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. *Proteus mirabilis*

2. collection of fluid in the body tissues  
   B. *Escherichia coli*

3. a species of enteric bacilli  
   C. hydrochlorothiazide

4. bacteria commonly found in the alimentary canal  
   D. sulamethoxazole

5. Lasix  
   E. methenamine

6. Diuril  
   F. nephron

7. HydroDIURIL  
   G. ciprofloxacin

8. sulamethoxazole  
   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