

Ati pharm Proctor test 2019

Pharmacology

1. A provider prescribes phenobarbital for a client who has a seizure disorder. The medication has a long half-life of 4 days. How many times per day should the nurse expect to administer this medication?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

2. A nurse educator is reviewing medication metabolism at an in-service presentation. Which of the following factors should the educator include as a reason to administer lower medication dosages? (Select all that apply.)

A. Increased renal excretion

B. Increased medication-metabolizing enzymes

C. Liver failure

D. Peripheral vascular disease

E. Concurrent use of medication the same pathway metabolizes

3. A nurse is preparing to administer eye drops to a client. Which of the following actions should the nurse take? (Select all that apply.)

A. Have the client lie on one side.

B. Ask the client to look up at the ceiling.

C. Tell the client to blink when the drops enter the eye.

D. Drop the medication into the client's conjunctival sac.

E. Instruct the client to close the eye gently after instillation.

4. A nurse is teaching a client about transdermal patches. Which of the following statements should the nurse identify as an indication that the client understands?

A. "I will clean the site with an alcohol swab before I apply the patch."

B. "I will rotate the application sites weekly."

C. "I will apply the patch to an area of skin with no hair."

D. "I will place the new patch on the site of the old patch."

5. A nurse reviewing a client's medical record notes a new prescription for verifying the trough level of the client's medication. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?

A. Obtain a blood specimen immediately prior to administering the next dose of medication.

B. Verify that the client has been taking the medication for 24hr before obtaining a blood specimen.

C. Ask the client to provide a urine specimen after the next dose of medication.

D. Administer the medication, and obtain a blood specimen 30 min later.

6. A nurse is preparing a client's medications. Which of the following actions should the nurse take in following legal practice guidelines? (Select all that apply.)

A. Teach the client about the medication.

- B. Determine the dosage.
- C. Monitor for adverse effects.
- D. Lock compartments for controlled substances.
- E. Determine the client's insurance status.

7. A nurse is preparing to administer digoxin to a client who states, "I don't want to take that medication. I do not want one more pill." Which of the following responses should the nurse make?

- A. "Your physician prescribed it for so you really should take it."
- B. "Well, let's just get it over quickly then." you,
- C. "Okay, I'll just give you your other medications."
- D. "Tell me your concerns about taking this medication."

8. A nurse is reviewing a client's prescribed medications. Which of the following situations represents a contraindication to medication administration?

- A. The client drank grapefruit juice, which could reduce a medication's effectiveness.
- B. The medication has orthostatic hypotension as an adverse effect.
- C. A medication is approved for ages 12 and older, and the client is 8 years old.
- D. An antianxiety medication that has an adverse effect of drowsiness is prescribed as a preoperative sedative.

9. A nurse is assessing a client before administering medications. Which of the following data should the nurse obtain? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Use of herbal products
- B. Daily fluid intake
- C. Ability to swallow
- D. Previous surgical history
- E. Allergies

10. A nurse is working with a newly licensed nurse who is administering medications to clients. Which of the following actions should the nurse identify as an indication that the newly hired nurse understands medication error prevention?

- A. Taking all medications out of the unit-dose wrappers before entering the client's room
- B. Checking the prescription when a single dose requires administration of multiple tablets
- C. Administering a medication, then looking up the usual dosage range
- D. Relying on another nurse to clarify a medication prescription

11. A nurse in a clinic is caring for a group of clients. The nurse should contact the provider about a potential contraindication to a medication for which of the following clients? (Select all that apply.)

- A. A client at 8 weeks of gestation who asks for an influenza immunization
- B. A client who takes prednisone and has a possible fungal infection
- C. A client who has chronic liver disease and is taking hydrocodone / acetaminophen
- D. A client who has peptic ulcer disease, takes sucralfate, and has started taking OTC aluminum hydroxide
- E. A client who has a prosthetic heart valve, takes warfarin, and reports a suspected pregnancy

12. A nurse is preparing to administer an IM dose of penicillin to a client who has a new prescription. The client states when they took penicillin 3 years ago, they developed a rash. Which of the following actions should the nurse take?

- A. Administer the prescribed dose.
- B. Withhold the medication.
- C. Ask the provider to change the prescription to an oral form.
- D. Administer an oral antihistamine the same time.

13. A nurse is providing discharge instructions for a client who has a new prescription for an antihypertensive medication. Which of the following statements should the nurse give?

- A. "Be sure to limit your potassium intake while taking the medication."
- B. "You should check your blood pressure every 8 hours while taking this medication."
- C. "Your medication dosage will be increased if you develop tachycardia."
- D. "Change positions slowly when you move from sitting to standing."

14. A nurse is reviewing a client's health record and notes that the client experienced permanent extrapyramidal effects caused by a previous medication. The nurse should recognize that the medication affected which of the following systems in the client?

- A. Cardiovascular
- B. Immune
- C. Central nervous
- D. Gastrointestinal

15. A nurse is caring for a client who is taking oral oxycodone. The client is also taking ibuprofen in three recommended doses daily. The nurse should identify that an interaction between these two medications will cause which of the following findings?

- A. A decrease in blood levels of ibuprofen, possibly leading to a need for increased doses of this medication
- B. A decrease in blood levels of oxycodone, possibly leading to a need for increased doses of this medication.
- C. An increase in the expected therapeutic effect of both medications
- D. An increase in expected adverse effects for both medications

16. A nurse is preparing to administer medications to a 4-month-old infant. Which of the following pharmacokinetic principles should the nurse consider when administering medications to this client? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Infants have a more rapid gastric emptying time.
- B. Infants have immature liver function.
- C. Infants' blood-brain barrier is poorly developed.
- D. Infants have an increased ability to absorb topical medications.
- E. Infants have an increased number of protein-binding sites.

17. A nurse in a provider's office is reviewing the medical record of a client who is pregnant and at the first prenatal visit. Which of the following immunizations can the nurse administer safely to this client?

- A. Varicella vaccine

- B. Rubella vaccine
- C. Inactivated influenza vaccine
- D. Measles vaccine

18. A nurse on a medical-surgical unit administers a hypnotic medication to an older adult client at 2100. The next morning, the client is drowsy and wants to sleep instead of eating breakfast. Which of the following factors should the nurse identify as a possible reason for the client's drowsiness?

- A. Reduced cardiac function
- B. First-pass effect
- C. Reduced hepatic function
- D. Increased gastric motility

19. A nurse is caring for a client who has increased liver enzymes and is taking herbal supplements. Which of the following herbal supplements should the nurse report to the provider as the potential cause?

- A. Glucosamine
- B. Saw palmetto
- C. Kava
- D. St. John's Wort

2. A nurse is caring for a client who requests information on the use of feverfew. Which of the following responses should the nurse make?

- A. "It is used to treat skin infections."
- B. "It can decrease the frequency of migraine headaches."
- C. "It can lessen the nasal congestion in the common cold."
- D. "It can relieve nausea of morning sickness during pregnancy."

20. A nurse is reviewing a client's current medications. The client states, "I also take ginkgo biloba." Which of the following medications has the potential to interact with ginkgo biloba?

- A. Acetaminophen
- B. Warfarin
- C. Digoxin
- D. Lisinopril

21. A nurse is caring for a client who asks about the potential adverse effects of smoking cannabis. Which of the following manifestations should the nurse include in the response? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Decreased heart rate
- B. Dry mouth
- C. Hallucinations
- D. Hypertension
- E. Increased urination

22. A nurse is teaching about the use of medical marijuana with a group of newly licensed nurses. Which of the following statements indicates an understanding of the teaching?

- A. A health care provider must write a prescription for medical marijuana.
- B. Medical marijuana is a Schedule V controlled substance in the United States.
- C. Pharmacies must obtain certification prior to dispensing medical marijuana.
- D. The FDA does not recognize the marijuana plant as a form of medicine.

23. A nurse working in an emergency department is caring for a client who has benzodiazepine toxicity. Which of the following actions is the nurse's priority?

- A. Administer flumazenil.
- B. Identify the client's level of orientation.
- C. Infuse IV fluids.
- D. Prepare the client for gastric lavage.

24. A nurse is teaching a client who has a new prescription for escitalopram for treatment of generalized anxiety disorder. Which of the following statements by the client indicates understanding of the teaching?

- A. "I should take the medication on an empty stomach."
- B. "I will follow a low-sodium diet while taking this medication."
- C. "I need to discontinue this medication slowly."
- D. "I should not crush this medication before swallowing."

25. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has a new prescription for buspirone to treat anxiety. Which of the following information should the nurse include?

- A. "Take this medication on an empty stomach."
- B. "Expect optimal therapeutic effects within 24 hr."
- C. "Take this medication when needed for anxiety."
- D. "This medication has a low risk for dependency."

26. A nurse is teaching a client who has obsessive-compulsive disorder and has a new prescription for paroxetine. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include?

- A. "It can take several weeks before you feel like the medication is helping."
- B. "Take the medication just before bedtime to promote sleep."
- C. "You should take the medication when needed for obsessive urges."
- D. "Monitor for weight gain while taking this medication."

27. A nurse is caring for a client who takes paroxetine to treat posttraumatic stress disorder and reports that they grind their teeth during the night. The nurse should identify which of the following interventions to manage bruxism? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Concurrent administration of buspirone
- B. Administration of a different SSRI
- C. Use of a mouth guard
- D. Changing to a different class of antidepressant medication
- E. Increasing the dose of paroxetine

28. A nurse is teaching the guardians of a child who has a new prescription for desipramine. The nurse should include that which of the following adverse effects is the priority to report to the provider?

- A. Constipation
- B. Suicidal thoughts**
- C. Photophobia
- D. Dry mouth

2. A nurse is teaching an adolescent client who has a new prescription for clomipramine for OCD. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include to minimize an adverse effect of his medication?

- A. Wear sunglasses when outdoors.**
- B. Check your temperature daily.
- C. Take this medication in the morning.
- D. Add extra calories to your diet.

29. A nurse is caring for a school-age child who has a new prescription for atomoxetine. The nurse should monitor the client for which of the following manifestations as an adverse effect of this medication?

- A. Kidney toxicity
- B. Liver damage**
- C. Seizure activity
- D. Adrenal insufficiency

30. A nurse is teaching the caregiver of a school-age child about transdermal methylphenidate. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include?

- A. Apply one patch twice per day.
- B. Leave the patch on for 9 hr.**
- C. Apply the patch to the child's waist.
- D. Use opened tray within 6 months.

31. A nurse is teaching the guardians and their school-age child about a new prescription for lisdexamfetamine. Which of the following information should the include in the teaching? (Select all that apply.)

- A. An adverse effect of this medication is CNS stimulation.**
- B. Administer the medication before bedtime.
- C. Monitor blood pressure while taking this medication.**
- D. Therapeutic effects of this medication will take 1 to 3 weeks to fully develop.
- E. This medication raises the levels of dopamine in the brain.**

32. A nurse is providing teaching to a group of new parents about medications. The nurse should include that aspirin is contraindicated for children who have a viral infection due to the risk of developing which of the following adverse effects?

- Reye's syndrome**
- Visual disturbances
- Diabetes mellitus

Wilms' tumor

33. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has chronic kidney failure with an AV fistula for hemodialysis and a new prescription for epoetin alfa. Which of the following therapeutic effects of epoetin alfa should the nurse include in the teaching?

Reduces blood pressure

Inhibits clotting of fistula

Promotes RBC production

Stimulates growth of neutrophils

34. A nurse is caring for a client who has peptic ulcer disease and reports a headache. Which of the following medications should the nurse plan to administer?

Ibuprofen

Naproxen

Aspirin

Acetaminophen

35. A nurse is preparing to administer heparin 8,000 units subcutaneously every 8hr. Available is heparin 10,000 units/1mL. How many mL should the nurse administer per dose? (Round the answer to the nearest tenth. Use a leading zero if it applies. Do not use a trailing zero.)

0.8 mL

36. A nurse is preparing to administer an enteral tube feeding through an NG tube at 250 mL over 4 hr. The nurse should set the pump to deliver how many mL/hr? (Round the answer to the nearest whole number. Use a leading zero if it applies. Do not use a trailing zero.)

$250/4 = 62.5$ } 63 mL/hr

37. A nurse is preparing to administer amoxicillin 250 mg liquid suspension PO every 8 hr to an older adult client. The amount available is amoxicillin 50 mg/mL. How many mL should the nurse administer per dose? (Round the answer to the nearest whole number. Use a leading zero if it applies. Do not use a trailing zero.)

5 mL

38. A nurse is caring for a client who has a prescription for clopidogrel. The nurse should monitor the client for which of the following adverse effects?

Insomnia

Hypotension

Bleeding

Constipation

39. A nurse is teaching a newly licensed nurse about contraindications to ceftriaxone. The nurse should include a severe allergy to which of the following medications as a contraindication to ceftriaxone?

Gentamicin

Clindamycin

Piperacillin

Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim

40. A nurse is providing teaching to a newly licensed nurse about metoclopramide. The nurse should include in the teaching that which of the following conditions is a contraindication to this medication?

Hyperthyroidism

Intestinal obstruction

Glaucoma

Low blood pressure

41. A nurse is assessing a client who has a new prescription for chlorpromazine to treat schizophrenia. The client has a mask-like facial expression and is experiencing involuntary movements and tremors. Which of the following medications should the nurse anticipate administering?

Amantadine

Bupropion

Phenelzine

Hydroxyzine

42. A nurse is administering subcutaneous epinephrine for a client who is experiencing anaphylaxis. The nurse should monitor the client for which of the following adverse effects?

Hypotension

Hyperthermia

Hypoglycemia

Tachycardia

43. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has a urinary tract infection and new prescriptions for phenazopyridine and ciprofloxacin. Which of the following statements by the client indicates the need for further teaching?

"If the phenazopyridine upsets my stomach, I can take it with meals."

"The phenazopyridine will relieve my discomfort, but the ciprofloxacin will get rid of the infection."

"I need to drink 2 liters of fluid per day while I am taking the ciprofloxacin."

"I should notify my provider immediately if my urine turns an orange color."

44. A nurse is caring for an older adult client who has a prescription for zolpidem at bedtime to promote sleep. The nurse should plan to monitor the client for which of the following adverse effects?

Ecchymosis

Decreased urine output

Increased blood pressure

Dizziness

45. A nurse is reviewing laboratory values for a client who reports fatigue and cold intolerance. The client has an increased thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) level and a decreased total T3 and T4 level. The nurse should anticipate a prescription for which of the following medications?

Methimazole
Somatropin
Levothyroxine
Propylthiouracil

46. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has a new prescription for hydrochlorothiazide 50 mg PO daily to treat hypertension. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include in the teaching?

"Take hydrochlorothiazide as needed for edema."
"Check your weight once each week."
"Take the hydrochlorothiazide on an empty stomach."
"Take the hydrochlorothiazide in the morning."

47. A nurse is caring for a client who is at 28 weeks of gestation and is experiencing preterm labor. Which of the following medications should the nurse plan to administer?

Oxytocin
Nifedipine
Dinoprostone
Misoprostol

48. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has cirrhosis and a new prescription for lactulose. The nurse should instruct the client that lactulose has which of the following therapeutic effects?

Increases blood pressure
Prevents esophageal bleeding
Decreases heart rate
Reduces ammonia levels

49. A nurse is caring for an older adult client who has a new prescription for amitriptyline to treat depression. Which of the following diagnostic tests should the nurse plan to perform prior to starting the client on this medication?

Hearing examination
Glucose tolerance test
Electrocardiogram
Pulmonary function tests

50. A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has gout and a new prescription for allopurinol. The nurse should instruct the client to discontinue taking the medication for which of the following adverse effects?

Nausea