Unit 24—Medications That Affect the Respiratory System

Part I—Matching

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

1. the common cold                     A. rhinorrhea
2. also known as hives                  B. antihistamine
3. severe itching                      C. expectorants
4. flow of discharge from nose         D. allergy
5. used in treatment of allergy symptoms E. coryza
6. enhances the output of lower respiratory tract F. mucolytics
7. individual hypersensitivity to a substance(s) G. bronchodilators
8. reduces the viscosity of respiratory fluids H. urticaria
9. used to improve pulmonary airflow    I. rifampin
10. antituberculosis agent             J. pruritus

Part II—Completion

11. Name three primary drugs that are used to treat tuberculosis. Give the generic name for each of these drugs.
   a) _____________________________________________________________
   b) _____________________________________________________________
   c) _____________________________________________________________

12. List five possible causes of respiratory conditions/diseases.
   a) _____________________________________________________________
   b) _____________________________________________________________
   c) _____________________________________________________________
   d) _____________________________________________________________
   e) _____________________________________________________________

13. __________ is a protective action that clears the respiratory tract of secretions and foreign substances.
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 frequent adverse reactions to antihistamines are ____________.
   a) dryness of mouth, nose, and throat
   b) sedation, sleepiness, dizziness, disturbed coordination, epigastric distress, and thickening of bronchial secretions
   c) hypotension, headache, and palpitations
   d) nervousness, tremor, vertigo, and anorexia

15. The usual adult dose of chlorpheniramine maleate (Chlor-Trimeton) is ____________.
   a) 5 to 20 mg/day
   b) 1 to 2 mg twice daily
   c) 6 to 16 mg/daily
   d) 6 mg/day

16. The oral adult dose of azatadine maleate is ____________.
   a) 75 mg twice daily
   b) 25 to 50 mg 3 to 4 times daily
   c) 10 to 100 mg 3 to 4 times daily
   d) 1 to 2 mg twice daily

17. Decongestants that are commonly used for symptomatic relief of nasal congestion produce the following effect. They ____________.
   a) dilate the nasal mucosa
   b) increase blood flow to the affected area
   c) slow the formation of mucus
   d) close nasal passages

18. Adverse reactions to pseudoephedrine (Sudafed) are ____________.
   a) drowsiness, rebound nasal congestion, anxiety, headache, and palpitation
   b) sneezing, dryness of the mouth, light-headedness, and headache
   c) sneezing, stinging of the mucosa, light-headedness, and headache
   d) nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and hypotension

19. The usual children’s (6 to 12 years) dose of guaifenesin (Robitussin) is ____________.
   a) 200 to 400 mg every 4 hours
   b) 0.3 to 0.6 mL 3 to 4 times daily
   c) 100 to 200 mg every 4 hours
   d) 50 to 100 mg every 4 hours
20. Adverse reactions to epinephrine are ____________.
   a) nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea
   b) anxiety, headache, palpitations, tremor, and tachycardia
   c) bradycardia, hypotension, nausea, and vomiting
   d) constipation, tremor, headache, and vomiting

21. The usual oral dose of isoniazid is ____________ mg daily in a single dose.
   a) 300
   b) 600
   c) 500
   d) 375

22. Adverse reactions to rifampin (Rifadin) are ____________.
   a) nephrotoxicity, ototoxicity, and hypokalemia
   b) psychoses, convulsions, tremor, and seizures
   c) peripheral neuritis and hepatotoxicity
   d) gastrointestinal disturbance, headache, and flulike symptoms

23. The thin-walled air sacs of the lungs are called ____________.
   a) bronchi
   b) alveoli
   c) bronchus
   d) aveoli

24. You should know that aminophylline is a/an ____________ bronchodilator.
   a) xanthine
   b) sympathomimetic
   c) anticholinergic
   d) cholinergic

25. To evaluate the effectiveness of aminophylline, you should monitor the ____________.
   a) pulse
   b) rate and rhythm of respirations
   c) blood pressure
   d) temperature