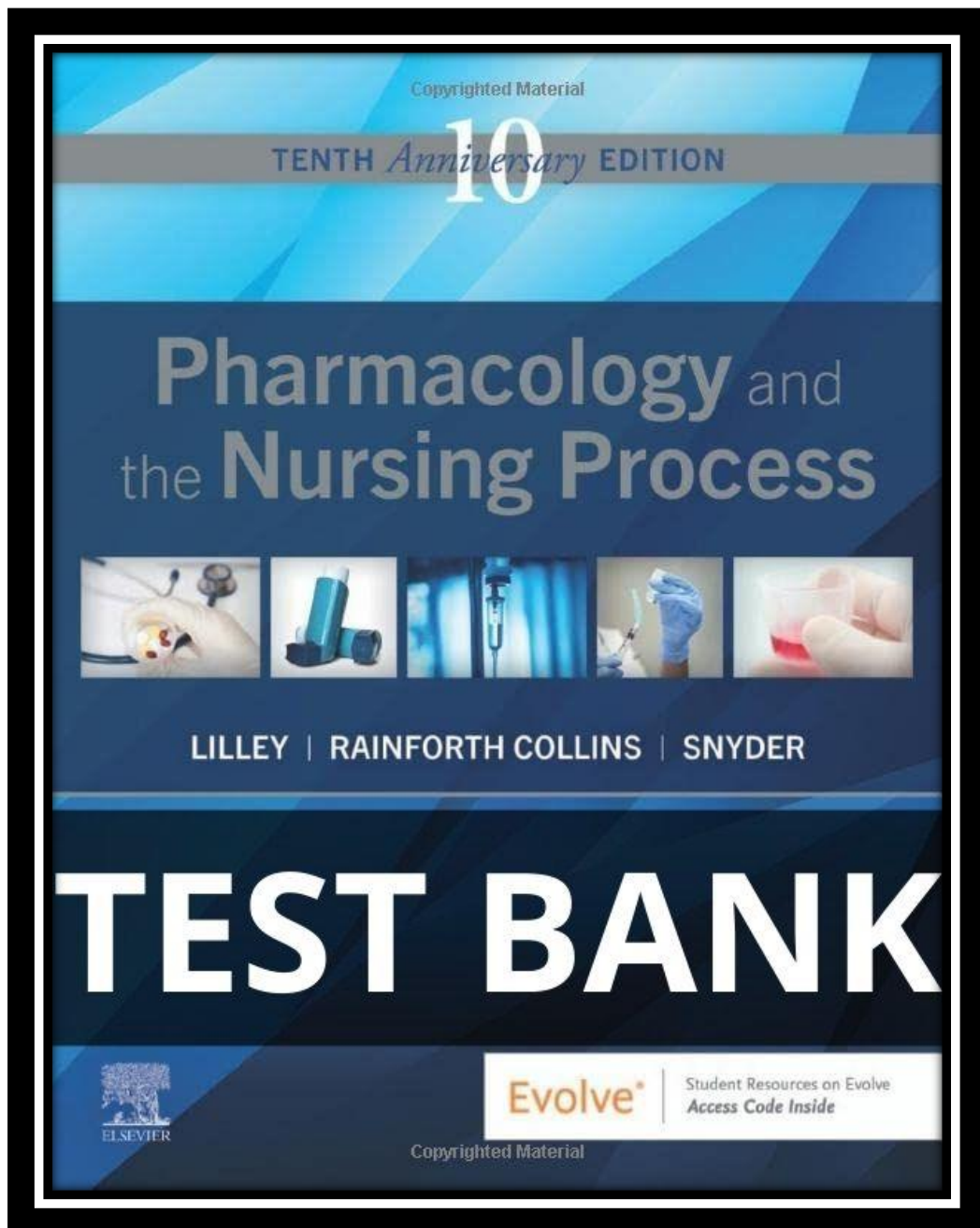


Test Bank

Pharmacology and the Nursing Process 10th Edition By Linda Lilley, Shelly Collins, Julie Snyder



Chapter 01: The Nursing Process and Drug Therapy

Lilley: Pharmacology and the Nursing Process, 10th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The nurse is developing a human needs statement for a patient who has a new diagnosis of heart failure. Identification of human needs statements occur with which of these activities?
 - a. Collection of patient data
 - b. Administering interventions
 - c. Deciding on patient outcomes
 - d. Documenting the patient's behavior

ANS: A

Identification of human needs occurs with the collection of patient data.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: Human Needs Statement

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

2. The patient is to receive oral guaifenesin twice a day. Today, the nurse was busy and gave the medication 2 hours after the scheduled dose was due. What type of problem does this represent?
 - a. -Right time||
 - b. -Right dose||
 - c. -Right route||
 - d. -Right medication||

ANS: A

-Right time|| is correct because the medication was given more than 30 minutes after the scheduled dose was due. -Dose|| is incorrect because the dose is not related to the time the medication administration is scheduled. -Route|| is incorrect because the route is not affected. -Medication|| is incorrect because the medication ordered will not change.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying (Application)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

3. The nurse has been monitoring the patient's progress on a new drug regimen since the first dose and documenting the patient's therapeutic response to the medication. Which phase of the nursing process do these actions illustrate?
 - a. Human needs statement
 - b. Planning
 - c. Implementation
 - d. Evaluation

ANS: D

Monitoring the patient's progress, including the patient's response to the medication, is part of the evaluation phase. Planning, implementation, and human needs statement are not illustrated by this example.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: Evaluation

4. The nurse is assigned to a patient who is newly diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Which statement best illustrates an outcome criterion for this patient?
- The patient will follow instructions.
 - The patient will not experience complications.
 - The patient will adhere to the new insulin treatment regimen.
 - The patient will demonstrate correct blood glucose testing technique.

ANS: D

–Demonstrating correct blood glucose testing technique is a specific and measurable outcome criterion. –Following instructions and –not experiencing complications are not specific criteria. –Adhering to new regimen would be difficult to measure.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying (Application)

TOP: Nursing Process: Planning

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

5. Which activity best reflects the implementation phase of the nursing process for the patient who is newly diagnosed with hypertension?
- Providing education on keeping a journal of blood pressure readings
 - Setting goals and outcome criteria with the patient's input
 - Recording a drug history regarding over-the-counter medications used at home
 - Formulating human needs statements regarding deficient knowledge related to the new treatment regimen

ANS: A

Education is an intervention that occurs during the implementation phase. Setting goals and outcomes reflects the planning phase. Recording a drug history reflects the assessment phase. Formulating human needs statements reflects analysis of data as part of planning.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying (Application)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

6. The medication order reads, —Give ondansetron 4 mg, 30 minutes before beginning chemotherapy to prevent nausea. The nurse notes that the route is missing from the order. What is the nurse's best action?
- Give the medication intravenously because the patient might vomit.
 - Give the medication orally because the tablets are available in 4-mg doses.
 - Contact the prescriber to clarify the route of the medication ordered.
 - Hold the medication until the prescriber returns to make rounds.

ANS: C

A complete medication order includes the route of administration. If a medication order does not include the route, the nurse must ask the prescriber to clarify it. The intravenous and oral routes are not interchangeable. Holding the medication until the prescriber returns would mean that the patient would not receive a needed medication.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying (Application)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

7. When the nurse considers the timing of a drug dose, which factor is appropriate to consider when deciding when to give a drug?
- The patient's ability to swallow
 - The patient's height
 - The patient's last meal
 - The patient's allergies

ANS: C

The nurse must consider specific pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic drug properties that may be affected by the timing of the last meal. The patient's ability to swallow, height, and allergies are not factors to consider regarding the timing of the drug's administration.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

8. The nurse is performing an assessment of a newly admitted patient. Which is an example of subjective data?
- Weight 155 pounds
 - Pulse 72 beats/minute
 - The patient reports that he uses the herbal product ginkgo
 - The patient's complete blood count results

ANS: C

Subjective data include information shared through the spoken word by any reliable source, such as the patient. Objective data may be defined as any information gathered through the senses or that which is seen, heard, felt, or smelled. A patient's pulse, weight, and laboratory tests are all examples of objective data.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. When giving medications, the nurse will follow the rights of medication administration. The rights include the right documentation, the right reason, the right response, and the patient's right to refuse. Which of these are additional rights? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Right drug
 - Right route
 - Right dose
 - Right diagnosis
 - Right time
 - Right patient

ANS: A, B, C, E, F

Additional rights of medication administration must always include the right drug, right dose, right time, right route, and right patient. The right diagnosis is incorrect.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering (Knowledge)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

OTHER

1. Place the phases of the nursing process in the correct order, with 1 as the first phase and 5 as the last phase.
 - a. Planning
 - b. Evaluation
 - c. Assessment
 - d. Implementation
 - e. Human needs statement

ANS:

C, E, A, D, B

The nursing process is an ongoing process that begins with assessing and continues with human needs statement, planning, implementing, and evaluating.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying (Application)

TOP: Nursing Process: General

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Chapter 02: Pharmacologic Principles

Lilley: Pharmacology and the Nursing Process, 10th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The patient is receiving two different drugs. At current dosages and dosage forms, both drugs have the same concentration of the active ingredient. Which term is used to identify this principle?
 - a. Bioequivalent
 - b. Synergistic
 - c. Prodrugs
 - d. Steady state

ANS: A

Two drugs absorbed into the circulation in the same amount (in specific dosage forms) have the same bioavailability; thus, they are bioequivalent. A drug's steady state is the physiologic state in which the amount of drug removed via elimination is equal to the amount of drug absorbed from each dose. The term *synergistic* refers to two drugs, given together, with a resulting effect that is greater than the sum of the effects of each drug given alone. A prodrug is an inactive drug dosage form that is converted to an active metabolite by various biochemical reactions once it is inside the body.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

2. When given an intravenous medication, the patient says to the nurse, "I usually take pills. Why does this medication have to be given in the arm?" What is the nurse's best answer?
 - a. "The medication will cause fewer adverse effects when given intravenously."
 - b. "The intravenous medication will have delayed absorption into the body's tissues."
 - c. "The action of the medication will begin sooner when given intravenously."
 - d. "There is a lower chance of allergic reactions when drugs are given intravenously."

ANS: C

An intravenous (IV) injection provides the fastest route of absorption. The IV route does not affect the number of adverse effects, nor does it cause delayed tissue absorption (it results in faster absorption). The IV route does not affect the number of allergic reactions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

3. The nurse is administering parenteral drugs. Which statement is true regarding parenteral drugs?
 - a. Parenteral drugs bypass the first-pass effect.
 - b. Absorption of parenteral drugs is affected by reduced blood flow to the stomach.
 - c. Absorption of parenteral drugs is faster when the stomach is empty.
 - d. Parenteral drugs exert their effects while circulating in the bloodstream.

ANS: A

Drugs given by the parenteral route bypass the first-pass effect. Reduced blood flow to the stomach and the presence of food in the stomach apply to enteral drugs (taken orally), not to parenteral drugs. Parenteral drugs must be absorbed into cells and tissues from the circulation before they can exert their effects; they do not exert their effects while circulating in the bloodstream.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: General

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

4. When monitoring the patient receiving an intravenous infusion to reduce blood pressure, the nurse notes that the patient's blood pressure is extremely low, and the patient is lethargic and difficult to awaken. This would be classified as which type of adverse drug reaction?
- Adverse effect
 - Allergic reaction
 - Idiosyncratic reaction
 - Pharmacologic reaction

ANS: D

A pharmacologic reaction is an extension of a drug's normal effects in the body. In this case, the antihypertensive drug lowered the patient's blood pressure levels too much. The other options do not describe a pharmacologic reaction. An adverse effect is a predictable, well-known adverse drug reaction that results in minor or no changes in patient management. An allergic reaction (also known as a *hypersensitivity reaction*) involves the patient's immune system. An idiosyncratic reaction is unexpected and is defined as a genetically determined abnormal response to normal dosages of a drug.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: General

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

5. The nurse is reviewing pharmacology terms for a group of newly graduated nurses. Which sentence defines a drug's half-life?
- The time it takes for the drug to cause half of its therapeutic response
 - The time it takes for one half of the original amount of a drug to reach the target cells
 - The time it takes for one half of the original amount of a drug to be removed from the body
 - The time it takes for one half of the original amount of a drug to be absorbed into the circulation

ANS: C

A drug's half-life is the time it takes for one half of the original amount of a drug to be removed from the body. It is a measure of the rate at which drugs are removed from the body. The other options are incorrect definitions of half-life.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: General

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

6. When administering drugs, the nurse remembers that the duration of action of a drug is defined as which of these?
- The time it takes for a drug to elicit a therapeutic response
 - The amount of time needed to remove a drug from circulation

- c. The time it takes for a drug to achieve its maximum therapeutic response
- d. The time period at which a drug's concentration is sufficient to cause a therapeutic response

ANS: D

Duration of action is the time during which drug's concentration is sufficient to elicit a therapeutic response. The other options do not define duration of action. A drug's onset of action is the time it takes for the drug to elicit a therapeutic response. A drug's peak effect is the time it takes for the drug to reach its maximum therapeutic response. Elimination is the length of time it takes to remove a drug from circulation.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension) TOP: Nursing Process: General
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

7. When reviewing the mechanism of action of a specific drug, the nurse reads that the drug works by selective enzyme interaction. Which of these processes describes selective enzyme interaction?
- a. The drug alters cell membrane permeability.
 - b. The drug's effectiveness within the cell walls of the target tissue is enhanced.
 - c. The drug is attracted to a receptor on the cell wall, preventing an enzyme from binding to that receptor.
 - d. The drug binds to an enzyme molecule and inhibits or enhances the enzyme's action with the normal target cell.

ANS: D

With selective enzyme interaction, the drug attracts the enzymes to bind with the drug instead of allowing the enzymes to bind with their normal target cells. As a result, the target cells are protected from the action of the enzymes. This results in a drug effect. The actions described in the other options do not occur with selective enzyme interactions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension) TOP: Nursing Process: General
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

8. When administering a new medication to a patient, the nurse reads that it is highly protein bound. Assuming that the patient's albumin levels are normal, the nurse would expect which result, as compared to a medication, that is not highly protein bound?
- a. Renal excretion will be faster.
 - b. The drug will be metabolized quickly.
 - c. The duration of action of the medication will be shorter.
 - d. The duration of action of the medication will be longer.

ANS: D

Drugs that are bound to plasma proteins are characterized by longer duration of action. Protein binding does not make renal excretion faster, does not speed up drug metabolism, and does not cause the duration of action to be shorter.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying (Application) TOP: Nursing Process: Planning
MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

9. The patient is experiencing chest pain and needs to take a buccal form of nitroglycerin. Where does the nurse instruct the patient to place the tablet?
- a. Under the tongue

- b. On top of the tongue
- c. At the back of the throat
- d. In the space between the cheek and the gum

ANS: D

Drugs administered via the buccal route are placed in the space between the cheek and the gum. Drugs administered via the sublingual route are placed under the tongue. The other options are incorrect.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

10. The nurse is administering medications to the patient who is in renal failure resulting from end-stage renal disease. The nurse is aware that patients with kidney failure would most likely have problems with which pharmacokinetic phase?
- a. Absorption
 - b. Distribution
 - c. Metabolism
 - d. Excretion

ANS: D

The kidneys are the organs that are most responsible for drug excretion. Renal function does not affect the absorption and distribution of a drug. Renal function may affect metabolism of drugs to a small extent.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying (Application)

TOP: Nursing Process: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

11. A patient who has advanced cancer is receiving opioid medications around the clock to keep him comfortable as he nears the end of his life. Which term best describes this type of therapy?
- a. Palliative therapy
 - b. Maintenance therapy
 - c. Empiric therapy
 - d. Supplemental therapy

ANS: A

The goal of palliative therapy is to make the patient as comfortable as possible. It is typically used in the end stages of illnesses when all attempts at curative therapy have failed.

Maintenance therapy is used for the treatment of chronic illnesses such as hypertension.

Empiric therapy is based on clinical probabilities and involves drug administration when a certain pathologic condition has an uncertain but high likelihood of occurrence based on the patient's initial presenting symptoms. Supplemental therapy (or replacement therapy) supplies the body with a substance needed to maintain normal function.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understanding (Comprehension)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

12. The patient is stating that he has a headache and asks the nurse which over-the-counter medication form would work the fastest to help reduce the pain. Which medication form will

the nurse suggest?

- a. A capsule
- b. A tablet
- c. A powder
- d. An enteric-coated tablet

ANS: C

Of the types of oral medications listed, the powder form would be absorbed the fastest, thus having a faster onset. The tablet, the capsule, and, finally, the enteric-coated tablet would be absorbed next, in that order.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Applying (Application)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

13. The nurse will be injecting a drug into the superficial skin layers immediately underneath the epidermal layer of skin. Which route does this describe?
- a. Intradermal
 - b. Subcutaneous
 - c. Intramuscular
 - d. Transdermal

ANS: A

Injections under the more superficial skin layers immediately underneath the epidermal layer of skin and into the dermal layer are known as *intradermal* injections. Injections into the fatty subcutaneous tissue under the dermal layer of skin are referred to as *subcutaneous* injections. Injections into the muscle beneath the subcutaneous fatty tissue are referred to as *intramuscular* injections. Transdermal drugs are applied to the skin via an adhesive patch.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remembering (Knowledge)

TOP: Nursing Process: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Which drugs would be affected by the first-pass effect when administered? (*Select all that apply.*)
- a. Morphine given by IV push injection
 - b. Sublingual nitroglycerin tablet
 - c. Diphenhydramine elixir
 - d. Levothyroxine (Synthroid) tablet
 - e. Transdermal nicotine patches
 - f. Esomeprazole capsule
 - g. Penicillin given by IV piggyback infusion

ANS: C, D, F

Orally administered drugs (elixirs, tablets, and capsules) undergo the first-pass effect, because they are metabolized in the liver after being absorbed into the portal circulation from the small intestine. IV medications (IV push and IV piggyback) enter the bloodstream directly and do not go directly to the liver. Sublingual tablets and transdermal patches also enter the bloodstream without going directly to the liver, thus avoiding the first-pass effect.