

## Chapter 2 Drug Names and References

1. A nurse is speaking at a health fair about the differences in trade name and generic name drugs. How would she describe a generic drug?

- a. It is the common or general name assigned to the drug by the U.S. Adopted Name Council.
- b. It is a product identified by the pharmaceutical company.
- c. It is the exact molecular formula of the drug.
- d. It is the name of a drug classification.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. A generic drug is the common or general name assigned to the drug by the U.S. Adopted Name Council.
- b. The trade name is what the pharmaceutical company identifies as its product. Try again.
- c. The chemical name is the exact molecular formula of the drug. Try again.
- d. Drug classification is a means to categorize drugs into specific groups or subclasses. Try again.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 11/26/2017 10:08 PM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/26/2017 10:47 PM

2. A nurse is explaining the concept of medications to a curious young client. How would a nurse define the term *pharmacology*?

- a. the study of drugs and their origin, nature, properties, and effects on living organisms
- b. the comparison of drug classifications
- c. the prototype of a drug that typifies the characteristic of that classification
- d. the production of a new drug for the pharmaceutical market by a company

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- a. Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their origin, nature, properties, and effects on living organisms.
- b. Pharmacology is not the comparison of drug classifications. Try again.
- c. A prototype is a model example, a drug that typifies the characteristic of a specific classification. Try again.
- d. When a company produces a new drug to be marketed, it is referred to as the trade name. Try again.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

3. A nursing student is preparing for her medication exam. What does she need to understand about drug classifications?

- a. therapeutic uses and the effects on the body
- b. the trade name
- c. the cost to the consumer
- d. the generic name

**Chapter 2 Drug Names and References**

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. The nurse needs to understand the therapeutic uses and the effects on the body.
- b. The trade name is the designated name a pharmaceutical company identifies as its exclusive product. Try again.
- c. Drugs are not classified by cost. Try again.
- d. The generic name is the common or general name assigned to the drug. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

4. While providing discharge instructions for her client, the nurse explains how to use aspirin for fever reduction. The client is confused about whether the same medication can be used for pain relief. What would be a valid explanation?
- a. Aspirin has multiple therapeutic effects on the body, including fever reduction, pain relief, and the reduction of inflammation.
  - b. Aspirin is only used for fever reduction.
  - c. Aspirin can be temporarily substituted for pain relief in an emergency.
  - d. The physician has ultimate authority about how to prescribe aspirin.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Aspirin has multiple therapeutic effects on the body, including fever reduction, pain relief, and the reduction of inflammation.
- b. Aspirin, although it is used for fever control, has other therapeutic uses and may be prescribed for various treatments. Try again.
- c. Aspirin is used for its effects as an antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, and analgesic. Try again.
- d. Although a health care provider will recommend treatment modalities, clients need to be active participants in their care, including having an understanding regarding the medications they are using. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

5. In an introductory course, a nursing instructor explains drug classifications to first-year nursing students. Which of the following are drug classifications? (Select all that apply.)
- a. heparin
  - b. antacid
  - c. analgesic
  - d. diuretic
  - e. Sertraline

**ANSWER:** b, c, d

**FEEDBACK:** a. Heparin is not a drug classification. This medication belongs to the classification of

## Chapter 2 Drug Names and References

- anticoagulants.
- b. Antacids are a drug classification used for neutralizing stomach acid.
- c. Analgesics are a drug class used for relief of pain.
- d. Diuretics are a drug classification used to increase urinary output.
- e. Sertraline is a generic medication name that falls into the antidepressant category.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Response

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/28/2017 2:54 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/28/2017 2:56 AM

6. A nurse is collecting information on a new client and compiles a current medication list. What should the nurse know about trade names for drugs?

- a. While there is only one generic name, there may be many trade names for the same drug.
- b. The trade name is the common name assigned for a drug.
- c. The trade name is the official name as it appears in the official reference, the USP/NF.
- d. The trade name is the exact chemical formula of the drug.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. While there is only one generic name, there may be many trade names for the same drug.
- b. The common name for a drug is the generic name. Try again.
- c. Trade name is not the official name as it appears in the USP/NF. Try again.
- d. The chemical name is the exact molecular formula of the drug. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

7. A client asks the nurse when her prescription will be available at a lower cost generically. What information might the nurse share with the client?

- a. The drug company has exclusive rights to market the drug for 17 years.
- b. The drug will be available generically when the insurance companies give preauthorization to change the price.
- c. The drug will be available generically when the drug is added to the official reference books.
- d. The drug will be available generically after the first year of use under the trade name.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. The drug company has exclusive rights to market the drug for 17 years.
- b. Insurance companies do not mandate the cost of a drug. Try again.
- c. After approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the drug is listed in the USP/NF by an official name similar to the generic name. Try again.
- d. The time period for exclusive rights of a drug company is 17 years. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**Chapter 2 Drug Names and References**

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

8. A nurse is looking up a medication in a drug reference resource. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding drug names in a reference book?

- a. The generic name is designated by an initial lowercase letter.
- b. The trade name is designated by an initial lowercase letter.
- c. The official name is the trade name.
- d. The generic name is designated by an initial capitalized letter.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. The generic name is designated by an initial lowercase letter.
- b. The trade name is designated by an initial capitalized letter. Try again.
- c. The official name is generally the same as the generic name. Try again.
- d. The generic name is not designated by a capitalized first letter, but designated by an initial lowercase letter. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

9. At the student health office, a client asks the nurse if the pharmacist at the local drugstore can change her prescription to a generic brand. How should the nurse respond?

- a. Most states have enacted legislation encouraging physicians to let pharmacists substitute less-expensive generic equivalents for prescribed brand-name drugs.
- b. Only the provider who wrote the prescription can modify the prescription.
- c. Any health care provider can change the prescription.
- d. The pharmaceutical company must be contacted for authorization to change the prescription.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Most states have enacted legislation encouraging physicians to let pharmacists substitute less-expensive generic equivalents for prescribed brand-name drugs.
- b. Physicians can substitute less-expensive generic equivalents for prescribed brand-name drugs along with a pharmacist. Try again.
- c. Physicians and pharmacists are designated to make the change in collaboration. Try again.
- d. Pharmaceutical companies cannot substitute prescriptions. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

## Chapter 2 Drug Names and References

10. The client has been diagnosed with hypothyroidism and is given a prescription for the medication Synthroid. The prescription contains the letters *DAW*. What does this abbreviation mean?

- The abbreviation *DAW* indicates the prescription should be dispensed with no substitutes, as written.
- The abbreviation *DAW* indicates that the generic formula should be substituted.
- The abbreviation indicates that the prescription should not be dispensed with the trade name.
- The abbreviation indicates that the prescription should be dispensed as a generic drug only.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- The abbreviation *DAW* indicates the prescription should be dispensed with no substitutes, as written.
- The abbreviation *DAW* indicates not to substitute for a generic brand. Try again.
- The abbreviation *DAW* means to dispense as written. Try again.
- The abbreviation *DAW* typically refers to a drug that is dispensed as a trade name only. Try again.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/27/2017 2:08 AM

11. A client with diabetes is started on a new medication. The client asks the nurse why there are two names on a single prescription. How could the nurse respond?

- The prescription is a combination of several generic names in one medication.
- The prescription includes a filler that is added to the generic drug.
- The prescription is a combination of a generic and a trade brand.
- Some of the pills in the bottle is one type of medication and some are the other.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

- The prescription is a combination of several generic names combined in one medication.
- A filler is an ingredient that is used to hold the preparation together. Try again.
- Incorrect. Both the trade name and generic name would not be included on a single prescription. Try again.
- There would not be two different types of pills in one bottle.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 12/1/2017 4:38 AM

12. A nurse is educating a new mother regarding over-the-counter medications. What is the BEST response by the nurse?

- Read all labels carefully because many of the over-the-counter drugs are combinations of drugs in varying amounts and can lead to potential toxicity when combined with other medications.
- The labels are for the health care professional; the consumer can take all medications as prescribed on the bottles without reading them.
- Call the pediatrician prior to taking all medications.

**Chapter 2 Drug Names and References**

d. Only give half of the amount prescribed for the first couple of days.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Read all labels carefully because many of the over-the-counter drugs are combinations of drugs in varying amounts and can lead to potential toxicity when combined with other medications.
- b. All drugs should be reviewed prior to administration. Try again.
- c. Calling a pediatrician prior to taking all medications is unrealistic. Try again.
- d. Medications should be taken at the appropriate dosage unless discussed with a health care professional. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

13. During the discharge of a college student from the dental clinic, the client asks the nurse about the number designated on the pain-relief prescription. How would the nurse respond?

- a. The number refers to the amount of one of the generic components.
- b. The number represents the number of tablets dispensed.
- c. The number is for pharmacy records only.
- d. The number refers to the most potent quantity of the drug.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. The number refers to the amount of one of the generic components.
- b. The number does not represent the number of tablets dispensed. Try again.
- c. The number is not used for pharmacy records. Try again.
- d. The number does represent a quantity of one of the components, but not necessarily the most potent. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

14. A nurse is reviewing a new client's medication reconciliation record. What needs to be documented in the record? (Select all that apply.)

- a. prescription plan
- b. allergies
- c. prescription medication with dosages
- d. over-the-counter medications, including herbal supplements
- e. medications that are discontinued

**ANSWER:** b, c, d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. The prescription plan has no bearing on the medication reconciliation record.
- b. Allergies are pertinent and need to be documented.

**Chapter 2 Drug Names and References**

- c. All prescription medications and dosages need to be listed along with the last dose.
- d. Over-the counter medications and herbal supplements need to be documented because there may be potential interactions when combined with prescribed medications.
- e. Only currently prescribed medications belong on the medication reconciliation record.

**POINTS:** 1  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**DATE CREATED:** 11/28/2017 2:59 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/28/2017 3:01 AM

15. A new nurse is unsure of a drug name prescribed for her client. What is the best course of action in this situation?
- a. Use a drug reference resource.
  - b. Ask a colleague for advice.
  - c. Defer to the client.
  - d. Administer the drug.

**ANSWER:** a  
**FEEDBACK:**  
a. Using a drug reference book or electronic resource is the appropriate action.  
b. Asking a colleague is incorrect because many drug names sound alike, so this can lead to an increased incidence of a medication error. Try again.  
c. The client may not be aware of the name. Try again.  
d. Dispensing a medication unfamiliar to the nurse is an unsafe practice. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

16. When being discharged from an orthopedic clinic, a client is directed to take an over-the-counter anti-inflammatory medication. The client asks the nurse what an over-the-counter (OTC) drug is. How should the nurse respond?
- a. An OTC drug has no purchasing restrictions by the FDA.
  - b. An OTC drug is a medicine that anyone can take.
  - c. An OTC drug is always cheaper than other types of drugs.
  - d. An OTC drug always requires a prescription.

**ANSWER:** a  
**FEEDBACK:**  
a. OTC medications have no purchasing restrictions by the FDA.  
b. OTC medications, as with any medication, may have restrictions. Try again.  
c. OTC medications are not necessarily cheaper. Try again.  
d. OTC medications do not require a prescription and are not restricted by the FDA. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**Chapter 2 Drug Names and References**

DATE MODIFIED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

17. An older adult client is concerned about whether her prescription hormone medication is safe to take. The nurse knows that the medication is a legend drug. What can the nurse tell her client about the drug?

- a. Legend drugs are unsafe for over-the-counter use because of harmful side effects if taken indiscriminately
- b. If a legend drug has been prescribed, it is guaranteed to be safe.
- c. Legend drugs can be dispensed without a prescription.
- d. Legend drugs require no warning labels.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK: a. Legend drugs are unsafe for over-the-counter use because of harmful side effects if taken indiscriminately.  
b. All medication has potential adverse effects. Try again.  
c. Federal law prohibits dispensing legend drugs without a prescription. Try again.  
d. A legend drug is so named because it requires a legend or a warning label stating that federal law prohibits dispensing it without a prescription. Try again.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

18. The nurse is preparing to dispense a medication to a client who is pregnant and has checked for contraindications. What does the term *contraindication* mean?

- a. The medication should not be given.
- b. The medication may cause a side effect.
- c. The medication is safe to use.
- d. The medication should not be given.

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK: a. Contraindicated medications should not be given.  
b. Contraindicated medications may be teratogenic to the unborn child. Try again.  
c. Contraindicated medications should not be prescribed or dispensed. Try again.  
d. Contraindicated medications are not safe to use. Try again.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

19. A nurse is educating a client regarding potential side effects of his antibiotic. How would the nurse describe the term *ototoxicity*?

- a. Ototoxicity causes damage to the eighth cranial nerve with impaired hearing.
- b. Ototoxicity causes damage to the kidneys and decreased renal function.
- c. Ototoxicity causes rashes on the skin.
- d. Ototoxicity causes an increased reaction to sunlight.

**Chapter 2 Drug Names and References**

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Ototoxicity causes damage to the eighth cranial nerve with impaired hearing.
- b. Nephrotoxicity causes damage to the kidneys and decreased renal function. Try again.
- c. Ototoxicity can be associated with an allergic reaction, but it is not the primary indicator. Try again.
- d. Photosensitivity is an increased reaction to sunlight associated with certain antibiotic use. Try again.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

20. Which of the following are leading causes of drug errors?

- a. Look-alike and sound-alike medications.
- b. Nurses not being able to read the chart.
- c. Math errors by the nurse or pharmacist.
- d. Similar doses for different medications.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Medications that look alike and sound alike are common causes of drug errors.
- b. The electronic medical record has decreased problems with handwriting.
- c. Dosage math is checked and double checked.
- d. A bigger problem is look-alike and sound-alike names.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 11/27/2017 2:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 11/27/2017 2:06 AM