

# Asperheim: Introduction to Pharmacology, 12th Edition

## Chapter 2: Introduction to Pharmacology

### Test Bank

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The joint action of agents in which their combined effect is more intense or longer in duration than the sum of their individual effects is:
  - a. Contraindication
  - b. Antagonism
  - c. Symbiosis
  - d. Synergism

ANS: D

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Contraindication is a special condition that makes the use of a remedy inadvisable because of risk.
<b>B</b>	Antagonism is the condition of mutual opposite actions between two medications.
<b>C</b>	Symbiosis is the biologic association of two or more species to their mutual benefit.
<b>D</b>	Synergism is an important drug interaction to consider when administering medications to avoid unintended outcomes such as overdose.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember REF: Page 17

2. A pharmaceutical preparation that is made up of either layers in tablet form or pellets in a gel capsule is called a:
  - a. Fluid extract
  - b. Compounded tincture
  - c. Gelatin capsule
  - d. Sustained-release form

ANS: D

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	A fluid extract is an alcoholic liquid containing 1 g of drug in 1 mL of solution.
<b>B</b>	A tincture is an alcoholic preparation of medication.
<b>C</b>	A gelatin capsule may be used to contain powder or liquid, producing a capsule form of medication.
<b>D</b>	A long-acting or sustained-release form is intended to disintegrate over a period of time.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember REF: Page 18

3. Which substances in food can, under some conditions, serve as medicinal substances?
- Fats and carbohydrates
  - Vitamins and minerals
  - Enzymes and cholesterol
  - Proteins and preservatives

ANS: B

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Fats and carbohydrates are not medicinal substances.
<b>B</b>	Vitamins and minerals can serve as both food and medication.
<b>C</b>	Cholesterol is not a medicinal substance.
<b>D</b>	Proteins and preservatives are not medicinal substances.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember REF: Page 17

4. Which of the following preparations should be used with caution in diabetic patients?
- Tincture
  - Syrup
  - Emulsion
  - Suppository

ANS: B

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Tinctures can generally be used safely with diabetic patients.
<b>B</b>	Syrups are made with sugar, which could provoke hyperglycemia in a diabetic patient.
<b>C</b>	Emulsions can generally be used safely with diabetic patients.
<b>D</b>	Suppositories can generally be used safely with diabetic patients.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understand REF: Page 18

5. Which is an example of an idiosyncratic reaction?
- Sedation after taking a sleeping pill
  - Increased clotting time after taking heparin
  - Excitement and agitation after taking a sedative
  - Nausea after taking an antibiotic agent

ANS: C

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Sedation is the expected result of taking a sleeping pill.
<b>B</b>	Increased clotting time is the expected result of taking an anticoagulant agent.
<b>C</b>	Although sedative agents are prescribed for a calming effect, sometimes the result is the opposite, or idiosyncratic, reaction.
<b>D</b>	Nausea is a common side effect of taking some antibiotic agents.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Understand REF: Page 17

6. Liniment is a pharmaceutical preparation intended for:
- Ophthalmic instillation
  - Oral administration
  - Topical application with rubbing
  - Sublingual route

ANS: C

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Liniment is not intended for use in the eyes.
<b>B</b>	Liniment is not intended for oral administration.
<b>C</b>	Liniment is a mixture of drugs with oil, soap, water, or alcohol intended for external application with rubbing.
<b>D</b>	Liniment is not intended for oral (sublingual) administration.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember REF: Page 18

7. Administering magnesium with calcium supplements to increase the absorption of the mineral is an example of:
- Idiosyncrasy
  - Antagonism
  - Prophylaxis
  - Potentiation

ANS: D

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Idiosyncrasy is an abnormal sensitivity to a drug or a reaction not intended.
<b>B</b>	Antagonism is the combined effect of two drugs that is less than the effect of either drug taken alone.
<b>C</b>	A prophylactic drug is an agent used to prevent disease.
<b>D</b>	Potentiation occurs when a drug increases or prolongs the action of another drug, the total effect being greater than the sum of the effects of each used alone.

**MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

1. Which of the following are sources of drugs? Select all that apply.
  - a. Live tissue such as stem cells
  - b. Synthetic substances such as artificial folate
  - c. Plant parts such as leaves and roots
  - d. Animal hormones
  - e. Food substances such as fruits and vegetables

ANS: B, C, D, E

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>Correct</b>	Drugs may be obtained or manufactured from organic or synthetic sources such as chemicals, plants, animal products, and food substances for the purpose of therapeutics.
<b>Incorrect</b>	Live tissue is considered transplant material, not medication.

**MATCHING**

*Match the preparations with the following descriptions:*

- a. Powders within a gelatin container
- b. Powders compressed in a mold
- c. Aqueous solution of a sugar
- d. Solution containing alcohol, sugar, and water
- e. Suspensions of fat globules in water

1. Elixir
2. Emulsion
3. Capsule
4. Tablet
5. Syrup

1. ANS: D                      DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember                      REF: Page 17
2. ANS: E                      DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember                      REF: Page 17

- |           |                                |              |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 3. ANS: A | DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember | REF: Page 17 |
| 4. ANS: B | DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember | REF: Page 18 |
| 5. ANS: C | DIF: Cognitive Level: Remember | REF: Page 18 |