

Chapter 11, Antiviral Drugs

1. A nurse is obtaining the medication history of a client who is to start acyclovir. The nurse discovers this client is currently taking theophylline. The nurse should question the use of acyclovir due to which contraindication?
 - A) Increases the risk for acyclovir toxicity
 - B) Increases the risk of seizures in clients with respiratory problems
 - C) Increases serum level of theophylline in clients taking theophylline
 - D) Increased serum levels of antiviral valacyclovir

Answer: C

Rationale: When clients receiving theophylline treatment are administered acyclovir, there is an increase in the serum level of theophylline, thus placing the client at risk for theophylline toxicity. The serum levels of acyclovir do not increase. Increased levels of valacyclovir occur if the client is taking valacyclovir, not theophylline. Taking acyclovir with theophylline does not increase the risk of seizures.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 129, Unlabeled Use of Antiviral Drugs

2. The nurse monitoring a client receiving saquinavir assesses the client for responses. Which reaction requires priority response?
 - A) Increase in client's weight
 - B) Evidence of liver dysfunction
 - C) Photosensitivity
 - D) Allergic skin reaction

Answer: A

Rationale: Clients taking saquinavir experience redistribution of body fat, with the movement to the center of the body. The nurse should spend time with these clients, encouraging them to verbalize their feelings regarding this change in appearance. Taking saquinavir does not cause liver dysfunction, photosensitivity, or any allergic skin reactions.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 137, Disturbed Body Image

3. The nurse is preparing discharge planning and education for a client who will continue antiviral therapy at home. Which points should the nurse include in the teaching session?
- A) "A slight elevation in temperature is normal and needn't be reported."
 - B) "Double the dosage of the drug if you miss a dose."
 - C) "Stop taking the drug as soon as the symptoms of the infection disappear."
 - D) "Make sure to notify your primary health care provider if you develop any adverse reactions."

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse should instruct the client to report adverse reactions to the primary health care provider. The nurse should also tell the client to report any increase in temperature, even if it is a slight increase. If the client misses a dose, the next dose should be taken as soon as remembered, but it should not be doubled. The nurse should also instruct the client to take the drug exactly as directed for the full course of therapy, even if the symptoms of the infection disappear.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 138, Educating the Client and Family

4. The nurse notes a 25-year-old female client who is to begin antiretroviral therapy is currently taking oral contraceptives. The nurse should point out the combination can result in which interaction?
- A) Decreased effectiveness of antiviral therapy
 - B) Increased risk of vaginal bleeding
 - C) Decreased effectiveness of birth control pills
 - D) Increased serum level of the antiretroviral

Answer: C

Rationale: Antiretrovirals decrease the effectiveness of oral birth control agents. Combining antiretrovirals with birth control pills does not, however, increase the risk of vaginal bleeding, increase serum levels of the antiretroviral, or decrease the effectiveness of antiviral therapy.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 133, Antiretrovirals

5. An HIV-positive client is being treated with didanosine as part of the antiretroviral therapy. When assessing the client, the nurse would immediately report which finding to the primary health care provider?
- A) Peripheral neuropathy
 - B) Headache
 - C) Excoriation
 - D) Taste alteration

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should immediately report symptoms of peripheral neuropathy to the primary health care provider. Headache and taste alteration are some of the mild adverse effects of the drug and are not cause for immediate concern. Excoriation is an adverse effect of imiquimod and does not occur in clients being administered didanosine.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 137, Injury Risk

6. A client with skin lesions due to a viral infection has been prescribed a topical antiviral agent. When teaching the client about this therapy, which factor would the nurse emphasize?
- A) The drug will not prevent the spread of the disease to others.
 - B) Topical drugs should be applied using the hand, not a finger cot or gloves.
 - C) All lesions should be left open and not covered in any way.
 - D) Sexual contact when lesions are present is permissible if barrier methods are used.

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should inform the client that application of the drug does not prevent the spread of the disease to others. Topical drugs should be applied with a finger cot or gloves but not with bare hands. The nurse should instruct the client to cover all lesions and not leave them open. The nurse should also stress the importance of avoiding sexual contact when lesions are present irrespective of contraceptive measures.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 138, Educating the Client and Family

7. An HIV-positive client on antiretroviral therapy asks the nurse about taking sildenafil. The nurse informs the client that which reaction may be experienced when combining sildenafil and antiretroviral therapy?
- A) Feeling of dizziness
 - B) Itching of skin
 - C) Risk of hypotension
 - D) Depression

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse should educate the client regarding the associated risks, such as hypotension, visual disturbances, and prolonged penile erection. Feeling of dizziness, itching of skin, and depression are not conditions that are specifically associated with sildenafil and antiretroviral drugs.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 138, Educating the Client and Family

8. The nurse is preparing a client who is receiving antiretroviral therapy for discharge. Which precautions should the nurse point out to reduce the effects of photosensitivity?
- A) Wear protective clothing when outside.
 - B) Increase fluid intake.
 - C) Avoid lights while indoors.
 - D) Use tanning beds for tan.

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should encourage the client to wear protective clothing while going out in the sun to reduce the effect of photosensitivity. While increasing the fluid intake is recommended, it does not help combat the effects of photosensitivity. There is no need to avoid indoor lights as the skin becomes sensitive to sunlight but not indoor lights. The use of tanning beds should be avoided.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 138, Educating the Client and Family

9. A client is to be discharged with a prescription for both zanamivir and a bronchodilator. Which instruction would the nurse include in the teaching plan for the client?
- A) Zanamivir should be taken every 6 hours.
 - B) Use the bronchodilator before taking zanamivir.

- C) Zanamivir used with a bronchodilator causes orthostatic hypotension.
- D) Risk of disease transmission is minimal during therapy.

Answer: B

Rationale: The bronchodilator should be used before the zanamivir. The drug should be taken every 12 hours, not every 6 hours. The nurse should also inform the client that treatment with this drug does not decrease the risk of transmission of the "flu" to others. Zanamivir when used with a bronchodilator does not specifically cause orthostatic hypotension, though antivirals are known to affect the mental status of clients.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 138, Educating the Client and Family

10. A nursing instructor is explaining the different categories of antiretroviral agents used in treatment for HIV infection. The instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the students choose which category as affecting an enzyme so that new viral particles cannot mature?
- A) Protease inhibitors
 - B) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
 - C) Nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors
 - D) Integrase inhibitors

Answer: A

Rationale: Protease inhibitors block the protease enzyme so the new viral particles cannot mature. Reverse transcriptase inhibitors block the reverse transcriptase enzyme so the HIV material cannot change into DNA in the new cell, preventing new HIV copies from being created. Nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors latch on to the reverse transcriptase molecule to block the ability to make viral DNA. Integrase inhibitors prevent enzymes from inserting HIV genetic material into the cell's DNA.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 133, Antiretrovirals

11. A client is ordered to receive an antiretroviral agent that is categorized as a nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. Which drugs would the nurse expect to administer?
- A) Indinavir

- B) Nevirapine
- C) Saquinavir
- D) Ritonavir

Answer: B

Rationale: Nevirapine is classified as a nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. Indinavir, saquinavir, and ritonavir are classified as protease inhibitors.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 141, Summary Drug Table

Summary Drug

12. A client is prescribed entecavir, which is supplied as a buffered powder. The nurse instructs the client to mix the powder with substance?
- A) Fruit juice
 - B) Applesauce
 - C) Water
 - D) Gelatin

Answer: C

Rationale: The client should be instructed to mix the buffered powder with 4 oz of water (not juice), stir until it is dissolved, and then drink it immediately. Using any other substance such as fruit juice, applesauce, or gelatin would be inappropriate.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 137, Risk for Malnutrition

13. A client diagnosed with HIV infection is receiving HAART. On assessment, the nurse notes the client is alert and oriented, with reports of anorexia, nausea, and vomiting; 10-pound weight loss in past 6 weeks; pale, pink skin with irritation or breakdown; and without report of pain Which nursing diagnosis is a priority for this client?
- A) Injury Risk
 - B) Risk Malnutrition: Less Than Body Requirements
 - C) Risk for Altered Skin Integrity
 - D) Acute Pain

Answer: B

Rationale: The client's report along with the weight loss strongly suggests a nursing diagnosis of Risk for Malnutrition: Less Than Body Requirements as a priority. The client is alert and oriented, so the Injury Risk is significantly low. There is no evidence of Altered Skin Integrity at present. However, this may become a concern if the client begins to experience skin breakdown secondary to his poor nutritional status. The client denies any pain, so Acute Pain would be inappropriate.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 137, Risk for Malnutrition

14. When teaching a client about antiviral therapy, the nurse would include information about the possibility of which adverse reactions? Select all that apply.
- A) Rash
 - B) Sedation
 - C) Chills
 - D) Diarrhea
 - E) Headache

Answer: A, D, E

Rationale: Adverse reactions associated with antiviral drugs include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, rash, fever, and insomnia.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 129, Unlabeled Use of Antiviral Drugs

15. A nurse is preparing to administer antiviral therapy to several clients. The nurse administers the drugs cautiously to clients with which disorders? Select all that apply.
- A) Hepatic impairment
 - B) Renal impairment
 - C) Diabetes
 - D) Low blood cell count
 - E) Hypertension

Answer: B, D

Rationale: Antivirals should be used cautiously in clients with renal impairment, low blood cell counts, history of epilepsy (rimantadine), and history of respiratory disease (zanamivir).

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 129, Unlabeled Use of Antiviral Drugs

16. A nursing instructor determines a class on the various antiviral drugs is successful after the students correctly choose which viruses as being susceptible to antiviral medications? Select all that apply.
- A) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - B) Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
 - C) Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
 - D) Rotavirus
 - E) Rhinovirus

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Antiviral drugs are used in the treatment or prevention of infections caused by cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV) 1 and 2, herpes zoster, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), influenza A and B, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), and hepatitis B and C. They are not used for rotavirus or rhinovirus infections.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 129, Labeled Uses

17. A group of nursing students are producing a simple client educational pamphlet covering the topic of viral infections. The students should point out which drug categories are used to treat various viral infections? Select all that apply.
- A) Antiattachment
 - B) Antiretroviral
 - C) Antitranscription
 - D) Antireplication
 - E) Antiviral

Answer: B, E

Rationale: The drugs used to treat viral infections can be split into two categories: antiviral and antiretroviral agents.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11
Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Remember
Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 128, Introduction

18. A nurse is preparing to administer cidofovir to a client for the first time. The nurse will question the health care provider before administering this drug if which factor is found in the client's record? Select all that apply.
- A) Documented renal impairment
 - B) Currently receiving gentamicin
 - C) Treatment for herpes zoster
 - D) Is to be administered IV once a week
 - E) Taking St. John's wort

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Cidofovir should not be given to clients who have renal impairment or who are receiving other nephrotoxic drugs, such as aminoglycosides (gentamicin). The drug is used to treat herpes zoster and is administered IV. St. John's wort is known to adversely affect the actions of antiretroviral medications, not antivirals.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 139, Summary Drug Table

19. After teaching a group of nursing students about antiretroviral drugs, the instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the students point out that these drugs are used to treat which infections? Select all that apply.
- A) Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
 - B) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - C) Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
 - D) Herpes simplex virus (HSV) 1
 - E) Herpes simplex virus (HSV) 2

Answer: B, C

Rationale: Antiretroviral drugs are used to treat HIV and AIDS. Antiviral drugs are used to treat HCV, HSV1 and 2.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 133, Antiretrovirals

20. A nurse is preparing to teach a client about the antiretroviral therapy which has been prescribed. Which adverse reactions would the nurse include in the teaching plan for this client? Select all that apply.
- A) Altered taste
 - B) Peripheral numbness
 - C) Oral candidiasis
 - D) Rash
 - E) Fever

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: Adverse reactions associated with antiretroviral drugs are nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, altered taste, headache, fever, chills, rash, and numbness and tingling in the circumoral area or peripherally or both. Oral candidiasis is not associated with antiretroviral therapy.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 133, Antiretrovirals

21. The nurse is assessing the medical record of a client who is prescribed ritonavir. Which medication, if found in the record, would necessitate the nurse contacting the health care provider before administering the medication? Select all that apply.
- A) Triazolam
 - B) Bupropion
 - C) Zolpidem
 - D) Lisinopril
 - E) Procainamide

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: Ritonavir is contraindicated if the client is taking bupropion, zolpidem, or an antiarrhythmic drug, such as procainamide. Triazolam and lisinopril would not be contraindicated.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 133, Antiretrovirals

22. A nurse is examining the records of several clients who are prescribed saquinavir (Invirase). Which conditions would warrant cautious use if found by the nurse in their records? Select all that apply.
- A) Diabetes
 - B) Hemophilia
 - C) Impaired hepatic function
 - D) Impaired renal function
 - E) Hypertension

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Antiretroviral drugs should be used cautiously in clients with diabetes, impaired hepatic function, pregnancy, or hemophilia.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 133, Antiretrovirals

23. A nurse is providing care to a client with a sulfonamide allergy. The nurse would expect to administer which drug cautiously if prescribed? Select all that apply.
- A) Maraviroc
 - B) Lamivudine
 - C) Fosamprenavir
 - D) Ritonavir
 - E) Amprenavir

Answer: C, E

Rationale: If a client has a sulfonamide allergy, the antiretroviral drugs fosamprenavir and amprenavir should be used cautiously. Maraviroc, lamivudine, and ritonavir do not appear to trigger a reaction in clients with sulfonamide's allergies.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 133, Antiretrovirals

24. The nurse is preparing to administer an antiviral drug to a client. Which factors would the nurse include in the preadministration assessment? Select all that apply.
- A) Client's general state of health

- B) Blood glucose levels
- C) Resistance to infection
- D) Electrocardiogram findings
- E) Vital signs

Answer: A, C, E

Rationale: The nurse's preadministration assessment of the client prior to administration of antiviral drugs should include determination of the client's general state of health and resistance to infection, record of client's symptoms and concerns, and record of vital signs. Blood glucose levels and electrocardiogram findings are not needed.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 136, Preadministration Assessment

25. The nurse is preparing a plan of care for a client who is to receive antiviral therapy. Which nursing diagnoses would the nurse most likely include related to this drug therapy? Select all that apply.
- A) Acute Pain
 - B) Risk for Altered Skin Integrity
 - C) Injury Risk
 - D) Risk for Malnutrition
 - E) Disturbed Body Image

Answer: A, B, C, D, E

Rationale: Drug-specific diagnoses for antiviral drugs include Risk for Malnutrition, Risk for Altered Skin Integrity, Injury Risk, Disturbed Body Image, and Acute Pain.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 136, Nursing Diagnoses

26. The nurse is preparing a plan of care for a client being treated with an antiviral drug. Which client outcome would the nurse most likely choose? Select all that apply.
- A) Remains free of other medical conditions
 - B) Demonstrates an optimal response to therapy
 - C) Exhibits continual changes in vital signs

- D) Demonstrates ability to manage adverse reactions
- E) Verbalizes understanding of the therapeutic regimen

Answer: B, D, E

Rationale: Optimal response to therapy and meeting of client needs related to the management of adverse reactions and an understanding of the therapeutic regimen are outcomes that should be addressed by the nurse in the planning step of the Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process). Continually changing vital signs would be inappropriate. Remaining free of other medical conditions would be unrealistic.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 138, Evaluation

27. A nurse is preparing to administer ribavirin via inhalation to a client. Which factors would the nurse need to keep in mind? Select all that apply.
- A) Administration is via a nebulizer.
 - B) Solution should be discarded and replaced every 24 hours.
 - C) Respiratory status can be worsened by the drug.
 - D) Extrapyramidal effects can occur upon administration of the drug.
 - E) Women of childbearing age should not inhale the drug.

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: Ribavirin is administered by inhalation using a small-particle aerosol generator. The solution should be discarded and replaced every 24 hours. This drug can worsen respiratory status. This drug is pregnancy category X, and women of childbearing age should not inhale the drug.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 136, Ribavirin

28. Clients receiving antiretroviral drugs for HIV infection may continue to contract opportunistic infections. The nurse would be alert for which signs or symptoms when assessing the client during therapy? Select all that apply.
- A) Fever
 - B) Malaise
 - C) Sore throat
 - D) Lethargy
 - E) Hypotension

Answer: A, B, C, D

Rationale: The nurse's ongoing assessment of HIV-positive clients should include close monitoring for signs of infection such as fever, malaise, sore throat, or lethargy.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 137, Acute Pain

29. The nurse is developing goals with a client who is currently receiving an antiviral drug. Which goals would be appropriate for this client? Select all that apply.
- A) Adverse reactions are identified and treated.
 - B) Adequate nutritional status is maintained.
 - C) Perceptions of body changes are managed successfully.
 - D) Skin integrity is successfully maintained.
 - E) Therapeutic response is achieved.

Answer: A, B, C, D, E

Rationale: The goals for a client taking antiviral drugs can include the following: adverse reactions are identified and treated, adequate nutritional status is maintained, perceptions of body changes are managed successfully, skin integrity is successfully maintained, and therapeutic response is achieved.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 138, Evaluation

30. A nurse is preparing a teaching plan for a client who is receiving antiviral therapy. Which action would the nurse include? Select all that apply.
- A) "Only notify your health care provider if an allergic reaction to the antiviral drug occurs."
 - B) "These drugs are not a cure for the viral infection, but they will shorten the course of disease."
 - C) "Mark a calendar to designate the days the drug is to be taken so that you can keep to the ordered alternate-dosage schedule."
 - D) "These drugs will help in preventing the spread of the infection to those around you."
 - E) "Take precautions when you're outside because you might experience a sunburn reaction."

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: The nurse's teaching plan for antiviral drugs should include educating the client and family that antiviral drugs are not a cure for viral infection but will shorten the course of disease; that antiviral drugs will not prevent the spread of disease to others; that some antiviral drugs cause photosensitivity, so precaution should be taken when going outdoors; that a calendar should be marked to designate the days the drug is to be taken for clients on an alternate-dosage schedule; and that the health care provider should be notified if burning, stinging, itching, or rash worsens or becomes pronounced.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 138, Educating the Client and Family

31. A nurse is providing care to a client receiving highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). The nurse would expect the client to receive which antiretroviral agents? Select all that apply.
- A) Protease inhibitors
 - B) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
 - C) Nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors
 - D) Entry inhibitors
 - E) Integrase inhibitors

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: HAART includes three categories of antiretroviral drugs: protease inhibitors, reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 11

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 133, Antiretrovirals