

## Chapter 1 Issues for the Practitioner in Drug Therapy

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Nurse practitioner prescriptive authority is regulated by:
- A. The National Council of State Boards of Nursing
  - B. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
  - C. The State Board of Nursing for each state
  - D. The State Board of Pharmacy

ANS: C                   PTS: 1

2. Physician Assistant (PA) prescriptive authority is regulated by:
- A. The National Council of State Boards of Nursing
  - B. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
  - C. The State Board of Nursing
  - D. The State Board of Medical Examiners

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

3. Clinical judgment in prescribing includes:
- A. Factoring in the cost to the patient of the medication prescribed
  - B. Always prescribing the newest medication available for the disease process
  - C. Handing out drug samples to poor patients
  - D. Prescribing all generic medications to cut costs

ANS: A                   PTS: 1

4. Criteria for choosing an effective drug for a disorder include:
- A. Asking the patient what drug they think would work best for them
  - B. Consulting nationally recognized guidelines for disease management
  - C. Prescribing medications that are available as samples before writing a prescription
  - D. Following U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) guidelines for prescribing

ANS: B                   PTS: 1

5. Nurse practitioner practice may thrive under health-care reform due to:
- A. The demonstrated ability of nurse practitioners to control costs and improve patient outcomes
  - B. The fact that nurse practitioners will be able to practice independently
  - C. The fact that nurse practitioners will have full reimbursement under health-care reform
  - D. The ability to shift accountability for Medicaid to the state level

ANS: A                   PTS: 1

## Chapter 2. Pharmacokinetic Basis of Therapeutics and Pharmacodynamic

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A patient's nutritional intake and lab work reflects hypoalbuminemia. This is critical to prescribing because:
- A. Distribution of drugs to target tissue may be affected
  - B. The solubility of the drug will not match the site of absorption
  - C. There will be less free drug available to generate an effect
  - D. Drugs bound to albumin are readily excreted by the kidney

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

2. Drugs that have a significant first-pass effect:
- A. Must be given by the enteral (oral) route only
  - B. Bypass the hepatic circulation
  - C. Are rapidly metabolized by the liver and may have little if any desired action
  - D. Are converted by the liver to more active and fat-soluble forms

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

3. The route of excretion of a volatile drug will likely be:
- A. The kidneys
  - B. The lungs
  - C. The bile and feces
  - D. The skin

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

4. Medroxyprogesterone (Depo Provera) is prescribed IM to create a storage reservoir of the drug. Storage reservoirs:
- A. Assure that the drug will reach its intended target tissue
  - B. Are the reason for giving loading doses
  - C. Increase the length of time a drug is available and active
  - D. Are most common in collagen tissues

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

5. The NP chooses to give cephalexin every 8 hours based on knowledge of the drug's:
- A. Propensity to go to the target receptor
  - B. Biological half-life
  - C. Pharmacodynamics
  - D. Safety and side effects

ANS: B                      PTS: 1

6. Azithromycin dosing requires the first day's dose be twice those of the other 4 days of the prescription. This is considered a loading dose. A loading dose:
- A. Rapidly achieves drug levels in the therapeutic range
  - B. Requires four to five half-lives to attain
  - C. Is influenced by renal function