**STUDY GUIDE # 8**

1. Biguanide oral anti-diabetic agents control blood glucose levels by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stimulating release of insulin from the pancreas

B. improving intestinal absorption of glucose

C. increasing glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis

D. none of the above

2. At his yearly physical, Mr. Jones c/o feeling thirsty and tired all the time. His fasting plasma glucose level is greater than 100 mg/dl. Mr. Jones has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and his physician may order \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if additional tests return with similar results.

A. Type I diabetes / insulin

B. Type II diabetes / per oral

C. hyperglycemia / per oral medication

D. A and C

3. A physician orders Starlix 0.03 g PO TID 30 minutes ac for Mr. Tyler’s type II diabetes. The supply is Starlix 60 mg tablets. How many tablets will be given per dose?

A. ½ tablet

B. 1 tablet

C. 2 tablets

D. 3 tablets

4. A physician orders Glucophage 1g PO BID with meals. Your supply is Glucophage 500 mg tablets. You administer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tab(s) per dose and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ total tab(s) per day.

A. 2, 4

B. 1, 2

C. ½, 1

D. none of the above

5. Included in the endocrine system are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hypothalamus, pancreas, gonads, thyroid gland, pituitary gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands

B. parathyroid glands, thyroid gland, thymus, adrenal glands, pituitary gland, pineal gland, ovaries

C. pineal gland, thymus, thyroid, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands, pancreas, testes, ovaries, hypothalamus, pituitary gland

6. U-100 is equivalent to \_\_\_ cubic centimeters (cc).

A. 100

B. 10

C. 1

D. 0.01

7. Insulin is produced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. beta cells / pancreas

B. receptors / kidneys

C. specialized cells / liver

D. all of the above

8. One minim is equivalent to 1 unit of insulin. In a one-half (½) cubic centimeter (cc) insulin syringe, how many minims are available?

A. 25 minims

B. 50 minims

C. 75 minims

D. 100 minims

9. Insulin aspart is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rapid-acting

B. short-acting

C. long-acting

D. all of the above

10. Which of the following is a rapid-acting insulin?

A. glargine

B. Humilin R

C. lispro

D. Lantus

11.Your patient is in her 2nd trimester and has abnormal glucose tolerance. The patient has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diabetes.

A. Type I

B. Type II

C. Gestational

D. A and C

12. An indication for Synthroid is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hyperglycemia

B. hypoglycemia

C. hyperthyroidism

D. hypothyroidism

13. Your patient is hypoglycemic which means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the patient has a fasting plasma glucose level greater than 100 mg/dL

B. the patient is diabetic

C. the patient’s body cannot produce insulin

D. none of the above

14. Metformin is a generic name for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Amaryl

B. Levoxyl

C. Glucophage

D. Glynase

15. NDC on a drug label represents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. National Drug Classification

B. National Drug Commentary

C. National Drug Code

D. National Drug Correction

**Know**:

*Drugs* – Brand/generic, Class, Action of Biguanide oral Antidiabetic agents, indication of thyroid replacement drugs.

*Lecture* – key terms, basic understanding of 3 types of diabetes, names of endocrine glands, hyperglycemia vs. hypoglycemia vs. diabetes

*Math* – conversions (g-mg-mcg, L-mL-CC-u-min), D over H times Q

**No**:

Route, side effects, action (except Biguanide), indication (except thyroid replacement drugs