

Unit 25—Diuretics and Medications Used for Urinary System Disorders

Part I—Matching

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

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. functional unit of the kidney | A. <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> |
| 2. collection of fluid in the body tissues | B. <i>Escherichia coli</i> |
| 3. a species of enteric bacilli | C. hydrochlorothiazide |
| 4. bacteria commonly found in the alimentary canal | D. sulfamethoxazole |
| 5. Lasix | E. methenamine |
| 6. Diuril | F. nephron |
| 7. HydroDIURIL | G. ciprofloxacin |
| 8. sulfamethoxazole | H. edema |
| 9. Hiprex | I. chlorothiazide |
| 10. ciprofloxacin | J. furosemide |

Part II—Completion

11. List three special considerations for urinary tract antiseptics.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
12. List five diuretic classifications.
- a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____
13. _____ exert a bacteriostatic effect against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative microorganisms.

Part III—Multiple Choice

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

14. Diuretics are agents that _____.
- a) increase reabsorption of sodium chloride in the kidneys
 - b) decrease reabsorption of sodium chloride in the kidneys
 - c) increase the amount of fluid retained in the body
 - d) decrease the amount of salt and water excreted in urine
15. Potassium-sparing diuretics exert their action in the _____.
- a) distal tubule
 - b) loop of Henle
 - c) proximal tubule
 - d) glomerulus
16. Adverse reactions of furosemide (Lasix) are _____.
- a) hypoglycemia, headache, and rash
 - b) anorexia, vertigo, purpura, hyperglycemia, and anemia
 - c) dry mouth, gynecomastia, and diarrhea
 - d) polydipsia, chills, and fever
17. _____ are among the drugs of choice for treating acute, uncomplicated urinary tract infections.
- a) Urinary antiseptics
 - b) Diuretics
 - c) Sulfonamides
 - d) Disinfectants
18. Phenazopyridine has a/an _____ effect upon the urinary tract mucosa.
- a) antibacterial
 - b) analgesic
 - c) antipyretic
 - d) soothing
19. Phenazopyridine stains urine and fabric _____.
- a) rust-yellow
 - b) brownish
 - c) red-orange
 - d) black

20. Blood undergoes a process of _____ and _____ as it passes through the kidneys.
- a) dilution, absorption
 - b) filtration, absorption
 - c) filtration, reabsorption
 - d) filtration, dilution
21. Thiazide diuretics appear to act by inhibiting _____ and _____ reabsorption in the early portion of the distal tubule.
- a) potassium, sodium
 - b) sodium, chloride
 - c) potassium, chloride
 - d) calcium, sodium
22. Osmotic diuretics are agents that are capable of being filtered by the _____.
- a) distal tubule
 - b) loop of Henle
 - c) glomerulus
 - d) proximal tubule
23. Carbonic anhydrase diuretics act to promote the reabsorption of _____ and _____ from the proximal tubule.
- a) potassium, chloride
 - b) potassium, sodium
 - c) sodium, chloride
 - d) sodium, bicarbonate
24. Foods rich in potassium include _____.
- a) bananas, prunes, raisins, oranges, and fresh vegetables
 - b) milk, cheese, and other dairy products
 - c) butter, breads, and nuts
 - d) meats and fish
25. Signs of fluid and electrolyte imbalance include _____.
- a) thirst, weakness, and muscle pains
 - b) hypertension and constipation
 - c) urinary frequency and nocturia
 - d) irritability and hyperactivity