Section 4–Effects of Medications on Body Systems

Unit 21–Medications Used for Musculoskeletal System Disorders

Part I—Matching

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

1. a neurotransmitter  A. methotrexate
2. gold therapy  B. myasthenia gravis
3. a chelating agent  C. ibuprofen
4. rheumatrex  D. ketorolac
5. autoimmune disorder  E. chrysotherapy
6. anti-inflammatory effects  F. corticosteroids
7. Motrin, Advil  G. acetylcholine
8. Lodine  H. etodolac
9. Toradol  I. cyclobenzaprine
10. Flexeril  J. penicillamine

Part II—Completion

11. Inflammation is a normal response to:
   a) _____________________________________________________________
   b) _____________________________________________________________
   c) _____________________________________________________________
12. When a patient is taking corticosteroids, it is important to teach the patient to avoid:
   a) _____________________________________________________________
   b) _____________________________________________________________
   c) _____________________________________________________________
   d) _____________________________________________________________
   e) _____________________________________________________________

13. There are ____________ bones and more than ____________ muscles in the body.

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 generic name for Depo-Medrol is ____________.
   a) methylprednisolone acetate
   b) methylprednisolone sodium
   c) betamethasone
   d) triamcinolone

15. The adverse reactions of aspirin include ____________.
   a) GI distress
   b) tinnitus
   c) rapid pulse
   d) all of these

16. The usual anti-inflammatory oral dose of auranofin (Ridaura) is ____________.
   a) 200 to 600 mg daily
   b) 125 to 250 mg/day
   c) 3 mg twice/day
   d) 25 to 50 mg weekly

17. The generic name of Robaxin is ____________.
   a) baclofen
   b) chlorzoxazone
   c) methocarbamol
   d) metaxalone

18. The generic name of Valium is ____________.
   a) diazepam
   b) dantrolene
   c) chlorzoxazone
   d) baclofen
19. Drowsiness, weakness, headache, dry mouth, nausea, and urinary retention are adverse reactions of ____________.
   a) Valium
   b) Robaxin
   c) Norflex
   d) Skelaxin

20. Neuromuscular blocking agents may be used to _____________.
   a) provide muscle stimulation
   b) relieve laryngospasm
   c) facilitate endotracheal intubation
   d) b and c

21. Headache, dizziness, and bradycardia are adverse reactions of _____________.
   a) Tracrium
   b) Mytelase
   c) Metubine
   d) Pavulon

22. Skeletal muscle stimulants act by inhibiting _____________.
   a) the action of acetylcholinesterase
   b) the action of cholinesterase
   c) the action of prostaglandin
   d) none of these

23. Fear, agitation, restlessness, nausea, epigastric discomfort, muscle cramps, fasciculations, and pallor are adverse reactions of _____________.
   a) Mytelase
   b) Tensilon
   c) Prostigmin Bromide
   d) Mestinon

24. You should know that hydrocortisone (Cortef) is a _____________.
   a) skeletal muscle stimulant
   b) skeletal muscle relaxant
   c) corticosteroid
   d) nonsteroidal agent

25. Prolonged use of hydrocortisone (Cortef) may result in a cushingoid state. Signs and symptoms include _____________.
   a) acne, moon face, buffalo hump
   b) diarrhea, nausea, vomiting
   c) hypotension, hyperglycemia, urticaria
   d) purpura, petechiae, hypertension
Unit 22—Medications Used for Gastrointestinal System Disorders

Part I—Matching

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

1. process of emptying the bowel
   A. duodenum
2. difficulty in digestion
   B. pyrosis
3. heartburn
   C. emetic
4. neutralizes hydrochloric acid in the stomach
   D. Metamucil
5. cimetidine
   E. defecation
6. ranitidine
   F. antacids
7. ipecac syrup
   G. Zantac
8. bulk-forming laxative
   H. dyspepsia
9. antacid mixture
   I. Mylanta
10. first part of the small intestine
    J. Tagamet

Part II—Completion

11. List three causes of diarrhea.
    a) _____________________________________________________________
    b) _____________________________________________________________
    c) _____________________________________________________________

12. List six laxative classifications.
    a) _____________________________________________________________
    b) _____________________________________________________________
    c) _____________________________________________________________
    d) _____________________________________________________________
    e) _____________________________________________________________
    f) _____________________________________________________________

13. ________________ is an antiulcer agent that is used to prevent nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug-induced gastric ulcers.
Part III—Multiple Choice

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

14. During the digestive process a partially digested mass, known as a ____________, leaves the stomach and passes into the small intestine.
   a) bolus
   b) chyme
   c) bile
   d) chole

15. The generic name of Phosphaljel is ____________.
   a) basic aluminum carbonate gel
   b) magnesium oxide
   c) magaldrate
   d) aluminum phosphate

16. Constipation is an adverse reaction of ____________.
   a) Phosphaljel
   b) Riopan
   c) milk of magnesia
   d) magnesium oxide

17. Products that contain magnesium hydroxide may cause ____________.
   a) constipation
   b) diarrhea
   c) nausea
   d) vomiting

18. ____________ mixes with gastric acid to form a pastelike coating that prevents further damage by ulcerogenic secretions.
   a) Tagamet
   b) Zantac
   c) Carafate
   d) Cimetidine

19. Prilosec is used in the short-term treatment of ____________.
   a) peptic ulcer and mild diarrhea
   b) active duodenal ulcer and erosive esophagitis
   c) dysphagia and mild diarrhea
   d) peptic ulcer and severe diarrhea
20. Headache, abdominal pain, and diarrhea are adverse reactions of ____________.
   a) Aciphex
   b) Axid
   c) Prevacid
   d) Zantac

21. The onset of action of Surfak is ____________.
   a) 5 to 12 hours
   b) 6 to 12 hours
   c) 1 to 3 days
   d) 3 to 6 days

22. Docusate sodium (Colace) is a ____________.
   a) stimulant laxative
   b) saline laxative
   c) bulk-forming laxative
   d) stool softener

23. Temporary darkening of the stool and tongue is an adverse reaction of ____________.
   a) Pepto-Bismol
   b) Lomotil
   c) Imodium
   d) Kaopectate

24. The usual adult antidiarrheal dosage of Pepto-Bismol is ____________.
   a) 4 to 8 tablespoons
   b) 0.3 to 1 mL
   c) 30 mL or 2 tablets
   d) 4 mg

25. Mylanta is a common antacid mixture that is contraindicated in patients ____________.
   a) with kidney disease
   b) taking any form of penicillin
   c) taking any form of a tetracycline
   d) a and c