

Chapter 1. History of Pharmacology

Multiple Choice

1. The Greek word *pharmakon* means
- A. medicine.
 - B. poison.
 - C. remedy.
 - D. medicine, poison, and remedy.

ANS: D

Rationale: *Pharmakon* refers to the curing of illness, thus meaning medicine and remedy, as well as to poison, because early medicines were toxic enough to kill a patient or enemy.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: History

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

2. The Dutch word *droog* means
- A. drop.
 - B. drug.
 - C. dry.
 - D. dirge.

ANS: C

Rationale: *Droog*, which means dry, is the origin of the word *drug*, such as in the use of dry herbs as medications.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

3. Most ancient societies treated illness based on
- A. visions received by medicine men.
 - B. trial and error.
 - C. religion.

D. animal sacrifice.

ANS: B

Rationale: Ancient societies had little knowledge of how the human body worked; therefore, treating illness was often based on trial and error.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History

MISC: ABHES goal — Analyze the effect of hereditary, cultural, and environmental influences

4. Early records show that pharmacological treatments consisted of

A. plants.

B. minerals.

C. animal products.

D. plants, minerals, and animal products.

ANS: D

Rationale: Early records show that plants, minerals, and animal products were the only sources available; therefore, they were the only things used.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: History

5. What did the Chinese document *The Yellow Emperor's Inner Classic* discuss for the first time?

A. Yin and yang

B. Acupuncture

C. Meditation

D. Yin and yang and acupuncture

ANS: D

Rationale: This was a very early document discussing yin and yang and acupuncture.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History

6. The first Chinese manual on pharmacology included 365 medicines and was written in the

A. 1st century CE.

B. 2nd century CE.

C. 3rd century CE.

D. 4th century CE.

ANS: A

Rationale: The first Chinese manual on pharmacology was written in the 1st century CE and included 365 medicines, 252 of which were herbs.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: History

7. The Ebers Papyrus is

- A. an Iranian medical text written approximately 400 BCE.
- B. an Egyptian medical document written approximately 1550 BCE.
- C. an Eskimo medical paper written approximately 750 BCE.
- D. a Roman medical document written approximately 600 BCE.

ANS: B

Rationale: The Ebers Papyrus is an Egyptian medical document that was written circa 1550 B.C. and lists about 700 “recipes” for a host of illnesses, from crocodile bites to psychiatric illnesses.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: Ebers Papyrus | History

8. The Ebers Papyrus contains

- A. recipes for treating a variety of illnesses.
- B. the first detailed drawing of the human anatomy.
- C. journal entries of early healers.
- D. death records

ANS: A

Rationale: The Ebers Papyrus is an Egyptian medical document that was written circa 1550 BCE and lists about 700 “recipes” for a host of illnesses, from crocodile bites to psychiatric illnesses.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: Ebers Papyrus | History

9. Al-Razi, an Iranian, wrote a 20-volume medical book named

- A. *Hawi-Al*.
- B. *Rad-Mal*.
- C. *Al-Hawi*.

D. *Mal-Rad*.

ANS: C

Rationale: *Al-Hawi* is a 20-volume medical book written by the Iranian Al-Razi. This text was translated into Latin in the 13th century, greatly influencing medicine in medieval Europe.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: *Al-Hawi* | History

10. Examples of healers include all of the following except

A. wise men.

B. shamans.

C. medicine men and women.

D. Tiki men.

E. witch doctors.

ANS: D

Rationale: Healers were known as wise men, shamans, witch doctors, and medicine men and women.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: History

11. What event marked the beginning of modern pharmacology?

A. Chemists isolating pure chemicals from plants

B. The discovery of microorganisms

C. The ability to create medication in a laboratory setting

D. Mass production of medication

ANS: A

Rationale: During the 1800s, chemists were finally able to isolate the pure chemicals needed to make medicine from plants, marking the beginning of modern pharmacology.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History

12. The main cause of death of U.S. soldiers during World War I was

A. infection.

B. accidents.

C. combat injuries.

D. infection and accidents.

ANS: D

Rationale: More U.S. soldiers died in World War I of infection and accidents than of actual combat injuries.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History

13. What obstacle needed to be overcome to provide penicillin to soldiers during World War II?

- A. The high cost of the drug
- B. Transportation of the drug
- C. Production of penicillin in large enough quantities
- D. Education of doctors about penicillin

ANS: C

Rationale: During World War II, mass production of penicillin began and was able to provide the antibiotic to the war effort, thus minimizing deaths caused by infection.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History | Penicillin

14. The science of altering the source of drugs, allowing more to be produced or creating different variations of the source, is known as

- A. genetic engineering.
- B. pharmacological engineering.
- C. medication manipulation.
- D. pharmacological harvesting

ANS: A

Rationale: Genetic engineering can alter the source of drugs, allowing more to be produced or creating different variations of the source.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History | Genetic engineering

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

15. Pharmacological advances in the 21st century include which of the following?

- A. Gene splicing

- B. Pharmacogenetics
- C. Plant hybrid development
- D. Gene splicing, pharmacogenetics and plant hybrid development

ANS: B

Rationale: In the 21st century, pharmacogenetics studies the individual candidate genes to specifically match medications to the patient through their genetic makeup.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: History | Pharmacogenetics

16. What plant is the source of most estrogen hormone replacements?

- A. Yams
- B. Carrots
- C. Acorn squash
- D. Broccoli

ANS: A

Rationale: Most estrogen hormone replacements come from yams.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: History | Drug sources

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

17. What animal is a source of insulin?

- A. Cows
- B. Horses
- C. Pigs
- D. Sheep
- E. Both cows and pigs

ANS: E

Rationale: Insulin is collected from the pancreases of cows or pigs.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: History | Drug Sources

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

18. Sources of drugs include all of the following except

- A. plants and animals.
- B. synthetic materials.
- C. minerals.
- D. toxins.
- E. air.

ANS: E

Rationale: Drug sources include synthetic materials (manufactured in a sterile clinical lab), plants, animals, minerals, and toxins.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: History | Drug sources

19. All of the following drugs are derived from plants except

- A. aspirin.
- B. Novocain
- C. ibuprofen.
- D. digoxin.
- E. vitamin C

ANS: C

Rationale: Ibuprofen is an example of a medication that is produced synthetically in a laboratory. Aspirin comes from bark of the white willow tree, Rose hips are a rich source of vitamin C, digoxin comes from the foxglove plant, and Novocain comes from the coca plant.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History | Drug sources

20. Animal sources for drugs include

- A. horses.
- B. cows.
- C. pigs.
- D. horses, cows, and pigs.

ANS: D

Rationale: Domesticated animals are used for some medications. Premarin is produced from a pregnant mare's urine, cows and pigs provide hormone replacement medications such as insulin, and lanolin is made from sheep's wool.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
DIF: Basic
KEY: History | Drug sources

21. The term that refers to the effect a drug has on the body is

- A. *pharmacodynamics*.
- B. *pharmacokinetics*.
- C. *pharmacocytes*.
- D. *pharmacocycles*.

ANS: A

Rationale: Pharmacodynamics refers to the effect a drug has on the body or, scientifically, the negative and positive biochemical and physiological changes it creates.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: History | Pharmacology

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

22. Which of the following drugs is prophylactic?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Diuretic
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Radiopaque dye
- E. Fever reducer

ANS: C

Rationale: The flu vaccine is administered to prevent the patient from contracting influenza.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: Pharmacology

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

23. Which of the following is a replacement drug?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Diuretic
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Radiopaque dye

E. Fever reducer

ANS: A

Rationale: Estrogen is a female hormone that is lost when the ovaries no longer function appropriately because of disease or surgery. Therefore, estrogen would be administered to replace the naturally occurring estrogen that is now absent.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: Pharmacology

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

24. Which of the following drugs is palliative?

A. Estrogen

B. Diuretic

C. Flu vaccine

D. Radiopaque dye

E. Fever reducer

ANS: E

Rationale: Fever reducers such as acetaminophen are administered as a palliative measure, which means that the patient is being given medication to ease symptoms, not cure disease.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: Pharmacology

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

25. What is the source of potassium chloride?

A. Animal

B. Plant

C. Mineral

D. Human

E. Synthetic

ANS: C

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

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Basic

KEY: Pharmacology

26. What is the source of barbiturates?

- A. Animal
- B. Plant
- C. Mineral
- D. Human
- E. Synthetic

ANS: E

Rationale: Barbiturates are examples of medications produced in sterile laboratories and, therefore, are synthetic medications.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: Pharmacology

27. Which of the following is a replacement drug?

- A. Digoxin
- B. Lasix
- C. Accutane
- D. Synthroid
- E. Plavix

ANS: D

Rationale: Synthroid is a form of thyroid hormone that is used as a replacement when the thyroid gland is not producing enough of the hormone on its own.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: Pharmacology

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

28. Which of the following is a diagnostic drug?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Barium
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Anti-cancer drug
- E. Vitamin C

ANS: B

Rationale: Barium is used to make soft organs more visible during radiography, thus helping to diagnose disease processes.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Intermediate

KEY: Pharmacology

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

29. Which of the following is a destructive drug?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Insulin
- C. Diuretic
- D. Psychotropic
- E. Potassium chloride

ANS: A

Rationale: Antibiotics are considered destructive drugs because they kill or destroy bacteria.

TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIF: Advanced

KEY: Pharmacology

MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context | CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology

30. What is a standardized set of health care services a provider can render called?

- A. Scope of practice
- B. Bill of goods
- C. Bill of services
- D. Scope of action

ANS: A

Rationale: All health care providers must work within their scope of practice, which is a standardized set of health care services a provider can render and the extent they may do so independently. These functions are based on state laws and the provider's education, experience, and skills.

TOP: Unit I: Introduction to Pharmacology

DIFF: Basic

KEY: Pharmacology

Matching

Match the following medication categories with their definitions.

- A. Curative
- B. Prophylactic
- C. Diagnostic
- D. Palliative
- E. Replacement
- F. Destructive

- 31. Medication that prevents a problem from occurring
- 32. Medication that helps determine if disease is present
- 33. Medication that treats and corrects an illness
- 34. Medication that destroys something
- 35. Medication that makes the patient more comfortable
- 36. Medication that supplements or provides something that the patient is lacking

31. ANS: B	TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology	DIF: Intermediate	KEY: Pharmacology	MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology
32. ANS: C	TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology	DIF: Intermediate	KEY: Pharmacology	MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology
33. ANS: A	TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology	DIF: Intermediate	KEY: Pharmacology	MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology
34. ANS: F	TOP: Unit 1:	DIF:	KEY:	MISC: ABHES goal —

	Introduction to Pharmacology	Intermediate	Pharmacology	Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology
35. ANS: D	TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology	DIF: Intermediate	KEY: Pharmacology	MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology
36. ANS: E	TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology	DIF: Intermediate	KEY: Pharmacology	MISC: ABHES goal — Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context CAAHEP goal IV.3 — Use medical terminology