

Chapter 12, Antifungal and Antiparasitic Drugs

1. The nurse determines a teaching session about chloroquine is successful when the client correctly articulates which factor?
 - A) Avoid foods that acidify the urine.
 - B) Take the drug on an empty stomach.
 - C) Increase dosage if dosage missed once.
 - D) Discontinue drug if color of urine changes.

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should educate the client to avoid foods that acidify the urine (cranberries, plums, prunes, meats, cheeses, eggs, fish, and grains), as they may interact with the antimalarial drug and increase excretion and thereby decrease the effectiveness of chloroquine while taking the drug. Taking the drug on an empty stomach is not advisable for antimalarial drugs. The nurse should instruct the client to adhere to the dosage regimen unless instructed otherwise. Yellow or brownish discoloration of the urine during chloroquine treatment is normal; there is no need to discontinue the therapy.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 152, Prophylaxis

2. A client is to receive quinine for malaria. Which factor should the nurse prioritize while providing care if the nurse notes the client is also taking warfarin?
 - A) Quinine absorption is increased.
 - B) Metabolism of quinine is increased.
 - C) The client is at increased risk for bleeding.
 - D) The client's risk for a heart attack is increased.

Answer: C

Rationale: Combining warfarin with quinine increases the risk of bleeding. There is no risk of increased absorption or increased metabolism and no increased risk of heart attack associated with taking warfarin and quinine.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 152, Prophylaxis

3. A client presents to the urgent care clinic reporting vague lower abdominal pains, upset stomach, and itching around the anus. Which laboratory test will be a priority?
- A) Stool
 - B) Blood
 - C) Urine
 - D) Saliva

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should obtain stool samples of clients with suspected parasitic infection. There is no need to obtain samples of blood, urine, or saliva in cases of suspected parasitic infection.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 153, Client Receiving an Antiparasitic Drug

4. A client with malaria is prescribed doxycycline. The nurse should include which instructions when teaching the client about the adverse reactions?
- A) Avoid taking warfarin because it increases the risk of bleeding.
 - B) Avoid exposure to the sun by wearing protective clothing.
 - C) Take the drug with food, or immediately afterward.
 - D) Do not drive or perform other activities requiring alertness.

Answer: B

Rationale: The nurse should instruct the client to avoid exposure to the sun by wearing protective clothing (e.g., long-sleeved shirts, wide-brimmed hats) and by using sunscreen. Combining warfarin with quinine, not doxycycline, increases the risk of bleeding. Doxycycline should be taken on an empty stomach. Doxycycline does not impair alertness, so the client can drive or perform other activities requiring alertness.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 157, Summary Drug Table

5. The nurse is caring for a client diagnosed with amebiasis. When developing the care plan, the nurse will include which activity?
- A) Take vital signs every 8 hours.
 - B) Freeze any stool samples for testing.

- C) Avoid foods that acidify the urine.
- D) Provide the client with small, frequent meals.

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse should ensure that the client has small, frequent meals (five to six daily) because these may be more appealing than three large meals. The nurse should take vital signs every 4 hours, not 8. Stool samples for testing should be maintained at room temperature and not frozen. There is no need to avoid foods that acidify the urine.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort

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

Reference: p. 153, Malnutrition

6. A client with intestinal amebiasis is preparing for discharge. The nurse will include which instruction when teaching the client about the prescribed metronidazole?
- A) Take the drug on an empty stomach.
 - B) Avoid intake of alcohol.
 - C) Guard against effects of photosensitivity.
 - D) Take phenobarbital for impaired sleep.

Answer: B

Rationale: The nurse should instruct the client to avoid the use of alcohol, in any form, until the course of treatment is completed. The ingestion of alcohol may cause a mild to severe reaction, with symptoms of severe vomiting, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, flushing, and sweating. Metronidazole should be taken with food or meals, not on an empty stomach. Photosensitivity is not one of the side effects of metronidazole. Phenobarbital should be avoided, as it increases the metabolism of metronidazole.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 157, Summary Drug Table

7. The nurse determines more teaching is needed by a client after discussing ketoconazole, when the client makes which statement?
- A) "I should swallow the tablet whole."
 - B) "I should avoid using an antacid."
 - C) "I'll call the health care provider if I have diarrhea."
 - D) "I should be careful when I drive, especially if I get dizzy."

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse should instruct the client to avoid driving or performing other hazardous tasks requiring alertness if drowsiness or dizziness occurs. The tablet should not be cut in two or chewed. The drug should also not be taken with an antacid because of a decrease in absorption. Abdominal pain and fever should be reported to the primary health care provider immediately, not ignored.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 149, Altered Tissue Perfusion: Renal

8. A client has been prescribed albendazole on an outpatient basis for an anthelmintic infection. After teaching the client about the therapy, which statement by the client indicates effective teaching?
- A) "Easy bruising or bleeding is normal and needn't be reported."
 - B) "I need to disinfect the bathtub or shower stall immediately after bathing."
 - C) "I should avoid bathing daily if I have problems with my skin."
 - D) "I need to use oral contraceptives while I'm taking this drug."

Answer: B

Rationale: The nurse should instruct the client to disinfect the bathtub or shower stall immediately after bathing to avoid spreading the infection.

Thrombocytopenia or easy bruising or bleeding is not normal and should be reported immediately. Impaired skin integrity is not associated with albendazole, so there is no need to avoid bathing daily. Instead of oral contraceptives, the nurse should recommend the barrier method during the course of therapy and for 1 month after discontinuing the therapy.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 154, Ineffective Airway Clearance

9. A client with roundworms is prescribed pyrantel. The nurse determines the client teaching is successful after the client correctly chooses which adverse reactions to immediately report to the health care provider?
- A) Abdominal cramping
 - B) Headache
 - C) Nausea
 - D) Rashes

Answer: D

Rationale: Rashes are a serious adverse reaction associated with pyrantel and should be reported immediately. Headache, nausea, and abdominal cramping are not major side effects associated with pyrantel.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 156, Summary Drug Table

10. The nurse is preparing to administer medications to some clients. The nurse should question orders for anthelmintics for which clients?
- A) Pregnant
 - B) With myasthenia gravis
 - C) With clinical depression
 - D) Preadolescents

Answer: A

Rationale: Anthelmintic drugs are contraindicated in clients who are pregnant. Quinine, not anthelmintic drugs, should not be prescribed for clients with myasthenia gravis. Anthelmintic drugs are not known to be contraindicated in clients with clinical depression or in children younger than 15 years.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 150, Anthelmintic Drugs

11. After teaching a group of nursing students about the actions of the various antifungal drugs, the instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the students correctly choose which drug as having only fungistatic activity?
- A) Fluconazole
 - B) Amphotericin B
 - C) Miconazole
 - D) Nystatin

Answer: A

Rationale: Fluconazole has fungistatic activity, whereas amphotericin B, miconazole, and nystatin exert both fungicidal and fungistatic activity.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Understand
Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 145, Antifungal Drugs

12. The nurse determines the nursing diagnosis for a client receiving systemic fluconazole is Risk for Altered Tissue Perfusion: Renal. Which activity will the nurse include in the plan of care?
- A) Monitoring urine output every 4 hours
 - B) Monitoring serum creatinine levels
 - C) Evaluating blood protein levels
 - D) Premedicating the client with an antihistamine

Answer: B

Rationale: For the nursing diagnosis of altered renal tissue perfusion, the nurse would monitor the client's urine output hourly and evaluate serum creatinine and BUN levels frequently. Premedicating the client with an antihistamine would only be appropriate if the client was receiving amphotericin B via IV infusion.

Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 149, Altered Tissue Perfusion: Renal

13. The nurse is teaching a client and the family about administering pentamidine at home. Which statement by the client indicates a need for additional teaching?
- A) "I should protect the solution from direct light."
 - B) "The entire treatment should take no more than 15 minutes."
 - C) "I need to dissolve the drug in the correct amount of sterile water."
 - D) "Only the pentamidine solution should go into the nebulizer's reservoir."

Answer: B

Rationale: The pentamidine treatment typically lasts about 30 to 45 minutes. The solution should be protected from light after the drug is dissolved with the proper amount of sterile water. No other drugs should be added to the reservoir.

Question Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 154, Administering Pentamidine at Home

14. A group of nursing students are preparing for an examination about fungal infections. They demonstrate they are prepared by correctly choosing what as a superficial fungal infection?

- A) Aspergillosis
- B) Cryptococcal meningitis
- C) Thrush
- D) Malaria

Answer: C

Rationale: Thrush is also oral candidiasis, a superficial fungal infection of the oral mucosa. Aspergillosis and cryptococcal meningitis are systemic fungal infections. Malaria is a protozoal infection.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 145, Fungal Infections

15. The nurse is assessing several clients for their responses to medication and potential adverse reactions. Which medications present an increased risk for candidal infections? Select all that apply.
- A) Antihypertensive therapy
 - B) Antibiotics
 - C) Hypoglycemic agents
 - D) Immunosuppressive agents
 - E) Oral contraceptives

Answer: B, C, D, E

Rationale: Clients who are at increased risk for candidal infections are those who are immunocompromised, have diabetes, are pregnant, or are taking oral contraceptives, antibiotics, or corticosteroids, as well as posttransplant or surgical clients.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

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

Reference: p. 145, Fungal Infections

16. A nurse is conducting a class for a local community group about herbal agents. What would the nurse include as being effective against fungal skin infections? Select all that apply.
- A) Tea tree oil
 - B) Gingko biloba
 - C) Valerian root
 - D) Fever few
 - E) Garlic

Answer: A, E

Rationale: Tea tree oil and garlic are two herbs that researchers have identified as having antifungal properties to treat skin infections. Gingko biloba is commonly used for memory disorders. Valerian root is commonly used for sleeping disorders. Fever few is commonly taken to try to prevent migraine headaches or lessen arthritis symptoms.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 145, Herbal Considerations

17. A nurse is assessing the record of a client who is to receive itraconazole. The nurse will utilize caution after noting which disorders in the client's history? Select all that apply.
- A) Hypertension
 - B) Glaucoma
 - C) HIV
 - D) Hypochlorhydria
 - E) GERD

Answer: C, D

Rationale: Itraconazole should be used with caution in clients with HIV infection and hypochlorhydria. There are no contraindications in clients with hypertension, glaucoma, or GERD to use itraconazole.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 145, Herbal Considerations

18. After teaching a group of nursing students about amphotericin B, the instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the students correctly choose which factor as true? Select all that apply.
- A) The drug is light sensitive.
 - B) It can be administered via IM injection.
 - C) The drug can cause renal damage.
 - D) Amphotericin B is administered in the outpatient setting.
 - E) The drug should be used within 8 hours.

Answer: A, C, E

Rationale: Amphotericin B is given only under close supervision in the hospital setting, can cause renal damage, is given IV usually over a period of 6 hours, and should be protected from light and used within 8 hours of reconstitution.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 148, Amphotericin B

19. A nurse is administering an IV infusion of amphotericin B. The nurse would be alert for which adverse reactions during the first hour of the infusion? Select all that apply.
- A) Muscle pain
 - B) Hypotension
 - C) Nausea
 - D) Decreased renal function
 - E) Chills

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: When the nurse administers amphotericin B by IV infusion, immediate adverse reactions can occur within 15 to 20 minutes of beginning the infusion, including nausea, vomiting, hypotension, tachypnea, fever, and chills; therefore, it is important for the nurse to carefully monitor the client's temperature, pulse, respirations, and blood pressure during the first 30 to 60 minutes of treatment.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 148, Amphotericin B

20. What would the nurse include in the teaching plan for a client about the use of an antifungal cream preparation for the treatment of ringworm in the ambulatory care setting? Select all that apply.
- A) Clean involved area before applying cream.
 - B) Increase the amount of cream used if skin infection worsens.
 - C) Decrease the frequency of applying cream if skin infection improves.
 - D) Keep towels and washcloths for bathing separate from other family members during treatment.
 - E) Keep the affected area clean and moist.

Answer: A, D

Rationale: When instructing a client about the use of an antifungal cream preparation for the treatment of ringworm in the ambulatory care setting, the nurse should include the following: cleaning the involved area and applying the cream to the skin as directed by the health care provider, not increasing or decreasing the amount used or number of times the cream should be applied unless directed to do so by the health care provider, keeping the affected area clean and dry, and keeping towels and washcloths for bathing separate from those of other family members to avoid the spread of infection.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 149, Altered Tissue Perfusion: Renal

21. Which instruction should be included in the teaching plan for a female client on the use of miconazole vaginal cream? Select all that apply.
- A) Discontinue drug during the menstrual period.
 - B) Avoid nylon and tight-fitting garments to avoid reinfection.
 - C) Wear a pantyliner after insertion to prevent staining of clothes and bed linens.
 - D) Do not have intercourse while taking the drug to avoid reinfection.
 - E) If there is no improvement in 2 days, stop using the drug and consult a health care provider.

Answer: B, C, D

Rationale: When instructing a female client on the use of miconazole vaginal cream, the nurse should include the following: inserting the drug high in the vagina using the applicator provided; wearing a panty liner after insertion of the drug to prevent staining of clothes and bed linens; continuing the drug during the menstrual period; not having intercourse while taking the drug or advising her partner to use a condom to avoid reinfection; avoiding nylon and tight-fitting garments to avoid reinfection; stopping the drug and notifying the primary health care provider if there is no improvement in 5 to 7 days; and if abdominal pain, pelvic pain, rash, fever, or offensive-smelling vaginal discharge is present, do not use the drug but notify the health care provider.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 149, Altered Tissue Perfusion: Renal

22. A nursing instructor is teaching the class about helminthes. The instructor determines the teaching was successful when students correctly choose what as a helminth? Select all that apply.
- A) Roundworms
 - B) Pinworms

- C) Ringworms
- D) Hookworms
- E) Tapeworms

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: Roundworms, pinworms, hookworms, and tapeworms are examples of helminths. Ringworm is a fungal infection.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Remember

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 150, Anthelmintic Drugs

23. The nurse is preparing to teach a client about the prescribed anthelmintic drug. Which adverse reactions should the nurse include in the teaching? Select all that apply.
- A) Hypotension
 - B) Drowsiness
 - C) Abdominal pain
 - D) Hypoglycemia
 - E) Nausea

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: Anthelmintics cause several generalized adverse reactions that the client should be advised of, including drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and cramps, and diarrhea.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 150, Anthelmintic Drugs

24. A nurse instructor determines the students can correctly devise appropriate nursing care plans when they choose which clients as requiring cautious administration of anthelmintics? Select all that apply.
- A) Lactating clients
 - B) Clients with hepatic impairment
 - C) Clients with anemia
 - D) Clients with diabetes
 - E) Clients with renal impairment

Answer: A, B, C, E

Rationale: Anthelmintic drugs should be used cautiously in lactating clients and clients with hepatic or renal impairment and malnutrition or anemia.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 150, Anthelmintic Drugs

25. After teaching a group of nursing students about antiprotozoal drugs, the instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the group articulates which disorders as an indication for use? Select all that apply.

- A) Toxoplasmosis
- B) Malaria
- C) Giardiasis
- D) *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia
- E) Trichomoniasis

Answer: A, B, C, D, E

Rationale: Antiprotozoal drugs are used in the treatment of malaria, giardiasis, toxoplasmosis, intestinal amebiasis, trichomoniasis, and *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 151, Antiprotozoal Drugs

26. A client diagnosed with malaria is prescribed chloroquine. While preparing the teaching plan, the nurse will instruct the client to avoid which foods to prevent interactions with the drug? Select all that apply.

- A) Plums
- B) Oranges
- C) Fish
- D) Eggs
- E) Cranberries

Answer: A, C, D, E

Rationale: The nurse should counsel the client to avoid cranberries, plums, prunes, meats, cheeses, eggs, fish, and grains.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential
Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning
Reference: p. 152, Prophylaxis

27. A nurse is preparing a plan of care for a client who is prescribed an antiparasitic agent. Which nursing diagnosis would the nurse most likely use related to the client's drug therapy? Select all that apply.
- A) Impaired Comfort
 - B) Diarrhea
 - C) Risk for Altered Tissue Perfusion
 - D) Risk for Deficient Fluid Volume
 - E) Risk for Ineffective Airway Clearance

Answer: B, D, E

Rationale: Drug-specific nursing diagnoses when discussing the treatment of parasitic infection include Diarrhea, Risk for Deficient Fluid Volume, Malnutrition: Less than Body Requirement, and Risk for Ineffective Airway Clearance.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 153, Client Receiving an Antiparasitic Drug

28. A client, planning to travel to an area where malaria is endemic, has been given a prescription for prophylactic chloroquine. Which instruction would the nurse include in the teaching? Select all that apply.
- A) Begin therapy 1 month before exposure.
 - B) Begin therapy 2 weeks before exposure.
 - C) Continue therapy 6 to 8 weeks after leaving endemic area.
 - D) Continue therapy 1 to 2 weeks after leaving endemic area.
 - E) Stop therapy 2 days prior to leaving endemic area.

Answer: B, C

Rationale: The nurse should advise the client to begin malaria prophylaxis therapy 2 weeks before traveling to the endemic area and to continue therapy 6 to 8 weeks after leaving the endemic area.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 153, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy: Proper Administration

29. The nurse is caring for a client receiving treatment for a parasitic infection. What will the nurse be prepared to document as part of the daily plan of care? Select all that apply.
- A) Number of stools produced
 - B) Odor of stool
 - C) Consistency of stool
 - D) Frequency of stool
 - E) Color of stool

Answer: A, C, D, E

Rationale: Daily stool specimens may be ordered to be sent to the laboratory for examination. Keep a record of the number, consistency, color, and frequency of stools.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Communication/Documentation

Reference: p. 153, Diarrhea and Hypovolemia/Dehydration

30. A nurse is preparing to teach a client with a parasitic infection and family member's measures to prevent reinfection and transmission of the infection. Which instructions should the nurse emphasize? Select all that apply.
- A) Wash hands thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
 - B) Disinfect toilets daily.
 - C) Bathe daily.
 - D) Disinfect the bathtub or shower stall immediately after bathing.
 - E) Avoid putting fingers in the mouth or biting fingernails.

Answer: A, B, C, D, E

Rationale: Important measures to include in the teaching plan to prevent reinfection and the transmission of a parasitic infection to others include the following: washing hands thoroughly before preparing or eating food, disinfecting toilets daily, bathing daily (showering is best), disinfecting the bathtub or shower stall immediately after bathing, and avoiding putting fingers in the mouth or biting fingernails.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 7

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 153, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy: Proper Administration

31. A nursing instructor determines a teaching about clotrimazole vaginal preparation is successful after the students correctly choose which trade names for this drug? Select all that apply.
- A) Lotrimin
 - B) Monistat
 - C) Vagistat-1
 - D) Terazol
 - E) Mycelex

Answer: A, E

Rationale: Lotrimin and Mycelex are trade names for clotrimazole vaginal preparations. Monistat is the trade name for miconazole. Vagistat-1 is the trade name for tioconazole. Terazol is the trade name for terconazole.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Remember

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 145, Antifungal Drugs

32. A nurse is caring for a client diagnosed with a fungal infection who is also receiving warfarin. The nurse is prepared to monitor the client for adverse reactions if which antifungal is prescribed? Select all that apply.
- A) Fluconazole
 - B) Itraconazole
 - C) Ketoconazole
 - D) Griseofulvin
 - E) Voriconazole

Answer: A, B, C, D, E

Rationale: The concomitant administration of fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, griseofulvin, and voriconazole with warfarin increases the client's risk of bleeding.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 147, Table 12.3 Possible Interactions Between Antifungal and Other Drugs

33. A client receiving amphotericin B is assigned the nursing diagnoses of Impaired Comfort: Medication Administration. The nurse determines the plan of care was effective when the client achieves which outcome? Select all that apply.
- A) Remains free from rigors

- B) Exhibits a blood pressure within acceptable parameters
- C) Maintains a patent IV infusion site
- D) Maintains a urine output of at least 30 mL/hour
- E) Demonstrates procedure for cleaning involved area

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: The client receiving amphotericin B IV can experience rigors, hypotension, and problems with the IV infusion site. Therefore, remaining free from rigors and maintaining a stable blood pressure and a patent IV infusion site would indicate that the plan of care for impaired comfort is successful. A urine output of 30 mL/hour would be an indicator of adequate renal tissue perfusion. Cleaning the involved area would not be appropriate because the client has a systemic fungal infection.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 12

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 149, Impaired Comfort: Medication Administration