

1. A physician has ordered subcutaneous injections of morphine, a narcotic, every 4 hours as needed for pain for a motor vehicle accident victim. The nurse is aware that there is a high abuse potential for this drug and that it is categorized as a
 - A) C-I drug.
 - B) C-II drug.
 - C) C-III drug.
 - D) C-IV drug.

2. A nurse working for a drug company is involved in phase III drug evaluation studies. Which of the following might the nurse be responsible for during this stage of drug development?
 - A) Working with animals who are given experimental drugs
 - B) Monitoring drug effects in patients who are selected to participate in a study, who have the disease that the drug is meant to treat
 - C) Administering investigational drugs to patients
 - D) Informing healthy, young volunteer participants of possible risks that could occur from taking an experimental drug

3. Which of the following would be the most user-friendly and appropriate source of drug information for a nurse?
 - A) *Drug Facts and Comparisons* book
 - B) A nurse's drug guide
 - C) A drug package insert
 - D) *The Physician's Drug Reference* (PDR)

4. A nurse works in a private hospital and needs to administer some narcotic drugs to one of her patients. Which of the following should the nurse consider when administering narcotics to patients in a hospital setting?
 - A) Narcotics are banned in private settings and cannot be used.
 - B) Narcotics can be used in the hospital after obtaining written approval from the Joint Commission for Accreditation of Hospitals and Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).
 - C) Narcotics to be used in the hospital are dispensed only with a written prescription.
 - D) Narcotics can be used in the hospital according to patient preferences.

5. A nurse who is responsible for administering medications should understand that the goals of the MedWatch program are to (Select all that apply.)
- A) provide regular feedback about product safety issues.
 - B) accredit new medical facilities and hospitals.
 - C) facilitate the reporting of adverse reactions of drugs.
 - D) increase awareness of serious reactions caused by drugs or medical devices.
 - E) report medication errors that occur in hospitals.
6. A nurse is a member of a research team that is exploring unique differences in responses to drugs that each individual possesses, based on genetic make-up. This area of study is called
- A) pharmacotherapeutics.
 - B) pharmacodynamics.
 - C) pharmacoeconomics.
 - D) pharmacogenomics.
7. Which of the following statements best defines how a chemical becomes termed a drug?
- A) A chemical must have a proven therapeutic value or efficacy without severe toxicity or damaging properties to become a drug.
 - B) A chemical becomes a drug when it is introduced into the body to cause a change.
 - C) A chemical is considered a drug when the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves its release to be marketed.
 - D) A chemical must have demonstrated therapeutic value to become a drug.
8. Which of the following serves to protect the public by ensuring the purity of a drug and its contents?
- A) American Pharmaceutical Association
 - B) United States Adopted Names Council
 - C) Nursing drug guides
 - D) Federal legislation
9. A nurse is providing a patient with a list of drugs as a part of the patient's plan of care. Which of the following drug nomenclatures should the nurse use to list the drugs?
- A) The drugs' chemical names
 - B) The drugs' generic names
 - C) The drugs' trade names
 - D) The drugs' biologic names

10. The medication nurse is in charge of transcribing drug orders and administering drugs to assigned patients. While preparing the drugs for administration, the nurse should always check
- A) for drug composition.
 - B) the chemical, generic, and trade name of each drug.
 - C) the drug name at least three times—before, during, and after obtaining each drug.
 - D) the cost of each drug.
11. A nurse who provides care in a long-term care facility is documenting a new resident's medication regimen on the resident's intake admission. The nurse is documenting the generic, rather than proprietary, names of the resident's current drugs because
- A) there is a potential for confusion and miscommunication if proprietary names are used.
 - B) proprietary names of drugs can vary from state to state.
 - C) documentation of trade names for drugs requires permission from the manufacturer.
 - D) drugs with generic names are prescribed and used differently than proprietary drugs.
12. Federal legislation dictates a lengthy and rigorous process of testing for new drugs. What is the primary purpose of this testing process?
- A) To protect state and federal departments from legal liability
 - B) To maximize autonomy and treatment options for citizens
 - C) To facilitate the efficiency of health care delivery
 - D) To ensure the safety of the public
13. A nurse at a large, university hospital has been informed that a drug trial will be taking place that may involve several patients in the hospital over the next several months. What is the nurse's most likely role in this drug testing process?
- A) Determining the clinical efficacy and safety of the drug
 - B) Suggesting potential improvements to the testing process
 - C) Administering the investigational drug to patients
 - D) Consulting on the methodology that has been chosen for testing the drug

14. A nurse is performing discharge teaching with a patient who will be returning home shortly after being diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. The patient has stated that his intention to purchase his medications from an online pharmacy in an effort to save money. How should the nurse best respond to the patient's statement?
- A) "Using an online pharmacy is an excellent way to reduce your drug costs."
 - B) "If you do this, make sure that the pharmacy is physically located in the United States."
 - C) "Be very careful when doing this, and make sure you're in close contact with your physician."
 - D) "Actually, obtaining prescription drugs via the Internet has recently been made illegal."
15. A patient with a recent history of acute pain has been transferred to the intensive care unit after the nurse mistakenly administered hydromorphone rather than morphine. Which of the following statements best describes the legal responsibility of nurses when administering drugs?
- A) Liability insurance protects nurses from litigation related to drug errors.
 - B) Physicians are ultimately responsible for drug errors that occur in hospital settings.
 - C) Nurses have an ethical, but not legal, responsibility to give drugs safely.
 - D) Nurses are legally responsible for safe drug administration.

Answer Key

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. A, C, D
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. D
13. C
14. C
15. D