Unit 23—Medications Used for Cardiovascular System Disorders

Part I—Matching

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

1. causes the relaxation of blood vessels A. aspirin
2. causes contraction of muscles associated with capillaries/arteries B. heparin
3. exerts an inotropic effect on the myocardium C. vasodilator
4. classified as a cardiac glycoside D. epoetin alfa
5. known as the pacemaker of the heart E. S.A. node
6. Inderal F. propranolol
7. important in the prevention of fibrin clot formation G. plasminogen
8. potent anticoagulant H. vasopressor
9. antiplatelet drug I. digitalis
10. genetically engineered hemopoietin J. dopamine

Part II—Completion

11. Drugs that affect heart action act in one or more ways. Name three of these ways.
   a) _____________________________________________________________
   b) _____________________________________________________________
   c) _____________________________________________________________

12. List five components of patient teaching for individuals taking antihyperlipidemic agents.
   a) _____________________________________________________________
   b) _____________________________________________________________
   c) _____________________________________________________________
   d) _____________________________________________________________
   e) _____________________________________________________________

13. __________ __________ act to dissolve existing thrombus when administered soon after a myocardial infarction.
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 most common early symptoms of digitalis toxicity are anorexia and ____________.
   a) constipation, vomiting, arrhythmias
   b) anorexia, nausea, vomiting, arrhythmias
   c) dizziness, vomiting, arrhythmias
   d) pruritus, vomiting, arrhythmias

15. Coronary vasodilators are used primarily for treating ____________.
   a) congestive heart failure
   b) angina pectoris
   c) hypertension
   d) peripheral vascular disease

16. The treatment of angina pectoris usually involves the ____________ group of drugs.
   a) hemostatic
   b) anticoagulant
   c) nitrate
   d) thrombolytic

17. ____________ can be defined as a condition wherein the patient has a higher arterial blood pressure than that judged to be normal.
   a) Hypotension
   b) Hypertension
   c) Pulse pressure
   d) Venous pressure

18. Streptokinase is a/an ____________.
   a) anticoagulant agent
   b) antiarrhythmic agent
   c) thrombolytic agent
   d) antihypertensive agent

19. For streptokinase to be most effective, it should be administered within ____________ hours of the onset of pain.
   a) 4
   b) 6
   c) 26
   d) 32
20. ___________ is the most common complication encountered during the administration of streptokinase.
   a) Seizure
   b) Convulsion
   c) Bleeding
   d) Urticaria

21. Agents used in the treatment of megaloblastic anemias include ____________.
   a) folic acid and cyanocobalamin
   b) niacin and lovastatin
   c) clofibrate and colestipol
   d) all of these

22. Lopid (gemfibrozil) is an ____________.
   a) anticoagulant agent
   b) antiplatelet agent
   c) antihyperlipidemic agent
   d) antiarrhythmic agent

23. For best results, Lopid should be administered ____________.
   a) 30 minutes before morning and evening meals
   b) 15 minutes before morning and evening meals
   c) early in the morning and at bedtime
   d) in 24 divided doses

24. Oral iron preparations interfere with the absorption of oral ____________ antibiotics.
   a) penicillin
   b) tetracycline
   c) cephalosporin
   d) erythromycin

25. Lasix (furosemide) is a ____________ diuretic.
   a) loop
   b) thiazide
   c) potassium-sparing
   d) osmotic