

Chapter: 26, Cholinergic Blocking Drugs

1. A client with biliary colic has been prescribed atropine. The nurse should question this order after discovering which disorder in the client's past history?
 - A) Hepatic disease
 - B) Benign prostatic hypertrophy
 - C) Myocardial infarction
 - D) Urinary retention

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse should know that the use of atropine is contraindicated in clients with myocardial infarction. Other contraindications include myasthenia gravis, tachyarrhythmia, and congestive heart failure (unless bradycardia is present). Hepatic disease, benign prostatic hypertrophy, and urinary retention are conditions requiring cautious administration and are not contraindications for use.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 317, Contraindications

2. The nurse is preparing to administer solifenacin to a client with an overactive bladder. Which potential reaction should the nurse **prioritize** after noting the client is also prescribed digoxin?
 - A) Increased neuromuscular blocking effect
 - B) Increased effectiveness of digoxin
 - C) Increased serum levels of digoxin
 - D) Increased effectiveness of solifenacin

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse should monitor for increased serum levels of digoxin that occur due to the interaction of anticholinergics and digoxin. Increased neuromuscular blocking is an effect of the interaction of aminoglycoside antibiotics with cholinergic drugs. Increased effectiveness of digoxin and solifenacin are not the effects associated with the interaction of anticholinergics and digoxin.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies
Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)
Reference: p. 317, Interactions

3. A nurse is caring for a client who is prescribed darifenacin. Which activity should the nurse **prioritize** in the ongoing assessment?
- A) Assessment of the client's medical history
 - B) Evaluation of symptoms related to the client's diagnosis
 - C) Monitoring of the client's vital signs every 24 hours
 - D) Observation for behavioral changes in the client

Answer: B

Rationale: The nurse should evaluate the symptoms and reports related to the client's diagnosis during the ongoing assessment of the treatment. The nurse should assess the medical history of the client before administration of the drug as part of the preadministration assessment. The vital signs of the client should be monitored every shift. The nurse need not observe for behavioral changes in the client based on the client's diagnosis and condition.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 318, Ongoing Assessment

4. The nurse has administered dicyclomine to an elderly client. Which finding on the ongoing assessment should the nurse **prioritize**?
- A) Disorientation
 - B) Lightheadedness
 - C) Blurred vision
 - D) Mydriasis

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse should monitor for blurred vision in the client after administration of dicyclomine. The other conditions observed are drowsiness, tachycardia, dry mouth, and urinary hesitancy. Disorientation, lightheadedness, and mydriasis are adverse reactions associated with the administration of trihexyphenidyl.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 321, Summary Drug Table

5. A nurse is conducting a teaching session with a client who is prescribed scopolamine during the summer. The nurse determines the session is successful when the client correctly chooses which sign to report immediately to the health care provider which may indicate the client is experiencing heat prostration?
- A) Dry mouth
 - B) Fever
 - C) Skin rash
 - D) Urinary retention

Answer: B

Rationale: During hot summer months, clients receiving a cholinergic blocking drug such as scopolamine should be instructed on the risk of heat prostration due to decreased sweating effect related to these medications. Signs of heat prostration include fever; tachycardia; flushing; warm, dry skin; and mental confusion. A dry mouth is an adverse reaction to these drugs. A skin rash is a potential adverse reaction related to a hypersensitivity to the medication. Urinary retention is an adverse reaction to scopolamine, glycopyrrolate, and propantheline.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 317, Other Reactions

6. A client with a peptic ulcer is prescribed glycopyrrolate. Which physical assessment should the nurse **prioritize** in the preadministration assessment?
- A) Saliva
 - B) Stools
 - C) Urine pH
 - D) Blood glucose level

Answer: B

Rationale: Before administering cholinergic blocking drugs, such as glycopyrrolate, the nurse should check the stools of the client who has a peptic ulcer along with performing additional assessments such as color and signs of occult blood. The nurse need not check saliva, urine pH, or blood glucose level. Individuals with peptic ulcer disease should be evaluated for potential GI bleeding before starting a new medication. Checking the stool for color and hemoccult screen is necessary to eliminate this potential complication.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 318, Preadministration Assessment

7. A client in the PACU has been administered scopolamine in preparation for surgery. Which action is **most** appropriate for the nurse to complete after the administration?
- A) Provide cold milk to the client.
 - B) Raise the side rails of the bed.
 - C) Tell the client to lie completely flat in bed.
 - D) Provide frequent sips of water.

Answer: B

Rationale: As the client is being prepared for surgery, it is important for them to remain NPO and stay in bed in a position of comfort, which may not be completely flat but the head and/or knees slightly raised. The nurse should raise the side rails of the client's bed after administration of the drug to protect the client from falls or trying to get out of bed due to confusion.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 318, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy

8. A nurse is caring for a client with peptic ulcer disease who has been prescribed a cholinergic blocking drug. Which nursing interventions should the nurse **prioritize** before administering the drug if the client has been experiencing prolonged diarrhea?
- A) Review the I&O.
 - B) Monitor for abdominal pain.
 - C) Assess weight of the client.
 - D) Monitor vital signs every 2 hours.

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse should assess the client's hydration status and one way would be by checking the client's weight. The nurse need not monitor for I&O, abdominal pain, or the client's vital signs every 2 hours when caring for a client with diarrhea.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 318, Preadministration Assessment

9. A client receiving mepenzolate is reporting a cottonmouth feeling. Which action by the nurse is **most** appropriate?
- A) Inspect the throat for signs of an infection.
 - B) Suggest the client avoid ingesting water before taking the drug.
 - C) Check the oral cavity daily for soreness or ulcerations.
 - D) Suggest the client avoid the use of ice or cold beverages.

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse should check the oral cavity daily for soreness or ulcerations when caring for a client with severe mouth dryness. The nurse should encourage the client to take a few sips of water before and while taking the drug and to sip water at intervals during meals. If allowed, hard candy slowly dissolved in the mouth and frequent sips of water during the day may help relieve persistent oral dryness. There is no need to inspect the throat for infection or to avoid ice and cold beverages.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 318, Impaired Comfort: Xerostomia

10. A client is experiencing photophobia secondary to the administration of a cholinergic blocking drug. Which action would be **most** appropriate?
- A) Keeping the client's room brightly lit
 - B) Limiting the use of overhead lights
 - C) Encouraging the client to use sunscreen
 - D) Suggesting the client avoid watching television

Answer: B

Rationale: If photophobia is a problem, the client may need to wear shaded glasses when going outside, even on cloudy days. Rooms are kept dimly lit and curtains or blinds closed to eliminate bright sunlight in the room. Those with photophobia may be more comfortable in a semi-darkened room, especially on sunny days. It is a good idea to use overhead lights as little as possible. Sunscreen would be appropriate for photosensitivity, not photophobia. Avoiding television would be appropriate if the client experienced mydriasis and cycloplegia.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 319, Injury Risk

11. A client with motion sickness is prescribed transdermal scopolamine. The nurse would instruct the client to apply the patch at which frequency?
- A) Every 8 hours
 - B) Every 24 hours
 - C) Every 48 hours
 - D) Every 72 hours

Answer: D

Rationale: A scopolamine patch is applied 4 hours before travel every 3 days or every 72 hours.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 321, Summary Drug Table

12. The nurse is preparing a client scheduled for abdominal surgery to begin at 0730. The client is to receive a preoperative medication of meperidine and scopolamine. The client also has an antibiotic to be administered prior to surgery. The nurse's **first** action should be to:
- A) raise the side rails.
 - B) administer the preoperative medication intramuscular (IM) as ordered.
 - C) administer the antibiotic over 30 minutes intravenous as ordered.
 - D) give report to the perioperative nurse.

Answer: B

Rationale: Based upon the choices available, the nurse should provide the preoperative medication of meperidine and scopolamine IM first so that the medication will take effect drying mucous membranes, relaxing the client, and preparing the client for general anesthesia. The nurse should next practice safety measures of explaining the importance of staying in bed, and raising the side rails and placing the call light in reach. Next, the nurse should hang the antibiotic, and then give hand off report to the perioperative nurse.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 318, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy

13. The nursing instructor has completed a teaching session comparing the different cholinergic blockers. The instructor determines the session is successful when the students correctly choose which drug(s) that influences only the muscarinic receptors? Select all that apply.

- A) Darifenacin
- B) Oxybutynin
- C) Benztropine
- D) Trihexyphenidyl
- E) Tolterodine

Answer: A, B, E

Rationale: Antispasmodic cholinergic blocking drugs, like darifenacin, oxybutynin, and tolterodine, only affect muscarinic receptors in the parasympathetic nervous system and have no effect on nicotinic receptors. Benztropine and trihexyphenidyl are anti-Parkinson drugs that are nonselective in nature and affect the skeletal muscles.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 315, Actions

14. A nurse suspects that a client who has received scopolamine is experiencing an idiosyncratic reaction to the drug based on which assessment finding(s)? Select all that apply.
- A) Drowsiness
 - B) Restlessness
 - C) Hypotension
 - D) Excitement
 - E) Dry mouth

Answer: B, D

Rationale: Excitement, delirium, and restlessness represent idiosyncratic reactions to scopolamine. Drowsiness and dry mouth are adverse reactions to scopolamine. Hypotension is an adverse reaction to trimethobenzamide.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 315, Actions

15. A nurse is providing care to a client with COPD. The nurse anticipates which drug(s) may be prescribed for this client? Select all that apply.
- A) Darifenacin
 - B) Ipratropium
 - C) Benztropine
 - D) Diphenhydramine

E) Tiotropium

Answer: B, E

Rationale: Ipratropium and tiotropium are inhaled cholinergic blocking drugs used in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Darifenacin is an antispasmodic that is used in overactive bladder situations. Benztropine and diphenhydramine are cholinergic blocking agents that are used to treat Parkinson disease.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 321, Summary Drug Table

16. A nurse would monitor a client receiving a cholinergic blocking drug for an increased effect when the drug is administered with which additional drug(s)? Select all that apply.
- A) Fluconazole
 - B) Meperidine
 - C) Haloperidol
 - D) Amitriptyline
 - E) Digoxin

Answer: B, D

Rationale: A nurse may notice an increased effect of the cholinergic blocking drug when it is administered with meperidine and amitriptyline because meperidine and tricyclic antidepressants increase the effect of the cholinergic blockers. If given with fluconazole, an antifungal agent, the effectiveness of the antifungal agent decreases. If given with haloperidol, haloperidol's effectiveness is decreased. If given with digoxin, the risk for digoxin toxicity increases.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 317, Interactions

17. The nurse should monitor clients taking which medication(s) closely for decreased efficacy if a cholinergic blocking drug is initiated? Select all that apply.
- A) Fluconazole
 - B) Meperidine
 - C) Haloperidol
 - D) Amitriptyline
 - E) Digoxin

Answer: A, C

Rationale: The nurse should monitor clients taking fluconazole and haloperidol closely for decreased efficacy if a cholinergic blocking drug is initiated. Meperidine and amitriptyline will increase the cholinergic blocker effect, and the use of digoxin with a cholinergic blocking drug will increase the serum level of digoxin and could result in digoxin toxicity.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 317, Interactions

18. A nurse is administering glycopyrrolate to a client with a peptic ulcer. Which assessment finding(s) should the nurse **prioritize**? Select all that apply.
- A) Diarrhea
 - B) Dry mouth
 - C) Constipation
 - D) Nausea
 - E) Dysphagia

Answer: B, C, D, E

Rationale: A nurse administering glycopyrrolate to a client with a peptic ulcer should monitor the client for dry mouth, nausea, vomiting, constipation (not diarrhea), and dysphagia.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 316, Gastrointestinal System Reactions

19. After administering a cholinergic blocking drug to a client, assessment of which finding(s) would lead the nurse to suspect that the client is experiencing a visual adverse reaction to the drug? Select all that apply.
- A) Miosis
 - B) Photophobia
 - C) Mydriasis
 - D) Diplopia
 - E) Cycloplegia

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: Possible adverse effects include blurred vision, mydriasis (not miosis), photophobia, cycloplegia, and increased ocular tension.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 316, Visual Reactions

20. A nurse withholds a cholinergic blocking drug prescribed for an older adult client based on which assessment finding? Select all that apply.
- A) Depression
 - B) Mental confusion
 - C) Urinary urgency
 - D) Drowsiness
 - E) Agitation

Answer: B, D, E

Rationale: A nurse should withhold a cholinergic blocking drug from an older adult client who is excited (not depressed), agitated, mentally confused, drowsy, or experiencing urinary retention (not urinary urgency) or other adverse effects.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 319, Combating Dry Mouth

21. A client prescribed a cholinergic blocking drug arrives for a follow-up visit to the clinic on a hot July afternoon. Which assessment finding should the nurse **prioritize**? Select all that apply.
- A) Chills
 - B) Flushing
 - C) Bradycardia
 - D) Cool, moist skin
 - E) Mental confusion

Answer: B, E

Rationale: Cholinergic blocking drugs can cause decreased sweating, increasing a client's risk for heat prostration. The signs of heat prostration include fever (without chills); tachycardia (not bradycardia); flushing; warm, dry skin (not cool, moist skin); and mental confusion.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 319, Combating Dry Mouth

22. A nurse is preparing to administer mepenzolate to a client. The nurse should question this order if which disorder is noted in the client's past history? Select all that apply.
- A) Hypertension
 - B) Hyperthyroidism
 - C) Asthma
 - D) Glaucoma
 - E) Myocardial infarction

Answer: D, E

Rationale: The use of a cholinergic blocking drug is contraindicated in clients with known hypersensitivity to the drugs, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, tachyarrhythmias, myocardial infarction, and congestive heart failure (unless bradycardia is present). Clients with a history of asthma, GI infections, BPH, urinary retention, hyperthyroidism, hepatic or renal disease, and hypertension should use a cholinergic blocking drug cautiously.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 317, Contraindications

23. A client is prescribed benztropine. The nurse would administer the drug cautiously and monitor the client closely if the client also had a diagnosis of which disorder? Select all that apply.
- A) Hyperthyroidism
 - B) Hepatic disease
 - C) Renal disease
 - D) Myasthenia gravis
 - E) Hypertension

Answer: A, B, C, E

Rationale: Cholinergic blocking drugs, such as benztropine, are used cautiously in clients with hypertension, GI infection, benign prostatic hypertrophy, urinary retention, hyperthyroidism, and hepatic or renal disease. These drugs are contraindicated for clients with a known hypersensitivity to the drug, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, tachyarrhythmia, myocardial infarction, and heart failure (unless bradycardia is present).

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 317, Precautions

24. The nurse is preparing a client for surgery. Which points should the nurse **prioritize** when teaching the client about the prescribed cholinergic blocking drug? Select all that apply.
- A) Encourage the client to void after the drug is given.
 - B) Tell the client that his mouth may feel dry.
 - C) Allow the client to take sips of fluids.
 - D) Have the client remain in bed after drug administration.
 - E) Encourage the client to sit in the chair for about 30 minutes.

Answer: B, D

Rationale: If a cholinergic blocking drug is administered prior to surgery, the nurse instructs the client to void before the drug is given, that an extremely dry mouth is normal but that no fluid should be ingested, and that the client should remain in bed, not sit in a chair.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 318, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy

25. The nurse has determined the nursing diagnosis of impaired comfort is appropriate for a client who has been receiving daily doses of a cholinergic blocking drug. Which finding(s) on assessment did the nurse discover? Select all that apply.
- A) Dysphagia
 - B) Tooth decay
 - C) Gingivitis
 - D) Impeded speech
 - E) Gingival hyperplasia

Answer: A, D

Rationale: Dry mouth caused by daily use of cholinergic blocking drugs can result in dysphagia and impeded, difficult-to-understand speech. Although tooth decay, gingivitis, and gingival hyperplasia are not associated with dry mouth, the nurse should assess the mouth for soreness and ulcerations related to the use of cholinergic blocking drugs.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 318, Impaired Comfort: Xerostomia

26. A nurse is preparing a teaching plan for a client and caregiver to provide information related to the nursing diagnosis of constipation due to the daily cholinergic blocking drug. Which teaching points will the nurse point out? Select all that apply.
- A) Encouraging the intake of a diet high in fiber
 - B) Decreasing the dosage of the cholinergic blocking medication
 - C) Increasing client's fluid intake to at least 2000 mL daily
 - D) Withholding the drug until the client resumes usual bowel pattern
 - E) Encouraging ambulation and exercise as appropriate

Answer: A, C, E

Rationale: Appropriate interventions include encouraging a high-fiber diet, increasing fluid intake, and encouraging ambulation and exercise. It is not the nurse's decision to decrease the dosage. Withholding the drug until the client's bowel patterns return would be inappropriate.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 318, Constipation

27. The nurse is teaching an elderly client and caregiver about the potential adverse reactions of the cholinergic blocking drug. The nurse determines the session is successful when they correctly indicate which action(s) they will apply once the client is home? Select all that apply.
- A) Removing throw rugs
 - B) Moving furniture against the wall
 - C) Making sure floors are dry
 - D) Attach handrails to the walls
 - E) Ensure use of assistive devices

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: The older client may experience visual and mental impairments (blurred vision, confusion, agitation) that can increase the risk of falls. Objects or situations that may cause falls, such as throw rugs, electrical cords, footstools, furniture, and wet or newly waxed floors, are removed or avoided whenever possible. Attaching handrails to the walls and ensuring the use of assistive devices are not necessarily required, depending on the individual situation.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 319, Injury Risk

28. A nursing instructor is teaching a group of students about medications prescribed in the treatment of Parkinson disease. The instructor determines the teaching was successful when the students correctly choose which medication(s)? Select all that apply.
- A) Fesoterodine
 - B) Trospium
 - C) Benztropine mesylate
 - D) Diphenhydramine
 - E) Trihexyphenidyl

Answer: C, E

Rationale: Cholinergic blocking drugs used to treat Parkinson disease include benztropine mesylate and trihexyphenidyl. Fesoterodine and trospium are cholinergic blocking antispasmodics. Diphenhydramine is not noted to be used in the treatment of Parkinson disease.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Remember

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 321, Summary Drug Table

29. The nurse examines the history of a client prescribed dicyclomine for irritable bowel syndrome and should report which conditions as contraindication(s)? Select all that apply.
- A) Myasthenia gravis
 - B) Hypertension
 - C) Renal insufficiency
 - D) Angle-closure glaucoma
 - E) Hypothyroidism

Answer: A, D

Rationale: The nurse should examine the history noting that hypertension and renal insufficiency are reasons for cautious use of the medication, requiring monitoring of blood pressure and renal function, but not contraindications. Hypothyroidism is not a contraindication. Hyperthyroidism is a reason for cautious use. This is because the medication may mask some symptoms related to the hyperthyroidism. The nurse should report myasthenia gravis and angle-closure glaucoma as contradictions because symptoms worsen when an anticholinergic is administered to a client diagnosed with such conditions.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 26

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 317, Contraindications