

1. MC The nurse is teaching a pharmacology class to student nurses. What does the nurse include as key events in the history of pharmacology? Select all that apply.

- A. Initial drugs included morphine, cocaine, and penicillin.
- B. Modern pharmacology began in the early 1600s.
- C.* Pharmacologists synthesized drugs in the laboratory in the twentieth century.
- D.* Early researchers used themselves as test subjects.
- E.* The initial intention of pharmacology was to relieve human suffering.

2. MC The student nurse asks the nursing instructor why he needs to take anatomy and physiology, as well as microbiology, when he only wants to learn about pharmacology. What is the best response by the instructor?

- A.* "Because an understanding of those subjects is essential to understanding pharmacology."
- B. "Knowledge of all those subjects will prepare you to provide the best patient care, including the administration of medications."
- C. "Because pharmacology is an outgrowth of those subjects."
- D. "You must learn all, since those subjects, as well as pharmacology, are part of the curriculum."

3. MC The nursing instructor is teaching a pharmacology class to student nurses. The current focus is pharmacology and therapeutics. The nursing instructor determines that learning has occurred when the students make which comments? Select all that apply.

- A. "Therapeutics is the study of the therapeutic use of drugs."
- B.* "Pharmacology is the use of drugs to relieve suffering"
- C. "Pharmacology is the study of drugs to prevent disease."
- D. "Therapeutics is the study of drug interactions."
- E.* "Pharmacology is the study of medicines."

4. MC The nurse administers a vaccine to a child. What is the best understanding of the nurse as it relates to the manufacture of this vaccine?

- A. The vaccine is produced by a combination of animal and plant products.
- B. The vaccine is most commonly synthesized in a laboratory.
- C.* The vaccine is naturally produced in animal cells or microorganisms.
- D. The vaccine is produced by natural plant extracts in the laboratory.

5. MC The elderly client has gastrointestinal bleeding. The client says to the nurse "I don't understand this. All I did was take ibuprofen (Advil) for my arthritis." Which plan would be best as it relates to the nurse's education of this client?

- A.* A plan to teach the advantages and disadvantages of ibuprofen (Advil).
- B. A plan to teach the client to use drugs that bypass the gastrointestinal system, like topical drugs.

C. A plan to teach the client to substitute safer drugs like acetaminophen (Tylenol).

D. A plan to teach the client to obtain physician approval prior to the use of over-the-counter (OTC) medications.

6. MC The student nurse is preparing for the first pharmacology exam. In planning for this exam, what is most important for the student nurse to remember about the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act?

A. It gave the government the power to control the labeling content of medications.

B. It helped standardize the quality of drugs and cosmetics.

C. It prohibited the sale of drugs labeled with false therapeutic claims that could defraud the public.

D.* It prevented the sale of drugs that had not been thoroughly tested before marketing.

7. MC The pharmaceutical representative comes to the physician's office and says his company's pharmaceutical laboratory is marketing a drug that does not need approval by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). What is the best response by the nurse?

A. "Is your pharmaceutical laboratory private? Only public pharmaceutical laboratories need approval from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)."

B.* "Any pharmaceutical laboratory in America must have approval from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) before marketing a drug."

C. "Is this an over-the-counter (OTC) drug? They do not need approval by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)."

D. "Your pharmaceutical laboratory must be involved in academic research because they are exempt from approval by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)."

8. MC The nurse is employed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and is involved in clinical investigation. What is the primary role of the nurse in this phase of the review and approval process by the FDA?

A. To perform tests on human cells cultured in the laboratory

B. To perform tests on the population-at-large

C. To perform tests on various species of animals

D.* To perform tests on human clients

9. MC The student nurse is taking a pharmacology course and studying about the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). What has the student learned about how the FDA has decreased the amount of time involved in bringing a new drug to the market?

A. Drug manufacturers are required by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to test more drugs on an annual basis.

B. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is not as strict as it once was with regard to drug approval.

C. Since consumers have demanded more drugs, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has streamlined the review/approval process.

D.* Drug manufacturers are required to pay yearly user fees, which allow the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to hire more employees to increase its efficiency.

10. MC The student nurse is studying the difference between the American and Canadian drug approval processes. What is the student nurse's best understanding of the difference between these two governments in the drug approval process?

A.* America incorporates the private and government sectors; Canada uses only the government sector.

B. There is minimal difference; they both rely extensively on government resources.

C. Canada has much stricter guidelines than America for approving drugs for the public.

D. America has much stricter guidelines than Canada for approving drugs for the public.

11. MC The student nurse has completed an initial pharmacology course and tells the nursing instructor that it was difficult and she is glad it is over. What is the best response by the nursing instructor?

A. "Learning is always painful, but we must continue anyway."

B. "It really isn't over; you should take a graduate course next."

C. "It may be over, but now you must apply what you have learned to patient care."

D.* "Learning is gradual and continuous; we never completely master all areas of pharmacology."

12. MC The client says to the nurse "My wife and I take the same drug, but we have different side effects "Are we doing something wrong"? What is the best response by the nurse?

A.* "No. Differences such as your sex can result in different side effects."

B. "Possibly. This could happen if one uses generic or brand name drugs."

C. "I'm not sure. Maybe the drug is not the same; you should check it."

D. "I'll have to check. What is the name of the drug you were using?"

13. MC The client comes to the emergency department with a myocardial infarction. The client's husband tells the nurse that his wife has been taking calcium carbonate (Tums) for years for what she thought was indigestion. What is the best response by the nurse?

A.* "Your wife was self-diagnosing, which is generally not a good idea."

B. "Why did you let her do that? She should have seen a doctor."

C. "Your wife should not have self-diagnosed herself. I hope she will be okay."

D. "Well, I am glad she is here, as it certainly wasn't indigestion."

14. MC The nurse is teaching a class for clients about over-the-counter (OTC) medications. The nurse determines that education has been effective when the clients make which statement?

A. "We should always ask the pharmacist about how to take the over-the-counter (OTC) medicine."

B. "Medicines that are available over-the-counter (OTC) are really safe, or they would be prescription medicines."

C. "We should not take any over-the-counter (OTC) medicine without first calling and checking with the doctor's office."

D.* "We must read all the directions on the label and call the doctor's office if they are not clear."

15. MC The client has skin lesions that have not responded to prescription drugs. He tells the nurse he has heard about some research going on with a new drug and questions why he can't take it. What is the best response by the nurse?

A. "Your skin lesions really aren't that bad, but maybe the new drug will be available soon."

B. "The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has very strict rules about new drugs; it is important to be patient regarding the review/approval process."

C.* "I know it is frustrating, but the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval process is in place to ensure that drugs are safe."

D. "Maybe you could contact the drug company about becoming involved in a clinical trial."