

Chapter 27, Antiparkinson Drugs

1. The nurse is preparing to administer pramipexole to a client with Parkinson disease. The nurse notes the client is also prescribed verapamil. Which potential reaction should the nurse prioritize for careful monitoring?
 - A) Cardiac symptoms
 - B) Agonist effectiveness
 - C) Toxicity of both drugs
 - D) Psychotic behavior

Answer: B

Rationale: The nurse should assess for an increased risk of agonist effectiveness in the client. Increased risk of cardiac symptoms and increased risk of toxicity of both drugs are the effects of the interaction of COMT inhibitors with MAOI antidepressants and adrenergic drugs. Increased risk of psychotic behavior is the effect of the interaction of cholinergic blocking drugs with haloperidol.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 329, Dopamine Receptor Agonists

2. A nurse has administered entacapone to a 55-year-old client with Parkinson disease. Which adverse reaction should the nurse prioritize?
 - A) Increased hand tremor
 - B) Constipation
 - C) Urinary retention
 - D) Dyskinesia

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse should monitor for dyskinesia, which is an adverse reaction of the COMT inhibitors, in the client. The other adverse reactions include dizziness, hyperkinesia, nausea, anorexia, diarrhea, orthostatic hypotension, sleep disorders, excessive dreaming, somnolence, and muscle cramps. A serious, and possibly fatal, adverse reaction that can occur with the administration of tolcapone, one of the COMT inhibitors, is liver failure. Increased hand tremor and constipation are adverse effects associated with the use of dopaminergic drugs. Urinary retention is an adverse reaction associated with the administration of cholinergic blocking drugs.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 330, COMT Inhibitors

3. A nurse completed teaching a client with influenza A about the prescribed amantadine. The nurse determines the session was successful when the client correctly chooses which action to counter adverse reactions to the drug?
- A) Instruct the client to take ice chips frequently.
 - B) Encourage the client to take small, frequent meals.
 - C) Instruct the client to avoid protein-rich foods.
 - D) Stop the use of the antiparkinsonism drug by the client.

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should instruct the client to suck on ice chips or hard candy (if allowed). The nurse should also instruct the client to take frequent sips of water throughout the day and between meals. The nurse encourages the client to have small, frequent meals when the client experiences a GI disturbance and not when the client reports dry mouth. The nurse does not need to instruct the client to avoid protein-rich foods because this will not reduce the client's discomfort due to dry mouth. The nurse should stop the use of the antiparkinsonism drug when the client reports severe nausea or vomiting and not when the client is experiencing dry mouth. If dry mouth is so severe that there is difficulty in swallowing or speaking, or if loss of appetite and weight loss occur, the dosage of the antiparkinsonism drug may be reduced but not stopped completely.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 333, Malnutrition

4. A 70-year-old client with Parkinson disease is prescribed an anticholinergic drug. Which finding on assessment should the nurse prioritize?
- A) Confusion and disorientation
 - B) Choreiform movements
 - C) Suicidal tendencies
 - D) Psychotic episodes

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should assess for confusion and disorientation when caring for this elderly client receiving anticholinergic drug therapy. Individuals older than 60 years frequently develop increased sensitivity to anticholinergic drugs and require careful monitoring. Lower doses may also be required in such cases. Choreiform movements, suicidal tendencies, and psychotic episodes are serious adverse reactions associated with the use of levodopa, which is a dopaminergic drug.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 331, Cholinergic Blocking Drugs (Anticholinergics)

5. A client has developed a hepatic injury related to the administration of tolcapone. Which activity does the nurse anticipate will be added to the plan of care for this client?
- A) Monitor the client for signs of tactile hallucinations.
 - B) Monitor the client for signs of dystonic movements.
 - C) Perform regular blood tests of the client.
 - D) Perform serum transaminase level testing every day.

Answer: C

Rationale: A serious and potentially fatal adverse reaction to tolcapone is hepatic injury. The nurse should, therefore, perform regular blood testing to monitor liver function of the client as prescribed. The testing of serum transaminase levels may be ordered at frequent intervals such as every 2 weeks for the first year and every 8 weeks thereafter. The nurse does not need to perform serum transaminase level testing every day. The nurse should monitor for signs of dystonic movements when caring for a client receiving carbidopa and levodopa, not tolcapone. The nurse should monitor for signs of tactile hallucinations when caring for an elderly client receiving tolcapone.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 332, Ongoing Assessment

6. A 70-year-old client with Parkinson disease is receiving pramipexole. Which potential adverse reaction should the nurse monitor the client for?
- A) Blurred vision
 - B) Memory loss
 - C) Visual hallucinations
 - D) Muscular rigidity

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse should monitor the elderly client who is administered a dopamine receptor antagonist for signs of visual, auditory, or tactile hallucinations. Hallucinations occur more often in older adults than in younger adults receiving the antiparkinsonism drugs, especially when taking the dopamine receptor agonists. The incidence of hallucinations appears to increase with age. The nurse does not need to monitor the client's condition for signs of blurred vision, memory loss, and muscular rigidity, as these conditions are not known to occur in elderly clients due to the use of dopamine receptor agonists.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 333, Injury Risk

7. The health care provider has prescribed a cholinergic blocking drug for a client with Parkinson disease. Which finding in the health record alerts the nurse to the need for cautious administration?
- A) Decreased liver function
 - B) History of hallucinations or psychosis
 - C) Cardiovascular disease
 - D) Pulmonary disease

Answer: A

Rationale: It is important for the nurse to know if the client has decreased liver or kidney function so that the cholinergic blocking drug can be administered cautiously in the client. Other conditions in clients that require cautious use include tachycardia, cardiac arrhythmias, hypertension, hypotension, tendency toward urinary retention, and obstructive disease of the urinary system or gastrointestinal tract. The cholinergic blocking drugs are given with caution to older adults. The nurse should use dopamine receptor agonist drugs with caution in clients with a history of hallucinations or psychosis or cardiovascular disease. The nurse should use dopaminergic drugs with caution in clients with pulmonary diseases.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 331, Cholinergic Blocking Drugs (Anticholinergics)

8. A nurse is preparing to administer a COMT inhibitor to a client with Parkinson disease. The nurse should question this order if which condition is recorded in the medical record?
- A) Pregnancy

- B) Achalasia
- C) Peptic ulcers
- D) Glaucoma

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should confirm that the client is not pregnant or lactating and that the client does not have a hypersensitivity to the drug to ensure that the use of COMT inhibitors is not contraindicated. Achalasia, peptic ulcers, and glaucoma are not conditions that are contraindications to the use of COMT inhibitors. The use of cholinergic blocking drugs is contraindicated in clients with achalasia, peptic ulcers, and glaucoma.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 330, COMT Inhibitors

9. The client is reporting GI disturbances after receiving the first dose of carbidopa/levodopa for Parkinson disease. Which action should the nurse prioritize for this client?
- A) Administer the next drug dose with milk.
 - B) Withhold the next drug dose.
 - C) Observe for alterations in blood pressure.
 - D) Administer the next drug dose with meals.

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse should administer the next drug dose with meals to manage gastrointestinal disturbances in a client who has been administered antiparkinsonism drugs. Withholding the next drug dose, administering the next drug dose with milk, or observing alterations in the client's blood pressure are not appropriate interventions when caring for a client who is experiencing GI disturbances with the first dose of antiparkinsonism drugs.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 333, Malnutrition

10. The nurse is providing care for a client with Parkinson disease. Which nursing intervention should the nurse prioritize during the ongoing assessment?
- A) Assess the client for ability to perform the daily activities.
 - B) Observe the current mental condition of the client.
 - C) Observe the client for various neuromuscular signs.

D) Prepare a baseline for future evaluations of the client's drug therapy.

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse should evaluate the client's response to drug therapy by observing the client for various neuromuscular signs to compare these observations with the data obtained during the initial physical assessment. The nurse should assess the client's ability to perform daily activities and observe the client's current mental condition before the drug is administered to the client as part of the preadministration assessment. During the preadministration assessment, before starting the drug therapy, the nurse also performs a physical assessment of the client to provide a baseline for future evaluations of drug therapy.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 332, Ongoing Assessment

11. The nurse is assessing a client for the effectiveness of the antiparkinson drug. If the nurse determines the client has improvement in these movements, which factor will the nurse point out has improved?
- A) Akathisia
 - B) Bradykinesia
 - C) Achalasia
 - D) Choreiform movements

Answer: B

Rationale: Bradykinesia refers to the slow movements associated with Parkinson disease. Akathisia refers to extreme restlessness and increased motor activity. Achalasia refers to the failure to relax, usually referring to the smooth muscle fibers of the GI tract. Choreiform movements refer to the involuntary muscular twitching of the limbs or facial muscles.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Reference: p. 327, Introduction

12. The nurse educates a client diagnosed with Parkinson disease and family about managing the chronic condition and important aspects about the prescribed medications. Which client statement indicates the need for further clarification?
- A) "I will suck on sugar free candies, ice chips to help keep my mouth moist."
 - B) "I will take my meds with meals to decrease gastrointestinal symptoms."

- C) "I will have my family journal about any facial grimacing, protruding tongue, exaggerated chewing, head movements and report it at the next visit to my health care provider."
- D) "I will work on my balance by enrolling into Tai Chi and practice the movements each day, and I will wear shoes with rubber soles when walking to decrease slipping."

Answer: C

Rationale: The nurse needs to clarify teaching regarding the journaling process. It is alright to record symptoms, and report the symptoms to the primary care provider at the next appointment when the symptoms are not severe adverse reactions. The ones discussed included adverse symptoms requiring immediate holding of the antiparkinson drugs and calling the primary care provider about the reaction for further guidance. The client should have a plan to take care of dry mouth, a common side effect of antiparkinson drugs. Taking the meds with meals can help decrease gastrointestinal side effects. Tai Chi can help the client maintain balance and gain exercise. It is also important to wear rubber-sole nonslipping shoes and not walk bare foot to help prevent falls.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 333, Monitoring and Managing Client Needs

13. A nursing instructor is teaching a session on Parkinson disease to a group of students. The instructor determines the teaching was successful when the students correctly choose which factors as potential causes of Parkinsonism? Select all that apply.
- A) Drugs
 - B) Stroke
 - C) Myocardial infarction
 - D) Encephalitis
 - E) Epilepsy

Answer: A, D

Rationale: Parkinsonism may result from the use of certain drugs, head injuries, and encephalitis. Strokes, myocardial infarctions, and epilepsy are other conditions which may be related to structural or physiologic situations within the body.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 327, Introduction

14. A group of students are differentiating the various classifications of drugs used to treat Parkinson disease. The instructor determines the session is successful when the students correctly choose which drugs as belonging to the dopaminergic classification? Select all that apply.
- A) Amantadine
 - B) Bromocriptine
 - C) Trihexyphenidyl
 - D) Carbidopa
 - E) Benztropine

Answer: A, B, D

Rationale: Amantadine, bromocriptine, and carbidopa are classified as dopaminergic drugs. Trihexyphenidyl and benztropine are cholinergic blocking drugs used to treat Parkinson disease.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 335, Summary Drug Table

15. A nurse is reviewing the medication record of several clients with Parkinson disease. The nurse identifies which drug if included in the client's record as being classified as a catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) inhibitor drug? Select all that apply.
- A) Amantadine
 - B) Bromocriptine
 - C) Diphenhydramine
 - D) Entacapone
 - E) Tolcapone

Answer: D, E

Rationale: Entacapone and tolcapone are classified as COMT inhibitors. Amantadine and bromocriptine are dopaminergic drugs. Diphenhydramine is a cholinergic blocking drug.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 336, Summary Drug Table

16. The nurse is preparing to administer carbidopa/levodopa to a client recently diagnosed with Parkinson disease. The nurse should question this order if which disorder is noted in the client's record? Select all that apply.
- A) Narrow-angle glaucoma
 - B) Renal disease
 - C) Hepatic disease
 - D) Psychosis
 - E) Use of MAOI antidepressants

Answer: A, E

Rationale: Carbidopa/levodopa is contraindicated in clients who have known hypersensitivity to the drug or narrow-angle glaucoma or who use MAOI antidepressants. Carbidopa/levodopa should be used cautiously in clients with cardiovascular or pulmonary diseases, peptic ulcer disease, renal or hepatic disease, and psychosis. It is a pregnancy category C and used with caution during pregnancy and lactation.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 328, Dopaminergic Drugs

17. A client with Parkinson disease is prescribed carbidopa/levodopa. The nurse will exercise caution when administering this drug if which disorder is noted in the client's medical history? Select all that apply.
- A) Hyperthyroidism
 - B) Seizure disorder
 - C) Renal disease
 - D) Asthma
 - E) Peptic ulcer disease

Answer: C, D, E

Rationale: Carbidopa/levodopa is used cautiously in clients with cardiovascular or pulmonary disease (asthma), peptic ulcer disease, renal or hepatic disease, and psychosis. Clients with a seizure disorder should receive tricyclic antidepressants cautiously. Clients with hyperthyroidism should be given MAOIs cautiously.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 328, Dopaminergic Drugs

18. The nurse is preparing to administer a new drug to a client currently prescribed carbidopa/levodopa which can decrease its effects. Which medication will require the nurse to monitor for decreased carbidopa/levodopa effectiveness? Select all that apply.
- A) Phenytoin
 - B) Amitriptyline
 - C) Zonisamide
 - D) Ibuprofen
 - E) Meperidine

Answer: A, C

Rationale: A nurse administering carbidopa/levodopa to a client should monitor the client for decreased effects of carbidopa/levodopa when anticonvulsants, like phenytoin and zonisamide, are initiated. Amitriptyline is a tricyclic antidepressant. Ibuprofen is an NSAID. Meperidine is an opioid.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 328, Dopaminergic Drugs

19. The nurse has administered benztropine to a client. The nurse will monitor the client for increased anticholinergic effects after administering which additional drug? Select all that apply.
- A) Amantadine
 - B) Quetiapine
 - C) Glycopyrrolate
 - D) Perphenazine
 - E) Tiotropium

Answer: A, D

Rationale: A client taking benztropine will have increased anticholinergic effects if amantadine or phenothiazines such as perphenazine are given together.

Quetiapine is a second generation or atypical antipsychotic drug. Glycopyrrolate and tiotropium are cholinergic blocking drugs which could have the same reaction as benztropine if taken with amantadine or perphenazine.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 331, Cholinergic Blocking Drugs (Anticholinergics)

20. The nurse is conducting a preadministration assessment of a client prescribed entacapone. The nurse determines caution is warranted after discovering which disorders listed in the client's past history? Select all that apply.
- A) Hypotension
 - B) Renal dysfunction
 - C) Hepatic dysfunction
 - D) Prostatic hypertrophy
 - E) Hypertension

Answer: A, B, C, E

Rationale: The nurse should cautiously administer entacapone to clients with hypotension, hypertension, and decreased hepatic or renal function. This medication is contraindicated for clients with a hypersensitivity to the drug, glaucoma, pyloric or duodenal obstruction peptic ulcers, prostatic hypertrophy, achalasia, myasthenia gravis, and megacolon.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 330, COMT Inhibitors

21. The nurse has administered tolcapone to a client. Which findings on the ongoing assessment should the nurse prioritize? Select all that apply.
- A) Orthostatic hypotension
 - B) Renal failure
 - C) Dyskinesia
 - D) Dry mouth
 - E) Anorexia

Answer: A, C, E

Rationale: Adverse reactions associated with tolcapone include orthostatic hypotension, dyskinesia, sleep disorders, dystonia, excessive dreaming, somnolence, dizziness, nausea, anorexia, muscle cramps, and liver failure. A dry mouth is a common adverse reaction which is addressed by instructing the client to suck on hard candy or taking frequent sips of water. It does not require immediate attention. Individuals with renal failure should use these medications cautiously.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 330, COMT Inhibitors

22. A client is prescribed ropinirole. The nurse is preparing to monitor the client for increased dopamine agonist effects if which additional drug is also prescribed? Select all that apply.
- A) Ranitidine
 - B) Verapamil
 - C) Estradiol
 - D) Perphenazine
 - E) Lisinopril

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: A client taking ropinirole will have increased dopamine agonist effects if ranitidine, verapamil, or estrogens such as estradiol are initiated. Lisinopril is an ACE inhibitor and used to treat hypertension. ACE inhibitors should not be used with potassium-sparing diuretics as it can increase the risk of hyperkalemia. Perphenazine is an antidopaminergic which can be used as an antiemetic and conventional antipsychotic. Clients may experience an increased effect of a cholinergic blocker when these two are combined

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

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

Reference: p. 330, COMT Inhibitors

23. The nurse has administered carbidopa/levodopa to a client. Which findings should the nurse prioritize on the ongoing assessment? Select all that apply.
- A) Choreiform movements
 - B) Hyperglycemia
 - C) Hypotension
 - D) Dry mouth
 - E) Anorexia

Answer: A, D, E

Rationale: The most common adverse reactions associated with carbidopa/levodopa include anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dysphagia, dry mouth, mental changes, headache, dizziness, increased hand tremor, and choreiform and dystonic movements. Postural hypotension can be an adverse reaction with some of the other dopamine receptor agonists and these drugs should be used with caution in those clients. Hyperglycemia is a potential adverse effect with beta-adrenergic blockers.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 328, Dopaminergic Drugs

24. The nurse is assessing the medical records of several clients and notes documentation of nonergot dopamine receptor agonists. Which medications did the nurse discover documented? Select all that apply.
- A) Pramipexole
 - B) Entacapone
 - C) Amantadine
 - D) Ropinirole
 - E) Benztropine

Answer: A, D

Rationale: Pramipexole and ropinirole are nonergot dopamine receptor agonists. Entacapone is a COMT inhibitor. Benztropine is a cholinergic blocking drug. Amantadine is a dopaminergic drug.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 336, Summary Drug Table

25. A client is questioning the recent prescription of Stalevo. The nurse explains it is a combination drug consisting of which medications? Select all that apply.
- A) Benztropine
 - B) Levodopa
 - C) Carbidopa
 - D) Tolcapone
 - E) Entacapone

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: Stalevo is a brand-name combination product that contains carbidopa, levodopa, and entacapone.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 337, Summary Drug Table

26. A nurse is investigating for the potential source of the Parkinson-like signs a client is suddenly exhibiting. Which potential medications should the nurse question in the client's medical record? Select all that apply.
- A) Antidepressants
 - B) Conventional antipsychotics

- C) Lithium
- D) Opioids
- E) NSAIDs

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Drugs such as antidepressants, antiemetics, first-generation antipsychotics, lithium, and stimulants can cause symptoms similar to Parkinson disease. Opioids and NSAIDs are not associated with Parkinson-like symptoms.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 331, Box 27.1 Drugs with Parkinson-Like Adverse Reactions

27. A nurse is conducting an assessment on a client who is admitted with Parkinson disease. Which potential findings will the nurse anticipate noting on the physical assessment? Select all that apply.
- A) Slurred speech
 - B) Erect posture
 - C) Step-like gait
 - D) Tremors
 - E) Rapid, jerky movements

Answer: A, D

Rationale: The cardinal signs of Parkinson disease include tremors, rigidity, and slow movement (bradykinesia). Other symptoms of Parkinson disease include slurred speech, a mask-like and emotionless appearance of the face, and difficulty chewing and swallowing. The client assumes a rigid, bent-forward posture and the gait becomes unsteady and shuffled.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

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

Reference: p. 327, Introduction

28. After teaching the family of a client with Parkinson disease about possible adverse reactions, the nurse determines that the teaching was successful when the family members state they will withhold the drug if the client experiences which adverse reaction? Select all that apply.
- A) Facial grimacing
 - B) Exaggerated chewing motions
 - C) Protruding tongue
 - D) Constipation

E) Lack of appetite

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: The nurse should teach the client and family how to describe movements and to be alert for those such as facial grimacing, protruding tongue, exaggerated chewing motions and head movements, and jerking movements of the arms and legs. If these occur, the client should not take the next drug dose and should notify the primary health care provider immediately.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 333, Monitoring and Managing Client Needs

29. After teaching a group of nursing students' issues and problems commonly associated with antiparkinson drug therapy, the instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the students correctly choose which nursing diagnoses as common? Select all that apply.
- A) Injury Risk
 - B) Risk for Infection
 - C) Diarrhea
 - D) Impaired Physical Mobility
 - E) Malnutrition: More Than Body Requirements

Answer: A, D

Rationale: Common drug therapy-related nursing diagnoses include Injury Risk, Constipation (not Diarrhea), Impaired Physical Mobility, Malnutrition: Less Than Body Requirements (not More Than Body Requirements), and Disturbed Sleep Pattern.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 332, Nursing Diagnoses

30. The nurse is caring for a client diagnosed with Parkinson disease receiving the following medications: levodopa and cardopa, pyridoxine, bromocriptine, and entacapone. The nurse should perform which assessment(s)? Select all that apply.
- A) Amylase level
 - B) Left upper abdominal quadrant tenderness
 - C) Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) level
 - D) Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SPGT) level

- E) Sclera and skin for yellowing
- F) Presence of hallucinations
- G) Assess for food intake rich in meats, fish, nuts, bananas

Answer: C, D, E, F

Rationale: The nurse should assess liver function labs, the ALT, SPGT, and aminotransferase to determine if the liver has been adversely affected by entacapone. Amylase is assessed for pancreatic enzymes. The nurse should assess the liver found in the right upper abdominal quadrant, not the left quadrant listed in the answers. The nurse should assess for yellowing of the sclera, and skin both symptoms of jaundice indicating problems with the liver. The nurse needs to assess for presence of hallucinations, which is a possible adverse effect of the dopamine agonist that would need to be reported to the primary care provider. The nurse does not need to ask if the client has a diet rich in foods with Vitamin B₆ because the client is receiving pyridoxine to decrease adverse effects of levodopa.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 27

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

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

Reference: p. 332, Preadministration Assessment