

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) A student nurse asks what the difference between a therapeutic class and a pharmacologic class is. 1) _____
The best response would be:
A) Therapeutic classification is how the medication produces an effect in the body, where pharmacologic classification is how a medication works clinically.
B) Pharmacologic classification is how the medication produces an effect in the body, where therapeutic classification is how a medication works clinically.
C) Therapeutic classification is how addictive a medication is, where pharmacologic classification is how the medication produces an effect in the body.
D) There are no differences between therapeutic and pharmacologic classes.
- 2) A drug is labeled "used for minor skin irritations." This is an example of which classification? 2) _____
A) Function B) Usefulness C) Pharmacologic D) Therapeutic
- 3) A nursing instructor is teaching fundamental pharmacological content. In helping the students become comfortable with this material, the instructor suggests that they focus initially on familiarizing themselves with the: 3) _____
A) Trade names. B) Adverse effects.
C) Prototype. D) Generic names.
- 4) The original, well-understood drug model from which other medications in a pharmacologic class have been developed is known as: 4) _____
A) The prototype drug. B) A generic drug.
C) A proprietary drug. D) A combination drug.
- 5) Which of the following statements is true regarding prototype drugs? 5) _____
A) A nurse can apply understanding of the effects of a prototype drug to other drugs in the same class.
B) The mechanism of action is different for the prototype drug than for other drugs in the same class.
C) The most commonly used drug in a specific class is always the most widely prescribed drug.
D) Understanding the effects of the prototype drug does not help the nurse to understand the effects of other drugs in the same class.
- 6) A generic drug takes 60 minutes to produce a therapeutic effect; the brand name drug takes the same amount of time to produce the same effect. This is a measure of the drug's: 6) _____
A) Efficacy. B) Therapeutic effect.
C) Adverse effect. D) Bioavailability.
- 7) The physiologic ability of the drug to reach its target cells and produce its effect is known as: 7) _____
A) Therapeutic effect. B) Efficacy.
C) Bioavailability. D) Adverse effect.
- 8) Which of the following is a trade name? 8) _____
A) Anticoagulant B) Loop diuretic
C) Benadryl D) Calcium channel blocker

- 9) When a new drug is developed, it cannot be made by other pharmaceutical companies for 17 years after the new drug application (NDA) because: 9) _____
- A) It takes 17 years for all pharmaceutical companies to develop a generic version of the drug.
 - B) This allows the pharmaceutical company to earn back the money spent to develop the drug.
 - C) Animal testing must continue for 10 years, then 7 years of human clinical trials, for a drug to be approved.
 - D) It will take 17 years of clinical trials to approve the drug.
- 10) A client asks the nurse why the physician often refers to medications by the generic name instead of by the brand name. The best response by the nurse would be: 10) _____
- A) There is only one generic name for each medication, but there are often many brand names.
 - B) The physician prefers to use a more technical-sounding name for medications.
 - C) The client needs to ask the physician to explain why medications have so many different names.
 - D) The pharmacy will only accept a prescription written with the generic name.
- 11) Which of the following is not a reason why generic names are preferred over chemical or trade names? 11) _____
- A) Chemical names are often complicated and difficult to remember.
 - B) There might be multiple trade names for a drug.
 - C) The generic name can consistently be matched to the active ingredients.
 - D) The generic name is always a shortened version of the chemical name.
- 12) Sometimes medications are placed on a negative formulary list, which means the pharmacist must: 12) _____
- A) Dispense either the generic or trade name medication.
 - B) Verify the order with the physician a second time before dispensing the trade name medication.
 - C) Dispense only the generic medication.
 - D) Dispense only the trade name medication.
- 13) A controlled substance is a drug that: 13) _____
- A) Is always called to the pharmacy by the practitioner.
 - B) Requires both a written prescription and a telephone call from the prescribing practitioner.
 - C) Is regulated under the Controlled Substances Act, and may have many restrictions placed on ordering or refilling this medication.
 - D) Does not require a prescription to purchase.
- 14) Some drugs are frequently abused, and cause overwhelming feeling that drives someone to use a drug repeatedly, which is known as: 14) _____
- A) Psychological dependence.
 - B) Dependence.
 - C) Addiction.
 - D) Physical dependence.
- 15) A drug that requires a written prescription for refill would belong to which category? 15) _____
- A) II
 - B) I
 - C) III
 - D) IV
- 16) Which of the following would be categorized as Schedule II drugs? Select all that apply. 16) _____
- A) Tylenol with codeine
 - B) Morphine
 - C) Methadone
 - D) Valium

- 17) A drug with limited or no therapeutic use would belong to which schedule? 17) _____
 A) I B) X C) III D) V
- 18) Scheduled drugs are classified by their potential for abuse. Which of the following classifications has the highest potential for abuse? 18) _____
 A) V B) III C) I D) II
- 19) Scheduled drugs are classified by their potential for abuse. Which of the following classifications has the lowest potential for abuse? 19) _____
 A) II B) I C) V D) III
- 20) Drugs that have the potential for abuse are regulated by which act in Canada? 20) _____
 A) There are no such restrictions in the Narcotic Control Act.
 B) The Controlled Drugs and Substance Act
 C) Part III, Schedule G, of the Canadian Food and Drugs Act
 D) Part IV, Schedule H of the Canadian Food and Drugs Act
- 21) In Canada, medications are classified under a three-schedule system. Which of the following does not fall under Schedule I? 21) _____
 A) Narcotic drugs B) All prescription drugs
 C) All nonprescription drugs D) Controlled drugs
- 22) A pregnant woman with a life-threatening condition must take medication that can cause harm to her fetus. What is the safety category that this medication most likely represents? 22) _____
 A) A B) B C) C D) D
- 23) Which of the following medications would have the greatest risk to a fetus if given to a pregnant client? 23) _____
 A) Potassium chloride (K-Lor)
 B) Ranitidine (Zantac)
 C) Estrogen with progesterone (Ortho Novum)
 D) Warfarin (Coumadin)
- 24) Which of the following medications would have the least risk to a fetus if given to a pregnant client? 24) _____
 A) Estrogen with progesterone (Ortho Novum)
 B) Warfarin (Coumadin)
 C) Potassium chloride (K-Lor)
 D) Ranitidine (Zantac)
- 25) A medication that is a teratogen is: 25) _____
 A) A non-narcotic pain reliever.
 B) A controlled substance.
 C) One that will harm a developing fetus or embryo.
 D) A medication used to treat bacterial infections.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 1) B
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) C
- 8) C
- 9) B
- 10) A
- 11) D
- 12) D
- 13) C
- 14) C
- 15) A
- 16) B, C
- 17) A
- 18) C
- 19) C
- 20) B
- 21) C
- 22) D
- 23) C
- 24) C
- 25) C