Unit 27—Medications That Affect the Nervous System

Part I—Matching

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

1. relieves pain
   a. phenytoin

2. reduces fever
   b. lidocaine

3. causes sleep
   c. mydriasis

4. an illusion of movement
   d. analgesic effect

5. Dilantin
   e. vertigo

6. Luminal
   f. phenobarbital

7. Xylocaine
   g. antipyretic effect

8. dilation of the pupil
   h. opioids

9. mimics the action of morphine
   i. meclizine HCl

10. Antivert
    j. hypnotic

Part II—Completion

11. When administering barbiturates to a patient, you should be alert for signs of:
   a) _____________________________________________________________
   b) _____________________________________________________________
   c) _____________________________________________________________

12. List five WARNINGS that are associated with barbiturates.
   a) _____________________________________________________________
   b) _____________________________________________________________
   c) _____________________________________________________________
   d) _____________________________________________________________
   e) _____________________________________________________________

13. ____________ is the most common of the seizure disorders and affects approximately 1% of the population.
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 natural and synthetic drugs derived from morphine are known as ____________.
   a) opiates
   b) opioids
   c) opium
   d) opsin

15. Adverse reactions of Talwin are ____________.
   a) edema, urinary retention, and hypotension
   b) abdominal pain, pruritus, and alopecia
   c) drowsiness, sweating, dry mouth, nausea, and vomiting
   d) constipation, bradycardia, and palpitations

16. Tylenol acts as an ____________.
   a) anti-inflammatory agent
   b) analgesic/antipyretic
   c) antirheumatic agent
   d) analgesic/anti-inflammatory

17. Psychological and physical dependency can result from the use of ____________.
   a) analgesics
   b) barbiturates
   c) antipyretics
   d) anticonvulsants

18. ____________ is one of the oldest hypnotics and is regarded as a relatively safe, inexpensive agent for the management of insomnia
   a) Methyprylon
   b) Ethinamate
   c) Chloral hydrate
   d) Glutethimide

19. ____________ are drugs that interfere with the conduction of nerve impulses and are used to produce loss of sensation, muscle relaxation, and complete loss of consciousness.
   a) Barbiturates
   b) Hypnotics
   c) Anesthetics
   d) Analgesics
20. The usual strength of procaine HCl (Novocain) is ____________.
   a) 2.5 to 5%
   b) 1 to 10%
   c) 0.25 to 0.5%
   d) 1 to 2%

21. ____________ is a term used to describe an illusion of movement.
   a) Vertigo
   b) Motion sickness
   c) Vomiting
   d) Dizziness

22. The usual oral dosage of Diamox that is used in the treatment of glaucoma is ____________.
   a) 1.5 g/kg
   b) 50 to 100 mg every 8 hours
   c) 250 mg every 6 hours
   d) 1 to 1.5 g/kg

23. The generic name of Benadryl is ____________.
   a) chlorpromazine
   b) dimenhydrinate
   c) diphenhydramine
   d) scopolamine

24. The generic name of Dramamine is ____________.
   a) chlorpromazine
   b) dimenhydrinate
   c) diphenhydramine
   d) scopolamine

25. The trade name for meperidine hydrochloride is ____________.
   a) Dolophine
   b) Dilaudid
   c) Demerol
   d) Pantopon