

Title

ATI Content Mastery Series Assessments: RN Pharmacology Practice Assessment A

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1

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A nurse is providing discharge instructions to a client who has heart failure and a new prescription for captopril. Which of the following client statements indicates an understanding of the teaching?

- a. "I should take this medication with food."
- b. "I should take naproxen if I develop joint pain."
- c. "I should tell my provider if I develop a sore throat."
- d. "I should expect the medication to cause my urine to look orange."

TERM

c. "I should tell my provider if I develop a sore throat."

The client should report a sore throat to the provider because this can indicate neutropenia, a serious adverse effect of captopril. Neutropenia can be reversed if it is identified early and the medication is promptly discontinued.

DEFINITION



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A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has peptic ulcer disease and is to start a new prescription for sucralfate. Which of the following actions of sucralfate should the nurse include in the teaching?

- a. Decreases stomach acid and secretion
- b. Neutralizes acid in the stomach
- c. Forms a protective barrier
- d. Treats ulcers by eradicating H. pylori

TERM

C. For a protective barrier over ulcers

Secretions by the parietal chief cells, hydrochloric acid and pepsin, can further irritate the ulcerated areas. Sucralfate, a mucosal protectant, forms a gel-like substance that coats the ulcer, creating a barrier to hydrochloric acid and pepsin.

DEFINITION



3



A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has multiple sclerosis and a new prescription for methylprednisolone. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include? (SATA)

- a. Blood glucose levels will be monitored during therapy
- b. Avoid contact with people who have known infections
- c. Take the medication 1 hr before breakfast
- d. Decrease dietary intake of foods containing potassium
- e. Grapefruit juice can increase the effects of the medication

TERM

- a. Blood glucose levels will be monitored during therapy
- b. Avoid contact with people who have known infections
- e. Grapefruit juice can increase the effects of the medication



- a. The nurse should monitor the client for hyperglycemia while providing methylprednisolone to the client. Glucocorticoids, such as methylprednisolone, increase serum glucose levels and can require management with insulin or antihyperglycemia.
- b. The nurse should instruct the client to avoid exposures to infectious agents, such as contact with those who have active infections or illnesses. Glucocorticoids, which as methylprednisolone, depress the immune system, placing the client at an increased risk for developing an infection.
- e. The nurse should instruct the client that grapefruit and grapefruit juice can increase the level of methylprednisolone in the body.

DEFINITION

4



The nurse is providing discharge teaching about handling medication to a client who is to continue taking oral transmucosal fentanyl raspberry-flavored lozenges on a stick. Which of the following information should the nurse include in the teaching?

- a. Chew on the medication stick to release the medication
- b. Leave the medication stick in one location of the mouth until melted
- c. Allow the medication 1 hr for the analgesia effects to begin
- d. Store unused medication sticks in a storage container

TERM

- d. Store unused medication sticks in a storage container

The nurse should instruct the client to store unused, or partially used, medications sticks in the safe storage container that comes in the kit when the medication is initially prescribed.

DEFINITION



5



A nurse is reviewing the ECG of a client who is receiving IV furosemide for heart failure. The nurse should identify which of

- b. Presence of U waves

DEFINITION



the following findings as an indication of hypokalemia?

- a. Tall, tented T waves
 - b. Presence of U waves
 - c. Widened QRS complex
 - d. ST elevation
-

TERM

6

A nurse is caring for a client and is taking oral morphine and docusate sodium. The nurse should instruct the client that taking the docusate sodium daily can minimize which of the following adverse effects of morphine?

- a. Constipation
 - b. Drowsiness
 - c. Facial flushing
 - d. Itching
-

TERM

a. Constipation

Constipation is a common adverse effect of morphine that can be minimized by taking docusate sodium, a stool softener that promotes easier evacuation of stool by increasing water and fat in the intestine.

DEFINITION



IMAGE

7

A nurse is planning care for a client who is receiving mannitol via continuous IV infusion. The nurse should monitor for which of the following adverse effects?

- a. Weight loss
 - b. Increased intraocular pressure
 - c. Auditory hallucinations
 - d. Bibasilar crackles
-

TERM

d. Bibasilar crackles

Mannitol, an osmotic diuretic, can precipitate heart failure and pulmonary edema, therefore, the nurse should recognize lung crackles as an indication of a potential complication and stop the infusion.

DEFINITION



IMAGE

8

A nurse is providing teaching to a client who has a gastric ulcer and a new prescription for ranitidine. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include?

- a. "Take the medication on an empty stomach for full effectiveness."
- b. "You may discontinue this medication when stomach discomfort subsides."
- c. "Report yellowing of the skin."
- d. "Store the medication in the refrigerator."

c. "Report yellowing of the skin."

Ranitidine can be hepatotoxic and cause jaundice. The nurse should instruct the client to monitor for and report yellowing of the skin or eyes to the provider.

DEFINITION



IMAGE

TERM

9

A nurse is assessing a client after the administering a second dose of cefazolin IV. The nurse notes the client has anxiety, hypotension, and dyspnea. Which of the following medications should the nurse administer first?

- a. Diphenhydramine
- b. Albuterol inhaler
- c. Epinephrine
- d. Prednisole

TERM

c. Epinephrine

According to evidence-based practice, the nurse should administer epinephrine first to induce vasoconstriction and bronchodilation during anaphylaxis.

DEFINITION



10

A nurse is planning care for a client who has hypertension and is to start taking metoprolol. Which of the following interventions should the nurse include in the plan of care?

- a. Weight the client weekly
- b. Determine apical pulse prior to administering
- c. Administer the medication 30 min prior to breakfast
- d. Monitor the client for jaundice

TERM

b. Determine the apical pulse prior to administering

Life-threatening bradycardia is an adverse effect that might affect the client. Therefore, the nurse should assess the client's apical pulse prior to administering the medication. If the client's pulse rate is less than 60/min, the nurse should withhold the medication and notify the provider.

DEFINITION



11

A nurse is preparing to administer ciprofloxacin 15 mg/kg PO every 12 hr to a child who weighs 44 lb. How many mg should the nurse administer per dose? (Round to the nearest whole number. Use a leading zero if it applies. Do not use trailing zeros.)

TERM

300 mg

$15\text{mg}/1\text{kg} \times 1\text{kg}/2.2\text{lb} \times 44\text{lb}/1\text{patient} \times 1\text{patient}/1\text{dose} = 300\text{mg}/\text{dose}$

DEFINITION



12



A nurse in an emergency department is caring for a client whose family reports the client has taken large amounts of diazepam. Which of the following medications should the nurse anticipate administering?

- a. Ondansetron
- b. Magnesium sulfate
- c. Flumazenil
- d. Protamine sulfate

TERM

c. Flumazenil

The nurse should anticipate administering flumazenil, an antidote used to reverse benzodiazepines with as diazepam.

DEFINITION



13

A nurse is reviewing the laboratory results for a client who is receiving heparin via continuous IV infusion for deep-vein thrombosis. The nurse should discontinue the medication infusion for which of the following client findings?

- a. Potassium 5.0 mEq/L
- b. aPTT 2 times the control
- c. Hemoglobin 15 g/dL
- d. Platelets 96,000/mm³

TERM

d. Platelets 96,000/mm³

A platelet count of 96,000/mm³ is below the expected range of 150,000 to 400,000/mm³. A platelet count less than 100,000/mm³ while receiving heparin can indicate heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, a potentially fatal condition that requires stopping the infusion.

DEFINITION



14

A nurse is reviewing the medication administration record of a client who has hypocalcemia and a new prescription of IV calcium gluconate. The nurse should identify that which of the following medications can interact with calcium gluconate?

- a. Felodipine
- b. Guaifenesin
- c. Digoxin
- d. Regular insulin

TERM

c. Digoxin

The nurse should identify that calcium gluconate can cause hypercalcemia, which increases the risk of digoxin toxicity.

DEFINITION



15

A nurse administers a dose of metformin to a client instead of the prescribed dose of metoclopramide. Which of the following actions should the nurse take first?

- a. Report the incident to the charge nurse

c. Check the client's blood glucose

The first action the nurse should take using the nursing process is to assess the client. The client is



- b. Notify the provider
- c. Check the client's blood glucose
- d. Fill out an incident report

TERM

at risk for hypoglycemia. The nurse should monitor the client's blood glucose and provide the client with a snack to reduce the risk for hypoglycemia.

DEFINITION

16

A nurse is teaching a client who is to start taking hydrocodone with acetaminophen tablets for pain. Which of the following information should the nurse include in the teaching?

- a. The medication should be taken 1 hr prior to eating
- b. It takes 48 hr for the therapeutic effects to occur
- c. Tablets should not be crushed or chewed
- d. Decreased respirations might occur

TERM

- d. Decreased respirations might occur

The nurse should instruct the client that hydrocodone with acetaminophen might cause respiratory depression, which is an adverse effect of the medication. The client should avoid taking over-the-counter medications or newly prescribed medications without consulting their provider to avoid increased respiratory depression.

DEFINITION



17

A nurse in an ED is caring for a client who has heroin toxicity. The client is unresponsive with pinpoint pupils and a respiratory rate of 6/min. Which of the following medications should the nurse plan to administer?

- a. Methadone
- b. Naloxone
- c. Diazepam
- d. Bupropion

TERM

- b. Naloxone

The nurse should administer naloxone, an opioid antagonist, to a client who has heroin toxicity to reverse the respiratory depressive effects of the heroin. However, the nurse should not administer naloxone too quickly because naloxone can cause hypertension, tachycardia, nausea, vomiting, and might cause the client to enter a state of opioid withdrawal.

DEFINITION



18

A nurse is reviewing the medication list of a client who wants to begin taking oral contraceptives. The nurse should identify that which of the following client medications will interfere with the effectiveness of oral contraceptives?

- a. Carbamazepine
- b. Sumatriptan
- c. Atenolol
- d. Glipizide

- a. Carbamazepine

Carbamazepine causes and accelerated inactivation of oral contraceptives because of its action on hepatic medication-metabolizing enzymes.

DEFINITION

