Chapter 2: The Drug Label

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

____ 1. What is tall man lettering?
1. The use of mixed case letters in a drug name
2. The official book that contains a listing of drugs marketed
3. The name given to the drug by a specific drug manufacturer
4. The universal chemical or pharmacological name of the drug

____ 2. Which statement by a student would suggest a need for further learning?
1. "Drugs are measured in terms of weight or quantity."
2. "The strength of the medication includes a number and a unit of measurement."
3. "Milliequivalents indicate the concentration of the electrolyte per liter of solution."
4. "The strength of the medication is the strength of the active ingredient in one dose of the drug."

____ 3.


Which statement is correct regarding the drug label in the image?
1. The dosage strength of the drug is 10 mL.
2. The drug name is written using tall man lettering.
3. The drug label specifies the drug is a controlled drug.
4. The drug should be discarded after the first dose is administered.

____ 4.


In the drug label depicted in the image, what does the red mark signify?

1. The drug contains a black box warning.
2. The drug lacks any accepted medical use.
3. The drug is a controlled substance categorized under Schedule IV.
4. Both 2 and 3

____ 5.


A nurse needs to administer ranitidine hydrochloride to a hospitalized client with intractable duodenal ulcers. The prescription shows that 1 mL of Zantac is be administered. According to the instructions mentioned on the drug label depicted, which step must the nurse take?

1. Administer 1 mL of Zantac solution and refrigerate for reuse.
2. Administer 1 mL of Zantac solution and discard the remaining solution.
3. Administer 1 mL of Zantac solution, reseal, and discard the bottle after 28 days.
4. Administer 1 mL of Zantac solution and store the bottle at room temperature for reuse in the same patient.

____ 6. What is the difference between the multi-dose and single-dose IV vials?

1. Multi-dose vials are to be administered to multiple clients, whereas single-dose vials are to be administered to a single client.
2. Multi-dose vials can be stored at room temperature, whereas single-dose vials cannot be stored at room temperature.

3. Multi-dose vials can be reused for a period of 6 months, whereas single-dose vials are discarded immediately after use.
4. Multi-dose IV vials contain antimicrobial preservatives, whereas single-dose vials do not contain antimicrobial preservatives.

____ 7. A nurse is teaching a group of students about drug labels. Which teaching is the nurse likely to provide?
1. "The same drug can have multiple generic names."
2. "Controlled substances have the potential for drug abuse."
3. "The word 'capsule' in the drug label denotes a solid dosage form."
4. "The brand name of the drug shows the chemical composition of the drug."
5. Both 2 and 3

____ 8.


To what does the red arrow point in the label depicted?
1. The dosage form of the drug
2. Warning that it is a controlled substance
3. A United States Pharmacopeia (USP) letter
4. The registered trademark symbol for the brand name

____ 9. Which number on a drug label is most likely to specify the potency of the drug?
1. 1 gm
2. 25 mcg
3. 30 meQ
4. 100 units

____ 10. Which statement by a student suggests a need for further learning?
1. "A drug label can have more than one dosage strength."
2. "The dosage strength also includes the dosage form of the drug."
3. "The dosage strength for liquid medications is usually expressed in mg/mL."
4. "The dosage strength includes the strength of the medication with the unit of measurement."

____ 11. Which specifies the dosage strength of a drug correctly?
1. 1 gm
2. 5 meQ
3. 15 units
4. 10 mg/mL

____ 12. Which unit represents the biological activity or potency of the drug?
1. Unit
2. Milligram
3. Microgram
4. Milliequivalents

____ 13. Which is an example of a Schedule I controlled substance (C I)?
1. Morphine
2. Alprazolam
3. Promethazine
4. Methaqualone

____ 14. Which is true about controlled substances?
1. Schedule II controlled substances have a low potential for drug abuse.
2. Schedule I controlled substances have no currently accepted medical use in the United States.
3. Schedule V controlled substances consist of preparations with limited quantities of certain narcotics.
4. Schedule I controlled substances have more potential for abuse than Schedule III controlled substances.
5. Both 2 and 3

____ 15. If a drug has been recalled from the market, which option in the drug label helps to trace the batch of the drug?
1. Lot number
2. Tall man lettering
3. Black box warning
4. Manufacturer's name

____ 16. Which is an example of a Schedule III controlled substance (C III)?
1. Lomotil
2. Diazepam
3. Meperidine
4. Buprenorphine

____ 17.


What information does the nurse understand correctly from the drug label depicted?

1. Coreg is the generic name of the drug.
2. There is black box warning on the drug label.
3. The drug is to be administered via the oral route.
4. The name of the drug is written using tall man lettering.

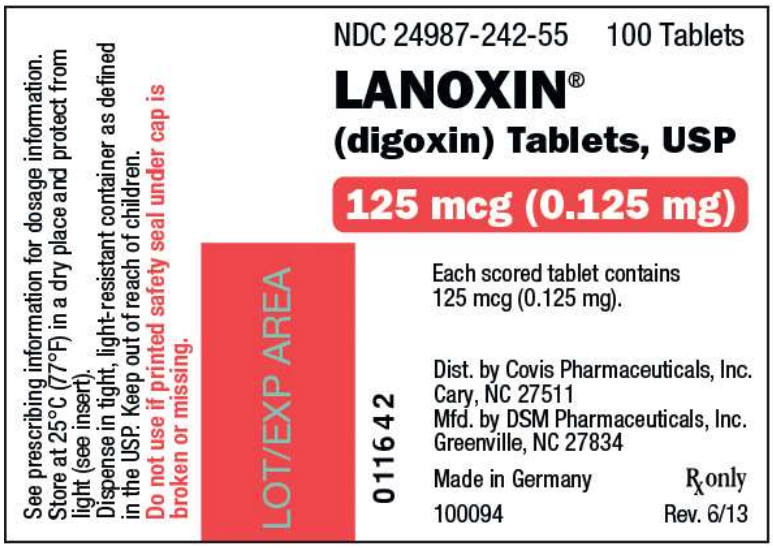
____ 18. Which information may or may not be present on the drug label?

1. Lot number
2. Controlled substance
3. Manufacturer's name
4. United States Pharmacopeia (USP) mark

Multiple Response

*Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.*

____ 19.



Which statement is correct regarding the drug label in the image? *Select all that apply.*

1. The drug is in solid dosage form.
2. The strength of the drug is 125 mcg.
3. The generic name of the drug is Lanoxin.
4. The drug is to be administered sublingually.
5. The drug is manufactured by DSM Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

____ 20. A nursing instructor asks a nursing student about tall man lettering. Which statement made by the student nurse indicates adequate learning? *Select all that apply.*

1. "Tall man lettering appears at the end of the drug name."
2. "Tall man lettering appears in the middle of the drug name."
3. "Tall man lettering is the use of mixed case letters in the drug name."
4. "Tall man lettering is used to avoid confusion between classes of drugs."
5. "Tall man lettering is used to avoid confusion between the similar sounding drugs."

Chapter 2: The Drug Label
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: 1
   Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
   Page: 18
   Objective: N/A
   Heading: The Drug Name and Tall Man Lettering
   Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
   Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
   Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
   Concept: Medication: Nursing Roles
   Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is correct. Tall man lettering is the use of mixed case letters (lower- and uppercase) in a drug name with the specific purpose of highlighting a section of the drug name to help distinguish the name from other similar drug names. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. The *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary* (USP-NF) is the official book that contains a listing of drugs marketed in the United States; it includes comprehensive information about each drug. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. The brand name, trade name, or proprietary name is the name given to the drug by a specific drug manufacturer. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. The generic name is the universal chemical or pharmacological name of the drug. |

   PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Nursing Roles
2. ANS: 1
   Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
   Page: 19
   Objective: N/A
   Heading: The Strength of the Medication
   Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning
   Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
   Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
   Concept: Assessment
   Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is correct. Not all drugs are measured in terms of weight or quantity. Some drugs are also measured in terms of their biological activities, known as units. Examples of such drugs are insulin and heparin. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. The strength of the medication includes a number and a unit of |

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|---|---|
| | measurement. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. Electrolyte solutions are measured by milliequivalents (mEq), a unit of measurement that indicates the concentration of the electrolyte per liter of solution. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. The strength of the medication signifies the strength of the active ingredient contained in one dose of the drug. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment

3. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 18
Objective: N/A
Heading: The Drug Name and Tall Man Lettering
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. The dosage strength for liquid medications is usually expressed using a slash ( / ) between the strength of the medication and the dosage form. According to the drug label, the dosage strength is 40 mg/mL. |
| 2 | This is correct. The drug name is written using both lowercase and uppercase letters. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. There is no symbol next to the drug name (C I) indicating that the it is a controlled drug. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. It is a multi-dose vial, so it can be reused for a period of 28 days. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

4. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 27
Objective: N/A
Heading: Controlled Substances
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. A black box warning is outlined with a black box on the drug label. |

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|---|---|
| 2 | This is incorrect. “C I” next to the drug name indicates that the drug is a controlled substance, has no currently accepted medical use in the United States, lacks accepted safety for use under medical supervision, and has a high potential for abuse. |
| 3 | This is correct. The “C” indicates the drug is a controlled substance and the “IV” inside the “C” indicates the schedule under which it is categorized. |
| 4 | This is incorrect since option 2 is incorrect. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

5. ANS: 2
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 28
Objective: N/A
Heading: Single-Dose and Multi-Dose Containers
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. The nurse should discard remaining medication. |
| 2 | This is correct. Since it is mentioned on the drug label that it is a single-dose vial, the nurse should administer the drug in the quantity prescribed and discard the remaining solution irrespective of the volume remaining in the vial. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. The nurse should discard remaining medication. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. The nurse should discard remaining medication. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

6. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 28
Objective: N/A
Heading: Single-Dose and Multi-Dose Containers
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication
Difficulty: Difficult

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. Multi-dose vials, if opened, can be administered to the same client for a period of 28 days, unless the manufacture indicates differently. Single-dose vials are intended for a single use in a single client. |

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|---|---|
| 2 | This is incorrect. Based on the storing instructions, both can be stored at room temperature. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. Multi-dose vials can be reused for a period of 28 days, unless specified for further use, whereas single-dose vials should be discarded immediately after use. |
| 4 | This is correct. Multi-dose IV vials contain antimicrobial preservatives, whereas single-dose vials do not contain antimicrobial preservatives. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

7. ANS: 5
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 4
Objective: N/A
Heading: The Dosage Form
Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. A drug can have multiple trade names, not multiple generic names. |
| 2 | This is incorrect alone. Controlled substances have the potential for drug abuse and may cause harm. |
| 3 | This is incorrect alone. The words “tablets” and “capsules” in the drug label denote the solid dosage form. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. The brand name of a drug is the name given by the manufacturer. |
| 5 | This is correct. Options 2 and 3 are correct. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

8. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 17
Objective: N/A
Heading: The Brand Name
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. The dosage form of the drug is indicated by the word “tablet.” |
| 2 | This is incorrect. A controlled drug is indicated by a “C.” |

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| 3 | This is incorrect. The USP certification is denoted by “USP.” |
| 4 | This is correct. The red arrow in the image points to the registered trademark symbol for the brand name. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

9. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 19
Objective: N/A
Heading: The Strength of the Medication
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. 1 gm indicates the weight of drug. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. 2 mcg indicates the weight of drug. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. 30 meQ specifies the concentration per liter of solution. |
| 4 | This is correct. 100 units denotes the potency of the drug. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

10. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 20
Objective: N/A
Heading: The Dosage Strength
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. A drug label can have more than one dosage strength. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. The dosage strength also includes the dosage form of the drug. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. The dosage strength for liquid medication is usually expressed using a slash ( / ). |
| 4 | This is correct. The dosage strength consists of two parts: the strength of the medication with the unit of measurement and the dosage form of the drug. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

11. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 21

Objective: N/A
Heading: The Dosage Strength
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. 1 gm does not denote the dosage strength correctly. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. 5 meQ does not denote the dosage strength correctly. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. 15 units does not denote the dosage strength correctly. |
| 4 | This is correct. 10 mg/mL specifies the dosage strength correctly. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

12. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 19
Objective: N/A
Heading: The Strength of the Medication
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is correct. A unit expresses the biological activity or potency of a substance that brings about a specific biological response in the body. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. The milligram is a metric system unit and refers to the weight of the drug. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. The microgram is a metric system unit and refers to the weight of the drug. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. A milliequivalent (mEq) is a unit of measurement that indicates the concentration of the electrolyte per liter of solution. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

13. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 26
Objective: N/A
Heading: Controlled Substances
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. Morphine is an example of a Schedule II controlled substance. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. Alprazolam is an example of a Schedule IV controlled substance. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. Promethazine is an example of a schedule IV controlled substance. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. Methaqualone is an example of a Schedule I controlled substance. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

14. ANS: 5
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 26
Objective: N/A
Heading: Controlled Substances
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. Schedule II controlled substances have a high potential for drug abuse. |
| 2 | This is incorrect alone. Schedule I controlled substances have no currently accepted medical use in the United States. |
| 3 | This is incorrect alone. Schedule V controlled substances consist of preparations with limited quantities of certain narcotics. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. Schedule III controlled substances have more potential for abuse than Schedule I controlled substances. |
| 5 | This is correct. Options 2 and 3 are both correct. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

15. ANS: 1
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 29
Objective: N/A
Heading: Lot Number
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is correct. Lot numbers are any unique combination of letters, numbers, or |

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|---|---|
| | symbols that are assigned by the drug manufacturer to each group or batch of drug produced. In case of a drug recall, the batch of drug can be traced and the distribution identified. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. Tall man lettering is the use of mixed case letters for the drug name to avoid confusion between similar drug names. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. A black box warning is used to signify the potential harmful effects of a drug. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. A manufacturer's name is the company that is involved in the drug manufacturing. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

16. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 26
Objective: N/A
Heading: Controlled Substances
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. Lomotil is an example of a Schedule V controlled substance. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. Diazepam is an example of a Schedule IV controlled substance. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. Meperidine is an example of a Schedule II controlled substance. |
| 4 | This is correct. Buprenorphine is an example of a Schedule III controlled substance. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

17. ANS: 3
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 33
Objective: N/A
Heading: The Dosage Form
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. Coreg is the brand name, denoted with the registered trademark symbol. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | This is incorrect. There is no black box warning on the drug label. |
| 3 | This is correct. The drug label specifies that the drug is a tablet, which means that it is to be administered orally. |
| 4 | This is incorrect. Tall man lettering uses both upper- and lowercase letters. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

18. ANS: 4
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 16
Objective: N/A
Heading: N/A
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1 | This is incorrect. The lot number is always provided on the drug label. |
| 2 | This is incorrect. The drug label must specify if the drug is a controlled substance. |
| 3 | This is incorrect. The manufacturer's name is always on the drug label. |
| 4 | This is correct. The United States Pharmacopeia (USP) certification may or may not be included on the drug label. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

19. ANS: 1, 2, 5
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 24
Objective: N/A
Heading: Units of Measurement and the Dosage Strength
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1. | This is correct. The drug is in solid dosage form (tablets). |
| 2. | This is correct. 125 mcg represents the strength of the medication, which includes a number and a unit of measurement. |
| 3. | This is incorrect. Lanoxin is the trade name of the drug; the generic name of the |

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|---|---|
| | drug is digoxin. |
| 4. | This is incorrect. Since no route of administration is mentioned in the drug label, the drug is to be taken orally. |
| 5. | This is correct. The manufacturer of the drug is on the label and is DSM Pharmaceuticals, Inc. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

20. ANS: 3, 5
Chapter: Chapter 2, The Drug Label
Page: 18
Objective: N/A
Heading: The Drug Name and Tall Man Lettering
Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

| | Feedback |
|---|---|
| 1. | This is incorrect. Tall man lettering does not appear at the end of the drug name. |
| 2. | This is incorrect. Tall man lettering does not appear in the middle of drug name. |
| 3. | This is correct. Tall man lettering refers to the use of mixed case, that is, both lowercase and uppercase letters, in the drug name. |
| 4. | This is incorrect. Tall man lettering is not used to avoid confusion between drug classes. |
| 5. | This is correct. Tall man lettering is used to avoid confusion between similar drug names. |

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication