
Section 2—Introduction to Pharmacology

Unit 7—Drug Sources, Schedules, and Dosages

Part I—Matching

Directions. Using the answer sheet, place the letter of your choice in the appropriate space:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. to produce sleep or stupor | A. maintenance dose |
| 2. indicated for breast cancer | B. therapeutic dose |
| 3. indicated for rheumatoid arthritis | C. unit dose |
| 4. to prepare and give out | D. Herceptin |
| 5. Schedule II drug | E. Orenzia |
| 6. a growth hormone | F. dispense |
| 7. single dose | G. Ritalin |
| 8. keeps concentration of the drug at a certain level | H. Nutropin |
| 9. amount needed to produce desired effect | I. narcotic |
| 10. to order | J. prescribe |

Part II—Completion

11. List three types of drug names.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
12. List five medical uses for drugs.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____

13. The _____ controls the manufacture, importation, compounding, selling, dealing in, and giving away of drugs that have the potential for addiction and abuse.

Part III—Multiple Choice

Directions. Select the best answer to each multiple-choice question, and write the appropriate letter on the answer sheet:

14. _____ is the study of drugs; the science that is concerned with the history, origin, sources, physical and chemical properties, uses, and the effects of drugs upon living organisms.
- a) Pharmacognosy
 - b) Pharmacokinetics
 - c) Pharmacology
 - d) Pharmacodynamics
15. Certain drugs that are used to ward off or lessen the severity of a disease are called _____.
- a) preventive or prophylactic agents
 - b) therapeutic agents
 - c) diagnostic agents
 - d) replacement agents
16. The _____ name of a drug is its official name.
- a) chemical
 - b) generic
 - c) trade
 - d) brand
17. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act _____.
- a) protects the public by ensuring the purity, strength, and composition of food, drugs, and cosmetics
 - b) prohibits the movement, in interstate commerce, of illegal food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics
 - c) prohibits the movement, in interstate commerce, of most food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics
 - d) all of the above
18. _____ includes drugs that have an accepted medical use with certain restrictions.
- a) Schedule I
 - b) Schedule II
 - c) Schedule III
 - d) Schedule IV
19. Federal law requires that all controlled substances be _____.
- a) kept with other drugs
 - b) stored in a substantially constructed metal box or compartment that is equipped with a double lock
 - c) kept separate from other drugs
 - d) b and c

20. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act specifies that a drug is official when it is listed in _____.
- a) New Drugs
 - b) The Physicians' Desk Reference
 - c) The United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary
 - d) all of these
21. Drugs included on the FDA Web site are organized by the _____.
- a) application date
 - b) application number
 - c) reapplication date
 - d) reapplication number
22. Factors that affect drug dosage are _____.
- a) weight, sex, and age
 - b) pregnancy and lactation
 - c) disease process
 - d) all of the above
23. _____ is the summation of a drug present in the body after repeated medication.
- a) Maximum dose
 - b) Maintenance dose
 - c) Cumulative dose
 - d) Average dose
24. With geriatric patients, the physician will consider many factors before prescribing a medication. Some of these factors are _____.
- a) changes in body composition
 - b) changes in body functioning
 - c) living conditions
 - d) all of the above
25. Pediatric patients require a _____ amount of a medication than adults.
- a) smaller
 - b) larger
 - c) greater
 - d) divided

Unit 8—Forms of Drugs and How They Act

Part I—Matching

Directions. Using the answer sheet, place the letter of your choice in the appropriate space:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. discs that consist of a medication in a candylike base | A. depressants |
| 2. utilizes a propellant | B. solvent |
| 3. pertaining to under the tongue | C. emulsion |
| 4. drugs that decrease cell activity | D. elixir |
| 5. drug dissolved in alcohol and water | E. aerosol |
| 6. will dissolve in the small intestine | F. enteric-coated |
| 7. that in which a substance is dissolved | G. sublingual |
| 8. fine droplets of an oil in water | H. lozenge |
| 9. estradiol transdermal system | I. suppository |
| 10. semisolid preparation designed for insertion into the rectum | J. Estraderm |

Part II—Completion

11. Name the three basic types of drug preparations.
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
12. The method for administering a drug depends upon:
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
13. An agent that is destructive to or inhibits the growth of microorganism is called a/an _____.

Part III—Multiple Choice

Directions. Select the best answer to each multiple-choice question, and write the appropriate letter on the answer sheet:

14. _____ are drugs dissolved in a solution of sugar and water and then flavored.
- a) Elixirs
- b) Syrups
- c) Tinctures
- d) Fluidextracts

15. Pepto-Bismol is an example of a/an _____.
- a) emulsion
 - b) solution
 - c) suspension
 - d) elixir
16. _____ is an agent that relieves pain without causing loss of consciousness.
- a) Anesthetic
 - b) Hypnotic
 - c) Sedative
 - d) Analgesic
17. Xylocaine and Novocain are examples of _____.
- a) analgesics
 - b) anesthetics
 - c) hypnotics
 - d) sedatives
18. An agent that blocks parasympathetic nerve impulses is known as an _____.
- a) anticonvulsant
 - b) anticholinergic
 - c) antidepressant
 - d) antidiarrheal
19. Coumadin is an example of an _____.
- a) antiarrhythmic
 - b) anticholinergic
 - c) anticoagulant
 - d) anticonvulsant
20. Aspirin and acetaminophen are examples of _____.
- a) analgesics and antipyretics
 - b) antitussives and decongestants
 - c) antihistamines and antiemetics
 - d) antidotes and antibiotics
21. The most frequently used routes of administering medications to a patient are _____.
- a) sublingual and oral
 - b) oral and parenteral
 - c) rectal and vaginal
 - d) inhalation and instillation
22. An agent that lowers blood glucose level is known as _____.
- a) hyperglycemic
 - b) hypnotic
 - c) hypoglycemic
 - d) hypertensive

23. _____ action occurs when the drug is absorbed into the bloodstream.
- a) Local
 - b) Remote
 - c) Systemic
 - d) Antagonist
24. _____ is the process whereby the drug passes into body fluids and tissues.
- a) Absorption
 - b) Distribution
 - c) Biotransformation
 - d) Elimination
25. A/An _____ is an unfavorable or harmful unintended action of a drug.
- a) interaction
 - b) side effect
 - c) adverse reaction
 - d) specific action

Unit 9—The Medication Order

Part I—Matching

Directions. Using the answer sheet, place the letter of your choice in the appropriate space:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. a.c. | A. morphine sulfate |
| 2. b.i.d. | B. whenever necessary |
| 3. oz | C. before meals |
| 4. IM | D. milk of magnesia |
| 5. MOM | E. intramuscular |
| 6. MS | F. twice a day |
| 7. noct | G. after meals |
| 8. PRN | H. ounce |
| 9. NaCl | I. at night |
| 10. p.c. | J. sodium chloride |

Part II—Completion

11. The National Drug Code numbers can be used to identify:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

12. List six types of medication orders.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

13. A/An _____ is one who is licensed to prepare and dispense drugs.

Part III—Multiple Choice

Directions. Select the best answer to each multiple-choice question, and write the appropriate letter on the answer sheet:

14. The medication order is given by the physician for a specific patient and it includes _____.
- a) the drug to be given
 - b) the dosage and form of the drug
 - c) the time and route of administration
 - d) all of these
15. The prescription is a separate written order, and its purpose is to _____.
- a) control the sale and use of OTC drugs
 - b) control the sale and use of drugs that should only be used with the supervision of a physician
 - c) control the sale and use of illegal drugs
 - d) none of these
16. Demerol 75 mg, IM every 4 hours, as needed, for severe pain, is what type of medication order?
- a) PRN
 - b) Routine
 - c) Single
 - d) Stat
17. When taking verbal orders, you may protect yourself by all of the following except _____.
- a) remembering the order without writing it down
 - b) repeating the order back to the physician
 - c) following the “seven rights” of proper drug administration
 - d) having the physician cosign the order within 24 hours
18. A standing order is a type of protocol that includes all of the following except _____.
- a) that it is written by a physician or group of physicians
 - b) it sets forth specific instruction for various patient care situations
 - c) it is given one time only
 - d) Dulcolax suppository (one every A.M. for constipation), for example
19. The _____ states the names and quantities of ingredients to be included in the medication.
- a) superscription
 - b) inscription
 - c) subscription
 - d) signature
20. The _____ gives directions to the pharmacist for filling the prescription.
- a) superscription
 - b) inscription
 - c) subscription
 - d) signature

21. All of the following are ways that one may become knowledgeable about the medications that the physician orders except _____.
- a) making a list of the drugs that the physician orders
 - b) making a drug order for each drug
 - c) learning the appropriate information about each drug
 - d) not keeping up with new drugs
22. An understanding of the information provided on a label is essential to _____.
- a) safe and ineffective use of any medicine
 - b) safe and effective use of any medication
 - c) safe and incapable use of any medicine
 - d) none of these
23. The National Drug Code numbers on a label identify _____.
- a) the manufacturer and the product
 - b) the size of the container
 - c) the route of administration
 - d) a and b
24. Prescription medications that are listed in the Federal Controlled Substance Act are identified by the symbols and/or abbreviations, _____.
- a) FCSA
 - b) NDC
 - c) ℞, ℥, Ⓢ, and Ⓜ.
 - d) all of these
25. Nonprescription medication labels contain certain information that is recommended or required by _____.
- a) the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
 - b) the Federal Controlled Substance Act
 - c) OTC Review Advisory Panels
 - d) a and c

Unit 10—Medication Administration Essentials

Part I—Matching

Directions. Using the answer sheet, place the letter of your choice in the appropriate space:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. a legal document | A. precipitate |
| 2. emergency medication | B. meniscus |
| 3. individual hypersensitivity to a substance | C. epinephrine |
| 4. moral principles or standards | D. documentation |
| 5. checklist of activities to be followed when giving medications | E. allergy |
| 6. recording process | F. opaque |
| 7. dark; not transparent | G. ethical |
| 8. the convex upper surface of a column of liquid in a container | H. illegal |
| 9. fine particles that separate from a solution | I. “seven rights” |
| 10. pertaining to things unlawful | J. patient’s chart |

Part II—Completion

11. List the three occasions for comparing the medication order with the label of the medication.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
12. List the “seven rights” of proper drug administration.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____
 - f) _____
13. It is _____ and _____ to take any medication that belongs to your employer.

Part III—Multiple Choice

Directions. Select the best answer to each multiple-choice question, and write the appropriate letter on the answer sheet:

14. Individuals who prepare and administer medications are expected to be _____.
- a) licensed
 - b) registered, or certified
 - c) authorized by a physician to do so
 - d) all of these
15. When administering a medication in a physician's office, the best method of identifying the patient is to _____.
- a) check the patient's identification bracelet
 - b) call the patient by name
 - c) ask the patient to state his or her name
 - d) b and c
16. When reading the correct amount of a liquid medication that has been poured in a measuring device, read at the _____.
- a) top of the meniscus
 - b) level of the meniscus
 - c) lowest level of the meniscus
 - d) middle of the meniscus
17. When a medication error occurs, you should first _____.
- a) get excited
 - b) recognize that an error has been made
 - c) seek out your supervisor to assist you with the patient
 - d) seek out the physician to report the error
18. For a medication to be maintained at the proper blood level, it must be given _____.
- a) by the right route
 - b) at the right time
 - c) in the right dose
 - d) in the right place
19. Always check for _____ before administering any medication.
- a) antibodies
 - b) allergies
 - c) antigens
 - d) anergies
20. A product that contains a/an _____ should be shaken thoroughly before it is poured.
- a) syrup
 - b) elixir
 - c) percipitate
 - d) precipitate

21. Essential medication guidelines include all of the following except _____.
- a) working in a dimly lit area
 - b) always checking for allergies
 - c) following the “seven rights”
 - d) being completely familiar with each drug
22. Which of the following is not a medication error?
- a) giving an unordered medication
 - b) giving the wrong drug to a patient
 - c) failure to give a drug at the prescribed time
 - d) failure to give a drug when you know it is contraindicated
23. All of the following are true statements about safe drug storage except that _____.
- a) certain medications must be refrigerated
 - b) controlled substances are stored along with other drugs
 - c) emergency supplies must be readily available
 - d) all poisonous substances should be labeled in red
24. The generic name for Benadryl is _____.
- a) epinephrine
 - b) aminophylline
 - c) diphenhydramine
 - d) hydrocortisone
25. Hydrocortisone is a/an _____ agent that is used to suppress swelling and shock.
- a) vasodilator
 - b) vasoconstrictor
 - c) emetic
 - d) anti-inflammatory