

ATI Pharmacology Proctor 2019 EXAM LATEST UPDATED 2023

What is/are the action(s) of the drug metformin?

- a. Decreases Hepatic glucose production and intestinal glucose absorption
 - b. Increases sensitivity to insulin
 - c. Short term sedation
 - d. Both A and B - CORRECT ANSWER
- d. Both A and B

When administering the drug senna to a patient, a health care provider must inform

the patient of which of the following

- a. This drug is intended to lower blood pressure and is best used in combination with other antihypertensives
 - b. This drug is not intended for long term use
 - c. The patient must limit his/her fiber intake
 - d. Advise patient to change positions slowly to limit the risk of orthostatic hypotension - CORRECT ANSWER
- b. This drug is not intended for long term use

When giving digoxin (Lanoxin) to a patient, the health care provider notices various

signs and symptoms of an overdose. The health care provider knows to give which of the

following to reverse digoxin toxicity

- a. Naloxone
 - b. Vitamin K
 - c. Digibind
 - d. Fluemanzil - CORRECT ANSWER
- c. Digibind

While providing an Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, the patient asks

what the action of the drug is. As a health care provider, you explain that the action of an ACE inhibitor is

- a. To lower blood pressure by blocking the conversion of angiotensin I to vasoconstrictor angiotensin II
 - b. To inhibit reabsorption of sodium back into the body, ultimately increasing urine output and lowering blood pressure
 - c. To decrease heart rate and blood pressure by competing with Beta1 and Beta2 receptors in the heart and lungs
 - d. To lower blood glucose by stimulating the release of insulin - CORRECT ANSWER
- a. To lower blood pressure by blocking the conversion of angiotensin I to vasoconstrictor angiotensin II

Which of the following types of insulin is "long-acting"?

- a. Lispro (Humalog)
 - b. NPH (Humulin N)
 - c. Regular insulin (Humulin R)
 - d. Glargine (Lantus) - CORRECT ANSWER
- d. Glargine (Lantus)

1. What is the therapeutic use of metformin?

- A. Lower blood pressure.
 - B. To diminish seizure activity.
 - C. The maintenance of a person's blood glucose.
 - D. Increase heart rate and decrease gastrointestinal secretions. - CORRECT ANSWER
- C. The maintenance of a person's blood glucose.

1. What is the correct definition for absorption of a drug?

- A. Movement of drug from site of administration to various tissues of the body.

B. Describes the absorption, distribution, metabolism & excretion of drugs.

C. These types of drugs can be taken over the counter.

D. This addresses how various drugs affect different forms of the body - CORRECT ANSWER A. Movement of drug from site of administration to various tissues of the body

2. What do you assess for in a patient who is on Valproate?

Select all that apply.

A. Suicidal thoughts

B. Monitor for seizures.

C. Bipolar disorder.

D. Migraines.

E. Anorexia - CORRECT ANSWER A. Suicidal thoughts

B. Monitor for seizures. C. Bipolar disorder.

D. Migraines.

What is true about food and drug precautions? Select all that apply.

A. You must limit certain types of food or concurrent administration of certain types of drugs.

B. Certain combinations of food and drugs can cause adverse reactions. C. Precautions may require limiting certain types of food or concurring drugs rather than restricting the drug itself.

D. When one drug changes the way, another drug affects that drug. - CORRECT ANSWER A. You must limit certain types of food or concurrent administration of certain types of drugs.

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1. ACE Inhibitors are used in the treatment of all EXCEPT:

a. Hypertension

b. Heart Failure

c. Hypotension

d. Diabetic nephropathy - CORRECT ANSWER c. Hypotension

2. Which of the following is used to treat migraine headaches?

a. Beta-blockers

b. Cholinesterase Inhibitors

c. ACE inhibitors

d. Anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs) - CORRECT ANSWER a. Beta-blockers

3. When administering a Serotonin Antagonist it is important to monitor for

a. Intake and output

b. Mental status changes

c. Respiratory rate

d. Anorexia - CORRECT ANSWER b. Mental status changes

4. Which of the following is the antidote for Heparin?

a. Protamine sulfate

b. Vitamin K

c. Naloxone

d. Toradol - CORRECT ANSWER a. Protamine sulfate

A patient has been taking hydrocodone, and opioid analgesic for their moderate pain, and they have taken over their prescribed dose. What should you give as the antidote if they experience toxicity? A. Naloxone

B. N-acetylcysteine

C. Atropine

D. Digoxin immune Fab - CORRECT ANSWER A. Naloxone

A patient is being educated on taking levothyroxine, a drug used to balance thyroid activity. What should you include in their education?

A. Don't bother your health care professionals if you experience side effects

- B. Take this at the same time every day
 - C. Thyroid tests are unnecessary while taking this drug
 - D. It is okay to take this drug if you have recently had a myocardial infarction - CORRECT ANSWER
- B. Take this at the same time every day

A patient states he experiences anxiety and has panic attacks at least once a week. What might be helpful for this patient?

- A. Phenytoin (Dilantin)
 - B. Lithium
 - C. Alprazolam (Xanax)
 - D. Spironolactone - CORRECT ANSWER
- C. Alprazolam (Xanax)

Which of the following is NOT an opioid or NSAID?

- A. Morphine
 - B. Ibuprofen
 - C. Hydromorphone
 - D. Acetaminophen - CORRECT ANSWER
- D. Acetaminophen

Why is it important to monitor ins and outs with patients using ACE inhibitors?

- A. To assess for renal impairment
 - B. You must make sure the patient is receiving adequate fluid intake
 - C. To assess the patient for potential heart failure
 - D. You must assess for NSAID use
 - E. To assess for decreased blood pressure - CORRECT ANSWER
- C. To assess the patient for potential heart failure

) Which drug goes through extensive first-pass hepatic metabolism?

- A. Heparin
- B. Insulin
- C. Propranolol