

## Chapter 3: Rational Drug Selection

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_ 1. An NP would prescribe the liquid form of ibuprofen for a 6 year old because:
- A. Drugs given in liquid form are less irritating to the stomach
  - B. A 6 year old may have problems swallowing a pill
  - C. Liquid forms of medication eliminate the concern for first-pass effect
  - D. Liquid ibuprofen does not have to be dosed as often as tablet form
- \_\_\_ 2. In deciding which of multiple drugs used to use to treat a condition, the NP chooses Drug A because it:
- A. Has serious side effects and it is not being used for a life-threatening condition
  - B. Will be taken twice daily and will be taken at home
  - C. Is expensive, and is not covered by health insurance
  - D. None of these are important in choosing a drug
- \_\_\_ 3. A client asks the NP about the differences in drug effects between men and women. What is known about the differences between the pharmacokinetics of men and women?
- A. Body temperature varies between men and women
  - B. Muscle mass is greater in women
  - C. Percentage of fat differs between genders
  - D. Proven subjective factors exist between the genders
- \_\_\_ 4. The first step in the prescribing process according to the World Health Organization is:
- A. Choosing the treatment
  - B. Educating the patient about the medication
  - C. Diagnosing the patient's problem
  - D. Starting the treatment
- \_\_\_ 5. Treatment goals in prescribing should:
- A. Always be curative
  - B. Be patient-centered
  - C. Be convenient for the provider
  - D. Focus on the cost of therapy
- \_\_\_ 6. The therapeutic goals when prescribing include(s):
- A. Curative
  - B. Palliative
  - C. Preventive
  - D. All of the above
- \_\_\_ 7. When determining drug treatment the NP prescriber should:
- A. Always use evidence-based guidelines
  - B. Individualize the drug choice for the specific patient
  - C. Rely on his or her experience when prescribing for complex patients
  - D. Use the newest drug on the market for the condition being treated

- \_\_\_ 8. Patient education regarding prescribed medication includes:
  - A. Instructions written at the high school reading level
  - B. Discussion of expected adverse drug reactions
  - C. How to store leftover medication such as antibiotics
  - D. Verbal instructions always in English
  
- \_\_\_ 9. Passive monitoring of drug effectiveness includes:
  - A. Therapeutic drug levels
  - B. Adding or subtracting medications from the treatment regimen
  - C. Ongoing provider visits
  - D. Instructing the patient to report if the drug is not effective
  
- \_\_\_ 10. Pharmacokinetic factors that affect prescribing include:
  - A. Therapeutic index
  - B. Minimum effective concentration
  - C. Bioavailability
  - D. Ease of titration
  
- \_\_\_ 11. Pharmaceutical promotion may affect prescribing. To address the impact of pharmaceutical promotion, the following recommendations have been made by the Institute of Medicine:
  - A. Conflicts of interest and financial relationships should be disclosed by those providing education.
  - B. Providers should ban all pharmaceutical representatives from their office setting.
  - C. Drug samples should be used for patients who have the insurance to pay for them, to ensure the patient can afford the medication.
  - D. Providers should only accept low-value gifts, such as pens and pads of paper, from the pharmaceutical representative.

**Chapter 3: Rational Drug Selection**  
**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

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|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 11. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |