

Chapter 01

Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 1. The Greek word *pharmakon* means which of the following?
- a. Medicine
 - b. Poison
 - c. Remedy
 - d. Medicine, poison, and remedy
- ___ 2. The Dutch word *droog* means which of the following?
- a. Drop
 - b. Drug
 - c. Dry
 - d. Dirge
- ___ 3. Most ancient societies treated illness based on which of the following?
- a. Visions received by medicine men
 - b. Trial and error
 - c. Religion
 - d. Animal sacrifice
- ___ 4. Early records show that pharmacological treatments consisted of which of the following?
- a. Plants
 - b. Minerals
 - c. Animal products
 - d. Plants, minerals, and animal products
- ___ 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
- ___ 6. The first Chinese manual on pharmacology included 365 medicines and was written in which of the following centuries?
- a. 1st century CE
 - b. 2nd century CE
 - c. 3rd century CE
 - d. 4th century CE
- ___ 7. The Ebers Papyrus is which of the following?
- a. An Iranian medical text written approximately 400 BCE
 - b. An Egyptian medical document written approximately 1550 BCE
 - c. An Eskimo medical paper written approximately 750 BCE
 - d. A Roman medical document written approximately 600 BCE
- ___ 8. The Ebers Papyrus contains which of the following?
- a. Recipes for treating a variety of illnesses
 - b. The first detailed drawing of the human anatomy
 - c. Journal entries of early healers
 - d. Death records
- ___ 9. Al-Razi, an Iranian, wrote a 20-volume medical book named which of the following?
- a. *Hawi-Al*
 - b. *Rad-Mal*
 - c. *Al-Hawi*
 - d. *Mal-Rad*

- ___ 10. Examples of healers include all of the following except:
- Wise men
 - Shamans
 - Medicine men and women
 - Tiki men
 - Witch doctors
- ___ 11. What event marked the beginning of modern pharmacology?
- Chemists isolating pure chemicals from plants
 - The discovery of microorganisms
 - The ability to create medication in a laboratory setting
 - Mass production of medication
- ___ 12. The main cause of death of U.S. soldiers during World War I was which of the following?
- Infection
 - Accidents
 - Combat injuries
 - Infection and accidents
- ___ 13. What obstacle needed to be overcome to provide penicillin to soldiers during World War II?
- The high cost of the drug
 - Transportation of the drug
 - Production of penicillin in large enough quantities
 - Education of doctors about 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 which of the following?
- Genetic engineering
 - Pharmacological engineering
 - Medication manipulation
 - Pharmacological harvesting
- ___ 15. Pharmacological advances in the 21st century include which of the following?
- Gene splicing
 - Pharmacogenetics
 - Plant hybrid development
 - Gene splicing, pharmacogenetics, and plant hybrid development
- ___ 16. What plant is the source of most estrogen hormone replacements?
- Yams
 - Carrots
 - Acorn squash
 - Broccoli
- ___ 17. What animals are a source of insulin?
- Cows
 - Horses
 - Pigs
 - Sheep
 - Both cows and pigs

- ___ 18. Sources of drugs include all of the following except:
- Plants and animals
 - Synthetic materials
 - Minerals
 - Toxins
 - Air
- ___ 19. All of the following drugs are derived from plants except:
- Aspirin
 - Novocain
 - Ibuprofen.
 - Digoxin
 - Vitamin C
- ___ 20. Animal sources of drugs include which of the following?
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| a. Horses | c. Pigs |
| b. Cows | d. Horses, cows, and pigs |
- ___ 21. The term that refers to the effect a drug has on the body is which of the following?
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>Pharmacodynamics</i> | c. <i>Pharmacocites</i> |
| b. <i>Pharmacokinetics</i> | d. <i>Pharmacyclics</i> |
- ___ 22. Which of the following drugs is prophylactic?
- Estrogen
 - Diuretic
 - Flu vaccine
 - Radiopaque dye
 - Fever reducer
- ___ 23. Which of the following is a replacement drug?
- Estrogen
 - Diuretic
 - Flu vaccine
 - Radiopaque dye
 - Fever reducer
- ___ 24. Which of the following drugs is palliative?
- Estrogen
 - Diuretic
 - Flu vaccine
 - Radiopaque dye
 - Fever reducer
- ___ 25. What is the source of potassium chloride?
- Animal
 - Plant
 - Mineral
 - Human
 - Synthetic

- ___ 26. What is the source of barbiturates?
- Animal
 - Plant
 - Mineral
 - Human
 - Synthetic
- ___ 27. Which of the following is a replacement drug?
- Digoxin
 - Lasix
 - Accutane
 - Synthroid
 - Plavix
- ___ 28. Which of the following is a diagnostic drug?
- Estrogen
 - Barium
 - Flu vaccine
 - Anticancer drug
 - Vitamin C
- ___ 29. Which of the following is a destructive drug?
- Antibiotic
 - Insulin
 - Diuretic
 - Psychotropic
 - Potassium chloride
- ___ 30. What is a standardized set of health-care services a provider can render called?
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Scope of practice | c. Bill of services |
| b. Bill of goods | d. Scope of action |

Matching

Match the following medication categories with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Curative | d. Palliative |
| b. Prophylactic | e. Replacement |
| c. Diagnostic | 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

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

KEY: History

2. ANS: C

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

KEY: History

3. ANS: B

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

KEY: History

4. ANS: D

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

KEY: History

5. ANS: D

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

KEY: History

6. ANS: A

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

KEY: History

7. ANS: B

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology

KEY: Ebers Papyrus | History

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Ebers Papyrus | History

9. 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.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Al-Hawi | History

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

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

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History

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

PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History | Penicillin

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

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

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

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

16. ANS: A
Rationale: Most estrogen hormone replacements come from yams.
PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History | Drug sources
17. ANS: E
Rationale: Insulin is collected from the pancreases of cows and pigs.
PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History | Drug Sources
18. ANS: E
Rationale: Drug sources include synthetic materials (manufactured in a sterile clinical lab), plants, animals, minerals, and toxins.
PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History | Drug sources
19. ANS: C
Rationale: Ibuprofen is an example of a medication that is produced synthetically in a laboratory. Aspirin comes from the bark of the white willow tree, rose hips are a rich source of vitamin C, digoxin comes from the foxglove plant, and Novocain comes from the coca plant.
PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History | Drug sources
20. ANS: D
Rationale: Domesticated animals are used for some medications. Premarin is produced from a pregnant mare's urine, cows and pigs provide hormone replacement medications such as insulin, and lanolin is made from separating oil from other chemical's and waste products from sheep's wool.
PTS: 1 DIF: Easy TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History | Drug sources
21. ANS: A
Rationale: *Pharmacodynamics* refers to the effect a drug has on the body or, scientifically, the negative and positive biochemical and physiological changes it creates.
PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: History | Pharmacology
22. ANS: C
Rationale: The flu vaccine is administered to prevent the patient from contracting influenza.
PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology
23. ANS: A
Rationale: Estrogen is a female hormone that is lost when the ovaries no longer function appropriately because of disease or surgery. Therefore, estrogen would be administered to replace the naturally occurring estrogen that is now absent.
PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology

24. ANS: E
Rationale: Fever reducers such as acetaminophen are administered as a palliative measure, which means that the patient is being given medication to ease symptoms, not cure disease.
PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology
25. ANS: C
Rationale: Potassium is necessary for the heart to function properly, so patients who are at risk of potassium deficiencies are given the medication potassium chloride, which is obtained from the earth in mineral form.
PTS: 1 DIF: Basic TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology
26. ANS: E
Rationale: Barbiturates are examples of medications produced in sterile laboratories and therefore are synthetic medications.
PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology
27. ANS: D
Rationale: Synthroid is a form of thyroid hormone that is used as a replacement when the thyroid gland is not producing enough of the hormone on its own.
PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology
28. ANS: B
Rationale: Barium is used to make soft organs more visible during radiography, thus helping to diagnose disease processes.
PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology
29. ANS: A
Rationale: Antibiotics are considered destructive drugs because they kill or destroy bacteria.
PTS: 1 DIF: Advanced TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology
30. ANS: A
Rationale: All health-care providers must work within their scope of practice, which is a standardized set of health-care services a provider can render and the extent they may do so independently. These functions are based on state laws and the provider's education, experience, and skills.
PTS: 1 TOP: Unit I: Introduction to Pharmacology
KEY: Pharmacology

MATCHING

31. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology KEY: Pharmacology
32. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology KEY: Pharmacology
33. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology KEY: Pharmacology
34. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology KEY: Pharmacology
35. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology KEY: Pharmacology
36. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Intermediate
TOP: Unit 1: Introduction to Pharmacology KEY: Pharmacology

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Chapter 1. History of Pharmacology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which term **best** describes the process of utilizing genetic information to develop pharmacological agents to treat diseases?
 - a. Partially synthesized
 - b. Pharmacogenetics
 - c. Totally synthesized
 - d. Scientific method

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Partially synthesized refers to medications made by adding a pure chemical to a natural substance.
B	Pharmacogenetics is the study of individual candidate genes as powerful tools to explain interindividual variability in drug response
C	Totally synthesized refers to medications made by combining two or more pure chemicals to produce a new substance that could be used as a medication.
D	Scientific method refers to the process of using hypothesis, testing, and observation to make deductions.

PTS: 1

REF: 6

2. A client has been prescribed diuretic therapy to treat fluid volume excess and wants to know if any dietary modifications are necessary. Which of the following responses by the nurse is **best**?
 - a. "There is no need for any dietary modification as long as you eat a well-balanced diet."
 - b. "As long as you take the medication as prescribed, there should be no dietary modifications needed."
 - c. "I need to verify the medication order in order to provide you with information."
 - d. "As long as you consume eight glasses of water a day, you will be able to replace all fluid losses."

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	There are several types of diuretic medications that have different mechanisms

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	of action; therefore, this statement is not accurate. It is critical to know the specific type of diuretic therapy that is prescribed in order to provide a logical response.
B	Diuretic therapy is aimed at fluid reduction, and depending on the type of diuretic therapy, electrolyte loss can also occur. This takes place based on the mechanism of action for the prescribed therapy. This is not an accurate statement.
C	The nurse should verify the medication order to find out what type of diuretic therapy has been prescribed. For example, furosemide is a loop diuretic that leads to fluid and potassium excretion, which in turn would require potassium supplementation.
D	Depending on the type of medication/mechanism of action, this is not an accurate statement, as this fluid intake will not be able to replace all fluid losses.

PTS: 1

REF: 8

3. The nurse is taking care of a patient who has thyroid disease. What type of mineral medication does the nurse anticipate that the health-care provider will order?
- Potassium
 - Magnesium sulfate
 - Gold
 - Iodine

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Potassium is used to regulate fluid balance, maintain cardiac function, and promote bone health.
B	Magnesium sulfate is used in the treatment of constipation and eclampsia.
C	Gold is used in the treatment of arthritis.
D	Iodine is used to treat goiters.

PTS: 1

REF: 8

4. While caring for a patient scheduled for knee replacement surgery, the nurse provides cefazolin as ordered 30 minutes preoperatively. Which statement indicates that teaching has been effective?
- “This antibiotic is given as a prophylactic to help reduce the risk of infection after surgery.”

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- b. "This is a palliative medication to help ease the pain from surgery."
- c. "This medication will replace vitamins and minerals that may be lost due to bleeding during surgery."
- d. "This medication will help the surgeon identify areas of bone destruction due to arthritis."

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	This medication is an example of an antibiotic used prior to surgery to prevent infection.
B	This medication is an antibiotic and does not provide pain relief.
C	This medication is an antibiotic and does not replace vitamins and minerals.
D	This medication is an antibiotic and does not assist in the identification of bone destruction.

PTS: 1
REF: 9

5. While caring for a patient with a history of hypothyroidism, the nurse expects which of the following medications to be included in the patient's medication list?
- a. Levothyroxine sodium
 - b. Estrogen
 - c. Iodine 131
 - d. Carbimazole

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	This medication replaces thyroid hormone in individuals who have low levels due to hypothyroidism.
B	This medication is used as hormone replacement, often for women in menopause.
C	Iodine 131 is used in the diagnosis, not treatment, of thyroid conditions.
D	Carbimazole is used to reduce thyroid hormone production in individuals who experience hyperthyroidism.

PTS: 1
REF: 9

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6. An oncology patient is admitted to the nursing unit under hospice care. Which medication should the nurse anticipate that the health-care provider will order?
- Prophylactic antibiotics
 - Diagnostic medication
 - Palliative therapy
 - Curative therapy

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Hospice care indicates that the patient's condition is terminal; therefore, prophylactic antibiotics would not be indicated.
B	Hospice care indicates that the patient's condition is terminal; therefore, diagnostic medications/procedures would not be indicated.
C	Palliative therapy is indicated for the care and treatment of terminal patients.
D	Hospice care indicates that the patient's condition is terminal; therefore, there is no curative therapy available.

PTS: 1
REF: 9

7. A patient is scheduled for diagnostic testing. Which medication should the nurse anticipate that the health-care provider would order?
- Estrogen
 - Penicillin (PCN)
 - Naloxone
 - Barium sulfate

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Estrogen is used for hormone replacement therapy.
B	PCN is an antibiotic used for the treatment of infections.
C	Naloxone is a medication used to reverse opioid overdose.
D	Barium sulfate is used as a contrast material during diagnostic imaging procedures.

PTS: 1
REF: 9

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8. A patient wants to know which plant contains vitamin C. What is the **best** nursing response?
- Coca
 - Rose hips
 - Foxglove
 - Bark of white willow tree

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Digoxin is found in coca plants and is used to treat heart failure.
B	Rose hips is a good source of vitamin C/ascorbic acid.
C	Procaine is derived from the foxglove plant and is an anesthetic.
D	Salicin is found in the bark of the white willow tree and is a form of salicylic acid.

PTS: 1

REF: 7

9. Which of the following **best** describes the benefit of the use of pharmacogenetics in the treatment of conditions?
- Pharmacogenetics is a new area of pharmacology that is developing rapidly.
 - Pharmacogenetics informs the family of inherited conditions.
 - Pharmacogenetics assists the physician in learning about the family.
 - Pharmacogenetics is used to identify the best drug and dose to be used.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Although this statement is true, it does not describe the benefit of the use of pharmacogenetics.
B	Pharmacogenetics is used to learn about an individual's response(s) to medications, not to reveal inherited conditions.
C	Pharmacogenetics does not assist the physician in learning about the family. The genetics specific to the individual are studied.
D	Pharmacogenetics identifies the best medication and dose to use for patient conditions such as cancer.

PTS: 1

REF: 7

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10. A group of nurses are reviewing barbiturate medications. Which statement is accurate?
- They are naturally derived drugs.
 - They are derived from animal sources.
 - They are derived from plant sources.
 - They are synthetic medications.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Barbiturates are made from chemical sources and are synthesized.
B	Barbiturates are not derived from animal sources.
C	Barbiturates are not derived from plant sources.
D	Barbiturates are chemically derived and considered synthetic medications.

PTS: 1

REF: 7

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

11. Based on the classification system of pharmacodynamics, which category statements are accurate? (Select all that apply.)
- Palliative therapy provides pain relief.
 - Diagnostic drugs help to identify pathological processes.
 - Prophylactic medications are curative.
 - Replacement medications provide needed physiological components.
 - Destructive medications are always curative.

ANS: A, B, D

	Feedback
A.	This is a factual statement describing the function of palliative care.
B.	Diagnostic drugs are used with imaging procedures to localize pathological processes.
C.	Prophylactic medications are used to prevent infections, but they are not always curative.
D.	This is a factual statement describing the function of replacement therapy.
E.	Destructive medications are not always curative, but they help to destroy certain tumors or microbes.

PTS: 1

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REF: 9

12. A nurse is reviewing insulin medication. Which statements are accurate? (Select all that apply.)
- Escherichia coli* is used in the recombinant form of human insulin.
 - Synthetic insulin preparations are more economical.
 - Human recombinant insulin provides less chance of allergic reactions.
 - Synthetic sources are not commonly used.
 - All insulins are derived from animal sources.

ANS: A, B, C

	Feedback
A.	This is a factual statement. Human insulin is produced by using recombinant technology to add the insulin gene to a non-pathogenic strain of <i>E. coli</i> .
B.	This is a factual statement. Synthetic drugs are typically less expensive because they are mass produced.
C.	This is a factual statement. There is less chance of a reaction if animal sources are not used.
D.	Synthetic sources of insulin are used commonly, as they are less expensive.
E.	Insulin can be derived from animal sources (pigs or cows), but synthetic forms are the most commonly used.

PTS: 1

REF: 8

13. A nurse is reviewing medication category relationships. Which statements are accurate? (Select all that apply.)
- Radiopaque dyes are considered to be prophylactic medications.
 - Acetaminophen is considered to be a curative medication.
 - Flu vaccine is considered to be a prophylactic medication.
 - A neoplastic drug is considered to be a destructive medication.
 - Thyroid hormone is considered to be a replacement medication.

ANS: C, D, E

	Feedback
A.	Radiopaque dyes are considered to be diagnostic medications.
B.	Acetaminophen is considered to be a palliative medication.
C.	This is a factual statement. Immunizations are considered to be prophylactic medications.
D.	This is a factual statement. Neoplastic drugs are used in the treatment of

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	cancers/tumors.
E.	This is a factual statement. Thyroid hormones are used as replacement therapy to treat hypothyroid conditions.

PTS: 1
REF: 9,10,10

14. A group of LPN students are reviewing state practice acts for nursing. Which statements represent **best** practice for the LPN role? (Select all that apply.)
- LPNs are not allowed to administer intravenous (IV) medications in the majority of states.
 - LPNs are not allowed to administer medications via the rectal route.
 - LPNs must be directly supervised during medication administration.
 - LPNs may be allowed to start and discontinue IV fluids in selected states.
 - LPNs may not administer medications through central lines.

ANS: A, D, E

	Feedback
A.	In most states, LPNs cannot administer medication via the IV route.
B.	LPNs can administer medication via the rectal route.
C.	LPNs usually work under the direct supervision of the RN, but they are not always directly supervised during medication administration.
D.	This is a factual statement describing the functional role of the LPN.
E.	This is a factual statement, as central line medication administration is beyond the scope of practice for an LPN.

PTS: 1
REF: 10

15. An LPN is working in an acute care setting and the patient assigned has several medications to be administered via a central line. Which actions should the LPN implement? (Select all that apply.)
- Administer the medications as ordered, as the patient is part of the nursing assignment.
 - Contact the health-care provider for an alternate delivery route.
 - Hold the medications until the LPN can speak with the charge nurse.
 - Arrange with the charge nurse to either administer the medications or assign an RN staff nurse to administer.

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- e. Make sure that the medications are available to administer during the shift as ordered.

ANS: D, E

	Feedback
A.	LPNs cannot administer medications via a central line, as this is outside of the scope of practice.
B.	There is no need to contact the health-care provider for an alternate delivery route.
C.	The medication should not be held, but rather administered at the designated time.
D.	The LPN should discuss with the charge nurse having alternative administration policies implemented either by the charge nurse directly or by assigning an RN staff nurse.
E.	It is important to make sure that the medications are available to administer as ordered during the shift.

PTS: 1
REF: 10

16. A nurse is administering a diuretic medication to a patient on a medical-surgical unit. Which of the following is a factual statement?
- The medication is viewed as curative, as it will help to decrease fluid volume.
 - The nurse should monitor intake and output during the course of therapy.
 - Daily weights should be included as part of monitoring therapy.
 - Assess the patient for pain relief following administration.
 - Increase fluid intake during therapy.

ANS: A, B, C

	Feedback
A.	This is a factual statement, as diuretics help to restore physiological function by decreasing fluid volume.
B.	This is a factual statement. Intake and output are an essential part of fluid volume status therapy.
C.	This is a factual statement. Daily weights are an essential part of fluid volume status therapy.
D.	Diuretics are not used for pain relief. While pain assessment is part of the nursing assessment, it is not done for this reason.
E.	If the patient has been prescribed a diuretic, then the patient is experiencing fluid

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	volume excess, not deficit, and additional fluids should not be administered.
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PTS: 1
REF: 9, 10

17. A nurse is caring for an oncology patient admitted for treatment of an acute infection. Which medications should the nurse anticipate that the health-care provider will prescribe? (Select all that apply.)
- Intravenous fluids as replacement therapy.
 - Diuretic to restore fluid balance.
 - Antineoplastic agents to treat cancer.
 - Antibiotic therapy to treat infection.
 - Pain medication for comfort.

ANS: A, D, E

	Feedback
A.	Intravenous fluids may be indicated to maintain hydration.
B.	Diuretics are not likely to be ordered, as there is no evidence that the patient has fluid volume excess.
C.	Antineoplastic agents would not be ordered, as the patient is admitted for an acute infection, not for the treatment/management of cancer.
D.	Antibiotic therapy is indicated for the treatment of infection.
E.	Pain medication may be indicated for patient comfort.

PTS: 1
REF: 9

18. A nurse is monitoring a patient during the postoperative period following a surgical procedure. Which actions should be included in the plan of care? (Select all that apply.)
- Assess and document patient's level of pain.
 - Administer antineoplastic agents as ordered.
 - Administer intravenous fluids as ordered.
 - Administer pain medication as ordered.
 - Administer contrast material.

ANS: A, C, D

	Feedback
A.	This is a factual statement based on postoperative care of a surgical patient.

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B.	There is no clinical indication for the administration of antineoplastic agents.
C.	Intravenous fluids are part of the treatment plan for postoperative surgical patients.
D.	Pain medication is included in the treatment plan for postoperative surgical patients.
E.	There is no clinical indication to administer contrast material for the postoperative patient.

PTS: 1
REF: 9, 10

19. A nurse is reviewing clinical indications for the use of botulinum toxin. Which statements are accurate? (Select all that apply.)
- This medication can be used to treat diabetic infections.
 - This medication is used in large amounts for a therapeutic effect.
 - This medication can be used to treat torticollis.
 - This medication can be used to treat strabismus.
 - This medication can be used to treat migraine headaches.

ANS: C, D, E

	Feedback
A.	This medication is not used in the treatment of diabetic infections.
B.	This medication is used in tiny doses for a therapeutic effect.
C.	This is a factual statement. It is used in the treatment of a condition in which neck muscles contract, causing the head to turn to one side (torticollis).
D.	This is a factual statement. It is used in the treatment of eye misalignment (strabismus).
E.	This is a factual statement. It is used in the treatment of migraine headaches.

PTS: 1
REF: 8

20. A nurse is monitoring a patient who has received iodine irradiation therapy to treat a tumor. Which statements are accurate? (Select all that apply.)
- The medication was used as a destructive agent.
 - Small doses of the medication were used during the treatment.
 - The same dosages are used for identification as well as treatment.

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- d. This medication is considered to be a toxin.
- e. The medication was used to shrink the tumor.

ANS: A, D, E

	Feedback
A.	This is a factual statement, as iodine irradiation therapy is used to destroy (shrink) a tumor.
B.	High doses of this medication are used to shrink tumors.
C.	Small doses of iodine can help pinpoint thyroid problems, whereas large doses are used to shrink tumors.
D.	This is a factual statement, as the material is radioactive.
E.	This is a factual statement based on the therapeutic action of the medication.

PTS: 1
REF: 8