6-inch surface of the arm 30–45 min prior to the procedure.
 - c. Place a thick layer of cream under an occlusive dressing on a 2-inch site 1 hr prior to the procedure.
 - d. Place a thin layer of cream under an occlusive dressing on a 6-inch site 20 min prior to the procedure.
- _____ 43. The nurse is caring for a patient admitted from an extended care facility who has developed a moist, productive cough. A chest x ray was ordered and new orders for Zyvox (linezolid) 600 mg IV every 12 hr has been received. Which of the following orders should the nurse also complete prior to providing the first dose of medication?
- a. Daily weight
 - b. Sputum culture and sensitivity
 - c. Complete blood count (CBC)
 - d. Chemistry profile
- _____ 44. The nurse is caring for a patient who is to receive 1 mg of Ativan (lorazepam) intravenously as conscious sedation prior to a bedside procedure. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?
- a. Infuse the medication using an insulin syringe directly into the nearest Y port of the IV.
 - b. Dilute the medication with 10 mL of Lactated Ringer's solution prior to administration.
 - c. Administer the medication over at least 1 min.
 - d. Monitor the patient for hypertension immediately following administration.
- _____ 45. The nurse is working with a client who is undergoing a bowel prep prior to a scheduled colonoscopy. Which of the following medications should the nurse expect to provide?
- a. Magnesium chloride sustained-release tablets 535 mg/each, 2 tablets
 - b. Magnesium citrate oral solution, 300 mL bottle
 - c. Magnesium hydroxide chewable tablets, 300 mg
 - d. Magnesium sulfate 1 g intravenously
- _____ 46. The nurse is caring for a patient in the intensive care unit. The patient is receiving Osmitol (mannitol) 0.5 g/kg infused over 60 min. Which of the following would indicate an effective response to the treatment?

- a. Urine output is 50 mL over the next hour.
 - b. White blood cell count is 6.4 cells/mm³.
 - c. Patient oxygen status is 89% on 3 L of oxygen.
 - d. Patient's blood pressure is 148/42.
- _____ 47. The nurse is caring for a patient admitted with chronic pain who has been receiving meperidine 100 mg orally every 3–4 hr as needed for pain for the past 4 days. Which of the following actions is the highest priority in the patient's care?
- a. Monitor the patient for irritability or seizure activity.
 - b. Determine when the patient last moved his bowels.
 - c. Ask the patient if he is experiencing insomnia.
 - d. Check the patient's labs to determine triglyceride levels.
- _____ 48. The nurse recognizes that Apriso (mesalamine) would most likely be included in the plan of care for which of the following patients?
- a. A 52-year-old patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
 - b. A 49-year-old patient with acute cholelithiasis.
 - c. A 37-year-old patient with ruptured ectopic pregnancy.
 - d. A 27-year-old patient with ulcerative colitis.
- _____ 49. The nurse is caring for a patient who has been receiving chemotherapy for the past 4 months. The patient takes Reglan (metoclopramide) 10 mg every 4 hr as needed for nausea and vomiting. The nurse should be most concerned with which of the following patient statements?
- a. "I'm losing my balance a lot and I noticed my hands are shaky."
 - b. "I've lost 5 pounds in the past month."
 - c. "I'm not sure what I'm going to do when I don't have to come in here all of the time."
 - d. "My kids are really struggling with the fact that I just don't have any energy anymore."
- _____ 50. The nurse is caring for a patient who reports long-term use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents for the treatment of osteoarthritis. Which of the following medications would the nurse also expect as part of the patient's treatment plan?
- a. Cytotec (misoprostol)
 - b. Lopressor (metoprolol)
 - c. Flagyl (metronidazole)
 - d. Remeron (mirtazapine)
- _____ 51. The nurse is counseling the parent of a 14-year-old patient with asthma who is to initiate maintenance therapy with Singulair (montelukast). Which of the following should the nurse include in the teaching?
- a. "This medication can be helpful in acute asthmatic attacks."
 - b. "Monitor your child for any behavior that indicates depression or suicidal thoughts."
 - c. "If your child is not experiencing any asthma symptoms, she will not need to take the medication that day."
 - d. "Now that your child is taking this medication, she will not need her other asthma medications."
- _____ 52. The student nurse is participating in discharge teaching for the parents of a 2-year-old patient diagnosed with impetigo who have been given a prescription for Bactroban (mupirocin). The student understands that this medication is provided in which of the following forms?
- a. As an oral pill
 - b. As a rectal suppository
 - c. As a topical ointment
 - d. As a liquid suspension

- _____ 53. The nurse is caring for a patient who has been started on Corgard (nadolol). Which of the following assessment findings would be most concerning to the nurse?
- A fasting blood sugar of 92 g/dL
 - A blood pressure of 116/70 mm Hg
 - Noted jugular vein distension
 - A resting pulse of 64 bpm
- _____ 54. The nurse is caring for a patient who has been on multiple antibiotics for the treatment of pneumonia. The patient reports having a sore throat. The nurse notes a white coating on the patient's tongue as well as redness to the lips and gums. The nurse would most likely contact the physician to request which of the following?
- Pamelor (nortriptyline) 25 mg capsules three times daily
 - Nimodipine 30 mg capsules every 4 hr
 - Zyprexa (olanzapine) 5 mg tablet daily
 - Nilstat (nystatin) 400,000 unit lozenge four times daily
- _____ 55. A nurse working in the chemotherapy outpatient department is providing antiemetic therapy using Zofran (ondansetron). The ordered dose is 32 mg. Which of the following actions should the nurse take to optimize the efficacy of the medication?
- Provide the dose as an intramuscular injection 10 min prior to starting chemotherapy.
 - Provide the dose undiluted intravenously over 2 min just prior to starting chemotherapy.
 - Provide the dose diluted in 50 mL of D5W infused intravenously over 15 min at least 30 min prior to starting chemotherapy.
 - Provide the dose diluted in 50 mL of 0.9 NaCl infused intravenously over 5 min, 60 min prior to starting chemotherapy.
- _____ 56. A nurse in an outpatient clinic receives a call from a patient who reports having had symptoms of the flu for the past 4 days. The patient is seeking an appointment with the physician and wants, "the medication that treats the flu [Tamiflu (oseltamivir)]." Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- "Tamiflu is only helpful for those who have had symptoms for 2 days or less."
 - "Did you receive the flu shot this season?"
 - "What is your current temperature?"
 - "Do you have an allergy to eggs?"
- _____ 57. The student nurse is caring for a patient who currently takes Ditropan XL (oxybutynin). The student should include which of the following statements in the patient's teaching?
- "This medication will help reduce your pain."
 - "Some people who take this develop ringing in their ears."
 - "This medication helps you control your bladder."
 - "Some people complain of night sweats with this medication."
- _____ 58. While reviewing a patient's medications for the day, the nurse notes the patient is prescribed Creon (pancrelipase) three times daily. Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- Provide the medication 30 min after the patient's meals.
 - Provide the medication immediately before or with the patient's meals.
 - Provide the medication at least 60 min before the patient's meals.
 - Provide the medication evenly spaced throughout the day with no correlation with meals.
- _____ 59. The nurse receives a call from a client who recently started taking Paxil (paroxetine). The parent reports the child has lost 6 pounds in the past 10 days. Which of the following statements by the nurse is best?
- "Are you able to come into the clinic today?"
 - "That's great news, the treatment must be working."
 - "Weight loss is expected with this medication, so there is no reason for concern."

- d. "Has your child had any vomiting?"
- _____ 60. The nurse is caring for a patient who needs emergency surgery. The patient's history includes daily use of Coumadin (warfarin). Which of the following medications should the nurse anticipate being ordered?
- Dilantin (phenytoin)
 - Vitamin K (phytonadione)
 - Luminal (phenobarbital)
 - Protamine sulfate
- _____ 61. The nurse receives a call from a patient who recently started taking Actos (pioglitazone) 15 mg every morning. The patient states, "I forgot to take it for the past 2 days. What should I do?" Which of the following is the best response by the nurse?
- "Simply take the medication as planned today."
 - "Take two today and then one a day from this point forward."
 - "You will need to come in and have some blood drawn."
 - "Are you experiencing any pain today?"
- _____ 62. The nurse is caring for a patient in the intensive care unit with an NG tube to low intermittent suction after bowel surgery. Morning lab results include the following: $\text{Na}^+ = 136 \text{ mEq}$, $\text{K}^+ = 3.3 \text{ mEq}$, $\text{Cl}^- = 100 \text{ mEq}$, $\text{Ca}^{++} = 10 \text{ mg/dL}$. The patient has scheduled medications, which include potassium bicarbonate/potassium chloride 40 mEq via NG and Lasix (furosemide) 20 mg intravenous push daily. Which of the following actions should the nurse take next?
- Evaluate the patient's telemetry reading.
 - Hold the patient's daily dose of potassium chloride.
 - Assess the amount and color of the NG output over the past 2 hr.
 - Provide the patient's scheduled Lasix (furosemide).
- _____ 63. The nurse is providing care for a patient who is being considered for treatment with Actonel (risedronate). Prior to initiating therapy, the nurse should evaluate the results from which of the following diagnostic tests?
- Echocardiogram
 - Pulmonary function tests
 - Fasting blood sugar
 - Bone density study
- _____ 64. The nurse is caring for a patient who takes Avandia (rosiglitazone) 4 mg daily. The nurse should be most concerned by which of the following assessment findings?
- Random glucose = 142 mg/dL
 - Urine output is 200 mL in the past 4 hr
 - Inspiratory crackles noted on auscultation
 - Apical pulse = 72 bpm
- _____ 65. The nurse is providing Serevent Diskus (salmeterol) to a patient on the medical unit who has a long-term history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The nurse would intervene if which of the following were observed?
- The patient did not attach a spacer prior to inspiration.
 - The patient closes the device after inhalation without washing the mouthpiece.
 - The patient held the diskus level in a horizontal position.
 - The patient exhaled into the diskus device.
- _____ 66. The nurse is providing care for a patient who is taking Senokot (sennoside) two tablets orally each day. Which of the following actions by the nurse will most promote effective treatment with this planned medication?
- Give the medication with breakfast at 8 a.m.

- b. Give the medication with a full glass of water.
 - c. Determine the patient's resting pulse rate prior to provision.
 - d. Assess the patient's level of consciousness 2 hr after provision.
- _____ 67. While providing care for a patient who takes Januvia (sitagliptin), the nurse should be most concerned by which of the following findings?
- a. Patient reports persistent abdominal pain that radiates to the back
 - b. Patient reports having a headache
 - c. Hemoglobin A1C = 5%
 - d. Patient takes Glucophage (metformin) concurrently
- _____ 68. While talking to a teen who stopped taking Sumycin (tetracycline) a couple of weeks ago, the nurse learns the teenager has been having diarrhea and abdominal cramping for the past few days. Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- a. "Does anyone else in your family have the flu?"
 - b. "Did you get a flu vaccine this year?"
 - c. "How much water are you drinking each day?"
 - d. "You need to contact your physician right away. This could be a serious complication of your medication."
- _____ 69. The nurse is preparing to provide routine morning medications, which include Synthroid (levothyroxine). Which of the following assessments should be done prior to administration?
- a. Apical pulse rate
 - b. Serum sodium level
 - c. Deep tendon reflexes
 - d. Pupils' response to light
- _____ 70. A nurse working in a physician's office is collecting history information from a patient who reports experiencing erectile dysfunction and is seeking treatment with Levitra (vardenafil). This medication would be contraindicated if the patient is currently taking which of the following?
- a. Vitamin B₁₂ (cyanocobalamin)
 - b. Nitro-Dur (nitroglycerin patch)
 - c. Chantix (varenicline)
 - d. Effexor (venlafaxine)
- _____ 71. While working on a medical unit, the nurse answers a call light for a woman who asks to take her Ambien (zolpidem) 10 mg orally as ordered before going to sleep. After providing the medication, which of the following actions should the nurse take next?
- a. Instruct the patient to drink at least two full glasses of water in the next 30 min.
 - b. Instruct the patient to wear her slippers if she gets up during the night.
 - c. Raise the patient's bed side rail.
 - d. Document the medication provision in the patient's chart.
- _____ 72. While caring for a patient on post op day 1 after a total abdominal hysterectomy, the patient reports a pain level of 4 on a 1–10 scale. The nurse provides two tablets of Vicodin (hydrocodone/acetaminophen 5 mg/325 mg) orally along with the patient's other morning medications, which include Isordil (isosorbide) 10 mg and Lasix (furosemide) 20 mg orally at 9 a.m. Which of the following instructions should the nurse provide to the nursing assistant regarding the patient's activity?
- a. "Have her sit at the side of the bed for a minute before walking as she may be dizzy."
 - b. "She should only take a short walk right now since she just ate her breakfast."
 - c. "Wait to walk her until after lunch so her pain is better."
 - d. "Let's not walk her today since she seems rather tired."

- ___ 73. The nurse would be most concerned about ototoxicity for which of the following patients?
- A 51-year-old patient receiving ciprofloxacin
 - A 29-year-old patient receiving gentamycin
 - A 37-year-old patient receiving cefazolin
 - A 70-year-old patient receiving clindamycin
- ___ 74. Prior to the administration of Humira (adalimumab) the nurse should assess which of the following laboratory values?
- Blood glucose
 - White blood cell count
 - Red blood cell count
 - Hemoglobin and hematocrit
- ___ 75. Pradaxa (dabigatran) is approved for the treatment of which of the following conditions?
- Deep vein thrombosis
 - Pulmonary emboli
 - Atrial fibrillation
 - Prophylaxis for artificial heart valve
- ___ 76. The nurse immediately notifies the doctor of a reaction to Lyrica (pregabalin) based on which of the following assessments?
- Petechiae on legs and back
 - Poor appetite
 - Increased heart rate
 - Vomiting
- ___ 77. Which of the following actions should the nurse perform to administer Reclast (zoledronic acid)?
- Instruct the patient to look up and gently pull down on the eyelid.
 - Select a syringe that will provide deep tissue insertion using a Z track method.
 - Carefully peel back wrapper with extra caution not to touch the medication.
 - Assess patency of the intravenous site.
- ___ 78. A public health nurse is administering the first dose of Gardasil (human papillomavirus quadrivalent vaccine) to a teenage girl. What action should the nurse take following the administration of this medication?
- Schedule an appointment for an additional dose in 4 weeks.
 - Schedule an appointment for an additional dose in 8 weeks.
 - Schedule an appointment for a second dose in 1 month and a third dose in 5 months.
 - Schedule an appointment for a second dose in 2 months and a third dose in 6 months.
- ___ 79. Mr. Jacobs, who started taking Lipitor (atorvastatin) 8 weeks ago, returns for a follow-up visit. He is angry because there has been no improvement in his cholesterol level. How should the nurse respond to his concern?
- This medication helps to control but does not cure elevated serum cholesterol levels.
 - Continue to take the medication as you have been and you should see results within 3 months.
 - It must be taken in conjunction with an antihypertensive to get the most beneficial response.
 - Did you eat something for breakfast this morning that would have caused the test result to be elevated?
- ___ 80. How is Abilify (aripiprazole) prescribed?
- As an add-on treatment along with antidepressant medications
 - To minimize side effects associated with antidepressant medications

- c. As an add-on treatment for those with schizophrenia
 - d. To minimize the side effects associated with medications for schizophrenia
- ___ 81. Which of the following should be communicated to a patient who is being prescribed Advair Diskus (fluticasone and salmeterol)?
- a. Open capsule and mix with water or juice.
 - b. Rinse mouth with water after each use.
 - c. Use a spacer device.
 - d. Shake medication container prior to administration.
- ___ 82. The intended therapeutic response after administering Restasis (cyclosporine) is which of the following?
- a. Increase tear production
 - b. Relieve corneal pressure
 - c. Decrease bacterial growth associated with use of contact lenses
 - d. Facilitate increased growth of eyelashes
- ___ 83. Which of the following assessments would indicate that dopamine is effective?
- a. Increased blood pressure, peripheral circulation, and urine output
 - b. Decreased respiratory rate and increased oxygen saturation
 - c. Increased mental awareness, peripheral circulation, and respiratory rate
 - d. Decreased blood pressure, increased urine output, and increased respiratory rate
- ___ 84. A woman with severe rheumatoid arthritis is starting Simponi (golimumab). Which of the following tests should be performed prior to starting this medication?
- a. CT scan
 - b. x ray
 - c. D-Dimer
 - d. Tuberculin skin test
- ___ 85. A 7-year-old patient is to receive intravenous Lanoxin (digoxin). The apical rate is 66. What should the nurse do?
- a. Administer Lanoxin as ordered.
 - b. Give fluid bolus and administer Lanoxin in 1 hr.
 - c. Hold Lanoxin and notify the doctor.
 - d. Hold Lanoxin and take apical rate again in 2 hr.
- ___ 86. A 37-year-old male was brought to the emergency room in thyroid crisis. Which medication will likely be ordered?
- a. Potassium chloride
 - b. Potassium gluconate
 - c. Potassium iodide
 - d. Potassium
- ___ 87. When starting a patient on Synthroid (levothyroxine), which of the following requires close monitoring?
- a. Neurological status
 - b. Heart rate and rhythm
 - c. Respiratory rate and depth
 - d. Urinary output
- ___ 88. Which is the preferred route for administration of Vitamin B₁₂ (cyanocobalamin)?
- a. Sublingual
 - b. Intravenous
 - c. Intramuscular

- d. Dermal patch
- ___ 89. Which of the following examples should be provided as food to include with dietary intake when taking Lasix (furosemide)?
- a. Cauliflower, cabbage, and yogurt
 - b. Macaroni and cheese, deli meat, and buttermilk
 - c. Clams, oysters, and broccoli
 - d. Potatoes, milk, and prune juice
- ___ 90. A 58-year-old woman with a history of cardiac arrhythmias visits her health-care provider with complaints of sunburn on her arm while riding in a car. What should the health-care provider suspect?
- a. Allergic reaction related to cardizem
 - b. Photosensitivity related to amiodarone
 - c. Dermatitis related to verapamil
 - d. Hypersensitivity related to sotalol
- ___ 91. What times should be indicated for the administration of Maalox?
- a. 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m.
 - b. 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m., 8 p.m.
 - c. 8 a.m., 12 p.m., 5 p.m., 9 p.m.
 - d. 9 a.m., 1 p.m., 7 p.m., 11 p.m.
- ___ 92. Namenda (memantine) should be used cautiously in those with an impaired:
- a. Cognitive status
 - b. Cardiac status
 - c. Renal status
 - d. Liver status
- ___ 93. What is Niacin indicated for?
- a. The treatment of inflammatory response
 - b. As an adjunctive therapy for hyperlipidemia
 - c. The treatment of thrush
 - d. To prevent migraine headaches
- ___ 94. A 52-year-old patient is going home with NitroMist. How should the patient be taught to take this medication?
- a. Shake canister, spray in mouth, and rinse with glass of water 5 min after administration.
 - b. Roll canister between hands and spray on tongue.
 - c. Inhale as the medication is being sprayed into the mouth.
 - d. Lift the tongue and spray under the tongue.
- ___ 95. A 62-year-old male is started on Revatio (sildenafil) for treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension. What is a side effect of this medication?
- a. Male erection
 - b. Metallic taste in mouth
 - c. Tinnitus
 - d. Color of urine may turn orange
- ___ 96. An overdose of Starlix (nateglinide) would present with which symptom?
- a. Hypertension
 - b. Hypotension
 - c. Hyperglycemia
 - d. Hypoglycemia

- ___ 97. Which laboratory value should be monitored during pharmacological therapy of Januvia (sitagliptin)?
- CBC
 - Hemoglobin A1C
 - Phosphorus levels
 - Thiamine levels
- ___ 98. Percodan should not be given to a person with:
- Bleeding tendencies
 - An allergy to seafood
 - An inability to stand on his or her own
 - A respiratory rate greater than 24 breaths/min
- ___ 99. A patient was started on Fragmin (dalteparin). Which of the following assessment findings should cause concern?
- Nosebleed
 - Low urine output
 - Fever
 - Ecchymosis on the abdomen
- ___ 100. Ciprofloxacin, Levaquin, and Avelox fall under which drug classification?
- Aminoglycosides
 - Carbapenems
 - Macrolides
 - Fluoroquinolones
- ___ 101. As the nurse prepares to administer Ziagen, which of the following would indicate the medication is effective?
- Decreased creatinine clearance and increased BUN
 - Increased creatinine clearance and decreased BUN
 - Decreased viral load and increased CD4 cell count
 - Increased viral load and decreased CD4 cell count
- ___ 102. When taking clonidine, which of the following exercise activities should be avoided?
- Weight lifting
 - Squat thrusts
 - Bicycling
 - Jogging
- ___ 103. What is the proper action to prepare for the administration of Pulmicort Respules?
- Attach medication to a spacer.
 - Place medication in a nebulizer equipped with a mouthpiece or face mask.
 - Rotate diskus unit to proper dose prior to dispensing medication.
 - Shake medication vigorously to mix medication.
- ___ 104. What should the nurse communicate to the patient when teaching the proper technique for administration of two simultaneous doses of beclomethasone?
- Allow at least 1 min between inhalations.
 - Allow at least 5 min between inhalations.
 - Take second dose immediately following the first dose.
 - Rinse mouth between doses.

- ___ 105. What is the proper administration when an inhaled corticosteroid and a bronchodilator are scheduled for the same time frame?
- Take the corticosteroid, allow 1 min to elapse, and then take the bronchodilator.
 - Take bronchodilator, allow 1 min to elapse, and then take the corticosteroid.
 - Take the corticosteroid, allow 5 min to elapse, and then take the bronchodilator.
 - Take bronchodilator, allow 5 min to elapse, and then take the corticosteroid.
- ___ 106. The nurse on the hospice unit receives an order to administer fentanyl via a transmucosal route. Which of the following actions will the nurse take?
- Place under the tongue and allow to dissolve.
 - Place between the cheek and lower gum moving it back and forth from one side to another.
 - Place between the cheek and gum and allow to dissolve.
 - Rub on tongue, instruct patient to move tongue in the mouth and then swallow.
- ___ 107. Intramuscular iron dextran should be administered in which site?
- Deltoid
 - Dorsogluteal
 - Ventrogluteal
 - Vastus lateralis
- ___ 108. Which of the following laboratory values requires the closest monitoring with isoniazid therapy?
- CBC
 - AST and ALT
 - BUN and Cr
 - HbA1c and glucose
- ___ 109. When taking Lunesta (eszopiclone), the following instructions should be followed.
- Take at the same time every morning.
 - Take 1 hr before meals.
 - Take with food.
 - Take immediately before going to bed.
- ___ 110. Which cranial nerve needs to be routinely evaluated while a person is receiving Vancomycin?
- I
 - II
 - IV
 - VIII
 - XII
- ___ 111. Which drug is used in the treatment of scurvy?
- Ascorbic acid
 - Polyethylene glycol
 - Kava-kava
 - Valerian
- ___ 112. For chondroitin to be effective it should be taken:
- As needed
 - Once a week
 - Once a month
 - For an extended period of time

- ___ 113. Mrs. Lawson, a 2nd-grade teacher, tells the school nurse that she has started taking echinacea so that she will not get sick this school year. What is the nurse's best response?
- "That is terrific. I think you will notice a big difference in how you feel."
 - "Echinacea should only be taken when you feel symptoms of a cold starting."
 - "It is best to get a therapeutic level of echinacea before being exposed to sick children."
 - "Are you taking vitamin C as well, because echinacea needs to be taken in conjunction with vitamin C?"
- ___ 114. A young man with an allergy to sulfa was recently diagnosed with ulcerative colitis. What medication is he likely to receive?
- Bactrim
 - Dipentum
 - Glyburide
 - Sulfasalazine
- ___ 115. The nurse is counseling a 55-year-old woman who is to begin taking Fosamax (alendronate) to prevent osteoporosis. Which of the following instructions by the nurse is best?
- Instruct the patient to take each dose with breakfast.
 - Instruct the patient to take each dose on an empty stomach.
 - Instruct the patient to take each dose with orange juice.
 - Instruct the patient to take each dose just prior to bedtime.
- ___ 116. A 26-year-old female prescribed Axert (almotriptan) for use with migraine headache attacks, calls the nurse, stating, "I took a home pregnancy test last week and I know I'm pregnant but I haven't seen the doctor yet. I have a terrible migraine starting and I don't know what I should do." Which of the following statements by the nurse is best?
- "When was your last menstrual cycle?"
 - "It is usually safe to take medications early in a pregnancy."
 - "What other migraine treatments have worked in the past?"
 - "You should not take Axert if you think you are pregnant."
- ___ 117. The nurse is caring for a 72-year-old woman admitted for a cerebral vascular accident who has dysphasia with orders to follow a diet of pureed foods. The patient takes Xanax (alprazolam) 0.5 mg TID. Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- Crush the medication and administer it in pudding.
 - Hold the medication.
 - Contact the physician.
 - Give the medication with a small sip of water.
- ___ 118. The nurse is caring for a patient receiving AlternaGEL (aluminum hydroxide) every 2 hr while awake for the treatment of a peptic ulcer. For which of the following side effects should the nurse monitor?
- Constipation
 - Headache
 - Insomnia
 - Sedation
- ___ 119. While admitting a client with a history of osteoporosis, the nurse notes a physician's order reading, "Acetaminophen extra strength (500 mg), two tabs every 8 hr as needed for pain." Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- Call the physician to question the total daily dose.
 - Call the pharmacy to verify that this is a safe dose.
 - Transcribe the order as written.

- d. Schedule the pain medication TID to maximize pain control.
- ___ 120. The nurse is caring for a patient with a long history of asthma. Which of the following medications should the nurse question?
- Inderal (propranolol)
 - Proventil (albuterol)
 - Serevent (salmeterol)
 - Pulmacort (budesonide)
- ___ 121. The nurse is counseling a patient who is to start taking Norvasc (amlodipine) for hypertension. The nurse recognizes that further teaching is required by which of the following statements?
- “I need to call the doctor if my pulse is less than 50 beats in a minute.”
 - “I’ll get up slowly since I may be a little dizzy if I get up too fast.”
 - “It is important that I take this medication on an empty stomach.”
 - “I need to check with the doctor before taking any new over-the-counter cold medicines.”
- ___ 122. The nurse is providing care to a 9-year-old boy admitted with a broken tibia. The child takes Adderall XR 20 mg/day. The physician has prescribed Meperidine 25 mg IM every 4 hr as needed for pain. Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- Give the Meperidine if the child complains of pain.
 - Hold the Meperidine and contact the physician.
 - Notify the charge nurse.
 - Hold the Adderall.
- ___ 123. While providing peri-care for a patient receiving multiple intravenous antibiotics, the nurse notes that the patient’s groin folds and peri-area are red, inflamed, and excoriated and that whitish discharge is noted from the vagina. When contacting the physician to report the patient’s condition, which of the following medications would the nurse anticipate being ordered?
- Neomycin ointment
 - Monistat cream
 - Calamine lotion
 - Hydrocortisone cream
- ___ 124. A client calls the nurse at 2 p.m. stating, “I forgot to take my Tenormin (atenolol) at 8 a.m. like I usually do. Should I take it now?” Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- “It would be best to simply take two pills tomorrow.”
 - “No, too much time has gone by so just skip that dose.”
 - “Yes, it is important to take the medication each day.”
 - “Why did you forget to take it today?”
- ___ 125. While reviewing medications for a patient with multiple sclerosis, the student nurse recognizes that Lioresal (baclofen) is given for which the following symptoms?
- Depression
 - Anxiety
 - Muscle spasticity
 - Headache
- ___ 126. The nurse is caring for a patient with ulcerative colitis. New orders are received for Anaflex (salsalate) orally TID. The nurse recognizes the patient cannot receive this drug due to an allergy to which of the following?
- Meperidine
 - Sulfa
 - Penicillin
 - Aspirin

- ___ 127. The nurse is caring for a patient with bronchitis and prepares to provide Tessalon pearls (benzonatate) as ordered. The patient states, "I don't think I've had this before. What is it for?" Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- "This helps thin the mucus so it is easier for you to cough it up."
 - "It is a cough suppressant and will help reduce your coughing."
 - "This helps dilate the small airways in your lungs to help you breathe."
 - "It is a muscle relaxer so you can rest more comfortably."
- ___ 128. While counseling a patient who takes Colace (bisacodyl) for constipation, the nurse recognizes that further teaching is required by which of the following statements?
- "I try not to take it very often, but when I need it, it sure helps."
 - "If I take it at night, I can usually have a bowel movement in the morning."
 - "They told me it was important not to strain when I move my bowels."
 - "I usually drink about three cups of water or coffee every day; I don't like milk or juice."
- ___ 129. A neighbor reports giving her 3-year-old daughter Pepto Bismol (bismuth subsalicylate) for diarrhea stools for the past 2 days. Which of the following statements by the nurse is the highest priority?
- "Has your child had a fever during this illness?"
 - "Is the diarrhea better now?"
 - "Has she had diarrhea before?"
 - "What does she think of the taste of that stuff?"
- ___ 130. The nurse is providing care to a patient with congestive heart failure who is taking Digoxin (lanoxin) and bumetanide. Which of the following statements indicates teaching has been effective?
- "I need to restrict my intake of salt and potassium while I'm on these medications."
 - "The bumetanide can increase my risk of digoxin overdose, so I should call the doctor if I have any nausea, vomiting, confusion, or muscle cramps."
 - "I need to hold both medications if the top number of my blood pressure is less than 140."
 - "These medications help my heart beat faster so I won't feel so tired all the time."
- ___ 131. The nurse is assisting in the care of a 28-year-old woman who has been seen by a psychologist for depression. The woman is interested in starting treatment with Wellbutrin (bupropion). Which of the following factors would indicate this plan should be questioned?
- The patient smokes a pack of cigarettes each day.
 - The patient is currently taking birth control pills.
 - The patient has a history of hypertension
 - The patient has a history of seizures.
- ___ 132. The nurse is counseling a patient who will begin taking Buspar (buspirone). Which of the following statements indicates further teaching is required?
- "I might feel dizzy or sleepy with this medication."
 - "I shouldn't drive until I know how I'm going to respond to this medication."
 - "It's all right to take most over-the-counter medications and things with this medication."
 - "I should avoid alcohol or other medications that depress my nervous system."
- ___ 133. The nurse is providing care for a patient who received Busulfex (busulfan) 2 weeks ago for chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML). Which of the following lab results would be most concerning to the nurse?
- Ca⁺⁺ = 5.1 mg/dL
 - Glucose = 98
 - LDH = 120 IU/L
 - Platelets = 84,000/mm³

- ___ 134. The nurse is providing care for a woman who is in labor and is requesting something for pain. The order reads, “Stadol (butorphanol) 2 mg every 4 hr as needed.” Which of the following assessments should the nurse complete prior to providing the medication?
- Cervical dilation
 - Respiratory rate
 - Contraction rate
 - Capillary refill
- ___ 135. The nurse is caring for a patient diagnosed with hypocalcaemia related to cancer. Which of the following medications would the nurse anticipate being ordered?
- Roloids (calcium carbonate)
 - Miacalcin (calcitonin)
 - Capsin (capsaicin)
 - Norvasc (nifedipine)
- ___ 136. A 38-year-old woman asks the nurse, “Can I just use Tums (calcium carbonate) to help prevent osteoporosis?” Which of the following responses by the nurse is best?
- “Tums are really an antacid, so there isn’t any research to support their use that way.”
 - “You can use them that way, but they aren’t very effective.”
 - “Did your doctor tell you to start taking a calcium supplement?”
 - “It is safe to use them as a calcium supplement, but make sure you’re getting enough vitamin D as well.”
- ___ 137. The nurse recognizes that which of the following medications ordered for a patient may help reduce skeletal muscle spasms?
- Tagamet (cimetidine)
 - Reglan (metoclopramide)
 - Soma (carisoprodol)
 - Tegretol (carbamazepine)
- ___ 138. The nurse is preparing to pass morning medications, including newly prescribed Coreg (carvedilol), for a patient admitted with an acute myocardial infarction and congestive heart failure. Which of the following actions should the nurse take first?
- Check to make sure the medication has been delivered from pharmacy.
 - Take the patient’s blood pressure.
 - Monitor the patient’s respiratory rate and rhythm.
 - Determine the patient’s level of pain.
- ___ 139. The nurse is caring for a patient with rheumatoid arthritis who takes Celebrex (celecoxib). The patient is on a pureed diet, and the nurse from the previous shift reported some difficulty with oral pills. Which of the following actions by the nurse is best?
- Hold the medication.
 - Call the pharmacy to obtain a substitute medication that comes in liquid form.
 - Call the physician to request a different pain medication.
 - Open the capsule and sprinkle granules on applesauce.
- ___ 140. The nurse caring for a patient taking Zyrtec (cetirizine) recognizes the treatment plan is effective by which of the following statements?
- “I don’t feel nearly as tired as I used to feel.”
 - “I am able to sleep at least 6 or 7 hr every night now.”
 - “My eyes itch less and I’m not sneezing as often.”
 - “My heartburn has essentially gone away.”

- ___ 141. A nurse caring for a patient who recently started taking Pletal (cilostazol) recognizes the further need for teaching by which of the following statements?
- “I’m able to walk three blocks a day now instead of one.”
 - “I take the medication with breakfast every day.”
 - “I’ve given up grapefruit juice and grapefruits entirely.”
 - “I’ve stopped smoking all together.”
- ___ 142. The nurse recognizes that Celexa (citalopram) may be prescribed for which of the following patients?
- A 42-year-old patient with a history of depression
 - A 22-year-old patient with a history of schizophrenia
 - A 37-year-old patient taking MAO inhibitors
 - A 55-year-old patient with a history of alcoholism
- ___ 143. The nurse is taking a medication history over the phone for a patient scheduled for knee replacement in 3 days. Which of the following medications, if reported by the patient, should be reported to the surgeon?
- Zantac (ranitidine)
 - Proventil (albuterol)
 - Lotrimin (clotrimazole)
 - Klonopin (clonazepam)
- ___ 144. The nurse is providing care for a patient taking Plavix (clopidogrel). Which of the following laboratory results would be most important for the nurse to evaluate?
- Urine-specific gravity
 - Albumin
 - Bleeding time
 - Potassium
- ___ 145. The nurse is caring for a patient admitted with suspected overdose with Codeine. Which of the following medications would the nurse anticipate being ordered?
- Pamelor (nortriptyline)
 - Narcan (naloxone)
 - Naprosyn (naproxen)
 - Nicobid (niacin)
- ___ 146. A patient undergoing chemotherapy for breast cancer tells the nurse, “I feel so tired I can barely do anything. Even getting out of bed makes me dizzy.” After laboratory results are obtained, which of the following medications would most likely help relieve these symptoms?
- Aranesp (darbepoetin)
 - Neupogen (filgrastim)
 - Kytril (granisetron)
 - Plavix (clopidrogel)
- ___ 147. The nurse is caring for a patient who just received parenteral Valium (diazepam). Which of the following nursing actions is best?
- Monitor patient’s serum calcium levels for the next 12 hr.
 - Ensure fluid intake of 3,000 mL over the next 24 hr.
 - Place patient on bed rest and monitor vital signs closely.
 - Call for a hypothermia blanket to prevent rigors.
- ___ 148. The nurse is caring for a 56-year-old patient with a history of atrial fibrillation who takes Lanoxin (digoxin) 0.5 mg/day. Which of the following assessments should cause the nurse to hold the patient’s dose?
- BP = 112/70 mmHg
 - Lung sounds with fine bibasilar crackles

- c. Urine output = 300 mL in 3 hr
- d. P = 58 bpm

- ____ 149. A nurse working with a patient who started taking Bentyl (dicyclomine) recognizes that patient further teaching is necessary by which of the following statements?
- a. "I'll call the doctor immediately if I have any eye pain or sensitivity to light."
 - b. "I won't have any restrictions on my driving or other activities if I take this drug."
 - c. "I will get up slowly since this medication may make me dizzy."
 - d. "People who take this medication sweat less, so it is important not to get overheated."
- ____ 150. The nurse receives a call from the parent of an 8-year-old boy who is home sick from school with a headache, sinus congestion, and a cough. The parent asks, "Can I give him some Benadryl to help him breathe easier?" Which of the following statements by the nurse is best?
- a. "How long has your child been ill?"
 - b. "It should be fine if he weighs more than 50 pounds."
 - c. "What other over-the-counter medications have you given him?"
 - d. "That might make him sleepy, so it is best to give it at night."
- ____ 151. The nurse is caring for a patient admitted with diarrhea for the past 3 days. Stool cultures are negative, and the physician orders Lomotil, two tablets orally now and one tablet after each loose stool OR every 3–4 hr as needed. Which of the following parameters would the nurse expect to accompany the order?
- a. "Do not exceed 8 tablets per day."
 - b. "Do not exceed 4 doses per day."
 - c. "Do not give for more than 2 days."
 - d. No parameters are necessary.
- ____ 152. The nurse is providing care for a patient who received surgical intervention for mitral valve prolapse. The patient is taking Persantine (dipyridamole) 75 mg po TID. The nurse recognizes the medication is effective by which of the following patient outcomes?
- a. Patient reports chest pain is less after receiving the medication.
 - b. Patient remains free from deep vein thrombosis throughout hospital stay.
 - c. Patient's heart rhythm is regular without ectopic beats for 48 hr postprocedure.
 - d. Patient's lung sounds remain clear without evidence of fluid overload throughout hospital stay.
- ____ 153. The nurse is providing care for a patient admitted after an acute myocardial infarction. Which of the following medications should the nurse anticipate to be part of the patient's treatment plan?
- a. Anzemet (dolasetron)
 - b. Sinequan (doxepin)
 - c. Aricept (donepezil)
 - d. Colace (docusate)
- ____ 154. A nurse in the labor and delivery unit is caring for a patient who is receiving Marcaine (bupivacaine) epidural anesthesia. Which of the following symptoms would be recognized as indicative of systemic toxicity?
- a. BP drops from 112/74 to 106/68.
 - b. Patient complains, "I can't feel the baby moving anymore."
 - c. Patient reports, "I can hear ringing in my ears."
 - d. Respiratory rate drops from 22 to 16 respirations per minute.
- ____ 155. While counseling a patient receiving Inspra (eplerenone) for hypertension, the nurse recognizes the need for further teaching by which of the following statements?
- a. "I'll follow a cardiac diet to help lower my blood pressure."
 - b. "It is important that I stop smoking to reduce my risk of a heart attack."

- c. "I can use salt substitutes if I want more seasoning."
 - d. "It is important to check my blood pressure at home at least once a week."
- _____ 156. A nurse working on the postpartum unit is caring for a woman who had a spontaneous delivery of a 9 lb, 6 oz baby 6 hr earlier. The nurse notes the patient has soaked four peri-pads and that her uterine fundus is boggy. Which of the following medications does the nurse anticipate being ordered?
- a. Pitocin (oxytocin)
 - b. Methylergonovine (methergine)
 - c. Brethine (terbutaline)
 - d. Magnesium sulfate (magnesium sulfate)
- _____ 157. The nurse is working with a patient who has elevated triglyceride levels despite dietary changes. The physician has ordered Tri-Lipix (fenofibric acid) 135 mg per day. Which of the following statements should the nurse include in the teaching?
- a. "Since I take Coumadin, I'll need to have my bleeding labs checked more frequently for a while."
 - b. "This will be much easier than following all of those dietary restrictions; I know how hard that can be."
 - c. "This medicine will really help you lose weight, just be sure you're drinking enough water."
 - d. "This medicine sometimes causes stomach pain and fatty, clay-colored stools, so if I experience that, I shouldn't worry."
- _____ 158. A nurse working in hospice is providing care for a patient recently started on a transdermal fentanyl patch. Which of the following statements, made by the patient's caretaker, indicates further teaching is required?
- a. "I can wash right over the patch, and it won't come off."
 - b. "I should change the patch every 3 days."
 - c. "I put the first patch on him this morning at 8 a.m., so he shouldn't need any more pain medicine today."
 - d. "The medicine can cause constipation, so it is important to give him the stool softener and increase fluid if possible."
- _____ 159. The nurse is providing a follow-up phone call to a patient who recently started taking Allegra (fexofenadine). Which of the following statements by the patient would indicate the medication has been effective?
- a. "My arthritis is much better; I can even write letters again."
 - b. "My nose isn't running and itchy all the time now."
 - c. "I don't have to get up to go to the bathroom in the middle of the night anymore."
 - d. "I'm sleeping a lot better, and I don't have any headaches anymore."
- _____ 160. The nurse is caring for a patient with colorectal cancer who has been receiving continuous infusion chemotherapy at home. The patient complains of mouth sores and difficulty swallowing. Upon exam, the homecare nurse notes a whitish coating on the tongue and mucosal breakdown on the inner cheeks and lips. The nurse informs the patient, "The sores in your mouth are caused by the chemotherapy, but it looks like you may also have a secondary yeast infection in your mouth and throat. I will call the doctor so you can be seen right away." The nurse recognizes which of the following medications will most likely be ordered to treat the esophageal candidiasis once the patient is seen by a physician?
- a. Ditropan (oxybutynin)
 - b. Fosamax (alendronate)
 - c. 5-FU (fluorouracil)
 - d. Diflucan (fluconazole)

- ___ 161. The nurse is talking to a friend who recently revealed that she is 6 weeks pregnant. The woman says, “The doctor told me to take prenatal vitamins that have folic acid in them; what is that for?” Which of the following is the best response by the nurse?
- “Folic acid helps prevent miscarriage.”
 - “Folic acid boosts your immune system.”
 - “Folic acid actually helps fetal development.”
 - “Folic acid reduces the amount of nausea caused by prenatal vitamins.”
- ___ 162. The nurse is providing care for a 12-year-old child whose order reads, “Ciprofloxin 15 mg/kg po q 12 hr.” The child weighs 88 pounds (40 kg). What dose of Ciprofloxin should be provided?
- 500 mg tablet every 12 hr
 - 500 mg tablet and a 100 mg tablet every 12 hr
 - 750 mg tablet every 12 hr
 - Two 500 mg tablets every 12 hr
- ___ 163. While providing care to a 68-year-old man taking Lipid (gemfibrozil), the nurse recognizes that which of the following assessments indicates the medication and treatment plan are effective?
- The patient has lost 4 pounds this month.
 - The patient’s HDL drops from 55 mg/dL to 49 mg/dL.
 - The patient’s cholesterol drops from 265 mg/dL to 238 mg/dL.
 - The patient’s LDL is 175 mg/dL.
- ___ 164. The nurse is providing care for a 54-year-old woman with insulin-dependent diabetes. The woman is pale, diaphoretic, groggy, and difficulty to arouse. Her blood glucose result is 49. Which of the following actions should the nurse take next?
- Notify the physician.
 - Encourage the patient to drink orange juice with a teaspoon of added sugar.
 - Request a stat lab blood draw and await results.
 - Provide 1 mg IV glucagon per protocol.
- ___ 165. A nurse working in an outpatient psychiatric clinic is assessing a 39-year-old patient with a history of schizophrenia who started taking Haldol (haloperidol) 3 mg po TID last week. Which of the following should be reported to the physician immediately?
- The patient is smacking his lips and chewing while the nurse is asking questions.
 - The patient says, “I heard the angels talking again last night.”
 - The patient reports he is staying at a homeless shelter downtown.
 - The patient tells the nurse he forgot to bring in his pills but that he needs more.
- ___ 166. The nurse is caring for an 82-year-old woman with superior vena cava syndrome due to a clot formed around the patient’s implanted port. The patient is on a heparin drip at 12 units/hr. Which of the following laboratory values will be used to titrate the infusion rate?
- Hemoglobin (Hgb)
 - Platelet count (Plt)
 - Partial thromboplastin time (aPTT)
 - Clotting time
- ___ 167. The nurse is asked by the parent of a 13-year-old girl, “How does the new cervical cancer vaccine work?” Which of the following statements by the nurse is best?
- “It is a series of three vaccinations over a 6-month period of time designed to prevent cervical cancer and genital warts caused by a virus we call human papilloma virus (HPV).”
 - “Gardasil helps reduce sexually transmitted diseases and female cancers by stimulating an

- immune response to the herpes virus.”
- c. “Your daughter would get a single shot to help prevent cervical, ovarian, and vaginal cancer.”
- d. “You should really ask the doctor about the vaccination because it is still controversial.”
- ___ 168. A nurse caring for a patient with a history of diabetes mellitus notes that his prebreakfast blood glucose is 268. The nurse understands the patient most likely has sliding scale insulin using which of the following?
- Novolog Mix 70/30
 - Humulin R
 - Humulin N
 - Lantus
- ___ 169. While checking orders for a patient newly admitted with abdominal pain and suspected pancreatitis, the nurse notes the following order, “Meperidine 50–100 mg IM q 3–4 hr prn for pain.” Which of the following medications currently taken by the patient would cause the nurse to contact the physician?
- Isordil (isosorbide) 20 mg po q 6 hr
 - Trandate (labetalol) 100 mg BID
 - Nardil (phenelzine) 15 mg po TID
 - Indocin (indomethacin) 25 mg po QID
- ___ 170. The nurse contacts a patient whose physician has ordered Feosol (carbonyl iron) 60 mg BID after routine lab work revealed mild iron-deficiency anemia. Which of the following statements would be included in the patient teaching?
- “Since you are taking an iron supplement, you should reduce the amount of iron in your diet to prevent overdose.”
 - “The iron may make your stool a dark green or black color; this is nothing to worry about.”
 - “It is alright to take both doses together if you prefer.”
 - “Iron is fairly harmless, so there is little concern if you take extra when you are on your menstrual cycle.”
- ___ 171. The nurse is assisting in the care of a patient complaining of severe pruritis. Which of the following medications does the nurse anticipate being available on an as-needed basis for the patient?
- Toradol (ketorolac)
 - Atarax (hydroxyzine)
 - Dilaudid (hydromorphone)
 - Hycodan (hydrocodone)
- ___ 172. The nurse is caring for a patient being treated for tuberculosis who is taking INH (isoniazid). Which of the following statements indicates the need for further teaching?
- “I know I need to take this medication for at least 6 months.”
 - “I need to call the doctor if I notice any yellow color to my skin or eyes.”
 - “I’ll have to have regular checkups and eye exams to monitor for side effects.”
 - “I should limit my alcohol intake to no more than 3 beers a day while I’m taking this medicine.”
- ___ 173. The nurse is providing care for a patient with hepatic encephalopathy who is receiving lactulose via a nasogastric tube QID. Which of the following indicates the patient is responding appropriately to the medication?
- The patient’s serum ammonia level returns to normal limits.
 - The patient’s potassium level returns to normal limits.
 - The patient’s blood alcohol level returns to normal limits.

- d. The patient's serum calcium level returns to normal limits.

Multiple Response

Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

- ___ 174. As part of a new treatment regimen for migraine headaches, an 18-year-old girl is prescribed Axert (almotriptan). The nurse should include which of the following statements in the patient teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- "You will take this medication daily to help prevent the onset of migraines."
 - "You should avoid alcohol when you are taking this medication."
 - "You can take this medication every 2–4 hr as needed for up to eight doses per day."
 - "Take the medication as soon as you notice the onset of a migraine headache."
 - "Avoid taking over-the-counter medications that have not been prescribed by your doctor while taking this medication."
 - "If taking this medication causes any pain or tightness in your chest, you should notify the physician immediately."
- ___ 175. The nurse is providing care for a patient who has new orders to start Pacerone (amiodarone) po 400 mg BID. Which of the following orders should the nurse anticipate? *Select all that apply.*
- Monitor vital signs every 4 hr.
 - Telemetry monitoring.
 - Liver function tests every morning for the next 3 days.
 - Initiate seizure precautions.
 - Notify physician of visual changes.
 - Do not serve grapefruit juice.
- ___ 176. A nurse from the medical unit is floated to the cardiology floor. While preparing to provide morning medications, the nurse realizes many patients are taking Zebeta (bisoprolol) and knows the drug must be given cautiously or in reduced doses to which of the following patients? *Select all that apply.*
- A 56-year-old patient with a history of pulmonary disease.
 - A 68-year-old patient with a history of gastroesophageal reflux disease.
 - A 71-year-old patient with chronic renal failure.
 - A 66-year-old patient with elevated liver enzymes.
 - A 59-year-old patient with a history of diverticulitis.
 - A 74-year-old patient with a history of Alzheimer's disease.
- ___ 177. A nurse caring for a patient who is to initiate therapy with Zostrix (capsaicin) would include which of the following statements in the patient teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- "This medication is used to treat local skin infections."
 - "Apply the medication topically 3–4 times daily."
 - "Keep the ointment away from the eyes or any open skin areas."
 - "Rub the cream into the affected area well so little or no cream is left on the surface."
 - "The medication helps reduce the pain associated with arthritis."
 - "Capsaicin is taken in pill form on an empty stomach once daily."
- ___ 178. While providing initial chemotherapy teaching for a patient who is scheduled to receive Platinol (cisplatin) for metastatic ovarian cancer, the nurse recognizes that teaching has been effective by which of the following client statements? *Select all that apply.*
- "This medication is usually taken as a pill every day for a week."
 - "You will need to check my lab values each time I'm due for chemotherapy to make sure I can safely take each scheduled treatment."

- c. "It is very important that I continue to take the medication that prevents nausea and vomiting consistently throughout my day of treatment."
 - d. "Aside from nausea, this medication has few other side effects."
 - e. "I may have nausea or loss of appetite for up to a week after taking this medication."
 - f. "I will come into an infusion center to get my chemotherapy in an IV."
- ___ 179. Which of the following would cause the nurse to suspect that a patient taking Lexapro (escitalopram) may be developing serotonin syndrome? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Pulse = 122 bpm
 - b. Patient reports seeing blue spiders on the wall.
 - c. Patient's blood glucose = 93 g/dL.
 - d. Patient complains of nausea and diarrhea.
 - e. White blood cell count = 5,500 cell/mm³.
 - f. Urinary output = 600 mL in 8 hr.
- ___ 180. The nurse is caring for a patient taking Nexium (esomeprazole). The nurse knows teaching has been effective by which of the following statements? *Select all that apply.*
- a. "I should take this pill with my meals."
 - b. "This medication helps reduce the release of stomach acid and reduces my reflux."
 - c. "I should not chew or crush the pellets."
 - d. "If I miss a dose, it should be skipped for the day."
 - e. "I've eliminated alcohol from my diet completely."
 - f. "I can keep taking Advil for my arthritis pain."
- ___ 181. While providing care for a patient who receives Lasix (furosemide) 20 mg IV push twice daily, the nurse would include which of the following in the plan of care? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Change the patient's incontinence brief 30–60 min after medication administration.
 - b. Check patient's platelet count prior to medication administration.
 - c. Schedule the first dose at 11 a.m. and the second dose at 11 p.m.
 - d. Provide the dose undiluted.
 - e. Give the medication over 30 seconds
 - f. Institute high fall risk protocol interventions.
- ___ 182. While reviewing a patient's medication list, the nurse notes the patient takes Neurontin (gabapentin) 300 mg three times daily. The nurse recognizes this medication has multiple indications and is used both on and off label for various reasons including which of the following? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Adjunct treatment of partial seizures
 - b. Prevention of migraine headaches
 - c. Treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy
 - d. Treatment of postherpetic neuralgia
 - e. Treatment for insomnia
 - f. Reduction of increased intracranial pressure
- ___ 183. The nursing instructor is reviewing the administration of Levemir (insulin-detemir) via injectable pen. The instructor would be most concerned by which of the following statements by the student? *Select all that apply.*
- a. "I have to rotate the pen a few times before I set the dose."
 - b. "I need a special needle so I make sure to get the insulin into muscle tissue."
 - c. "It is important to rotate sites to prevent tissue damage."
 - d. "The expiration date is not important on single-patient administration devices."
 - e. "This medication is usually given once a day with dinner or at bedtime."
 - f. "I should store this pen in the refrigerator once I provide the dose."

- ___ 184. The nurse is caring for a patient who is to start taking Carbolith (lithium) 300 mg three times daily. Which of the following statements should be included in the patient teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- “You will need to have blood levels checked frequently for the first few months of treatment.”
 - “You should report any muscle twitches or change in coordination since those could be symptoms of too much medication in your system.”
 - “This medication will help level out your mood.”
 - “Please make sure you limit your fluid intake to three glasses of liquid per day.”
 - “Avoid dairy products while you are taking this medication.”
 - “You must have a baseline electromyogram before you start this medication.”
- ___ 185. While admitting a patient to the medical unit at 9:30 a.m. for an acute episode of Crohn’s disease, the nurse learns the patient typically takes Imodium (loperamide) 2 mg four times each day. The nurse recognizes that further patient teaching is needed by which of the following statements? *Select all that apply.*
- “That is the medicine that helps control my diarrhea.”
 - “I have to be careful about loperamide when I’m taking my narcotic pain medication.”
 - “I didn’t take my loperamide this morning so I’d like to take two when it is due at 11 a.m.”
 - “I usually drink one or two beers a day.”
 - “I’m always sure to drink at least 10 glasses of water or juice each day.”
 - “I chew a lot of sugarless gum.”
- ___ 186. While providing discharge instructions for a patient who is taking Naprosyn (naproxen) for rheumatoid arthritis, the nurse would include which of the following statements? *Select all that apply.*
- “You should limit your alcohol consumption to a maximum of one glass per day.”
 - “Please notify your physician if you notice your stools become dark or tarry in appearance.”
 - “Extended release tablets can be broken into smaller pieces to make it easier to swallow.”
 - “You should not take any over-the-counter products that contain aspirin while you are taking this medication.”
 - “Consult your doctor before taking anything that contains Tylenol.”
 - “Ringing in the ears is a potential side effect of this medication, so don’t worry if that happens.”
- ___ 187. While caring for a client who chose to start taking Niacin (vitamin B₃) rather than a statin agent, the nurse determines that the treatment has been effective by which of the following findings? *Select all that apply.*
- Serum triglyceride = 136 mg/dL
 - Protein = 7.2 g/dL
 - Prothrombin time = 12 sec
 - Total cholesterol = 168 mg/dL
 - Random glucose = 108 g/dL
 - Glycosylated hemoglobin (A1C) = 4.4%
- ___ 188. The nurse is counseling a patient who wants to start using Nicorette (nicotine gum). Which of the following statements indicates that teaching has been effective? *Select all that apply.*
- “Since I used to smoke about 12 cigarettes a day, I will use the 2 mg gum.”
 - “I should not chew more than five pieces per day.”
 - “I should start out chewing one piece of gum every 1 or 2 hr.”
 - “I will gradually decrease the amount of gum I chew over about 10 weeks.”
 - “The gum comes in a number of flavors so I can have variety.”
 - “There are no side effects to the gum, so I can use more if I need it.”

- ____ 189. The nurse is counseling a patient who is newly prescribed Lyrica (pregabalin). Which of the following statements should be included in the patient's teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- "This medication may increase depression or suicidal thoughts, so be sure to notify your physician if this occurs."
 - "The medication is used to reduce the pain associated with diabetic neuropathy."
 - "Do not stop using this medication quickly."
 - "Weight loss and decreased interest in food may be experienced with this medication."
 - "Call the doctor right away if you have muscle pain or weakness."
 - "You must take this medication with your meals to avoid severe gastric irritation."
- ____ 190. A nurse working in the psychiatric unit receives report for a new patient being admitted with symptoms of depressive disorder and possible schizophrenia. The nurse knows the treatment regimen may include which of the following medications? *Select all that apply.*
- Apo-Quinidine (quinidine)
 - Seroquel (quetiapine)
 - Amaryl (glimepiride)
 - Risperdal (risperidone)
 - Restoril (temazepam)
 - Spiriva (tiotropium)
- ____ 191. While planning care for a patient who takes Requip (ropinirole), the nurse would develop which of the following nursing diagnoses? *Select all that apply.*
- Impaired gas exchange related to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - Decreased cardiac output related to heart failure
 - Impaired physical mobility related to Parkinson disease
 - Risk for injury related to fall risk
 - Risk for fluid volume deficit related to diuresis
 - Ineffective coping related to depression.
- ____ 192. Prior to administering Lovaza, what laboratory values should be obtained? *Select all that apply.*
- Na⁺
 - K⁺
 - HDL
 - LDL
 - Triglycerides
 - LFT
- ____ 193. A patient in the hospital is going to receive her first dose of Reclast (zoledronic acid) prior to being discharged from the hospital. Which of the following actions are required of the nurse? *Select all that apply.*
- Keep patient NPO for 1 hr after the first dose is given.
 - Encourage high fluid intake within a few hours prior to the administration of Reclast.
 - Assess patency of intravenous line.
 - Select a syringe that will provide deep tissue injection.
 - Provide patient with written instruction for follow-up dose in 2 months.
 - Tell patient to notify the health-care provider if he or she has muscle spasms or cramps.
- ____ 194. Which laboratory values should be monitored for a person receiving Heparin? *Select all that apply.*
- CBC
 - WBC
 - PT
 - aPTT
 - Platelet count

f. D-Dimer

- _____ 195. An oral dose of zinc sulfate is being prescribed for a patient in the wound clinic. Patient education should emphasize that the following products should not be taken with zinc sulfate because they will decrease absorption. *Select all that apply.*
- a. Caffeine products
 - b. Bran
 - c. Dairy products
 - d. Seafood
- _____ 196. Which of the following laboratory values must be closely monitored when taking amiodarone? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Liver function tests
 - b. Thyroid level
 - c. Electrolytes
 - d. Chest x-ray
 - e. Pulmonary function tests
- _____ 197. When administering bisacodyl, which of the following implications should the nurse consider? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Increase fluid intake up to 2,000 mL/day.
 - b. Administer with food.
 - c. Dilute with normal saline prior to administration.
 - d. Assess fluid and electrolyte status.
 - e. If giving rectally, encourage retention of enema for 15–30 min.
- _____ 198. After the administration of rifampin, what should be included in patient education? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Take dose at the same time daily.
 - b. Avoid use of soft contact while taking rifampin.
 - c. If taking oral contraceptives, an alternate form should be used.
 - d. Keep medication refrigerated until time of use.
 - e. Notify patient that bodily fluids such as sweat, urine, saliva, and feces may turn reddish-orange in color.
- _____ 199. A person taking Questran should restrict intake of foods high in which of the following components? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Sugar
 - b. Fat
 - c. Carbohydrates
 - d. Cholesterol
 - e. Potassium
 - f. Sodium
- _____ 200. Which of the following assessments should cause concern for a patient who is receiving Vancomycin? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Black, furry growth on the tongue
 - b. Tinnitus
 - c. Vertigo
 - d. Yellow sclera
 - e. Pink-tinged urine

- _____ 201. The nurse is providing education for an immunosuppressed patient with recurrent oral herpes simplex lesions (cold sores) who is being treated with topical acyclovir ointment. Which of the following statements would be included in the nurse's teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- "Apply the ointment every 3 hr each day for 7 days."
 - "Other topical ointments should be avoided as they may cause the lesions to spread or worsen."
 - "This medication should cure the lesions and recurrence is rare."
 - "You should wear a glove when applying the ointment to prevent spreading."
 - "You cannot eat or drink for 2 hr after application."
 - "There are no activity restrictions while you are taking this medication."
- _____ 202. A nurse working in the intensive care unit would expect albumin as part of the treatment plan for which of the following patients? *Select all that apply.*
- A 33-year-old patient with profound plastic anemia
 - A 55-year-old patient with second- and third-degree burns to 40% of his body
 - A 29-year-old patient with rectal bleeding
 - A 71-year-old patient with lung cancer and congestive heart failure
 - A 68-year-old patient with symptoms of septic shock
 - A 37-year-old patient with end-stage liver disease
- _____ 203. The nurse is providing care for a patient with recurrent lymphocytic leukemia who is receiving weekly treatment with Campath (alemtuzumab). Which of the following lab results would the nurse be expected to monitor prior to initiating therapy? *Select all that apply.*
- Prothrombin time (PTT)
 - Urine-specific gravity
 - White blood cell count (WBC)
 - Platelet count
 - CD-8 count
 - Red blood cell count (RBC)
- _____ 204. The nurse is caring for a patient receiving intravenous antibiotic therapy with tobramycin 100 mg every 8 hr. Which of the following nursing actions are appropriate for this medication? *Select all that apply.*
- Mixed IVPB solutions are stable at room temperature for 24 hr.
 - IVPB doses should be administered over 30–60 min.
 - Monitor the patient for signs of tinnitus, dizziness, or hearing loss.
 - Monitor renal function before and during therapy.
 - May mix or infuse simultaneously with other antibiotics.
 - Monitor for symptoms of a super infection.
- _____ 205. A nurse providing hypertension screening and education recognizes which of the following medications as an ACE inhibitor? *Select all that apply.*
- Tenormin (atenolol)
 - Capoten (captopril)
 - Vasotec (enalopril)
 - Teveten (eprosartan)
 - Lotensin (benazepril)
 - Atacand (candesartan)
- _____ 206. The nurse is teaching a patient with prostate cancer about the planned treatment of Casodex (bicalutamide) and Goserelin (an LHRH analog). Which of the following statements should be included in the patient teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- "Diarrhea is common, so it is important to increase fluid intake."

- b. "You may experience hot flashes while taking these medications."
 - c. "The doctor will follow CA-125 levels periodically to monitor the tumor's response to the medications."
 - d. "You may experience hair loss while taking Casodex."
 - e. "These medications block the effects of testosterone in your body and keep the prostate cancer from growing."
 - f. "You must take this medication first thing in the morning while sitting upright and wait for at least an hour before eating anything."
- ___ 207. The nurse is providing care for a 59-year-old patient with a long-term history of asthma for an acute exacerbation. The client is started on an infusion of aminophylline. Which of the following orders would the nurse expect to be written?
- a. Place on telemetry and monitor patient for reports of chest pain.
 - b. Theophylline levels every 6 hr x4.
 - c. O₂ to keep saturation greater than 93%.
 - d. Strict I/O.
 - e. NG to intermittent suction.
 - f. Pleurovac to 20 cm water seal.
- ___ 208. Which of the following lab values must be monitored during therapy with Tegretol CR (carbamazepine)? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Uric acid level
 - b. Hemoglobin
 - c. Creatinine
 - d. Alkaline phosphatase
 - e. Platelet count
 - f. Serum iron
- ___ 209. The nurse is preparing to provide the first dose of Maxipime (cefepime) 1 gm in 50 mL D5W via intravenous piggyback to a patient diagnosed with febrile neutropenia. *Place the following steps in the appropriate order:*
- a. Set rate at 100 mL/hr.
 - b. Verify right drug, dose, and time.
 - c. Observe for symptoms of anaphylaxis.
 - d. Discontinue the infusion.
 - e. Verify correct patient using two identifiers.
 - f. Begin infusion.
- ___ 210. A nurse assisting in the care of an elderly patient who received PO Librium (chlordiazepoxide) in the treatment of acute alcohol intoxication would include which of the following in the plan of care? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Place patient in leather restraints.
 - b. Institute seizure precautions.
 - c. Assess for tremors.
 - d. Administer higher doses in morning.
 - e. Institute fall precautions.
 - f. Administer after meals or with milk.
- ___ 211. Which of the following medications can be used to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Thorazine (chlorpromazine)
 - b. Zofran (ondansetron)
 - c. Adrenalne (epinephrine)
 - d. Reglan (metoclopramide)

- e. Amend (aprepitant)
- f. Catapres (clonidine)

- ____ 212. The nurse providing patient education about Questran (cholestyramine) would include which of the following statements in the education? *Select all that apply.*
- a. “Diarrhea may occur.”
 - b. “This medication should be taken before meals.”
 - c. “It can be mixed with water, milk, juice, or another noncarbonated beverage.”
 - d. “It is still important to follow a low-fat, low-cholesterol diet.”
 - e. “Notify the physician if your stool becomes frothy or foul smelling.”
 - f. “This medication may cause dry mouth or a rapid heart rate; that is normal.”
- ____ 213. The nurse is preparing to provide Norvasc (amlodipine) to a 69-year-old patient with a history of multifocal premature ventricular contractions (PVCs). His cardiac monitor has shown normal sinus rhythm with rare PVCs for the past 24 hr. Which of the following assessment findings would cause the nurse to withhold the medication? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Blood pressure = 86/50
 - b. Blood pressure = 112/68
 - c. Pulse = 88 bpm
 - d. Pulse = 48 bpm
 - e. Monitor shows normal sinus rhythm
 - f. Monitor shows three PVCs in past 24 hr
- ____ 214. Which of the following are classified as potassium-sparing diuretics? *Select all that apply.*
- a. Lasix (furosemide)
 - b. Aldactone (spironolactone)
 - c. Dyrenium (triamterene)
 - d. Diuril (chlorothiazide)
 - e. Midamor (amiloride)
 - f. Microzide (hydrochlorothiazide)
- ____ 215. A nurse working with patients in an HIV clinic recognizes the following medications as antivirals that may be included in patient medication regimens. *Select all that apply.*
- a. Famvir (famciclovir)
 - b. Emtriva (emtricitabine)
 - c. Sustiva (efavirenz)
 - d. Lodine (etodolac)
 - e. Afinitor (everolimus)
 - f. Enbrel (etanercept)
- ____ 216. The nurse is counseling a patient who has been given a prescription for Prozac (fluoxetine). Which of the following statements should the nurse include in the patient’s teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- a. “The medicine can cause some dizziness, so you should change position slowly.”
 - b. “Sugarless gum or candy may help the feeling of dry mouth that some patient’s experience with this medicine.”
 - c. “Most likely you will notice a huge change in your mood immediately.”
 - d. “You may experience a decrease in your sex drive while on this medication.”
 - e. “It is important to wear protective clothing and sunscreen since the drug can cause increased sensitivity to the sun.”
 - f. “This medicine should always be taken on an empty stomach.”

- ____ 217. The nurse is caring for a patient who had a total hip replacement yesterday. Based on the patient's risk of developing deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary emboli, which of the following would the nurse expect to find in the patient's plan of care? *Select all that apply.*
- Bilateral thigh-high sequential compression stockings
 - Fragmin (dalteparin) 5,000 IU SQ every day
 - Strict bed rest for 3 days
 - Vital signs and pulse oximetry every 4 hr
 - Lovenox (enoxaparin) 30 mg IV push—single dose now
 - Aspirin 650 mg every 4 hr while awake
- ____ 218. The nurse is providing care for a patient who is to take Tagamet (cimetidine) 400 mg BID upon discharge. Which of the following statements should the nurse include in the patient's teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- "The medication may make your stool black; this is normal."
 - "Smoking interferes with the action of this medication, so it is important not to smoke after taking your last dose of the day."
 - "Do not take any over-the-counter medications with aspirin or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents without talking to your physician."
 - "You should take this medication first thing in the morning on an empty stomach."
 - "This medication may make you feel sleepy."
 - "This medication will improve your heartburn symptoms and help reduce stomach acid from irritating your esophagus."
- ____ 219. While caring for elderly residents in a nursing home, the nurse recognizes the use of Advil (ibuprofen) places these clients at increased risk for which of the following? *Select all that apply.*
- Gastrointestinal bleeding
 - Renal toxicity
 - Hepatic toxicity
 - Cerebrovascular accident
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Peripheral vascular disease
- ____ 220. The nurse caring for a patient taking hydrochlorothiazide and Lanoxin (digoxin) instructs the patient to notify the physician with which of the following symptoms? *Select all that apply.*
- Systolic blood pressure less than 150
 - Anorexia, nausea, and vomiting
 - Muscle cramps
 - Confusion
 - Numbness and tingling in extremities
 - Nocturia
- ____ 221. A patient with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes has been instructed on administration of insulin, human inhalation (Afrezza). Which of the following statements should be included in the patient teaching? *Select all that apply.*
- Administer at beginning of each meal
 - Do not take your Subcut insulin with Afrezza
 - Use the Afrezza inhaler upside down
 - Avoid smoking while taking inhaled insulin
 - Monitor blood glucose every 6 hr
 - Monitor your weight daily. Afrezza may cause weight loss.

Completion

Complete each statement.

222. The nurse receives new orders to start clindamycin 25 mg/kg/day in four equal intravenous doses every 6 hr to a child who weighs 20 kg. The dose of medication the nurse should provide with each administration is _____ mg.
223. The nurse is caring for a patient in the intensive care unit who is to be started on dopamine 1 mcg/kg/min. The patient weighs 220 pounds. The drip rate in mg/hr should be _____.
224. Prior to initiating continuous drip intravenous therapy with dopamine, the nurse checks the infusion bag that lists 250 mg dopamine has been added to 250 mL of 0.9 NS. The nurse determines the concentration, expressed as mg/mL, is _____.
225. A nurse working in the neonatal intensive care unit receives an order to provide Lasix (furosemide) 2 mg/kg orally now. The neonate weighs 2.5 kg, and the medication is available as a liquid with a concentration of 10 mg/mL. The calculated dose the nurse will provide in mL is _____ mL.
226. The nurse is caring for a patient who is to receive 40 mg of Lasix (furosemide) as an intravenous push. If the recommended administration time is 20 mg/min, the nurse will take _____ min to administer the medication.
227. The nurse is caring for a patient who reports taking 20 mg Adalat (nifedipine) three times daily. The hospital has 10 mg capsules. The patient should take _____ capsules in a 24-hr period.
228. A nurse in the intensive care unit is establishing a continuous infusion of Levophed (norepinephrine). The pharmacy has supplied 1,000 mL of D5NS with 4 mg of norepinephrine. In terms of mL/hr, the rate the nurse should program into the pump to keep the patient on a continuous infusion of 2 mcg/min is _____.
229. The nurse is caring for an infant who weighs 4.5 kg. Penicillin at 25,000 units/kg every 8 hr has been ordered. The amount of penicillin in each dose is _____ units.
230. The nurse is preparing to infuse Keflex (cephalexin) 1 g in 50 mL over 30 min. To infuse 50 mL of fluid over 30 min, the pump should be set at _____ mL/hr (= hourly rate).
231. A nurse passing medications at the nursing home is supposed to provide Cardizem (diltiazem) 90 mg po TID. The pharmacy stocks 60 mg tablets. The nurse should provide _____ tablets.
232. The nurse is passing medications for a patient whose medication administration record reads, "Neurontin (gabapentin) 300 mg po TID." Gabapentin is provided by the pharmacy in 600 mg scored tablets. The nurse should provide _____ tablets with each dose.

Matching

Match the instructions for using an inhaler in the following section with the number they should occur in.

- Press down on the inhaler to release medication.
- Hold your breath for 10 sec.
- Shake the inhaler.
- Tilt your head back and breathe out slowly.

- e. Breathe in slowly through the mouth.
- f. Connect the inhaler to a spacer/chamber.

- ___ 233. Step 1
- ___ 234. Step 2
- ___ 235. Step 3
- ___ 236. Step 4
- ___ 237. Step 5
- ___ 238. Step 6

Other

- 239. Place the following steps in proper sequence to provide 12 units NPH insulin and 4 units regular insulin.
 - A. Draw up 12 units NPH insulin.
 - B. Draw up 4 units regular insulin.
 - C. Administer subcutaneous injection.
 - D. Select and prep the site.
 - E. Mix NPH insulin vial by rotating briskly between hands.
 - F. Verify order and current accu check result.

- 240. Place the following steps in the correct order for the nurse to provide Prevacid (lansoprazole) 15 mg capsule qd through an NG tube.
 - A. Flush NG tube with 20 mL water
 - B. Check chest x-ray results to verify NG tube placement.
 - C. Flush NG tube with additional 20 mL water or apple juice.
 - D. Open capsule and mix contents with 40 mL apple juice.
 - E. Inject medication mixture through the NG tube.
 - F. Aspirate NG tube and check pH of aspirate.

Drug Guide Test Bank 1

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C

See Nursing Implications for acarbose: Observe the patient for signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia. Acarbose alone does not cause hypoglycemia; however, other concurrently administered hypoglycemic agents may produce hypoglycemia, requiring treatment. Ignoring these symptoms would be dangerous, but it is not considered an adverse drug reaction requiring an official report. The patient is experiencing symptoms of hypoglycemia not anemia.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidiabetics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

2. ANS: A

See adenosine Indications: Adenosine is used for the conversion of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PVST) to normal sinus rhythm when vagal maneuvers are unsuccessful. Epinephrine is a bronchodilator used in the management of reversible airway disease. Atenolol is a beta blocker used in the management of hypertension. Asenapine is an antipsychotic mood stabilizer used in the acute treatment of schizophrenia or manic/mixed episodes associated with bipolar I disorder.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 113 | Page 496 | Page 194 | Page 188
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiarrhythmics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

3. ANS: B

See Contraindications/Precautions, Interactions, and Dosage for albuterol. Excess inhaler use may lead to tolerance and paradoxical bronchospasm. Use with caffeine-containing herbs (cola nut, guarana, tea, coffee) increases stimulant effect. Two inhalations every 4–6 hr or two inhalations 15 min prior to exercise). Tachycardia is an expected side effect with this medication.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 120
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Bronchodilators KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

4. ANS: C

See Contraindications/Precautions for amitriptyline: the use of this medication may increase the risk of suicide attempt/ideation especially during dose early treatment or dose adjustment; risk may be greater in children or adolescents. Sedation is an expected side effect. Dry mouth is an expected side effect. There is no directive to avoid caffeine with this medication.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 145
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidepressants KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

5. ANS: D

See contraindications/precautions for ampicillin: Contraindicated in hypersensitivity to penicillin. This medication should be held due to the stated allergy to penicillin.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 158
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antibiotics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

6. ANS: B

See Action for atropine: Low doses decrease sweating, salivation, and respiratory secretions. Morphine is used for pain control. Lorazepam is used for anxiety. Benadryl is used for itching.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 198
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiarrhythmics | Therapeutic Classification: Anticholinergics
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

7. ANS: A

See Route/Dosage for azithromycin: 500 mg on 1st day, then 250 mg/day for 4 more days. Instruct the patient to notify health-care professional if symptoms do not improve. Teach the patient to take medication as directed and to finish the drug completely. Azithromycin is contraindicated in patients with an allergy to erythromycin.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 203
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antibiotics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

8. ANS: B

See Implementation for becaplermin: Calculated amount is applied as a thin layer and covered with a moist saline dressing for 12 hr; dressing is removed, ulcer rinsed, and redressed with moist dressing without becaplermin for rest of day. Process is repeated daily. Store gel in refrigerator; do not freeze. If ulcer does not decrease in size by 30% within 10 wk, continuation of therapy should be reassessed. Cover with a moist saline dressing for 12 hr. Then, remove dressing, rinse ulcer, and redress with moist dressing without becaplermin for rest of day.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 211
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Therapeutic wound | Therapeutic Classification: Ulcer | Therapeutic Classification: Decubiti healing agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

9. ANS: D

See Indications for clorazepate: Clorazepate is used in the management of simple partial seizures, anxiety disorder, symptoms of anxiety, and acute alcohol withdrawal. Clopidogrel is an antiplatelet agent. Bupropion is an antidepressant. Omeprazole is an antiulcer agent.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anticonvulsants KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

10. ANS: B

See Nursing Implications/assessment for colchicine: In patients receiving prolonged therapy, monitor baseline and periodic CBC; may cause decreased platelet count, leukopenia, aplastic anemia, and agranulocytosis. No alteration in the blood pressure, triglyceride, or oxygenation is expected.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 338
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antigoit KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

11. ANS: C

See Contraindications/Precautions for cyclobenzaprine: Should not be used within 14 days of MAO inhibitor therapy. Phenelzine is an MAO inhibitor. The other factors will not impact the safe provision of cyclobenzaprine.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 368 | Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Skeletal muscle relaxants KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

12. ANS: B

See Implementation/Nursing Implications for Enablex: Extended-release tablets must be swallowed whole; do not break or crush. Doing so can result in the immediate release of the full dose. Enablex (darifenacin-XR) is a urinary tract antispasmodic.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 394 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: N/A

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

13. ANS: A

See Patient/Family Teaching for cetirizine: Advise patient that good oral hygiene, frequent rinsing of the mouth with water, and sugarless gum or candy may minimize dry mouth. It is outside the nursing scope of practice to alter dosage of a medication. Dry mouth is not a symptom of an allergic reaction and the patient does not need to be seen by a physician—if dry mouth persists beyond 2 wk, the patient should notify a dentist. The medication can be taken without regard to food.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 308

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Allergy | Therapeutic Classification: Cold and cough remedies |

Therapeutic Classification: Antihistamines

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

14. ANS: C

See Interactions for dextroamphetamine: St. John's wort may increase serious side effects; concurrent use is not recommended. Dextroamphetamine is used in the treatment of ADHD, so improved focus is a desired effect. Insomnia is commonly seen and the patient should be instructed to take the medication at least 6 hr prior to bedtime. The medication is generally given 1–2 times each day, and missed doses should be taken as soon as remembered up to 6 hr prior to bedtime.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Central nervous system stimulants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

15. ANS: D

See Nursing Implications for doxazosin: Assess for first-dose orthostatic hypotension and syncope. The medication can be used in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia, but orthostatic hypotension is a bigger concern and should be the first concern. No effect on the respiratory rate or pain is anticipated.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 459

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihypertensives

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

16. ANS: A

See Indications for droperidol: Used to produce tranquilization and as an adjunct to general and regional anesthesia; useful in decreasing postoperative or postprocedure nausea and vomiting. Benadryl is an antihistamine used to treat itching. Morphine sulfate is a narcotic used to treat pain. Colace is a stool softener.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Sedative/hypnotics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

17. ANS: C

See Indications for duloxetine: Duloxetine is used for major depressive disorder, diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain, generalized anxiety disorder and fibromyalgia. Patient education and verification of his or her understanding regarding medication use and purpose is an important component of health care.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 473

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidepressants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

18. ANS: A

See Indications for dantrolene: Emergency treatment of malignant hyperthermia, which can cause seizures. This is an emergency situation and must be the nurse's highest priority. Desipramine is an antidepressant. It is not a priority. Darifenacin is used to treat overactive bladder spasms. It is not a priority. Duloxetine is an antidepressant. It is not a priority.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 387 | Page 404 | Page 394 | Page 473

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Skeletal muscle relaxants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

19. ANS: D
See Adverse Reactions/Side Effects GU for entacapone: This is a normal finding for patients taking entacapone. There is no need to take a specific action, and the assessments listed will not help determine the presence of other side effects or concerns.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 490
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiparkinsonian agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
20. ANS: B
See indications for methylergonovine: Prevention and treatment of postpartum or postabortion hemorrhage caused by uterine atony or involution. Methotrexate is a neoplastic agent that has been used to induce chemical abortion. Magnesium sulfate is given in the treatment of preeclampsia. Terbutaline is used off label to reduce uterine contraction in the prevention of preterm labor.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 824
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Oxytocics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
21. ANS: C
See Route/Dosage and Nursing Implications for ertapenem: Ertapenem dosage is 1 g daily for up to 14 days (IV). The dressing on a PICC line must remain occlusive to prevent infection—if the dressing should pull back, the home-care nurse should be notified immediately. Ertapenem is given once daily. Persons with a negative history of penicillin sensitivity may still have an allergic response.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 511
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
22. ANS: D
See Nursing Implications/Implementation for esomeprazole: The NG must be flushed after medication provision, and tube feeding should be held for at least 1 hr. Verifying patient identity with two unique identifiers is the correct way to ensure safe medication administration. For patients with an NG tube, delayed-release capsules can be opened and intact granules emptied into a 60 mL syringe and mixed with 50 mL of water. After administering, flush syringe with additional water. Provide at least 1 hr before meals. The NG tube must be flushed after medication provision, and tube feeding should be held for at least 1 hr.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 520–521
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiulcer agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
23. ANS: C
See Adverse Reactions/Side effects for estradiol: CV risk for MI and thromboembolism; smoking increases risk of adverse CV reactions. Mesalamine is a GI anti-inflammatory agent used in the treatment of ulcerative colitis and does not increase risk of thromboembolism. The platelet count is normal and although all surgical patients have an increased risk for thromboembolism, the patient taking estradiol is at higher risk.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 522
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Hormones KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
24. ANS: D
See Route/Dosage for eszopiclone: 2 mg immediately before bedtime.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 528
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Sedative/hypnotics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
25. ANS: C
See Indications for famciclovir: Famciclovir is given for acute herpes zoster infection (shingles).
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 543

- TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antivirals KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
26. ANS: B
See Indications and Implementation for Fentanyl buccal/transmucosal: Used in the management of breakthrough pain in cancer patients already receiving and tolerant to around-the-clock opioid therapy for persistent cancer pain (60 mg/day of oral morphine or equivalent). The patient's ranking of pain, cancer diagnosis, and allergy to hydromorphone do not necessarily indicate that buccal fentanyl is an appropriate therapy.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 555–557
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Opioid analgesics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
27. ANS: B
See flurazepam Patient/Family Teaching: Advise patient to take medication as prescribed (at bedtime). Teach sleep hygiene techniques (dark room, quiet, bedtime ritual, limit daytime napping, avoid nicotine and caffeine). Prolonged use may lead to psychological or physical dependence.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Sedative/hypnotics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
28. ANS: B
See Indications for golimumab: Golimumab is used in the treatment of moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis (with methotrexate), treatment of active psoriatic arthritis (alone or with methotrexate), and treatment of active ankylosing spondylitis.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 616
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antirheumatics KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
29. ANS: A
See Contraindications/Precautions, Nursing Implication/Assessment for golimumab: Use cautiously in patient with history of latent or active tuberculosis, when adequate treatment cannot be confirmed, antitubercular therapy should be considered. An increased risk of hypotension is not associated with this medication. An increased risk of ARDS is not associated with this medication. An increased risk of uncontrolled blood glucose levels is not associated with this medication.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 616
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antirheumatics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
30. ANS: B
See Indications for guaifenesin: Guaifenesin is used for cough associated with viral upper respiratory tract infections. Lorazepam is a sedative. Acetaminophen is an analgesic. Granisetron is an antiemetic.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 622
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Allergy, cold KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
31. ANS: C
See Patient/Family Teaching for hydralazine/isosorbide dinitrate: Inform the patient that headache is a common side effect that should decrease with continuing therapy. Aspirin or acetaminophen may be ordered to treat headache. Notify the health-care provider if headache is persistent or severe. Do not later dose to avoid headache. Valid assessment would include vital signs and neurological examination because the medication is used in the treatment of heart failure; however, headache is not a symptom of allergic reaction, and there is no immediate need to notify the physician. Distraction techniques may be helpful but will not be the highest priority.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 648
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Vasodilators KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

32. ANS: D
See indications for hydroxychloroquine. It is an antimalarial agent used in the suppression/chemoprophylaxis of malaria, which is common in tropical areas. See indications for levetiracetam. It is an anti-seizure medication. See indications for infliximab. It is a monoclonal antibody used as an antirheumatic. See indications for memantine. It is an anti-Alzheimer's agent.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 761 | Page 681 | Page 807 | Page 655
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antimalarials KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

33. ANS: D
See Implementation for Ibandronate: Ibandronate should be taken with 6–8 oz of plain water (mineral water, orange juice, coffee, and other beverages decrease absorption) 60 min before beverages or food. Encourage patient to participate in regular exercise. Instruct patient on the importance of taking as directed, first thing in the morning, 60 min before other medications, beverages, or food. If a dose is missed, skip dose and resume the next morning.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 661
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Bone resorption inhibitors KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

34. ANS: B
See Patient/Family Teaching for imipramine: Instruct the patient to notify health-care professional if visual changes occur. Inform patient that periodic glaucoma testing may be needed during long-term therapy. Alert patient that urine may turn blue-green in color. Caution patient to change positions slowly to minimize orthostatic hypotension. Inform patient of need to monitor dietary intake, as possible increase in appetite may lead to undesired weight gain.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 677
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidepressants KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

35. ANS: C
See Nursing Implications and Patient/Family Teaching for albuterol: Advise patient that rinsing mouth after using inhaler, good oral hygiene, and sugarless gum or candy may minimize dry mouth. When ipratropium is administered concurrently with other inhalation medications, administer adrenergic bronchodilators (albuterol) first, followed by ipratropium, then corticosteroids. Wait 5 min between medications. Albuterol is the inhaler of choice with acute bronchospasm because the onset of action of ipratropium is too slow for patients in acute distress.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 121–122
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Allergy, cold, and cough KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

36. ANS: B
See Evaluation/Desired Outcomes for quetiapine: Decrease in positive symptoms (delusions, hallucinations) of schizophrenia.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1065
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antipsychotics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

37. ANS: D
See Indications for ketoconazole: Ketoconazole is indicated in the treatment of candidiasis. See Indications for lamotrigine. It is an anticonvulsant. See Indications for labetalol. It is an anti-anginal beta blocker. See Indications for ketorolac. It is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 742 | Page 735 | Page 730 | Page 175
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antifungals KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

38. ANS: C

See IV administration for Ketorolac: Administer undiluted. Ketorolac may alter BUN, serum lipoproteins, potassium, triglycerides, and uric acid levels, but no effect on magnesium is expected. Allergy to morphine is not a contraindication for the use of ketorolac.

- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 732
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Nonopioid analgesics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
39. ANS: D
See Side Effects for lactulose: Belching, cramps, distention, flatulence, diarrhea, and hyperglycemia.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 735
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Laxatives KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
40. ANS: A
See Action for lansoprazole, omeprazole, ondansetron, and calcium carbonate. While each of the medications may be used in the treatment of gastric ulcer, the action of lansoprazole and omeprazole are similar; both are proton pump inhibitors, and therefore substitution based on availability per hospital pharmacy registry is possible.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 931 | Page 933 | Page 1145 | Page 258
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiulcer KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
41. ANS: B
See Indications for lidocaine: Local infiltration/mucosal/topical anesthetic. Mouth rinses containing hydrogen peroxide help prevent infection but will not relieve the pain associated with oral mucositis. Normal saline rinses should be recommended frequently (every 2–4 hr) to keep the mouth clean but will not help reduce pain with meals. Puree diet may be helpful but will not address the patient's report of pain.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 767
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Therapeutic analgesics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
42. ANS: C
See Implementation for lidocaine/prilocaine: Apply the 2.5 g tube of cream (one-half of the 5 g tube) to each 2-inch by 2-inch area of skin in a thick layer. Cover so there is a thick layer of cream under the occlusive dressing. Do not spread out or rub in the cream. It must be applied at least 1 hr before the start of the procedure.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 771
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anesthetics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
43. ANS: B
See Nursing Implications for linezolid: Obtain specimens for culture and sensitivity prior to initiating therapy.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 775
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
44. ANS: C
See IV Administration for lorazepam: Administer at a rate not to exceed 2 mg/min or 0.05 mg/kg over 2–5 min. The medication should be diluted and insulin syringes are reserved for insulin and are generally not used to provide IV medication. Dilute immediately before use with an equal amount of sterile water for injection, D5W or 0.9NS for injection. Rapid administration may result in apnea, hypotension, bradycardia, or cardiac arrest—hypertension is not expected.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 787
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anesthetic adjunct KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
45. ANS: B

See Indications for Magnesium citrate oral solution: Bowel evacuant in preparation for surgical/radiographic procedures. Magnesium citrate oral solution is used as a bowel prep. Sustained-release tablets will not aid in the evacuation of bowel contents. Chewable tablets are used as electrolyte replacement or as an antacid. IV provision is used for electrolyte replacement.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 794
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Mineral and electrolyte replacement
KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

46. ANS: A

See Indications and Evaluation for mannitol: Mannitol is used in the treatment of acute oliguric renal failure, edema, and increased intracranial or intra-ocular pressure. Urine output of at least 30–50 mL/hr or an increase in urine output in accordance with parameters set by physician should be seen. Mannitol will have no effect on the WBC. Oxygenation may improve if intracranial pressure or fluid overload is effecting oxygenation, but this saturation is below normal and not indicative of effective treatment. Wide pulse pressures are indicative of increased intracranial pressure that should improve with mannitol treatment.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 797–799
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Diuretics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

47. ANS: A

See Nursing Implications for Meperidine: Monitor patients on chronic or high-dose therapy for CNS stimulation (restlessness, irritability, or seizures) due to accumulation of normeperidine metabolite. Risk of toxicity increases with doses greater than 600 mg/24 hr. Constipation is a concern for the patient but is not the highest priority. Insomnia is not expected because meperidine causes sedation. Triglyceride levels are not affected by meperidine.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 809
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Opioid analgesics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

48. ANS: D

See Indications for mesalamine: Mesalamine is used for inflammatory bowel disease including ulcerative colitis, proctitis, and proctosigmoiditis.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 813
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Gastrointestinal anti-inflammatories
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

49. ANS: A

See Nursing Implications for metoclopramide: Assess patient for extrapyramidal side effects—difficulty speaking or swallowing, loss of balance, pill rolling, mask-like face, shuffling gait, rigidity, tremors, and dystonic reactions. Weight loss is concerning but not the highest priority. Psychosocial concerns are important but are not the highest priority. Psychosocial concerns are important but are not the highest priority.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 836–837
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiemetics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

50. ANS: A

See Indications for misoprostol. Misoprostol is used in the prevention of gastric mucosal injury from NSAIDs in high-risk patients. See Indications for metoprolol. Metoprolol is a beta blocker. See Indications for metronidazole. Metronidazole is an anti-infective. See Indications for mirtazapine. Mirtazapine is an antidepressant.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 857 | Page 839 | Page 842 | Page 855
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiulcer agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 944
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Urinary tract antispasmodics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
58. ANS: B
See Route/Dosage for Creon: One to three capsules before or with meals.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 968
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Digestive agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
59. ANS: A
See Nursing Implications for Paxil: Paxil is an antianxiety/antidepressant. It is important to monitor appetite and nutritional intake, weigh weekly, and notify health-care professional of continued weight loss.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 976–977
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianxiety agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
60. ANS: B
See Indications for Vitamin K: Phytonadione (vitamin K) is the antidote to oral anticoagulants. Phenytoin is an anticonvulsant. Phenobarbital is an anticonvulsant. Protamine sulfate is the antidote to heparin.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 1015 | Page 1280
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidotes KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
61. ANS: A
See Patient/Family Teaching for Actos: Instruct the patient to take the medication as directed. If the dose for 1 day is missed, do not double the dose the next day. Pioglitazone improves sensitivity to insulin and is used in the control of diabetes. Pain is not a side effect or the indication for treatment so assessing pain is not pertinent to the stated problem.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 1019–1020
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidiabetics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
62. ANS: A
See Evaluation/Desired Outcomes and Nursing Implications for Potassium bicarbonate/potassium chloride: Potassium bicarbonate/potassium chloride is used to prevent or correct serum potassium depletion. The patient's serum potassium is low, and this places the patient at risk for cardiac arrhythmias. The medication should be given. While the NG output is important, it is not the highest priority. While the scheduled furosemide dose is important, it is not the highest priority.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 1029–1030
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Mineral and electrolyte replacement
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
63. ANS: D
See Nursing Implications for Actonel: Assess patient via bone density study for low bone mass before and periodically during therapy.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 1092–1093
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Bone resorption inhibitors KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
64. ANS: C
See Nursing Implications for rosiglitazone: Assess patient for edema and sings of CHF (dyspnea, rales/crackles, peripheral edema, weight gain, jugular venous distention). Rosiglitazone is used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, so an elevated serum glucose of 142 mg/dL is expected. Urine output is within normal limits. Apical pulse is within normal limits.

- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidiabetics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
65. ANS: D
See Patient/Family Teaching for salmeterol: Instruct patient using powder for inhalation never to exhale into diskus device and to always hold the device in a level, horizontal position. The mouthpiece should be kept dry; never wash.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1114
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Bronchodilators KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
66. ANS: B
See Implementation sennoside: Take with a full glass of water. Administer medication at bedtime for evacuation 6–12 hr later. Administer on an empty stomach for more rapid results. Determining resting pulse is not necessary or related to the medications action or side effects. Determining level of consciousness is not necessary or related to the medication’s action or side effects.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1123
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Laxatives KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
67. ANS: A
See Nursing Implications for sitagliptin: Monitor for signs of pancreatitis (nausea, vomiting, anorexia, persistent severe abdominal pain, sometimes radiating to the back). Sitagliptin is used to improve glycemic control in type 2 diabetes. Headache is a recognized side effect and is not the highest priority. Sitagliptin can be taken as monotherapy or in combination with metformin and a thiazolidinedione and/or a sulfonyleurea. The hemoglobin A1C is normal.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1138
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidiabetics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
68. ANS: D
See Nursing Implications for tetracycline: Monitor bowel function. Diarrhea, abdominal cramping, fever, and bloody stools should be reported to the health-care professional promptly as a sign of pseudomembranous colitis. It may begin up to several weeks following cessation of therapy.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 1186–1187
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
69. ANS: A
See Nursing Implications for levothyroxine: Assess apical pulse and blood pressure prior to and periodically during therapy. Assess for tachyarrhythmias and chest pain.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 766
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Hormones KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
70. ANS: B
See Interactions for vardenafil: Concurrent use of nitrates may cause serious life-threatening hypotension and is contraindicated. Concurrent use of Class IA antiarrhythmics (such as quinidine or procainamide) or Class III antiarrhythmics (such as amiodarone or sotalol) increase risk of serious arrhythmias and should be avoided.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 1246
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Erectile dysfunction agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
71. ANS: C

See Nursing Implications/Implementation for zolpidem: Protect patient from injury; raise bed side rails. Assist with ambulation. Increasing fluid intake is not necessary and will increase risk of falls due to nocturnal urination. The patient should not get up without assistance in the hospital environment. Documentation is not the highest priority.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 1295–1296
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Sedative/hypnotics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

72. ANS: A

See Adverse Reactions/Side Effects for hydrocodone, isosorbide, and furosemide: May cause confusion, dizziness, sedation; dizziness, hypotension; hypotension. Orthostatic hypotension is a common concern for patients receiving these medications. There is no correlation between the patient's breakfast and a need to take a short walk. Pain relief will be optimal approximately 1 hr after the administration of the Vicodin and will begin to fade within 3–4 hr. It is important to walk postoperative patients if at all possible to prevent the formation of thromboembolism.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 649 | Page 721 | Page 598
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Opioid analgesics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

73. ANS: B

See Adverse Reactions/Side Effects for Aminoglycosides: Ototoxicity is a side effect associated with aminoglycosides including gentamycin. The other anti-infective agents are not associated with ototoxicity.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 138
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

74. ANS: B

See Nursing Implications for Adalimumab: Adalimumab prevents and alters the action of tumor necrosis factor. This drug is used in the treatment of severe rheumatoid arthritis. Adverse side effects include the risk for serious infections. The nurse should monitor for early signs and symptoms of infection.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 112 TOP: Drug: Humira (adalimumab)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

75. ANS: C

See Indications for dabigatran: Dabigatran is an anticoagulant that is approved for the treatment of atrial fibrillation. It lowers the risk of blood clot development.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 379 TOP: Drug: Pradaxa (dabigatran)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

76. ANS: A

See Adverse Reactions/Side Effects for pregabalin: An adverse reaction to pregabalin is thrombocytopenia, which would cause petechiae. Poor appetite, increased heart rate and vomiting are not adverse reactions to pregabalin

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 1026 TOP: Drug: Lyrica (pregabalin)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

77. ANS: D

See Implementation for zoledronic acid: Zoledronic acid is a bone resorption inhibitor that is administered intravenously as a single infusion over at least 15 min.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1292 TOP: Drug: Reclast (zoledronic acid)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

78. ANS: D

See Route/Dosage for Gardasil: Gardasil is a vaccine to protect against HPV. Gardasil is given in a series of three injections. After the first dose is administered, the second dose should be administered 2 months later. The last dose is given 6 months after the first dose.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 644
TOP: Drug: Gardasil (human papillomavirus quadrivalent vaccine, recombinant)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

79. ANS: A

See Indications and Nursing Implications for atorvastatin: Atorvastatin is given to help manage cholesterol levels but when taken alone it will not cure elevated serum cholesterol levels. The nurse should ask Mr. Jacobs about his dietary history. To lower serum cholesterol levels a diet low in fat, cholesterol, carbohydrates, and alcohol should be consumed in conjunction with taking Lipitor.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 643–644
TOP: Drug: Lipitor (atorvastatin) KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

80. ANS: A

See Indications/Nursing Implications for aripiprazole: Aripiprazole is used as an add-on medication when an antidepressant alone is not effective. If antidepressants have been used for at least 6 weeks and symptoms of major depressive disorder exist, aripiprazole can be added in addition to an antidepressant.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 185 TOP: Drug: Abilify (aripiprazole)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

81. ANS: B

See Indications and Patient/Family Teaching for Advair Diskus (fluticasone and salmeterol): Advair Diskus is an anti-inflammatory and long-acting bronchodilator used for COPD, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema. Advair Diskus is an inhalation cased medication that carries a side effect of thrush in the mouth; therefore, the mouth should be rinsed with water after each use. Advair requires the person to puncture the capsule in a sealed container prior to inhalation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 351–355 | Page 1114
TOP: Drug: Advair (fluticasone and salmeterol) KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

82. ANS: A

See Indications for Restasis: Restasis is an ophthalmic emulsion used to increase tear production and provide temporary relief for those with chronic dry eye syndrome.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 1401 (ophthalmic medications)
TOP: Drug: Restasis (cyclosporine) KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

83. ANS: A

See Indications and Evaluation/Desired Outcomes for dopamine: Dopamine is a vasopressor agent used to treat shock that does not respond to fluid replacement. A desired outcome of dopamine is increased blood pressure, cardiac output, and urine output.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Pages 455–456
TOP: Drug: Dopamine (Intropin) KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

84. ANS: D

See Nursing Implications/Implementation for golimumab : A tuberculin skin test should be administered prior to the administration of golimumab. There is serious risk for the development of tuberculosis while taking this medication. If a test indicates the presence of latent tuberculosis, treatment must be initiated prior to initiation of golimumab.

- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 617 TOP: Drug: Simponi (golimumab)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis
85. ANS: C
See Nursing Implications for digoxin: Digoxin should be held if an apical pulse is less than 70 beats per minute in a child. The health-care provider should be notified.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Pages 425–426
TOP: Drug: Lanoxin (digoxin) KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
86. ANS: C
See Nursing Implications for Potassium Iodide: Thyroid crisis is a severe hyperthyroid response. The therapeutic effect of potassium iodide is to slow the release and synthesis of thyroid hormones.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 705–706
TOP: Drug: Potassium Iodide (iodine, iodide) KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
87. ANS: B
See Indications for levothyroxine: Levothyroxine is a thyroid supplement for the treatment of hypothyroidism. It is necessary to monitor the heart rate and rhythm, blood pressure, and chest pain. These symptoms are associated with hyperthyroidism, indicating that the patient is overdosed or has a toxic level of levothyroxine.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 766 TOP: Drug: Synthroid (levothyroxine)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
88. ANS: C
See Route/Dosage for cyanocobalamin: Cyanocobalamin is a vitamin B₁₂ preparation used in the treatment of pernicious anemia. The preferred route of administration is monthly intramuscular injection.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 1269
TOP: Drug: Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
89. ANS: D
See Indications for furosemide: Furosemide is a diuretic that will decrease potassium levels. A diet high in potassium is needed to replace potassium that is lost. Cauliflower, cabbage, and yogurt are high in vitamin K. Macaroni and cheese, deli meat, and buttermilk are high in sodium. Clams, oysters, and broccoli are high in calcium. Potatoes, milk, and prune juice have high potassium levels.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 598 | Appendix J
TOP: Drug: Lasix (furosemide) KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis
90. ANS: B
See Indications and Adverse Reactions/Side Effects for amiodarone: Amiodarone is used to treat ventricular arrhythmias. A common side effect of amiodarone is photosensitivity that can occur through window glass and thin clothing.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 142–143
TOP: Drug: Cordarone (amiodarone) KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
91. ANS: D
See Route/Dosage for Maalox: Maalox is an antacid and should be given 1–3 hr after meals and at bedtime. This medication should not be given at the same time as other medications are being taken.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 793 TOP: Drug: Maalox
KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis
92. ANS: C

See Indications and Contraindications/Precautions for memantine: Memantine is an anti-Alzheimer's agent. Its therapeutic effect is to decrease symptoms of dementia. Memantine is metabolized through tubular reabsorption and excreted by the kidneys. This drug should be used cautiously in those with renal impairment, urinary tract infections, or those with renal tubular necrosis.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 807 TOP: Drug: Namenda (memantine)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

93. ANS: B

See Indications for Niacin: Also known as vitamin B₃, Niacin is required for lipid metabolism, glycolysis, and tissue repair. The therapeutic effect of niacin is to decrease blood lipids.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 891–892
TOP: Drug: Niaspan (niacin) KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

94. ANS: D

See Nursing Implications/Implementation for NitroMist: can be applied as a spray under the tongue or on the tongue.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 907
TOP: Drug: NitroMist (nitroglycerine translingual spray) KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

95. ANS: A

See Indications, Action, and Patient Family Teaching for Revatio: a form of sildenafil, a vasodilator for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension or as an erectile dysfunction agent. The patient must know to notify a health-care provider if an erection occurs that lasts for more than 4 hr.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1128 TOP: Drug: Revatio (sildenafil)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

96. ANS: D

See Indications, Adverse Reactions and assessment for nateglinide: Nateglinide is an antidiabetic agent intended to lower blood glucose. Too much of this medication or sensitivity to the medication could cause hypoglycemia. Symptoms such as weakness, dizziness, tachycardia, tremors, and anxiety would indicate hypoglycemia.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Drug: Starlix (nateglinide) KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

97. ANS: B

See Indications and Nursing Implications for Januvia: an antidiabetic agent for those with type 2 diabetes. A hemoglobin A1C provides a 3-month window of glycemic control.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1136 TOP: Drug: Januvia (sitagliptin)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

98. ANS: A

See Nursing Implications for Percodan: should not be given to people with bleeding tendencies because it is a combination drug made of oxycodone and aspirin.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 946 | Page 1111
TOP: Drug: Percodan (oxycodone and aspirin) KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

99. ANS: A

See Indications, Nursing implications/Assessment and Implementation for dalteparin: Dalteparin is an anticoagulant in the form of a low molecular weight heparin. It is administered in the abdomen and may cause ecchymosis or inflammation around the injection site. Bleeding gums, nosebleeds, hematuria, black tarry stools, or unusual bleeding may indicate an adverse reaction. Dalteparin can be injected into the abdomen, and ecchymosis around the abdomen is common.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 632–635
TOP: Drug: Fragmin (dalteparin) KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

100. ANS: D

See class of fluoroquinolones: These drugs fall under the category of fluoroquinolones, which are used in the treatment of bacterial infection by inhibiting bacterial synthesis.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 574 TOP: Drug: Fluoroquinolones
KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

101. ANS: C

See Indications and Nursing Implications/Lab, Evaluation/Desired Outcomes for abacavir: Abacavir is an antiretroviral used in combination with other drugs to manage HIV infection. The therapeutic action of abacavir is to slow the progression of HIV infection. The effectiveness of abacavir can be determined by a decreased viral load and an increased CD4 cell count.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Pages 95–96 TOP: Drug: Ziagen (abacavir)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

102. ANS: B

See Indications, and Patient Family Teaching for Clonidine: Clonidine is an antihypertensive. People taking clonidine should avoid activities that require sudden change in body positions because of risk for orthostatic hypotension. Squat thrusts require a person to go from an upright erect position to a squat with the legs extended and return to an upright position in a fluid motion.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 330 TOP: Drug: Catapres (clonidine)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

103. ANS: B

See Nursing Implications and Patient Family Teaching for Pulmicort Respules: Pulmicort Respules are administered through a nebulizer. Wash face after use of face mask.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 352
TOP: Drug: Pulmicort Respules (budesonide) KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

104. ANS: A

See Implementation for Corticosteroids (nasal)/beclomethasone: Beclomethasone is an inhaled corticosteroid used for those with asthma. Inhaled doses of corticosteroids should be spaced by at least 1 min.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 351 | Appendix D
TOP: Drug: Beclomethasone KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

105. ANS: D

See Patient/Family Teaching for corticosteroids inhalation route: When taking inhaled corticosteroids and bronchodilators, the bronchodilator should be administered first. Allow 5 min to elapse and then administer the corticosteroid.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 351
TOP: Drug: Corticosteroids and Bronchodilators KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

106. ANS: B

See Nursing Implications/Patient Family Teaching for transmucosal fentanyl: The administration of transmucosal fentanyl, available as Actiq, should be placed between the cheek and lower gum moving it from one side to another using the handle of the applicator. The medication is consumed by sucking on the applicator over a period of 15 min or longer. The patient should not chew or swallow the medication.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 557–558
TOP: Drug: Sublimaze (fentanyl) KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

107. ANS: C

See Implementation for Iron dextran: Iron dextran is administered via intramuscular injection and should be given into the ventrogluteal site because it may permanently stain the skin. It should be injected deeply into the tissue using a Z track method. To decrease the staining of subcutaneous tissue, the needle should be changed between withdrawal of the medication prior to injection. The dorsogluteal site is not recommended because of risk for sciatic nerve injury.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Pages 716–717
TOP: Drug: Iron dextran KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

108. ANS: B

See Nursing Implications/Assessment/labs for isoniazid: AST and ALT are associated with liver function tests. Isoniazid is an antitubercular medication used for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. This medication is primarily metabolized and excreted by the liver. Isoniazid should be used cautiously in those with liver disease or chronic alcoholism. Liver function tests must be evaluated prior to and monthly throughout therapy for drug-induced hepatitis.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 720 TOP: Drug: INH (isoniazid)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

109. ANS: D

See Indications and Nursing Implications/Implementation for Lunesta: given for the treatment of insomnia. Because of its rapid onset, Lunesta should be taken immediately before going to bed and during a time frame that allows for at least 8 hr of sleep. To maximize effectiveness, Lunesta should not be taken with a high-fat or heavy meal.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 528 TOP: Drug: Lunesta (eszopiclone)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

110. ANS: D

See Nursing Implications/Assessment for Vancomycin: The eighth cranial nerve must be monitored during use of Vancomycin because of risk for permanent hearing loss.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1242 TOP: Drug: Vancomycin
KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

111. ANS: A

See Indications for Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C). Ascorbic Acid is administered as a nutritional supplement and in the treatment of vitamin C deficiency as seen with scurvy.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Drug: Ascorbic acid KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

112. ANS: D

See Patient/Family Teaching for Chondroitin: Chondroitin helps to build bone cartilage and is often taken in conjunction with glucosamine. In order for chondroitin to be effective, it should be taken consistently for an extended period of time.

- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Drug: Chondroitin KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
113. ANS: B
Echinacea is an herbal supplement used to ward off the severity of bacterial and viral infections by stimulating the immune system. It should be taken only when the symptoms of a cold appear. It should not be taken as a preventative and should not be used for more than 10–14 days. Using echinacea for more than 8 weeks may generate an overstimulation of the immune system and cause immunosuppression.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 1331 TOP: Drug: Echinacea
KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis
114. ANS: B
See Indications and action for Dipentum (olsalazine): Dipentum is used in the treatment of ulcerative colitis for those who have an allergy to sulfa. Sulfasalazine is frequently the drug of choice for the treatment of ulcerative colitis but cannot be used in this scenario because of the allergy to sulfa.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 925 TOP: Drug: Dipentum (olsalazine)
KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
115. ANS: B
See Patient/Family Teaching for alendronate. The medication should be taken first thing in the morning, 30 min before any other medications, beverages, or food. Waiting longer than 30 min will improve absorption. Alendronate should be taken with 6–8 oz of plain water (mineral water, orange juice, coffee, and other beverages decrease absorption).
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 123
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Bone resorption inhibitors KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
116. ANS: D
See Patient/Family Teaching for almotriptan. A female patient should not use almotriptan if she is pregnant, suspects she is pregnant, plans to become pregnant, or is breastfeeding.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 129
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Vascular headache suppressants
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
117. ANS: A
See Implementation for alprazolam. Tablets may be crushed and taken with food or fluids if patient has difficulty swallowing.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 131
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianxiety agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
118. ANS: A
See Adverse Reactions/Side effects for aluminum hydroxide. Constipation is the most common side effect with this medication.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 132
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiulcer KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
119. ANS: C
See Route/Dosage for acetaminophen. This order should be transcribed as written. Since it is a safe daily dose, there is no reason to question the safety of the order unless hepatic or renal insufficiency is suspected. Nurses cannot alter physician's orders, and since this is written as a prn order, it cannot be scheduled TID. PO (adults and children greater than 12 yrs): 325–650 mg q 4–6 hr or 1 g 3–4 times daily or 1,300 mg q 8 hr (not to exceed 4 g or 2.5 g/24 hr in patients with hepatic/renal impairment).

- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 101
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antipyretics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
120. ANS: A
See Contraindications propranolol. Beta blockers (lol) are contraindicated in the presence of pulmonary disease including asthma due to the potential interaction with beta receptors in the pulmonary tissue.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1049
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiarrhythmics/Antihypertensives
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
121. ANS: C
See Implementation and Patient/Family Teaching for amlodipine. Norvasc may be administered without regard to meals. Caution patient to change positions slowly to minimize orthostatic hypotension. Instruct patient to contact health-care professional if heart rate is less than 50 bpm. Instruct patient to avoid concurrent use of alcohol or OTC medications, especially cold preparations, without consulting a health-care professional.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 148
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihypertensives KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
122. ANS: B
See Interactions for amphetamine mixtures. The Meperidine must be held since use of Adderall XR with MAO inhibitors or Meperidine can result in hypertensive crisis.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 153
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Central nervous system stimulants
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
123. ANS: B
See Indications for Antifungals vaginal: Monistat (miconazole) is given for the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis, and the patient is both at risk for and has signs of a yeast infection.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 177
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antifungals KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
124. ANS: C
See Patient/Family Teaching for atenolol. Atenolol should be taken as directed at the same time each day, even if feeling well; do not skip or double up on missed doses. Take missed doses as soon as possible up to 8 hr before next dose. Abrupt withdrawal may cause life-threatening arrhythmias, hypertension, or myocardial ischemia. Atenolol is typically given in daily doses. It is not important to determine why the patient forgot the missed dose.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 195–196
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihypertensives KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
125. ANS: C
See Indications for baclofen. Baclofen is used in the treatment of reversible spasticity due to multiple sclerosis or spinal cord lesions.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 209
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Skeletal muscle relaxants KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
126. ANS: D

See Contraindications/Precautions for salicylates. Anaflex is a salicylate that is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to aspirin, tartrazine (FDC yellow dye #5), or other salicylates. Patients should be assessed for allergy to salicylates.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 1111
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Salicylates KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

127. ANS: B

See Action for benzonatate: Tessalon anesthetizes cough or stretch receptors in vagal nerve afferent fibers found in lungs, pleura, and respiratory passages. It may also decrease transmission of the cough reflex centrally. Therapeutic Effects: Decrease in cough.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Allergy, cold, and cough remedies
KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

128. ANS: D

See Patient/Family Teaching for bisacodyl. It is important for clients to consume 1,500–2,000 mL of fluid each day. One cup is 240 mL, so this patient is not drinking sufficient quantities of fluid. The use of laxatives should be limited. Colace may be administered at bedtime for morning results. Instruct patients with cardiac disease to avoid straining during bowel movements.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 221
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Laxatives KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

129. ANS: A

See Patient/Family Teaching for bismuth subsalicylates. It is important to determine if the child has a febrile illness since this product contains aspirin and it has been associated with Reye syndrome. Individuals with diarrhea need to notify a health-care professional if diarrhea lasts more than 2 days or is accompanied by a fever. It will be important to determine if the child is improving, but that is not the highest priority. Determining if the child has had diarrhea in the past will not clarify the current concern, nor is the child's preference for the medication important.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 222
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidiarrheals KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

130. ANS: B

See Nursing Implications for bumetanide. Assess patients receiving digoxin for anorexia, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, paresthesia, and confusion ↑ risk of digoxin toxicity due to the potassium-depleting effect of diuretic. Potassium supplements or potassium-sparing diuretics may be used concurrently to prevent hypokalemia. Patients taking lanoxin need to monitor pulse rate. The medications are given to improve cardiac output and reduce fluid overload; they are not intended to make the heart beat faster.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 235
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Diuretics and cardiac glycosides
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

131. ANS: D

See Contraindications/Precautions for bupropion. Extreme caution should be exercised in patients with a history of seizures. Wellbutrin can be used for smoking cessation, so there are no precautions necessary due to smoking. No contraindication for birth control pills or antihypertensives is listed.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 242
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidepressants KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

132. ANS: C

See Patient/Family Teaching for buspirone. Advise patient to consult a health-care professional before taking OTC medications or herbal products with this drug. It may cause dizziness or drowsiness. Caution patient to avoid driving or other activities requiring alertness until response to the medication is known. Advise patient to avoid concurrent use of alcohol or other CNS depressants.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 247
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianxiety agents
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis | Cognitive Level: Application

133. ANS: D

See Nursing Implications for busulfan. High Alert: Monitor for bone marrow depression. Assess for bleeding (bleeding gums, bruising, petechiae, guaiac stools, urine, or emesis). Institute thrombocytopenia precautions if platelet count is less than 150,000/mm³. The nonhematological values are within normal limits.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 248
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antineoplastic agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

134. ANS: B

See Nursing Implications for butorphanol. Assess blood pressure, pulse, and respirations before and periodically during administration. If respiratory rate is less than 10 breaths/min, assess level of sedation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Opioid analgesics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

135. ANS: B

See Implications for calcitonin. Miacalcin is used as adjunct therapy in the treatment of hypocalcemia.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 256
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Hypocalcemics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

136. ANS: D

See Patient/Family Teaching for Calcium Salts. Calcium carbonate is indicated for calcium supplementation, but patients should be instructed to get sufficient amounts of vitamin D in their diet.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 261
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Mineral and electrolyte supplements
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

137. ANS: C

See Indications for carisoprodol. Adjunct to rest and physical therapy in the treatment of muscle spasm associated with acute painful musculoskeletal conditions.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 277
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Skeletal muscle relaxants KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

138. ANS: B

See Nursing Implications for carvedilol. Coreg is an antihypertensive. The nurse must monitor patient pulse and blood pressure frequently during dose adjustments.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 279–280
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihypertensives KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

139. ANS: D

See Implementation for celecoxib. Capsules may be opened and sprinkled on applesauce.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 290
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antirheumatics; nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents

- KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
140. ANS: C
See Evaluation for cetirizine. Patients taking Zyrtec expect to receive relief from seasonal allergy symptoms.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 308
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Allergy, cold, and cough remedies
KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
141. ANS: B
See Nursing Implications for cilostazol. Pletal is given to reduce the symptoms of intermittent claudication and improve walking endurance. It is taken on an empty stomach, 1 hr before or 2 hr after meals and should not be taken with grapefruit juice to avoid increased cilostazol levels.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 314
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiplatelet agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
142. ANS: A
See Indications for citalopram. Celexa is used in the treatment of depression. It may cause serious, potentially fatal reactions when used with MAO inhibitors and should be used cautiously with other centrally acting drugs including alcohol.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 318
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidepressants KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
143. ANS: D
Feedback: See Patient/Family Education for clonazepam. Klonopin is an anticonvulsant that cannot be stopped abruptly. It is important to notify health-care professionals of medication regimen prior to treatment or surgery.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 325–326
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anticonvulsants KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
144. ANS: C
See Nursing Assessment for clopidogrel. Plavix is an antiplatelet medication, so it is important to monitor bleeding time throughout therapy.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 331
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiplatelets
KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension | Cognitive Level: Application
145. ANS: B
See Indications for naloxone, and/or Nursing Implications/Toxicity Overdose for Codeine. Codeine is a narcotic, and Narcan is an antidote for narcotic overdose.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 336
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidotes (narcotic) KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
146. ANS: A
See Indications for darbepoetin, filgrastim, granisetron, and clopidogrel. The patient is exhibiting symptoms associated with anemia, which is common with chemotherapy. Aranesp is one of the erythroid colony–stimulating factors designed to stimulate production of red blood cells and improve symptoms associated with chemotherapy-induced anemia.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 391 | Page 563 | Page 620 | Page 330
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianemics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
147. ANS: C

See Nursing Implications for diazepam. Parenteral therapy with Valium may alter vital signs or cause sedation, increasing the patient's risk for falls. Patient should be kept on bed rest and observed for at least 3 hr following parenteral administration. Valium will not alter serum calcium levels, induce diuresis, or alter core temperature.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 417–418

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianxiety, anticonvulsants, sedatives, and skeletal muscle relaxants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

148. ANS: D

See Nursing Assessment for digoxin. Monitor apical pulse for 1 full min before administering. Withhold dose and notify physician if pulse rate is less than 60 bpm in an adult.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 425

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiarrhythmics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

149. ANS: B

See Patient/Family Teaching for dicyclomine. Advise patient to notify a health-care professional immediately if eye pain or increased sensitivity to light occurs. Medication may cause drowsiness and blurred vision. Caution patient to avoid driving or other activities requiring alertness until response to the medication is known. Advise patient receiving dicyclomine to make position changes slowly to minimize the effects of drug-induced orthostatic hypotension. Caution patient to avoid extremes of temperature. This medication decreases the ability to sweat and may increase the risk of heat stroke.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 423–424

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antispasmodics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

150. ANS: C

See Patient/Family Teaching on diphenhydramine. Benadryl has many uses and can be safely given to children, but it is found in numerous OTC medications and risk of overdose may be present. Therefore, it is important to know what other medications the parent has given. Caution patient not to use oral OTC diphenhydramine products with any other product containing diphenhydramine. The other assessments are not as important, and ANS B misses the opportunity to assess for potential overdose.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 438–439

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Allergy, cold, cough remedies, antihistamines, and antitussives

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

151. ANS: A

See Dosage for diphenoxylate. PO (adults): 2 tablets initially, then 1 tablet after each loose stool, or every 3–4 hr as needed (not to exceed 8 tablets/day).

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidiarrheals

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

152. ANS: B

See Indications for dipyridamole. Persantine is given to prevent thromboembolism in patients with prosthetic heart valves.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Drugguide.com

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiplatelet agents

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

153. ANS: D

See Indications for docusate. It is important to prevent additional strain on the heart during recovery. Docusate is used in the prevention constipation (in patients who should avoid straining, such as after a myocardial infarction or rectal surgery). Anzemet is an antiemetic used to prevent chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, Sinequan is used in the treatment of depression, and Aricept is used to improve cognition and slow Alzheimer's disease.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 448 | Page 450 | Page 460 | Page 454
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Laxatives KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

154. ANS: C

See Nursing Implications for Epidural local anesthetics, Systemic Toxicity: Assess for systemic toxicity each shift (circumoral tingling and numbness, ringing in ears, metallic taste, dizziness, blurred vision, tremors, slow speech, irritability, twitching, seizures, and cardiac dysrhythmias). Report to physician or other health-care professional. Mild hypotension is common. Respirations will most likely slow as pain is well controlled.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 495
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Epidural local anesthetics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

155. ANS: C

See Patient/Family Teaching for eplerenone. Inform patient not to use potassium supplements, salt substitutes containing potassium, or other Rx or OTC medications without consulting a health-care professional. Encourage the patient to comply with additional interventions for hypertension (weight reduction, discontinuation of smoking, moderation of alcohol consumption, regular exercise, and stress management). Medication controls, but does not cure, hypertension. Instruct patient and family on correct technique for monitoring blood pressure. Advise them to monitor blood pressure at least weekly.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 503
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihypertensives KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

156. ANS: B

See Indications for Methylergonovine. Methylergonovine is used in the prevention and treatment of postpartum or postabortion hemorrhage caused by uterine atony or involution.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 830
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: None assigned KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

157. ANS: A

See Nursing Implications for fenofibric acid. Patients taking anticoagulants concurrently should have prothrombin time and INR monitored frequently until levels stabilize. Patients must still follow a low-fat, low-cholesterol diet. The medication is not designed to cause weight loss. Assess patient for cholelithiasis. If symptoms occur, gall bladder studies are indicated; fatty, clay-colored stools, and abdominal pain are symptoms of gall bladder dysfunction.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 549
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Lipid-lowering agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

158. ANS: C

See Dosage and Nursing Implications for fentanyl transdermal. It is important to use supplemental doses of short-acting opioid analgesics to manage pain until relief is obtained with the transdermal system. The patch may be worn while bathing, showering, or swimming. Transdermal patches lasts 72 hr in most patients. Prevent constipation with increased intake of fluids and bulk as well as laxatives to minimize constipating effects.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 553–554

See Nursing Assessment for haloperidol. Monitor for tardive dyskinesia (uncontrolled rhythmic movement of mouth, face, and extremities; lip smacking or puckering; puffing of cheeks; uncontrolled chewing; rapid or worm-like movements of tongue; and excessive eye blinking). Report these immediately, as they may be irreversible. Hallucinations are a positive sign of schizophrenia and may be seen despite medication since it may require several weeks of therapy to obtain desired effects. Individuals with psychiatric disorders may be homeless; since this patient has housing, this is not the priority. It is important to monitor compliance with the medication schedule and prevent hoarding of pills, but this is not the priority.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 628

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antipsychotics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

166. ANS: C

See Nursing Assessment/Lab Test Considerations for heparin. During continuous administration, monitor aPTT levels every 4 hr during early therapy.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 631

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anticoagulants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

167. ANS: A

See Route/Dosage and Indications for the HPV Vaccine. It is given via three 0.5 ml doses at 0, 2, and 6 months. The vaccine is designed to prevent squamous cell cervical cancer, other cervical and vaginal neoplasias, and genital warts related to the HPV. Gardasil will not prevent other sexually transmitted diseases or other “female” cancers such as ovarian, uterine, or breast cancer, and it is not associated with the herpes virus. Three doses (shots) are required for the series. The nurse should be able to answer this parent’s questions, and teaching is considered a nursing function.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 644

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Vaccines

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

168. ANS: B

See Pharmacokinetics for Insulin Regular. Humulin R is short-acting insulin with an onset of action of 30–60 min when given subcutaneously. Novolog 70/30 is mixed insulin with both short- and long-acting insulins. Humulin N is an intermediate-acting insulin. Lantus is a long-acting insulin.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 692

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Insulins

KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

169. ANS: C

See Interactions for meperidine. Do not use in patients receiving MAO inhibitors or procarbazine (may cause fatal reaction—contraindicated within 14–21 days of MAO inhibitor therapy).

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 808 | Drugguide.com

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Opioid analgesics/Monoamine oxidase inhibitors

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

170. ANS: B

See Patient/Family Teaching for Iron Supplements. Advise patient that stools may become dark green or black and that this change is harmless. Instruct patient to follow a diet high in iron. Encourage patient to comply with medication regimen. Take missed doses as soon as remembered within 12 hr; otherwise, return to regular dosing schedule. Do not double doses. Discuss with parents the risk of children overdosing on iron.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 717

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianemics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

171. ANS: B

See Indications for hydroxyzine. Atarax is an antipruritic, Toradol is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory, Dilaudid is an opioid analgesic, and Hycodan is an analgesic, antitussive.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 657

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihistamines

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

172. ANS: D

See Patient/Family Teaching for isoniazid. Caution patient to avoid the use of alcohol during this therapy, as this may increase the risk of hepatotoxicity. Emphasize the importance of continuing therapy even after symptoms have subsided. Therapy may be continued for 6 months to 2 years. Advise patient to notify health-care professional promptly if signs and symptoms of hepatitis (yellow eyes and skin, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, dark urine, unusual tiredness, or weakness) or peripheral neuritis (numbness, tingling, or paresthesia) occur. Emphasize the importance of regular follow-up physical and ophthalmological exams to monitor progress and to check for side effects.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 720–721

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antituberculars

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

173. ANS: A

See Action of lactulose. It lowers the pH of the colon, which inhibits the diffusion of ammonia from the colon into the blood, thereby reducing blood ammonia levels.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 739

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Laxatives

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

174. ANS: B, D, E, F

See Nursing Implications for almotriptan. Instruct the patient to administer almotriptan as soon as symptoms of a migraine attack appear, but it may be administered any time during an attack. If migraine symptoms return, a second dose may be used. Allow at least 2 hr between doses, and do not use more than 2 doses in any 24-hr period. Advise patients to notify health-care professional prior to next dose of almotriptan if pain or tightness in the chest occurs during use. Advise patient to avoid alcohol, which aggravates headaches, during almotriptan use. Advise patient to consult a health-care professional before taking other prescriptions or OTC or herbal products concurrently.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 128–129

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Vascular headache suppressants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

175. ANS: A, B, C, E, F

See Adverse Reactions, Nursing Implications, and Patient/Family Teaching for amiodarone: Seizures are not an identified adverse reaction to amiodarone, so seizure precautions are not necessary. The ECG should be monitored continuously, and the nurse should assess for signs of pulmonary toxicity and monitor blood pressure frequently. Ophthalmic examinations should be performed before and regularly during therapy and whenever visual changes occur. Advise patient to avoid drinking grapefruit juice during therapy.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 142–145

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiarrhythmics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

176. ANS: A, C, D

See Contraindications/Precautions for bisoprolol: Use cautiously in renal impairment (dosage reduction recommended), hepatic impairment (dosage reduction recommended), pulmonary disease (including asthma; beta1 selectivity may be lost at higher doses; avoid use if possible), diabetes mellitus (may mask signs of hypoglycemia), and thyrotoxicosis (may mask symptoms). There is no contraindication for gastroesophageal reflux, diverticulitis, or Alzheimer's disease.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 223

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihypertensives

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

177. ANS: B, C, D, E

See Indications, Contraindications, and Nursing Implications for capsaicin: Capsaicin offers temporary management of pain due to rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis and treatment of pain associated with postherpetic neuralgia or diabetic neuropathy. It is not for use near eyes or on open or broken skin. Topical: Apply to affected areas 3–4 times daily. Rub cream into affected area well so that little or no cream is left on the surface.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 266–267

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Nonopioid analgesics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

178. ANS: B, C, E, F

See Nursing Implications for cisplatin: Severe and protracted nausea and vomiting usually occur 1–4 hr after a dose; vomiting may last for 24 hr. Administer parenteral antiemetic agents 30–45 min before therapy and routinely around the clock for the next 24 hr. Nausea and anorexia may persist for up to 1 week. Monitor CBC with differential and platelet count before and routinely throughout therapy. Additional side effects occur including bone marrow suppression, ototoxicity, neurotoxicity, and renal compromise. The medication is given as an intravenous infusion.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 316–317

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antineoplastic agents

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

179. ANS: A, B, D

See Nursing Implications for escitalopram. Assess for serotonin syndrome (mental changes [agitation, hallucinations, and coma], autonomic instability [tachycardia, labile blood pressure, and hyperthermia], neuromuscular aberrations [hyperreflexia and incoordination], and/or GI symptoms [nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea]), especially in patients taking other serotonergic drugs (SSRIs, SNRIs, or triptans).

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 516–517

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidepressants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

180. ANS: B, C, E

See Nursing Implications for esomeprazole: Esomeprazole is an antiulcer agent that prevents the final transport of hydrogen ions into the gastric lumen. It is given at least 1 hr before meals. Capsules should be swallowed whole; do not crush or chew pellets. Advise patients to avoid alcohol, products containing aspirin or NSAIDs, and foods that cause an increase in GI irritation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 520–521

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiulcer agents

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

181. ANS: A, D, F

See Action and Nursing Implications for furosemide. Furosemide half-life is 30–60 min, and urine production is expected. Electrolytes and renal and hepatic function should be monitored, but there is no expected effect on platelet level. If administering twice daily, give the last dose no later than 5 p.m. to minimize disruption of sleep cycle. Lasix can be given undiluted in a concentration of 10 mg/mL up to 20 mg/min. Elderly individuals are at higher risk for falls when taking diuretics.

- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 894
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Lipid-lowering agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
188. ANS: A, C, D, E
See Route/Dosage for nicotine gum: If a patient smokes less than 25 cigarettes per day, they should start with the 2 mg gum. Patients should chew one piece of gum every 1–2 hr for 6 wk, then one piece of gum every 2–4 hr for 2 wk, then one piece of gum every 4–8 hr for 2 wk, and then discontinue. They should not exceed 24 pieces of gum/day. Chewing gum is available in cinnamon, mint, orange, and fruit chill flavors. Multiple side effects exist.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 897
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Smoking deterrents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
189. ANS: A, B, C, E
See Indications and Patient/Family Teaching and Implementation for pregabalin: Pregabalin is used in the treatment of diabetic neuropathy. Do not discontinue abruptly. Instruct patient to promptly report unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness. Advise patient and family to notify their health-care professional if thoughts about suicide or dying, new or worse depression, or anxiety occur. Weight gain and edema are potential side effects. The medication can be taken without regard to food.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 1035–1036
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Analgesics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
190. ANS: B, D
See Indications for each medication listed. Quetiapine is used in schizophrenia and depressive episodes with bipolar disorder. Risperidone is used for schizophrenia in adults and adolescents ages 13–17. Quinidine is used to restore and maintain sinus rhythm in patients with atrial fibrillation. Temazepam is used in the short-term management of insomnia. Tiotropium is used in the long-term maintenance treatment of bronchospasm.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
REF: Quinidine (drugguide.com) | Page 1063 | Page 1148 | Page 1093 | Page 1170 | Page 1201
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antipsychotics KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
191. ANS: C, D
See Indication and Potential Nursing Diagnoses. Ropinirole is used in the management of signs and symptoms of idiopathic Parkinson disease. Impaired physical mobility and risk for injury are potential nursing diagnoses.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 1107–1108
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiparkinson agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
192. ANS: C, D, E
See Indications and Nursing Implications/Labs for Lovaza: used to treat high triglyceride levels; that is, those greater than 500 mg/dL. High-density lipoproteins and triglycerides should be monitored to gauge effectiveness of the medication. Low-density lipoproteins may increase because of the medication and should be monitored during pharmacological treatment with Lovaza.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 930
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Lipid-lowering agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
193. ANS: B, C, F

See Indications, Nursing Implications, and Patient Family Teaching for Reclast: Reclast is prescribed to increase bone mass and is administered annually via intravenous infusion. Reclast is associated with serious side effects such as hypocalcemia and severe kidney problems. Those taking Reclast should notify their health-care provider immediately if they experience muscle spasms or muscle cramps because these are indicative of hypocalcemia. To decrease potential side effects on the kidney, it is recommended that at least two glasses of water should be consumed within the hours prior to the administration of Reclast.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 1290–1292

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Bone resorption inhibitors KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

194. ANS: A, D, E

See Nursing Implications/Lab Test Considerations for Heparin: The CBC includes a hemoglobin and hematocrit. The aPTT is activated partial thromboplastin time and should be 1.5–2.5 times the control level. A platelet count should be monitored to provide early identification of Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 631

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anticoagulants KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

195. ANS: A, B, C

See Indications and Nursing Implications and Patient/Family Teaching for Zinc sulfate: Zinc is necessary for tissue repair and wound healing. Those with impaired wound healing may be prescribed zinc sulfate as a supplement to dietary intake. Zinc sulfate should be taken with food to decrease gastrointestinal irritation. However, zinc sulfate should not be taken with caffeine products, dairy products, and bran, as these will decrease the absorption of zinc. Seafood is a source of food that is high in zinc.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 1286

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Mineral supplements KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

196. ANS: A, B, C, D, E

See Nursing Implications/Lab Test Considerations, and Patient/Family Teaching for amiodarone: Liver and thyroid function tests need to be monitored before treatment and every 6 months after initiation of amiodarone because of the high risk for liver toxicity and thyroid dysfunction. May cause hypokalemia, hypocalcemia, and hypomagnesemia. A chest x-ray and pulmonary function tests need to be monitored every 3 to 6 months because of risk for pulmonary toxicity and acute respiratory distress syndrome.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 144–145

TOP: Drug: Cordarone (amiodarone) | Therapeutic Classification: Antiarrhythmics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

197. ANS: A, D, E

See Indications and Nursing Implications, and Patient/Family Teaching for Bisacodyl: Bisacodyl is a laxative that will alter fluid and electrolyte transport, producing accumulation of fluid in the colon. Encourage fluid intake from 1,500–2,000 mL/day to prevent dehydration. Do not give oral dose with food. It is best to take bisacodyl on an empty stomach. If given rectally, lubricate the enema with water-soluble lubricant with insertion and encourage retention of enema for 15–30 min.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 221

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Laxatives KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

198. ANS: A, B, C, E

See Indications and Patient Family Teaching for Rifampin: used for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. It must be taken at the same time daily even when symptoms have subsided. People receiving this drug should know that soft contacts will be permanently discolored if worn while taking rifampin. In addition, saliva, tears, sweat, urine, feces, and sputum will change to a red-orange or red-brown color. The effectiveness of oral contraceptives may be decreased. The use of a nonhormonal form of contraceptives should be used while on rifampin.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 1088–1089
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antituberculars KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

199. ANS: B, C, D

See Indications and Nursing Implications, and Patient/Family Teaching for Questran: Questran is a lipid-lowering agent used in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia or to treat pruritis associated with increased bile acids. Questran should be taken in conjunction with a diet that will aid in lowering cholesterol and low-density lipoproteins. Foods that are high in fats, carbohydrates, and cholesterol should be avoided.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Lipid-lowering agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

200. ANS: A, B, C, E

See Adverse Reactions/Side Effects, and Nursing Implications/Assessment for Vancomycin: Black, furry growth on the tongue is associated with a superinfection and should be reported immediately. Tinnitus and vertigo are associated with ototoxicity. Pink-tinged urine may be a sign of nephrotoxicity. Yellow sclera does not occur as an adverse reaction or side effect of vancomycin.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 1241–1242
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives KEY: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

201. ANS: A, B, D

See Route/Dosage and Patient/Family Teaching for acyclovir: Instruct patient to apply ointment in sufficient quantity to cover all lesions every 3 hr, 6 times/day for 7 days. Additional use of OTC creams, lotions, and ointments may delay healing and may cause spreading of lesions. Use a finger cot or glove when applying to prevent inoculation of other areas or spread to other people. Inform patient that acyclovir is not a cure. The virus lies dormant in the ganglia, and acyclovir will not prevent the spread of infection to others. No eating or drinking restrictions are required. No sexual contact should be made while lesions are present.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 108–110
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antivirals KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

202. ANS: B, C, E, F

See Indications for albumin. These include expansion of plasma volume and maintenance of cardiac output in situations associated with fluid volume deficit, including shock, hemorrhage, and burns. Temporary replacement of albumin in diseases associated with low levels of plasma proteins, such as nephrotic syndrome or end-stage liver disease, results in relief or reduction of associated edema. Albumin is contraindicated in patients with allergic reactions to albumin, severe anemia, CHF, and normal or increased intravascular volume.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Volume Expanders KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

203. ANS: C, D, F

See Nursing Implications/Assessment for alemtuzumab. Lab Test Considerations: Obtain CBC and platelet counts weekly during therapy and more frequently if worsening anemia, neutropenia, or thrombocytopenia is observed. CD4 counts are assessed after treatment until recovery.

- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antineoplastics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
204. ANS: A, B, C, D, F
See Nursing Implications/IV Administration (tobramycin) for Aminoglycosides: IVPB mixtures are stable for 24 hr at room temperature. Infuse slowly over 30–60 min in both adult and pediatric patients. Evaluate the eighth cranial nerve function by audiometry before and throughout therapy. Hearing loss is usually in the high-frequency range. Prompt recognition and intervention are essential in preventing permanent damage. Also monitor for vestibular dysfunction (vertigo, ataxia, nausea, and vomiting). Monitor renal function by urinalysis, specific gravity, BUN, creatinine, and CCr before and during therapy. Manufacturer recommends administering separately; do not admix. Assess patient for signs of super infection.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 139–140
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
205. ANS: B, C, E
See drug list for angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors. ACE inhibitors can be recognized by the ending “pril.” Atenolol is a beta blocker—recognized by the ending “lol.” Teveten and atacand are angiotensin II receptor antagonists—recognized by the ending “sartan.”
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 164
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihypertensives KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
206. ANS: A, B, D, E
See Nursing Implications and Adverse Reactions/Side Effects for bicalutamide: Diarrhea and hot flashes are common with Casodex, and potential hair loss should be discussed. Casodex antagonizes the effects of androgen at the cellular level and is used to decrease the spread of prostate cancer. Prostate-specific antigen levels are followed to indicate tumor response. Casodex can be taken without regard to food.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 219–220
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antineoplastics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
207. ANS: A, B, C, D
See Nursing ImplicationsAssessment for Bronchodilators (Xanthines): Patients with a history of cardiovascular problems should be monitored for chest pain and ECG changes. Monitor drug levels routinely. Ensure that oxygen therapy is correctly instituted during acute asthma attacks. Monitor intake and output ratios for an increase in diuresis or fluid overload.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Drugguide.com
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Bronchodilators KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis
208. ANS: B, E, F
See Nursing Implications/Lab Test Considerations for carbamazepine: Monitor CBC, including platelet count, reticulocyte count, and serum iron, weekly during the first 2 mo and yearly thereafter for evidence of potentially fatal blood cell abnormalities. Medication should be discontinued if bone marrow depression occurs.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 270
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anticonvulsants KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
209. ANS: A, B, C, D, E, F

See Nursing Implications for cefepime. Correct medication administration requires using the five rights—right medication, right dose, right time, right route, and right patient. The medication order (drug, dose, route, and time) should be verified when the nurse obtains the medication in preparation for provision. The right patient should be identified using two patient identifiers once the drug is verified. Maxipime should be infused over 30 min (100 mL/hr), and the patient should be monitored for signs of anaphylaxis. Finally the infusion can be discontinued upon completion.

Verify right drug, dose, and time.
Verify correct patient using two identifiers.
Set IV pump rate at 100 mL/hr.
Begin infusion.
Observe for symptoms of anaphylaxis.
Discontinue the infusion.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Pages 283–284

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

210. ANS: B, C, E, F

See Nursing Implications/Assessment for chlordiazepoxide: With alcohol withdrawal assess for tremors, agitation, delirium, and hallucinations. Protect patient from injury. Institute seizure precautions. Geri: Assess risk of falls and institute fall prevention strategies. Administer greater dose at bedtime to avoid daytime sedation. Patients should only be placed in restraints as a last resort—there are no indications restraints are needed in this scenario. Administer Librium after meals or with milk to minimize GI irritation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianxiety agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Comprehension

211. ANS: A, B, D, E

See Classification for chlorpromazine, ondansetron, epinephrine, metoclopramide, aprepitant, and clonidine: Medications that prevent or treat nausea and vomiting are known as anti-emetics.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium

REF: Page 310 | Page 933 | Page 496 | Page 835 | Page 180 | Page 328

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiemetics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge | Cognitive Level: Comprehension

212. ANS: B, C, D, E

See Patient/Family Teaching for cholestyramine: Instruct patient to take medication before meals. Mix cholestyramine with 4–6 oz water, milk, fruit juice, or other noncarbonated beverages. Shake vigorously. Slowly stir in a large glass. Rinse glass with small amount of additional beverage to ensure all medication is taken. Advise patient that this medication should be used in conjunction with dietary restrictions (fat, cholesterol, carbohydrates, and alcohol), exercise, and cessation of smoking. Explain that constipation may occur. Increase in fluids and bulk in diet, exercise, stool softeners, and laxatives may be required to minimize the constipating effects. Instruct patient to notify a health-care professional if constipation, nausea, flatulence, and heartburn persist or if stools become frothy and foul smelling.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Drugguide.com

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Lipid-lowering agents KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

213. ANS: A, D

See Nursing Implications for amlodipine: Norvasc is used in the management of hypertension, angina pectoris, and vasospastic angina. Monitor blood pressure and pulse before therapy, during dose titration, and periodically during therapy. Contraindicated in systolic blood pressure less than 90 mmHg. Instruct patient to contact health-care provider if heart rate is less than 50 bpm.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 148

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiarrhythmics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application | Cognitive Level: Analysis

214. ANS: B, C, E

See Drug List/Classification for Diuretics (potassium sparing, thiazide) and furosemide: Aldactone, Dyrenium, and Midamor are all potassium-sparing diuretics. Furosemide is a loop diuretic and depletes potassium. Diuril and Microzide are thiazide diuretics and deplete potassium.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium

REF: Page 598 | Page 439 | Page 439 | Page 441 | Page 439 | Page 441

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Diuretics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

215. ANS: A, B, C

See Indications for famciclovir, emtricitabine, efavirenz, etodolac, etoposide, and etanercept. Famvir, Emtriva, and Sustiva are all antivirals or antiretrovirals used in the treatment of HIV or in the treatment of recurrent herpes simplex virus infection in patients with HIV. Etodolac and Enbrel are used in the treatment of arthritis. Afinitor is a chemotherapy agent.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard

REF: Page 543 | Page 486 | Page 478 | Page 532 | Page 533 | Page 528

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiretrovirals

KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

216. ANS: A, B, D, E

See Patient/Family Teaching and Desired Effects for fluoxetine: Caution patient to change positions slowly to minimize dizziness. Inform patient that frequent mouth rinses, good oral hygiene, and sugarless gum or candy may minimize dry mouth. Inform patient that medication may cause decreased libido. Caution patient to wear protective clothing and use sunscreen to prevent photosensitivity reactions. May be administered with food to minimize GI irritation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 585

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antidepressants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis

217. ANS: A, B, D

See Nursing Implications for Heparins (low molecular weight): Compression device stockings are routinely used in the prevention of DVT and PE postoperatively. Fragmin is dosed 5,000 IU evening before surgery, then once daily for 5–10 days. Patients are encouraged to increase activity unless contraindicated; most patients with hip replacement surgery are assisted out of bed on the first post-op day. Intravenous push Lovenox is used in the treatment of acute ST segment MI, not as DVT prophylaxis. Instruct patient not to take aspirin or NSAIDs without consulting a health-care professional while on therapy since aspirin products will increase the risk of bleeding.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 631

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anticoagulants

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

218. ANS: B, C, E, F

See Patient/Family Education and Evaluation Desired Outcomes for Histamine H₂ Antagonists: Advise patient to report onset of black, tarry stools; fever; sore throat; diarrhea; dizziness; rash; confusion; or hallucinations to a health-care professional promptly. Inform patient that smoking interferes with the action of histamine antagonists. Encourage patient to quit smoking or at least not to smoke after last dose of the day. Administer with meals or immediately afterward and at bedtime to prolong effect. It may cause drowsiness or dizziness. Caution patient to avoid driving or other activities requiring alertness until response to the drug is known. Advise patient to avoid alcohol, products containing aspirin or NSAIDs, and foods that may cause an increase in GI irritation. Decreased symptoms of esophageal reflux and treatment of heartburn, acid indigestion, and sour stomach.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 639

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiulcer agents

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

219. ANS: A, B, C

See Nursing Implications for ibuprofen. Geri: Higher risk for poor outcomes or death from GI bleeding. Age-related renal impairment increases risk of hepatic and renal toxicity. Assess for signs and symptoms of GI bleeding (tarry stools, lightheadedness, and hypotension), renal dysfunction (elevated BUN and creatinine levels and decreased urine output), and hepatic impairment (elevated liver enzymes and jaundice).

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 664

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antipyretics, antirheumatics, nonopioid analgesics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents

KEY: Cognitive Level: Knowledge

220. ANS: B, C, D, E

See Nursing Implications for Diuretics (thiazide) and Lanoxin: Assess patient, especially if taking digoxin, for anorexia, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, paresthesia, and confusion; report signs of electrolyte imbalance. Patients taking digoxin have an increased risk of digitalis toxicity due to the potassium-depleting effect of the diuretic. Hydrochlorothiazide is an antihypertensive/diuretic; systolic BP less than 150 is a desired effect; nocturia may be present when the patient is taking a diuretic.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 426 | Page 442

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antihypertensives and Antirhythmics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

221. ANS: A, D, E

See Nursing Implications, and Patient/Family Teaching for Insulin, Human Inhalation (Afrezza): Afrezza should be administered at the beginning of each meal. It must be used in combination with subcut long-acting insulin. The inhaler must be level while in use. Patients should not smoke while using Afrezza. Monitor blood glucose every 6 hr. Afrezza may cause weight gain.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 686–687

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Insulins

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

COMPLETION

222. ANS: 125

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 324

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

223. ANS: 6

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Page 455

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Inotropics

KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

224. ANS: 1
 PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 455
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Inotropics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
225. ANS: 0.5
 PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 598
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Diuretics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
226. ANS: 2
 PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 598
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Diuretics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
227. ANS: 6
 PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 898
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianginals KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
228. ANS: 30 mL/hr
 PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 911
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Vasopressors KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
229. ANS: 112,500
 PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 989
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antibiotics KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
230. ANS:
 100
 100 (mL/hr)
 See IV Administration for cephalosporin first generation. To infuse 50 mL of fluid over 30 min, the pump should be set at 100 mL/hr (= hourly rate).
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 291
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Anti-infectives KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
231. ANS:
 1.5
 1.5 (tablets)
 See Route/Dosage for diltiazem. The patient's dose is 90 mg and 60 mg tablets are available, so the nurse must give 1.5 tablets.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 427
 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antianginals, antihypertensives, antiarrhythmics
 KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
232. ANS:
 0.5
 See Dosage and Availability for gabapentin. Typical dose is 300 mg three times daily initially. Titration may be continued until desired (range is 900–1,800 mg/day in three divided doses; 600 mg and 800 mg tablets are scored and can be broken to administer a half-tablet). If a half-tablet is used, administer other half at the next dose. Discard half-tablets not used within several days. A 300-mg ordered dose for this patient is one-half of an available 600 mg tablet.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Page 601

TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Analgesic analogs, therapeutic anticonvulsants, mood stabilizers
KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

MATCHING

233. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Appendix D
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Respiratory inhalants KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
234. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Appendix D
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Respiratory inhalants KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
235. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Appendix D
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Respiratory inhalants KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
236. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Appendix D
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Respiratory inhalants KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
237. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Appendix D
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Respiratory inhalants KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
238. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Appendix D
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Respiratory inhalants KEY: Cognitive Level: Application

SEQUENCING

239. ANS:
F, E, B, A, D, C
See Implementation Insulin Intermediate-acting. It is important with all medication administration that the order be verified. The current blood sugar result should be determined for safety to prevent hypoglycemia. Roll intermediate-acting insulin vial between palms to mix, rather than shaking (may cause inaccurate dose). Completing this step before drawing up any insulin will decrease the need to recap the needle between vials. When mixing insulins, draw regular insulin, insulin aspart, insulin glulisine, or insulin lispro into syringe first to avoid contamination of regular insulin vial. The site should be selected and prepped prior to administration
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Page 691 TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Insulins
KEY: Cognitive Level: Application
240. ANS:
B, F, A, D, E, C
See Implementation for lansoprazole. Prior to giving anything into an NG tube, placement must be verified via chest x ray. Prior to medication administration, exact placement should be checked by aspirating stomach contents and checking the pH of the aspirate; flush the NG tube with water after this procedure. For patients with an NG tube getting Prevacid, capsules may be opened and intact granules may be mixed in 40 mL of apple, cranberry, grape, orange, pineapple, prune, or V8 vegetable juice and injected through the NG tube into stomach. Flush NG tube with additional apple juice or water to clear tube.
- PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Pages 746–747
TOP: Therapeutic Classification: Antiulcer KEY: Cognitive Level: Analysis