

HESI RN Pharmacology Exam 2022 V2 ihwm6i

Pharmacy Practice Management (Texas Southern University)

3. In explaining the benefits of the combination anti-infective drug code TMP-SMZ (Bactrim) to a client receiving the medication for a urinary tract infection, more rationale to the nurse provide?
 - A. Each drug could cause damage to the kidneys if taken separately
 - B. One drug reduces the risk of side effects caused by the drug
 - C. while one drug provide relief, the other fights the infection
 - D. the two drugs work together to reduce resistance of the bacterial infection of symptoms

4. Client being treated with Haldol for schizophrenia is complaining of jaw tightness and a stiff neck. Which interventions should the nurse implement?
 - A. give PRN dose of diphenhydramine Benadryl
 - B. assess client other sensory hallucinations
 - C. massage neck until muscles begin to relax
 - D. obtain a 12 lead EKG

5. Which intervention is most important for the nurse implement for a client is receiving Lispro Humalog insulin?
 - A. Check blood glucose levels every six hours
 - B. Provide meals at the same time that insulin is given
 - C. Assess for hypoglycemia between meals
 - D. Keeping oral liquid or glucose source available

6. Client takes nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs every day for rheumatoid arthritis is being treated for anemia which intervention is most important for the nurse to include any plan of care
 - A. Observe for gastrointestinal bleeding
 - B. Monitor liver function test results
 - C. Protect skin from bruising
 - D. Offered dietary selections rich in iron

7. A client receives a prescription for theophylline (Theo-Dur) PO to be initiated in the morning after the dose of theophylline IV is complete. The nurse determines that a theophylline level drawn yesterday was 22 mcg/mL. Based on this information, which action should the nurse implement?
- A. Hold the theophylline dose and notify the health care provider.
 - B. Start the client on a half-dose of theophylline PO.
 - C. The theophylline dose can be initiated as planned.
 - D. The client is not ready to be weaned from the IV to the PO route
8. The nurse is reviewing a client's laboratory results before a procedure in which a neuromuscular blocking agent is a standing order. Which finding should the nurse report to the health care provider?
- A. Hypokalemia
 - B. Hyponatremia
 - C. Hypercalcemia
 - D. Hypomagnesemia
9. The nurse is preparing a child for transport to the operating room for an emergency appendectomy. The anesthesiologist prescribes atropine sulfate (Atropine), IM STAT. What is the primary purpose for administering this drug to the child at this time?
- A. Decrease the oral secretions
 - B. Reduce the child's anxiety
 - C. Potentiate the opioid effects
 - D. Prevent possible peritonitis
10. When caring for a client on digoxin (Lanoxin) therapy, the nurse knows to be alert for digoxin (Lanoxin) toxicity. Which finding would predispose this client to developing digoxin toxicity?
- A. Low serum sodium level
 - B. High serum sodium level
 - C. Low serum potassium level
 - D. High serum potassium level

11. A client is receiving anti-infective drug therapy for a postoperative infection. Which complaint should alert the nurse to the possibility that the client has contracted a superinfection?
- A. "My mouth feels sore"
 - B. "I have a headache."
 - C. "My ears feel plugged up."
 - D. "I feel constipated"
12. During the initial nursing assessment history, a client tells the nurse that he is taking tetracycline hydrochloride (Sumycin) for urethritis. Which medication taken concurrently with Sumycin could interfere with its absorption?
- A. Sucralfate (Carafate)
 - B. Hydrochlorothiazide (Diuril)
 - C. Acetaminophen (Tylenol)
 - D. Phenytoin (Dilantin)
13. Following the administration of sublingual nitroglycerin, which assessment finding indicates that the medication was effective?
- A. Decrease in level of chest pain
 - B. Clear bilateral breath sounds
 - C. Increase in blood pressure
 - D. Increase in urinary output
14. Alteration of which laboratory finding represents the achievement of a therapeutic goal for heparin administration?
- A. Prothrombin time (PT)
 - B. Fibrin split products
 - C. Platelet count
 - D. Partial thromboplastin time (PTT)

15. The nurse is assessing a stuporous client in the emergency department who is suspected of overdosing with opioids. Which agent should the nurse prepare to administer if the client becomes comatose?
- A. Naloxone hydrochloride (Narcan)
 - B. Atropine Sulfate
 - C. Vitamin K
 - D. Romazicon
16. A client with HIV who was recently diagnosed with tuberculosis (TB) asks the nurse, "Why do I need to take all of these medications for TB?" What information should the nurse provide?
- A. Antiretroviral medications decrease the efficacy of the TB drugs.
 - B. Multiple drugs prevent the development of resistant organisms.
 - C. Duration of the medication regimen is shortened.
 - D. Potential adverse drug reactions are minimized.
17. Two hours after taking the first dose of penicillin, a client arrives at the emergency department complaining of feeling ill, exhibiting hives, having difficulty breathing, and experiencing hypotension. These findings are consistent with which client response that requires immediate action?
- A. Severe acute anaphylactic response
 - B. Side reaction that should resolve
 - C. Idiosyncratic reaction
 - D. Cumulative drug response
18. Which question should the nurse ask a client prior to the initiation of treatment with IV infusions of gentamicin sulfate (Garamycin)?
- A. "Are you having difficulty hearing?"
 - B. "Have you ever been diagnosed with cancer?"
 - C. "Do you have any type of diabetes mellitus?"
 - D. "Have you ever had anemia?"

29. A client receives an antihypertensive agent daily. Which action is most important for the nurse to implement prior to administering the medication?
- A. Verify the expiration date.
 - B. Obtain the client's blood pressure.
 - C. Determine the client's history of adverse reactions.
 - D. Review the client's medical record for a change in drug route.
30. The charge nurse is reviewing the admission history and physical data for four clients newly admitted to the unit. Which client is at greatest risk for adverse reactions to medications?
- A. 30-year-old man with a fracture
 - B. 7-year-old child with an ear infection
 - C. 75-year-old woman with liver disease
 - D. 50-year-old man with an upper respiratory tract infection
31. The health care provider has prescribed a low-molecular-weight heparin, enoxaparin (Lovenox) prefilled syringe, 30 mg/0.3 mL IV every 12 hours, for a client following hip replacement. Prior to administering the first dose, which intervention is most important for the nurse to implement?
- A. Assess the client's IV site for signs of inflammation.
 - B. Evaluate the client's degree of mobility.
 - C. Instruct the client regarding medication side effects.
 - D. Contact the health care provider to clarify the prescription.
32. The nurse is preparing a plan of care for a client receiving the glucocorticoid methylprednisolone (Solu-Medrol). Which nursing diagnosis reflects a problem related to this medication that should be included in the care plan?
- A. Ineffective airway clearance
 - B. Risk for infection
 - C. Deficient fluid volume
 - D. Impaired gas exchange