Introduction

1. Which of the following patient variables would have the most minor influence with how a drug interacts in the body?
	1. 81 years old
	2. 23 kg
	3. African American
	4. Female
	5. Liver disease
2. Which of the following conditions would affect the metabolism of a particular drug? Select all that apply.
	1. Vomiting
	2. Vascular disease
	3. Liver disease
	4. Hyperthyroidism
	5. Fever
3. You volunteer to test out a new drug. You do not have the disease, however want to help find out if the drug is harmful. Which phase of the drug approval process does this coincide with?
	1. Phase I
	2. Phase II
	3. Phase III
	4. Phase IV
4. Your patient has an order for hydrocodone q4h PRN post-operatively. This drug could best be described as which type of controlled substance?
	1. Schedule III
	2. Schedule II
	3. Schedule I
	4. Schedule IV
5. One disadvantage to enteral medications is…
	1. Faster absorption and action
	2. Irritation of the gastrointestinal tract
	3. Resistant to mold and microorganisms
	4. Required to refrigerate
6. Which of the following medications would you apply to your patient topically?
	1. Heparin 2500u BID
	2. Acetaminophen 500mg q4h PRN
	3. Miconazole (Monistat) 1tablet BID
	4. NTG SL spray q5min PRN
7. Which of the following would NOT be considered an accurate pharmacokinetics of a drug through the body?
	1. Distribution
	2. Metabolism
	3. Excretion
	4. Administration
8. The patient’s provider suspects a “first pass effect” with acetaminophen enteric coated. In order to ensure that the patient receives an adequate dose, how will the provider accommodate this patient?
	1. Increase dose amount
	2. Decrease dose amount
	3. Increase dose frequency
	4. Keep dose the same
9. You are caring for a patient today with gastroparesis. In order to ensure that the patient receives an adequate dose of her medications, how will the provider most likely accommodate this patient?
	1. Increase dose amount
	2. Decrease dose amount
	3. Increase dose frequency
	4. Keep dose the same
10. The presence of albumin in the body aids which pharmacokinetic process?
	1. Absorption
	2. Metabolism
	3. Distribution
	4. Excretion
11. Your pawpaw is prescribed warfarin for his AFib. Based on what you’ve learned in nursing school, you know that this drug is highly bound but has a low affinity. Which of the following actions by Pawpaw reveals the greatest need for further education?
	1. Pawpaw takes a low-dose aspirin instead of the regular 81 mg dose
	2. Pawpaw Google’s drug interactions of warfarin before taking Motrin
	3. Pawpaw sticks to a strict medication regimen
	4. When his granddaughter asks why he needs a pill, he responds “this keeps my blood thin!”
12. Prozac has a half life of 4 days. Meagan started taking this medication a week ago and complains that she feels no affect. Which of the following is the best response as her nurse (and friend!)?
	1. It usually takes 4-5 days to feel the effects, so be on the lookout now.
	2. It can take up to twenty days for this medication to reach its maximum effect, so be patient.
	3. If you do not feel any relief by now, you may need to increase the dose.
	4. It can take up to six weeks for this drug to reach equilibrium in your body.
13. You are assigned 4 patients today at the general family practice. Which patient would be at the greatest risk for reduced drug metabolism?
	1. A 30 year old female who smokes cigarettes 1 PPD for 5 years
	2. A 6 month old female for well-child checkup
	3. A 55 year old male with a cap refill of 2 seconds
	4. A 20 year old female who is currently on the Keto diet
14. You have just received your patient’s MAR. Which of the following medications does NOT require a receptor site to have its effect? Select all that apply.
	1. Tums PRN
	2. Lasix BID
	3. Morphine PRN
	4. Activated charcoal STAT
15. Meagan’s child just turned 2 months old and is due for her vaccinations today. As her nurse, which of the following methods would be correct for medication administration?
	1. Injecting into the deltoid
	2. Injecting into the gluteal muscle
	3. Injecting into the thigh
	4. Injecting into the abdomen

Cardiovascular and Renal

1. Captopril would be effective for all of your patients today except for which of the following?
	1. Post CABG 60 year old male
	2. Post MI 70 year old female
	3. Hypertensive 45 year old female
	4. 38 year old male with diabetes
2. Which of the following adverse effects of ACE inhibitors would require immediate notification of the health care provider?
	1. Dry cough
	2. Orthostatic hypotension
	3. Angioedema
	4. SrCr lab value of 1.0
3. Which of the following statements made by the patient taking an ACE inhibitor indicates a need for further education?
	1. “I will take my birth control at the same time every morning to prevent pregnancy.”
	2. “I will take acetaminophen for body aches.”
	3. “I will monitor for facial swelling in the first month of taking this medication.”
	4. “I will monitor my blood pressure daily.”
4. Your patient comes into the ED with a diagnosis of angioedema r/t ACE inhibitor medication regimen. Which of the following orders would you likely suspect for this patient?
	1. Decrease captopril to 20mg daily
	2. Switch to Lisinopril 50mg daily
	3. Switch to iosartan 40mg daily
	4. Stop all antihypertensives STAT
5. Your patient currently has a blood pressure of 155/90. He has a history of uncontrolled HTN, UTI, stage 2 renal failure, and type 2 DM. Which of the following medication orders would you withhold and call the provider about?
	1. Lisinopril 40mg daily
	2. Docusate 20mg daily
	3. Aliskiren 20mg BID
	4. Valsartan 20 mg daily
6. Dwight has been taking aliskiren for the past 8 months. During a routine checkup, which of the following labs would the nurse be sure to check?
	1. Serum potassium
	2. Serum creatinine
	3. Calcium
	4. Sodium
7. Which of the following adverse effects would you expect to see in a client taking verapamil?
	1. Muscle cramps r/t hyperkalemia
	2. Bradycardia
	3. Diarrhea
	4. Nervousness
8. When educating a patient on their new calcium channel blocker, you are sure to mention certain conditions that would require the discontinuation of their medication. Which of the following contraindications would you educate them on? Select all that apply.
	1. Heart failure
	2. Diabetes mellitus
	3. 2nd degree AV block
	4. Aortic stenosis
9. You have set up Sodium nitroprusside on your patients IV pump. Which of the following nursing interventions would be appropriate for this client? Select all that apply.
	1. Ask the PCT to stay with the patient and monitor them
	2. Monitor blood pressure q15 minutes
	3. Gives the patient a cup of coffee as requested
	4. Places the IV bag in a brown protective sleeve on the pole
10. Which of the following nursing interventions would be appropriate for a patient taking a thiazide diuretic?
	1. Assess for sulfa allergy
	2. Monitors for bradycardia
	3. Decreases fluid intake
	4. Assess for hearing loss and tinnitus
11. Which of the following adverse effects would you expect to see in a patient taking chlorthalidone? Select all that apply.
	1. Hypertension
	2. Hypo-magnesium
	3. Gout
	4. Dry mouth
	5. Decreased blood glucose level
12. Meagan’s patient was prescribed torsemide for his pulmonary edema. Which of the following actions by Meagan would indicate a need for further education?
	1. Gives potassium supplement with meals
	2. Assess skin turgor
	3. Gives medications q8 hours around the clock
	4. Monitors for muscle cramps and heart palpitations
13. Dietary brings up the meal trays for breakfast. You review the tray before giving it to your patient, who is on a K+ sparing diuretic, spironolactone. Which of the following food items would you need to remove and substitute on his tray?
	1. Banana
	2. 2% milk
	3. Sausage patty
	4. Whole wheat toast

1. D

2. CDE

3. A

4. B

5. B

6. C

7. D

8. A

9. B

10. C

11. A

12. B

13. B

14. AD

15. D

16. A

17. C

18. B

19. C

20. D

21. A

22. B

23. ACD

24. BD

25. A

26. BCD

27. C

28. A