TEST BANK

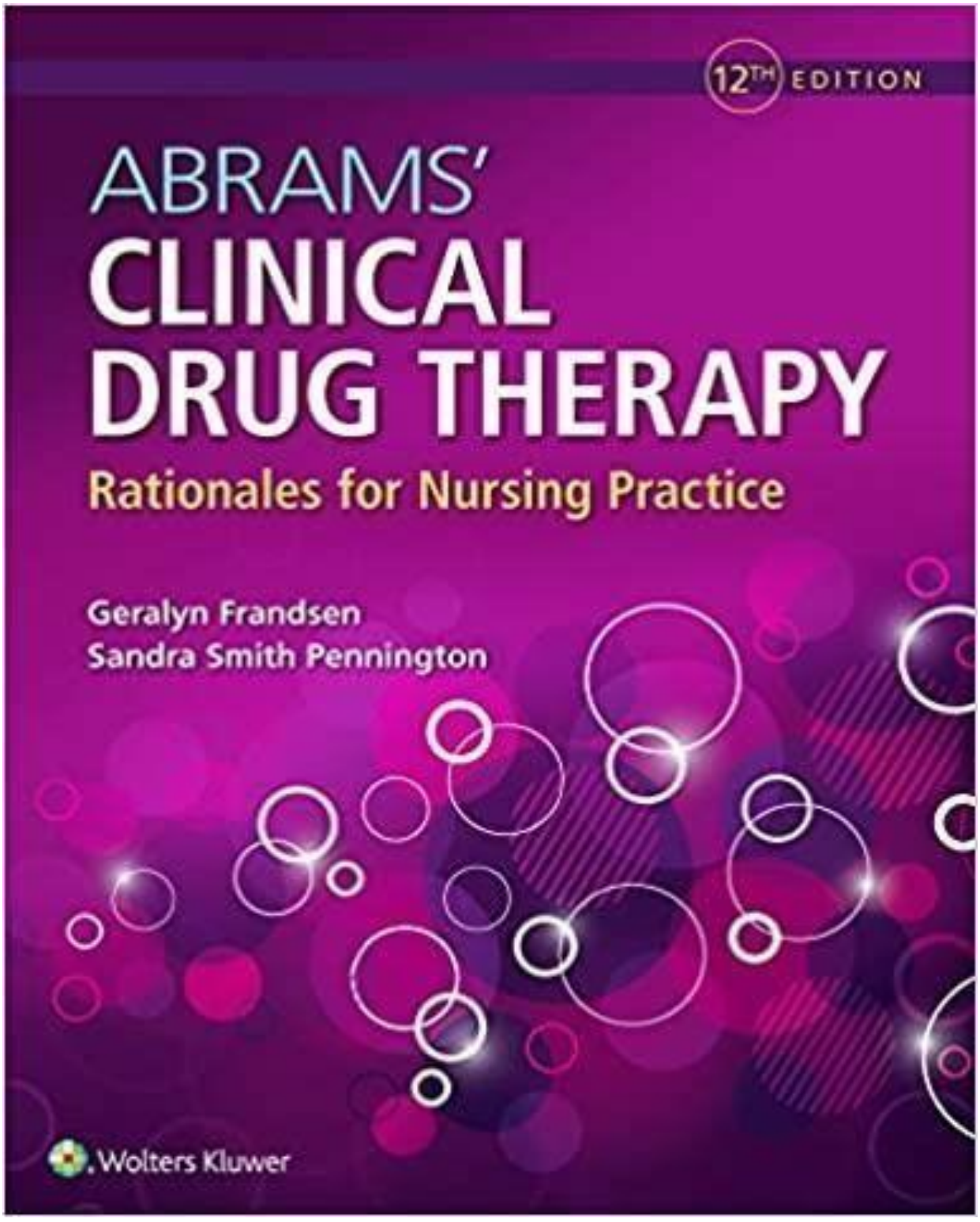
12TH EDITION
ABRAMS'
CLINICAL
DRUG THERAPY
Rationales for Nursing Practice
Geralyn Frandsen
Sandra Smith Pennington
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Table of Content

SECTION 4 Drugs Affecting Inflammation and Infection

Chapter 15 Inflammation, Infection, and the Use of Antimicrobial Agents

Chapter 16 Drug Therapy to Decrease Pain, Fever, and Inflammation

Chapter 17 Drug Therapy With Corticosteroids

Chapter 18 Drug Therapy With Beta-Lactam Antibacterial Agents

Chapter 19 Drug Therapy With Aminoglycosides and Fluoroquinolones

Chapter 20 Drug Therapy With Tetracyclines, Sulfonamides, and Urinary Antiseptics

Chapter 21 Drug Therapy With Macrolides and Miscellaneous Anti-infective Agents

Chapter 22 Drug Therapy for Tuberculosis and Mycobacterium avium Complex Disease

Chapter 23 Drug Therapy for Viral Infections

Chapter 24 Drug Therapy for Fungal Infections

Chapter 25 Drug Therapy for Parasitic Infections

SECTION 5 Drugs Affecting the Cardiovascular System

Chapter 26 Drug Therapy for Hypertension

Chapter 27 Drug Therapy for Dysrhythmias

Chapter 28 Drug Therapy for Coronary Heart Disease

Chapter 29 Drug Therapy for Shock and Hypotension

Chapter 30 Drug Therapy for Heart Failure

SECTION 6 Drugs Affecting the Respiratory System

Chapter 31 Drug Therapy for Nasal Congestion and Cough

Chapter 32 Drug Therapy to Decrease Histamine Effects and Allergic Response

Chapter 33 Drug Therapy for Asthma and Bronchoconstriction

SECTION 7 Drugs Affecting the Renal and Digestive Systems

Chapter 34 Drug Therapy for Fluid Volume Excess

Chapter 35 Nutritional Support Products, Vitamins, and Mineral Supplements

Chapter 36 Drug Therapy for Weight Management

Chapter 37 Drug Therapy for Peptic Ulcer Disease and Hyperacidity

Chapter 38 Drug Therapy for Nausea and Vomiting

Chapter 39 Drug Therapy for Constipation and Elimination Problems

Chapter 40 Drug Therapy for Diarrhea

SECTION 8 Drugs Affecting the Endocrine System

Chapter 41 Drug Therapy for Diabetes Mellitus

Chapter 42 Drug Therapy for Hyperthyroidism and Hypothyroidism

Chapter 43 Drug Therapy for Pituitary and Hypothalamic Dysfunction

Chapter 44 Drug Therapy to Regulate Calcium and Bone Metabolism

Chapter 45 Drug Therapy for Addison's Disease and Cushing's Disease

Section 9 Drugs Affecting the Autonomic and Central Nervous System

Chapter 46 Physiology of the Autonomic and Central Nervous Systems and Indications for the Use of Drug Therapy

Chapter 47 Drug Therapy for Myasthenia Gravis, Alzheimer's Disease, and Urinary Retention

Chapter 48 Drug Therapy for Parkinson's Disease, Urinary Spasticity, and Disorders Requiring Anticholinergic Drug Therapy

Chapter 49 Drug Therapy With Opioids

Chapter 50 Drug Therapy With Local Anesthetics

Chapter 1, The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety

1. A woman diagnosed with obsessive–compulsive disorder has been prescribed oral paroxetine hydrochloride. What is the expected effect for this prescription?
   A. Curative effect on symptoms
   B. Systemic effect on symptoms
   C. Local effect on symptoms
   D. Parenteral effect on symptoms

   ANS: B
   Rationale: Drugs that produce systemic effects are taken into the body, circulated through the bloodstream to their sites of action in various body tissues, and eventually eliminated from the body. Curative agents are given to cure a disease process. In this case, paroxetine hydrochloride will control the symptoms but not cure the disorder. Drugs with local effects, such as sunscreen and local anesthetics, act mainly at the site of application. Paroxetine hydrochloride is not administered parenterally. Parenteral agents are administered subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or intravenously.

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Introduction OBJ: 1
   NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
   TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
   KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
   BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

2. A client has been prescribed an antibiotic. This medication is a naturally occurring substance that has been chemically modified. What is another name for this type of medication?

   A. Synthetic drug
   B. Semisynthetic drug
   C. Biotechnology drug
   D. Prototype drug

   ANS: B
   Rationale: Semisynthetic drugs (e.g., many antibiotics) are naturally occurring substances that have been chemically modified. Synthetic drugs are more standardized in their chemical characteristics, more consistent in their effects, and less likely to produce allergic reactions. Biotechnology drugs involve manipulating DNA and RNA and recombining genes into hybrid molecules that can be inserted into living organisms. Prototype drugs are the first drug of a particular group to be developed.

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Drug Sources OBJ: 1
   NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
   TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
   KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
   BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

3. Which classification applies to morphine?
   A. Central nervous system depressant
   B. Central nervous system stimulant

C. Anti-inflammatory
D. Antihypertensive

ANS: A
Rationale: Drugs are classified according to their effects on particular body systems, their therapeutic uses, and their chemical characteristics. Morphine is classified as a central nervous system depressant and will produce this effect in the client. A central nervous system stimulant increases attention and raises mood. An anti-inflammatory agent decreases inflammation at the site of tissue or joint inflammation. An antihypertensive agent reduces blood pressure.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Drug Classifications and Prototypes
OBJ: 1
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Remember NOT: Multiple Choice

4. A client is administered amoxicillin. The generic name of this medication belongs to which drug group?
A. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
B. Diuretics
C. Penicillins
D. ACE inhibitors

ANS: C
Rationale: The generic name often indicates the drug group (e.g., drugs with generic names ending in “cillin” are penicillins). Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are medications that have antidepressant effects; SSRI is a broad classification, not a generic name. Diuretics are medications that increase urine output; diuretic is a broad classification, not a generic name. ACE inhibitor is the broad classification for the angiotensin receptor blockers, not the generic name.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 3, Drug Names OBJ: 2
NAT: Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
TOP: Chapter: 1: The Foundation of Pharmacology: Quality and Safety
KEY: Integrated Process: Nursing Process
BLM: Cognitive Level: Understand NOT: Multiple Choice

5. The administration of diphenhydramine is regulated by which U.S. government agency?
A. Public Health Service
B. Federal Trade Commission
C. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
D. Food and Drug Administration