

## **Kee: Pharmacology, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition**

### **Chapter 3: Medication Safety**

#### **Test Bank**

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. What is the importance of the nurse practicing the “5-plus-5 rights” of drug administration?
  - a. They ensure correct mixing of the drug.
  - b. They ensure safe drug administration.
  - c. They ensure time-saving administration.
  - d. They ensure adequate knowledge about the drug.

ANS: B

The “5-plus-5” rights ensure that the nurse has considered all of the details of safe medication administration.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: pp. 23-27

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

2. “Give Tylenol 650 mg q3-4h as needed for headache” is an example of which category of drug order?
  - a. Standing drug order
  - b. One-time drug order
  - c. PRN
  - d. STAT

ANS: C

PRN means to administer the drug on an as-needed basis.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: p. 25

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

3. A nurse is administering a medication to a client. The nurse tells the client the rationale for the medication. This nurse is observing which client right?
  - a. The right to informed consent
  - b. The right to permission
  - c. The right to ethics
  - d. The right to autonomy

ANS: A

To observe a client's right to informed consent, the nurse must give the client the knowledge necessary to make an appropriate decision.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: p. 26

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Teaching

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

4. A nurse is ordered to administer a medication via the sublingual route. The nurse correctly places the medication:
- in the buccal mucosa.
  - under the tongue.
  - between the teeth and gums.
  - in a cup of water to dissolve.

ANS: B

Sublingual means under the tongue.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension REF: p. 26

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

5. The nurse is calculating the dosage of a drug to administer. Once the dosage has been calculated, what is the most important action on the part of the nurse?
- Contact the pharmacist for dosage confirmation.
  - Check the identity of the patient three times.
  - Recalculate the drug dose and check with another nurse.
  - Check the American Hospital Formulary for drug doses.

ANS: C

After calculating the drug dose, when in doubt, recalculate the drug dose and check with another nurse.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 24

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

6. The nurse is preparing to administer tetracycline to the client. What is the most appropriate time for the client to receive this medication?
- One hour before dinner in the evening
  - With breakfast in the morning
  - With a late-afternoon snack
  - Directly after lunch in the mid-afternoon

ANS: A

Tetracycline is a drug that is affected by food; therefore, it should be given before meals.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 25  
TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation  
MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

7. The nurse checks the expiration date on the medication to be administered and finds that the drug expired 2 days ago. What is the most appropriate action on the part of the nurse?
- Hold one dose of the medication.
  - Return the medication to the pharmacy.
  - Contact the physician for orders.
  - Administer the drug but monitor the client.

ANS: B

When a medication is found to have expired, discard it or return it to the pharmacy.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 25  
TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation  
MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

8. The nurse notes that the client is scheduled to receive a dose of potassium. What is the most appropriate time for the client to receive this medication?
- Directly after dinner in the evening
  - One hour before lunch in late morning
  - With water only in the late afternoon
  - First thing after rising in the morning

ANS: A

Potassium is a drug that can irritate the stomach. Therefore it should be given after meals.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 25  
TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation  
MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

9. The nurse verifies that he is using only standardized abbreviations in documenting medication information. He recognizes that this fulfills which of the National Patient Safety Goals?
- Improve the accuracy of patient identification.
  - Improve the effectiveness of communication among caregivers.
  - Improve the safety of using medications.
  - Accurately and completely reconcile medications across the continuum of care.

ANS: B

The use of standardized abbreviations fulfills the goal of improving the effectiveness of communication among caregivers.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: pp. 27-29  
TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation  
MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

10. The nurse ensures that she provides the next nurse taking over the care of her client with a complete list of his medications since the next nurse is newly admitted to that unit. She recognizes that this fulfills which of the National Patient Safety Goals?
- Improve the accuracy of patient identification
  - Improve the effectiveness of communication among caregivers
  - Improve the safety of using medications
  - Accurately and completely reconcile medications across the continuum of care

ANS: D

Communicating a complete list of the client's medications to the next provider ensures that the goal of accurately and completely reconciling the medications across the continuum of care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: pp. 27-29  
TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation  
MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

11. The client is scheduled to receive Protonix as part of his medication regimen. The most important teaching intervention to be implemented by the nurse is to instruct the client:
- on the proper way to split the tablet.
  - to crush the tablet before swallowing.
  - to avoid crushing the tablet.
  - to swallow the tablet with a minimum of water.

ANS: C

Protonix is a medication that should never be crushed.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 30  
TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation  
MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

12. The client has been on an oral dose of a medication. The nurse recognizes that the client is experiencing difficulty swallowing. What is the most important action on the nurse's part?
- Crush the medication and mix it with water.
  - Split the medication in half and mix it in jelly.
  - Call the physician for a liquid version of the medication.
  - Tell the pharmacy to hold the medication until further notice.

ANS: C

A major part of assessing the client is assessing his ability to swallow when he is scheduled to receive oral medications.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: pp. 30-31

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

13. The nurse is caring for an older adult client who is scheduled to receive a dose of barbiturates. Based on the nurse's knowledge of how the older adult client responds to these medications, the nurse should expect the dosage to be:
- lower than normal.
  - higher than normal.
  - divided in half.
  - unchanged.

ANS: A

Infants as well as older adults are more sensitive to drugs, with the elderly being hypersensitive to barbiturates.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 32

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

14. The nurse is calculating a dosage of medication for an infant. The nurse recognizes that the dosage is based on the infant's:
- biological age.
  - weight in pounds.
  - gestational age.
  - weight in kilograms.

ANS: D

Infant doses are calculated on the basis of weight in kilograms.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 32

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

15. The nurse is caring for a thin-framed adult who is scheduled to receive multiple doses of antineoplastic medication. The nurse should expect the dosage for this person to be:
- lower than normal.
  - higher than normal.
  - divided in half.
  - unchanged.

ANS: A

Drug doses of antineoplastic medications are usually ordered according to body weight.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: p. 32

TOP: Nursing Process: Intervention/Implementation

MSC: CONTENT CATEGORY: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies