

# NSG 6005 Midterm Exam / NSG6005 Midterm Exam (Latest): South University (Already graded A)

written by

ACEMYWORK



---

**Did you know a seller earns an  
average of \$103 per month selling  
their notes?**



Scan the QR-code and learn how you can also turn your class notes, study guides and exam solutions into real cash today.

[www.stuvia.com](http://www.stuvia.com)

- 1) A patient's nutritional intake and lab work reflect hypoalbuminemia. This is critical to prescribing because: **Distribution of drugs to target tissue may be affected.**
- 2) Drugs that have a significant first-pass effect: **Are rapidly metabolized by the liver and may have little if any desired action.**
- 3) The route of excretion of a volatile drug will likely be: **The lungs**
- 4) The point in time on the drug concentration curve that indicates the first sign of a therapeutic effect is the: **Onset of action**
- 5) Factors that affect gastric drug absorption include: **Lipid solubility of the drug**
- 6) Which one of the following statements about bioavailability is true? **Bioavailability issues are especially important for drugs with narrow therapeutic ranges or sustained release mechanisms.**
- 7) Steady state is: **When the amount of drug in the body remains constant.**
- 8) The time required for the amount of drug in the body to decrease by 50% is called: **Half-life**
- 9) An advantage of prescribing a sublingual medication is that the medication is: **Absorbed rapidly**
- 10) Drugs that use CYP3A4 isoenzymes for metabolism may: **Both A and B (Induce the metabolism of another drug; inhibit the metabolism of another drug)**
- 11) A nurse practitioner would prescribe the liquid form of ibuprofen for a six-year-old because: **A six-year-old may have problems swallowing a pill**
- 12) The first step in the prescribing process according to the World Health Organization is: **Diagnosing the patient's problem**
- 13) Patient education regarding prescribed medication includes: **Discussion of expected ADRs**
- 14) Pharmacokinetic factors that affect prescribing include: **Bioavailability**
- 15) Infants and young children are at higher risk of ADRs due to: **Lack of safety and efficacy studies in the pediatric population.**
- 16) Infants and young children are at higher risk of ADRs due to: **Lack of safety and efficacy studies in the pediatric population.**
- 17) The elderly are at high risk of ADRs due to: **Age-related decrease in renal-function**
- 18) The type of ADR that is the result of an unwanted but otherwise normal pharmacological action of a drug given in the usual therapeutic doses is: **Type A**
- 19) A patient may develop neutropenia from using topical Silvadene for burns. Neutropenia is: **A cytotoxic hypersensitivity reaction**
- 20) The angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor Lisinopril is a known teratogen. Teratogens cause Type \_\_\_ ADR. **D**
- 21) A twenty-four-year-old male received multiple fractures in a motor vehicle accident that required significant amounts of opioid medication to treat his pain. He is at risk for Type \_\_\_ ADR when he no longer requires the opioids. **E**
- 22) Which of the following factors may adversely affect a patient's adherence to a therapeutic drug regimen? **Both A and B**
- 23) Nonadherence is especially common in drugs that treat asymptomatic conditions, such as hypertension. One way to reduce the likelihood of nonadherence to these drugs is to prescribe a drug that: **Has a tolerability profile with less of the adverse effects that are considered "irritating," such as nausea and dizziness**

- 24) Patients with psychiatric illnesses have adherence rates to their drug regimen between 35% and 60%. To improve adherence in this population, prescribe drugs: **With a longer half-life so that missed doses produce a longer taper on the drug curve**
- 25) Genetic polymorphisms account for differences in metabolism, including: **All of the above** (Poor metabolizers (PMs) that lack a working enzyme; Intermediate metabolizers (IMs) that have on working, wild-type allele and one mutant allele; Extensive metabolizers (EMs), with two normally functioning alleles)
- 26) Warfarin resistance may be seen in patients with VCORC1 mutation, leading to: **Decreased response to warfarin**
- 27) Genetic testing for VCORC1 mutation to assess potential warfarin resistance is required prior to prescribing warfarin. **False**
- 28) Carbamazepine has a black box warning recommending testing for the HLA-B\*1502 allele in patients with Asian ancestry prior to starting therapy due to: **Increased risk for Stevens-Johnson syndrome in Asian patients with HLAB\*1502 allele**
- 29) Herbs and supplements are tested for safety by the FDA. **False**
- 30) Carbamazepine has a black box warning recommending testing for the HLA-B\*1502 allele in patients with Asian ancestry prior to starting therapy due to: **Increased risk for Stevens-Johnson syndrome in Asian patients with HLAB\*1502 allele**
- 31) Common OTC pain relievers such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen: **Educate patients and guide them to appropriate sources of care.**
- 32) Common OTC pain relievers such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen: **Are harmful if taken in higher-than-recommended amounts**
- 33) When obtaining a drug history from Harold, he gives you a complete list of his prescription medications. He denies taking any other drugs, but you find that he occasionally takes aspirin for his arthritis flare-ups. This is an example of: **A common misconception that intermittently taken OTC medications are not an important part of his drug history**
- 34) Patients with pheochromocytoma should avoid which of the following classes of drugs due to the possibility of developing hypertensive crisis? **Beta 2 agonist**
- 35) Harold, a forty-two-year-old African American, has moderate persistent asthma. Which of the following asthma medications should he use cautiously, if at all? **Salmeterol, an inhaled long-acting beta-agonist**
- 36) Long-acting beta-agonists received a black box warning from the US Food and Drug Administration due to the: **Increased risk of asthma-related deaths when long-acting beta-agonists are used**
- 37) Tiotropium bromide (Spiriva) is an inhaled anticholinergic: **Used for the treatment of COPD**
- 38) Christy has exercise and mild persistent asthma and is prescribed two puffs of albuterol fifteen minutes before exercise and as needed for wheezing. One puff per day of beclomethasone (Qvar) is also prescribed. Teaching regarding her inhalers includes which one of the following? **Used in the treatment of asthma**
- 39) When prescribing montelukast (Singulair) for asthma, patients or parents of patients should be instructed as follows: **Aggression, anxiety, depression, and/or suicidal thoughts may occur when taking montelukast**
- 40) Montelukast (Singulair) may be prescribed for: **A two-year-old with moderate persistent asthma**

- 41) Patients with allergic rhinitis may benefit from a prescription of: **Any of the above** (Fluticasone (Flonase); Cetirizine (Zyrtec); OTC cromolyn nasal spray (Nasalcrom))
- 42) Howard is a seventy-two-year-old male who occasionally takes diphenhydramine for his seasonal allergies. Monitoring for this patient taking diphenhydramine would include assessing for: **Urinary retention**
- 43) Second-generation antihistamines such as loratadine (Claritin) are prescribed for seasonal allergies because they: **Are less sedating than first-generation antihistamines**
- 44) Decongestants such as pseudoephedrine (Sudafed): **Should not be prescribed or recommended for children under four years of age**
- 45) The first-line treatment for cough related to a upper respiratory infection in a five-year-old is: **Fluids and symptomatic care**
- 46) Prior to developing a plan for the treatment of asthma, the patient's asthma should be classified according to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) Expert Panel 3 guidelines. In adults, mild-persistent asthma is classified as asthma symptoms that occur: **More than twice a week and less than once a day**
- 47) In five- to eleven-year-old children, mild-persistent asthma is diagnosed when asthma symptoms occur: **At nighttime three to four times a month**
- 48) A stepwise approach to the pharmacologic management of asthma: **Begins with determining the severity of the asthma and assessing asthma control**
- 49) Monitoring a patient with persistent asthma includes: **Evaluating the patient every one to six months to determine whether the patient needs to step up or down in his or her therapy**
- 50) Asthma exacerbations at home are managed by the patient by: **Increasing the frequency of beta 2 agonists and contacting his or her provider**
- 51) One goal of asthma management in children is: **They should participate in school and sports activities**
- 52) A patient with a COPD exacerbation may require: **systemic corticosteroid bursts**
- 53) Education of patients with COPD who use inhaled corticosteroids includes the following: **They should rinse their mouths after use.**
- 54) Many patients self-medicate with antacids. Which patients should be counseled to not take calcium carbonate antacids without discussing with their providers or a pharmacist first? **Patients with kidney stones**
- 55) Josie is a five-year-old who presents to the clinic with a forty-eight-hour history of nausea, vomiting, and some diarrhea. She is unable to keep fluids down, and her weight is 4 pounds less than her last recorded weight. Besides intravenous (IV) fluids, her exam warrants the use of an anti-nausea medication. Which of the following would be the appropriate drug to order for Josie? **Ondansetron (Zofran)**
- 56) Patients who are on chronic long-term PPI therapy require monitoring for: **Iron deficiency anemia, vitamin B12, and calcium deficiency**
- 57) Sadie is a seventy-two-year-old who takes omeprazole for her chronic GERD. Chronic long-term omeprazole use places her at increased risk for: **osteoporosis**
- 58) Metoclopramide improves GERD symptoms by: **Increasing lower esophageal tone**
- 59) Infants with reflux are initially treated with: **Anti-reflux maneuvers** (elevate the head of the bed)
- 60) Patients with pheochromocytoma should avoid which of the following classes of drugs due to the possibility of developing hypertensive crisis? **Beta 2 agonists**

- 61) Harold, a forty-two-year-old African American, has moderate persistent asthma. Which of the following asthma medications should he use cautiously, if at all? **Salmeterol, an inhaled long-acting beta-agonist**
- 62) Long-acting beta-agonists received a black box warning from the US Food and Drug Administration due to the: **Increased risk of asthma-related deaths when long-acting beta-agonists are used**
- 63) Tiotropium bromide (Spiriva) is an inhaled anticholinergic: **Used for the treatment of COPD**
- 64) Christy has exercise and mild persistent asthma and is prescribed two puffs of albuterol fifteen minutes before exercise and as needed for wheezing. One puff per day of beclomethasone (Qvar) is also prescribed. Teaching regarding her inhalers includes which one of the following? **Beclomethasone needs to be used every day to treat her asthma.**
- 65) Montelukast (Singulair) may be prescribed for: **A two-year-old with moderate persistent asthma**
- 66) Howard is a seventy-two-year-old male who occasionally takes diphenhydramine for his seasonal allergies. Monitoring for this patient taking diphenhydramine would include assessing for: **Urinary retention**
- 67) Decongestants such as pseudoephedrine (Sudafed): **Should not be prescribed or recommended for children under four years of age**
- 68) In five- to eleven-year-old children, mild-persistent asthma is diagnosed when asthma symptoms occur: **At nighttime three to four times a month**
- 69) Monitoring a patient with persistent asthma includes: **Evaluating the patient every one to six months to determine whether the patient needs to step up or down in his or her therapy**
- 70) Education of patients with COPD who use inhaled corticosteroids includes the following: **They should rinse their mouths after use.**