Administering Medications 9th edition Gauwitz Test Bank

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Administering Medications, 9e **(Gauwitz)**
Chapter 1 Orientation to Medications

1) Which is the definition of the term *pharmacology*?
A) the body's response to drugs
B) the absorption of drugs
C) the study of drugs
D) the metabolism of drugs

Answer: C
Explanation: Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

2) Which is the definition of the term *pharmacodynamics*?
A) the body's response to drugs
B) the absorption of drugs
C) the study of drugs
D) the metabolism of drugs

Answer: A
Explanation: Pharmacodynamics is the body's response to drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

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3) Which is the definition of *anatomy*?
A) the study of the function of body parts
B) the study of the structure of body parts
C) the study of the function of drugs
D) the study of the disease process

Answer: B
Explanation: Anatomy is the study of the structure of body parts.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

4) Which is the definition of *physiology*?
A) the study of the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms
B) the study of the structure of body parts
C) the study of the function of drugs
D) the study of the disease process

Answer: A
Explanation: Physiology is the science that deals with the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

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5) Which is the definition of *pathology*?
A) the study of the function of body parts
B) the study of the structure of body parts
C) the study of the function of drugs
D) the study of the disease process

Answer: D
Explanation: Pathology is the study of disease processes, including changes in the structure and function of the body.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

6) Which is the source of the drug digitalis?
A) a plant
B) an animal
C) a mineral
D) chemicals

Answer: A
Explanation: Digitalis is a cardiac glycoside used to treat congestive heart failure from the wildflower purple foxglove.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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7) Which is a source of morphine?
A) a plant
B) an animal
C) a mineral
D) chemicals

Answer: A
Explanation: Morphine comes from the poppy plant.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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8) Which is a source of heparin?
A) a plant
B) an animal
C) a mineral
D) chemicals

Answer: B
Explanation: Heparin, used to reduce the formation of blood clots, is taken from the intestinal lining of pigs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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9) Which is a source of Epsom salts?
A) a plant
B) an animal
C) a mineral
D) chemicals

Answer: C
Explanation: Epsom salts are minerals used in drug therapy.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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10) Which is the source of *Bactrim*?
A) a plant
B) an animal
C) a mineral
D) chemicals

Answer: D
Explanation: *Bactrim* is developed through chemical processes and is used in the treatment of urinary tract infections.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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11) Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to prevent disease?
A) barium
B) hepatitis B vaccine
C) erythomycins
D) aspirin

Answer: B
Explanation: Hepatitis B vaccine is used to prevent disease.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

12) Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to treat disease?
A) antihistamines
B) HPV vaccine
C) vitamins
D) radiopaque dye

Answer: A
Explanation: Antihistamines are used to treat allergy symptoms. *Benadryl* Allergy, an example, treats allergy symptoms and motion sickness.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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13) Which is an example of a diagnostic drug?
A) iodine
B) iron
C) magnesium
D) sodium chloride

Answer: A
Explanation: Iodine is a diagnostic drug or dye that is used as a contrast medium to show up on fluoroscopes or x-rays.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

14) Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to promote health maintenance?
A) antibiotics
B) vitamins
C) analgesics
D) antihistamines

Answer: B
Explanation: Health maintenance helps patients maintain or enhance their current level of health such as vitamins.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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15) Rules that ensure the uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs are known as
A) laws.
B) standards.
C) regulations.
D) protocols.

Answer: B
Explanation: Drugs differ in strength, quality, and purity, depending on how they are manufactured. To control these differences, certain standards have been set up that products must meet.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Standards
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-3 Define drug standards, indicating how they are determined and why they are necessary.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications; 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions; IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

16) Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to cure disease?
A) vitamins
B) Tylenol
C) Bactrim
D) insulin

Answer: C
Explanation: Bactrim is an antibiotic used for curing urinary tract infections.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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17) The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has the responsibility of enforcing
A) drug patents.
B) drug prices.
C) drug standards.
D) drug abuse prevention.

Answer: C
Explanation: Drug standards are enforceable by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: You and the Law
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-7 List the federal agencies that enforce drug laws and the importance of enforcing them.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

18) Which publication contains the official list of drug standards, as recognized by the U.S. Government?
A) *United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*
B) *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)*
C) *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*
D) *American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information*

Answer: A
Explanation: Drug standards are listed in a reference book called the *United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Standards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-3 Define drug standards, indicating how they are determined and why they are necessary.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications; 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions; IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

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19) Which is the rationale for having drug standards?
A) Drugs differ in strength, quality, and purity.
B) Drugs have several different brand names.
C) Drugs are distributed by many different companies.
D) Drugs are sold by many different stores.

Answer: A
Explanation: Drugs standards are developed because drugs differ widely in strength, quality, and purity.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Standards
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-3 Define drug standards, indicating how they are determined and why they are necessary.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications; 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions; IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

20) The drug name that describes the molecular structure of the drug Is the
A) chemical name
B) generic name
C) official name
D) brand or trade name

Answer: A
Explanation: The chemical name describes the chemical composition and molecular structure of a drug.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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21) The official nonproprietary drug name assigned by a manufacturer is the
A) chemical name.
B) generic name.
C) official name.
D) brand or trade name.

Answer: B
Explanation: The generic name is the official, nonproprietary name assigned by a manufacturer.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

22) Which is usually the same as the generic name?
A) chemical name
B) proprietary name
C) official name
D) brand or trade name

Answer: C
Explanation: The official name is the same as the generic name.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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23) Which is also known as the trade, or proprietary, name?
A) chemical name
B) generic name
C) official name
D) brand name

Answer: D
Explanation: The trade, or proprietary, name is also known as the brand name.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

24) Which is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer?
A) chemical name
B) generic name
C) official name
D) brand or trade name

Answer: D
Explanation: A brand- or trade-name drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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25) Which drug name is owned by the drug company and may not be used by another company?
A) chemical name
B) generic name
C) official name
D) brand or trade name

Answer: D
Explanation: A brand or trade name may not be used by any other company other than the company that owns it.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

26) *Nitro-Bid*and *Nitrostat* are examples of
A) chemical names.
B) generic names.
C) official names.
D) brand or trade names.

Answer: D
Explanation: *Nitro-Bid,* and *Nitrostat* are brand or trade names sold under the generic name nitroglycerin.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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27) Which is an example of a brand or trade name?
A) Aspirin
B) *Ibuprofen*
C) Acetylsalicylic acid
D) Tylenol

Answer: B
Explanation: *Tylenol* is an example of a brand or trade name for acetaminophen.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

28) Which is an example of a chemical name?
A) Aspirin
B) *Promethazine*
C) Acetylsalicylic acid
D) Acetaminophen

Answer: C
Explanation: Acetylsalicylic acid is an example of a chemical name.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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29) Which provides information about the drug products of major pharmaceutical companies?
A) *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*
B) *United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*
C) *American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information*
D) *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)*

Answer: D
Explanation: The *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)* gives information about drug products of major pharmaceutical companies.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

30) Which term refers to the unintended and undesirable effects of drugs?
A) drug interactions
B) precautions
C) side effects/adverse reactions
D) indications

Answer: C
Explanation: Side effects/adverse reactions are the undesirable effects of drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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31) The conditions for which a drug is used are called
A) drug interactions.
B) precautions
C) side effects/adverse reactions
D) indications.

Answer: D
Explanation: Indications are the conditions for which drugs are given.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

32) Which term refers to the undesirable effects produced when drugs are taken with certain foods or other drugs?
A) interactions
B) precautions
C) side effects/adverse reactions
D) indications

Answer: A
Explanation: Interactions are the undesirable effects that may occur when drugs are taken with certain foods or other drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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33) Which term refers to the warnings to consider when administering drugs to patients with specific conditions or diseases?
A) drug interactions
B) precautions
C) side effects/adverse reactions
D) indications

Answer: B
Explanation: Precautions are the warnings that are given when administering drugs to patients with certain conditions.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

34) Which term defines how a drug works?
A) indications
B) action
C) description
D) administration

Answer: B
Explanation: Action is how a drug works.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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35) Which reference book would you use to match a color illustration of a prescription medication that you have?
A) *United State Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*
B) *American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Information Book*
C) *Physicians' Desk Reference*
D) *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*

Answer: C
Explanation: The color illustration of a drug is found in the Product Identification Guide of the *Physicians' Desk Reference*.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

36) In the *PDR*, referencing information about a cardiovascular medication would be found in the
A) Brand and Generic Name Index.
B) Product Category Index.
C) Product Identification Guide.
D) Product Information.

Answer: B
Explanation: Information about cardiovascular medication is found in the Product Category Index in the *PDR*.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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37) Which section of the *PDR* would you use to find detailed information on a drug such as generic and brand or trade names, description, and clinical pharmacology?
A) Brand and Generic Name Index
B) Product Category Index
C) Product Identification Guide
D) Product Information

Answer: D
Explanation: Generic and brand or trade names, description, and clinical pharmacology on drugs are found in the Product Information section of the *PDR*.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

38) Which section of the *PDR* would you use to reference *Tylenol*?
A) Brand and Generic Name Index
B) Product Category Index
C) Product Identification Guide
D) Product Information

Answer: A
Explanation: Tylenol is found in the Brand and Generic Name Index of the *PDR*.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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39) In the following *PDR* entry: Lipitor (Pfizer) 328, 2483, the number 2483 refers to which section of the *PDR*?
A) Dosage Form
B) Product Category Index
C) Product Identification Guide
D) Product Information

Answer: C
Explanation: Lipitor Tablets 328, 2483 the number 2483 refers to the Product Information in the PDR.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

40) In the following *PDR* entry: Lipitor Tablets (Pfizer) 328,2483, the number 328 refers to which section of the PDR?
A) Brand and Generic Name Index
B) Drug Manufacturer
C) Product Identification Guide
D) Product Information

Answer: D
Explanation: Lipitor Tablets 328, 2483, the number 328 refers to Product Identification Guide in the PDR.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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41) Which is the term for printed sheets of information located inside the boxes in which drugs are packaged?
A) medication guides
B) drug cards
C) package inserts
D) auxiliary labeling

Answer: C
Explanation: Package inserts are found inside the boxes of drugs and are detailed information on the drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

42) Which law states that only drugs that meet official standards may be prescribed and sold?
A) Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
B) Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
C) Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
D) Controlled Substances Act of 1970

Answer: A
Explanation: The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 requires that drugs meet official standards and ar listed in USP/NF.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

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43) Which law requires accurate labeling and warnings against unsafe use?
A) Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
B) Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
C) Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
D) Controlled Substances Act of 1970

Answer: B
Explanation: The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 requires accurate labeling and warnings against unsafe use for all approved medications.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

44) Which law identifies the drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse?
A) Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
B) Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
C) Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
D) Controlled Substances Act of 1970

Answer: D
Explanation: Drugs that may lead to dangerous abuse are found in the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

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45) Which schedule of controlled substances contains drugs with the highest potential for abuse?
A) Schedule I
B) Schedule II
C) Schedule III
D) Schedule IV

Answer: A
Explanation: Schedule I has the highest potential of abuse for controlled substances.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

46) Which agency has the responsibility of enforcing the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938?
A) Food and Drug Administration
B) Drug Enforcement Administration
C) The Federal Trade Commission
D) The Consumer Product Safety Commission

Answer: A
Explanation: The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 is governed by the Food and Drug Administration.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: You and the Law
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-7 List the federal agencies that enforce drug laws and the importance of enforcing them.
ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws; 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

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47) Which agency has the responsibility of enforcing the Controlled Substances Act of 1970?
A) Food and Drug Administration
B) Drug Enforcement Administration
C) The Federal Trade Commission
D) The Consumer Product Safety Commission

Answer: B
Explanation: The Drug Enforcement Administration oversees the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: You and the Law
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-7 List the federal agencies that enforce drug laws and the importance of enforcing them.
ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws; 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

48) Drugs that have special instructions as to who can prescribe and sell them and the frequency to which they are sold are referred to as
A) controlled substances.
B) over-the-counter (OTC) drugs.
C) prescription drugs.
D) legend drugs.

Answer: A
Explanation: Controlled substances are restricted as to who can prescribe and sell them and how often they can be prescribed.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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49) Which of the following is an advantage of synthetically created drugs?
A) They are less expensive.
B) They have fewer side effects.
C) They are less regulated.
D) They are more effective.

Answer: A
Explanation: Synthetic drugs are less expensive than nonsynthetic drugs.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

50) Which chemical materials, through biotechnology and genetic engineering, are combined to make new drugs?
A) AFP
B) DNA
C) HCG
D) THC

Answer: B
Explanation: DNA materials are combined through biotechnology and genetic engineering to make new drugs and drug products available.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

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51) Before diagnostic iodine is administered, the patient should be asked if he or she is allergic to which of the following?
A) gluten
B) shellfish
C) penicillin
D) peanuts

Answer: B
Explanation: It is critical that the patient is asked if he or she is allergic to shellfish, which indicates an iodine allergy.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

52) Which term describes a drug's desired or predicted physiological response?
A) therapeutic effect
B) biological effect
C) pharmacologic effect
D) kinetic effect

Answer: A
Explanation: *Therapeutic effect* is the term for a drug's desired physiological response.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

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53) Which of the following drug classifications would be prescribed for a patient in hospice care?
A) diagnostic drug
B) curative drug
C) palliative drug
D) drug used to promote health maintenance

Answer: C
Explanation: Palliative drugs are drugs used to improve quality of life but not offer a cure for a disease. An example would be pain management controlled by analgesics in for patients in hospice.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

54) State and federal governments may require that customers be given which of the following types of drugs?
A) generic
B) brand or trade
C) chemical
D) synthetic

Answer: A
Explanation: State and federal governments permit, encourage, and can even mandate that customers be given generic drugs.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: You and the Law
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-7 List the federal agencies that enforce drug laws and the importance of enforcing them.
ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws; 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
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55) Which term refers to a condition for which a drug should not be used?
A) contraindication
B) indication
C) precaution
D) action

Answer: A
Explanation: A contraindication is a condition under which the drug should not be used.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

56) Healthcare workers can save time and find information about medications more quickly when they reference which of the following?
A) nursing drug reference books
B) package inserts
C) *Physicians' Desk Reference*
D) drug cards

Answer: D
Explanation: Drug cards provide condensed information about drugs, saving time rather than accessing huge drug references.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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57) The sale of over-the-counter products that contain pseudoephedrine and ephedrine is restricted by which act?
A) Controlled Substances Act
B) Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act
C) Drug Regulation and Reform Act
D) Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

Answer: B
Explanation: The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act restricts the sale of drugs containing pseudoephedrine and ephedrine.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

58) Under the Controlled Substances Act, which drug schedule cannot be refilled without a new written prescription from a provider?
A) Schedule I
B) Schedule II
C) Schedule III
D) Schedule IV

Answer: B
Explanation: Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled without a new prescription under the Controlled Substances Act.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: You and the Law
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-7 List the federal agencies that enforce drug laws and the importance of enforcing them.
ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws; 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
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59) Prescription drugs are also referred to as
A) over-the-counter drugs
B) diagnostic drugs
C) legend drugs
D) palliative drugs

Answer: C
Explanation: Legend drugs are another name for prescription drugs.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

60) Which drug schedule has no accepted medical use in the United States?
A) Schedule I
B) Schedule II
C) Schedule III
D) Schedule IV

Answer: A
Explanation: Schedule I drugs have no medical use under the Controlled Substances Act. Examples are marijuana and LSD.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: You and the Law
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-7 List the federal agencies that enforce drug laws and the importance of enforcing them.
ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws; 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
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61) The mandate governing childproof drug packaging is enforced by which regulatory agency?
A) Drug Enforcement Administration
B) Food and Drug Administration
C) Consumer Product Safety Commission
D) Federal Trade Commission

Answer: C
Explanation: The Consumer Product Safety Commission regulates childproof packaging through laws such as the Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA).
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: You and the Law
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-7 List the federal agencies that enforce drug laws and the importance of enforcing them.
ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws; 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

62) The study of drugs and their uses is termed _____.

Answer: pharmacology
Explanation: Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

63) The body's response to drugs is termed _____.

Answer: pharmacodynamics
Explanation: Pharmacodynamics is the study of the body's response to drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

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64) The study of the structure of body parts is termed _____.

Answer: anatomy
Explanation: Anatomy is the structure of body parts.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

65) The study of the function of body parts is termed _____.

Answer: physiology
Explanation: Physiology is the science that deals with the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

66) The absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs is termed _____.

Answer: pharmacokinetics
Explanation: Pharmacokinetics is the study of a drug during absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

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67) The study of disease processes is termed _____.

Answer: pathology
Explanation: Pathology is the study of disease processes.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

68) Digitalis, used to treat congestive heart failure, is of _____ origin.

Answer: plant
Explanation: Digitalis is made from the wildflower purple foxglove and is used to treat congestive heart failure.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

69) Heparin is of _____ origin.

Answer: animal
Explanation: Heparin is of animal origin, made from the intestinal linings of pigs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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70) Iron is an example of a(n) _____ used in drug therapy.

Answer: mineral
Explanation: Minerals are used in drug therapy. Examples are iron, iodine, and calcium.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

71) *Bactrim*, used in the treatment of urinary tract infections, is synthesized in the _____ through chemical processes.

Answer: laboratory
Explanation: *Bactrim* is a drug used in urinary tract infections that is synthesized in the laboratory through chemical processes.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

72) *Humulin* is a(n) _____ drug used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Answer: genetically engineered
Explanation: Biotechnology and genetic engineering combine DNA material from different organisms, making new drugs and drug products available. *Humulin* insulin is a genetically engineered drug used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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73) Vaccines are an example of the use of a drug for disease _____.

Answer: prevention
Explanation: Vaccines inoculate the body against disease microorganisms used in disease prevention.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

74) Vitamins are examples of drugs used to promote _____.

Answer: health maintenance
Explanation: Vitamins are drugs used to promote health maintenance. They help keep the body healthy and strong by ensuring that the body systems function normally.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

75) Radiopaque dye, administered to detect gallbladder malfunctions, is an example of the _____ use of a drug.

Answer: diagnostic
Explanation: A diagnostic drug is a chemical substance used to diagnose or monitor conditions such as gallbladder diseases.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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76) Antibiotics are used to _____ diseases.

Answer: cure
Explanation: Certain drugs such as antibiotics are used to cure diseases.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

77) The prevention of pregnancy is possible with the use of _____, drugs that control fertility.

Answer: contraceptives
Explanation: Contraceptives are drugs designed to prevent conception.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

78) Aspirin and antihistamines are examples of drugs used to _____ disease symptoms.

Answer: treat
Explanation: Drugs such as aspirin and antihistamines may be used to treat disease symptoms.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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79) Drugs that improve the quality of life but do not cure or treat the disease are termed _____.

Answer: palliative
Explanation: Drugs that improve quality of life but do not cure or treat the disease are termed palliative drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

80) _____ are rules ensuring uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs.

Answer: Standards
Explanation: Standards are rules that ensure uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Standards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-3 Define drug standards, indicating how they are determined and why they are necessary.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications; 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions; IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

81) Drug standards are listed in the _____.

Answer: *United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*
Explanation: The *USP/NF* is the government's official list of drug standards.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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82) The molecular structure of a drug is described by its _____ name.

Answer: chemical
Explanation: A chemical name describes the chemical composition and molecular structure of a drug. Acetylsalicylic acid is an example of a chemical name.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

83) The official nonproprietary name assigned to a drug by the manufacturer is its _____ name.

Answer: generic
Explanation: The generic name of a drug is also the nonproprietary name assigned by the manufacturer with the approval of the United States Adopted Names (USAN) Council. Aspirin is an example of a generic name.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

84) The _____ name of a drug is usually the same as the generic name.

Answer: official
Explanation: The official drug name is usually the same as the generic name.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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85) The _____ or _____ name is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.

Answer: brand; trade
Explanation: The brand or trade name, also called the proprietary name, is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

86) *Tylenol* is an example of a(n) _____ or _____ name for acetaminophen.

Answer: brand; trade
Explanation: An example of a brand or trade name for acetaminophen is *Tylenol*.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

87) To learn information about antidepressants in the *PDR,* you would turn to the

Answer: Product Category Index
Explanation: The Product Category Index in the PDR includes information on antidepressants such as Paxil.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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88) The *Physician's Desk Reference* contains actual-sized, colored photos of drugs in the

Answer: Product Identification Guide
Explanation: The Product Identification Guide provides colored photos of drugs arranged alphabetically by manufacturer.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

89) The medication Xanax (alprazolam) is classified as a Schedule _____ medication.

Answer: IV
Explanation: Xanax (alprazolam) is classified as a Schedule IV medication under the Controlled Substance Act.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

90) The _____ spells out regulations concerning the purity, strength, effectiveness, labeling, and packaging of drugs.

Answer: Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
Explanation: The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 spells out requirements concerning the purity, strength, effectiveness, labeling, and packaging of drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

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91) The law that identifies the drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse is the _____.

Answer: Controlled Substances Act of 1970
Explanation: The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 identifies drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse such as narcotics.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

92) The agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act is the _____.

Answer: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
Explanation: The Controlled Substances Act is enforced by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

93) Define *pharmacology*.

Answer: Answers will vary. Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

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94) Define *pharmacodynamics*.

Answer: Answers will vary. Pharmacodynamics is the study of the body's response to a drug.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

95) Define *anatomy*.

Answer: Answers will vary. Anatomy is the study of the structure of body parts.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

96) Define *physiology*.

Answer: Answers will vary. Physiology is the science that deals with the function of the cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

97) Define *pathology*.

Answer: Answers will vary. Pathology is the study of the disease processes.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Pharmacology
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-1 Define terms to understanding the administration of medications.
ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

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98) List the four major sources of drugs.

Answer: Answers will vary. The four major sources of drugs are plants, animals, minerals, and chemicals.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

99) Give an example of a drug extracted from parts of plants.

Answer: Answers will vary. Digitalis is an example of a drug that is made from a plant. It is made from the wildflower purple foxglove.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

100) Give an example of a drug of animal origin.

Answer: Answers will vary. An example of a drug of animal origin is insulin, made from the pancreas of pigs.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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101) Give an example of a mineral used in drug therapy.

Answer: Answers will vary. Iron, iodine, and calcium are examples of minerals used in drug therapy.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

102) List the seven uses of drugs.

Answer: Answers will vary. The seven uses of drugs are to prevent, treat, diagnose, and cure diseases, for health maintenance, as contraceptives, and for palliative therapy.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

103) Define *drug standards*.

Answer: Answers will vary. Drug standards are rules that drugs must meet with regard to strength, purity, and quality.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Standards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-3 Define drug standards, indicating how they are determined and why they are necessary.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications; 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions; IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

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104) List four types of names by which drugs are known.

Answer: Answers will vary. Drugs are known by their chemical, generic, official, and brand or trade (proprietary) names.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Names
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-4 List the names by which drugs are known.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

105) Name two drug references.

Answer: Answers will vary. Two drug references are the *Physician's Desk Reference,* and *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

106) Name three major drug laws.

Answer: Answers will vary. Three major drug laws are the Controlled Substances Act of 1970; the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938; and the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws; 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

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107) Name the federal agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.

Answer: Answers will vary. The federal agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 is the Drug Enforcement Administration.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations
CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting; IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

108) In a drug reference, the information under _____ describes how the drug works.

Answer: *Action*
When looking up a drug in a drug reference, the *Action* section describes how a drug works.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

109) Identify four items that may appear on a drug card.

Answer: Answers may vary. Content found on drug cards may include: drug name (both generic and brand), drug classification, dosage forms, action, uses of the drug, side effects and adverse reactions, drug interactions, signs of poisoning, route of administration, dose range and special instructions.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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110) A drug reference that includes state and federal requirements for prescribing and dispensing drugs is called the _____.

Answer: *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information (USPDI)*
The *USPDI* is a drug reference including state and federal requirements for prescribing and dispensing drugs.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

111) A drug reference that contains an objective overview, in outline form, of almost every drug available in the United States is called the _____.

Answer: *American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information*
The *American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information* contains an objective overview, in outline form, of almost every drug available in the United States.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
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112) Which is a major source of drugs? Check all that apply.
A) plants
B) textiles
C) animals
D) chemicals

Answer: A, C, D
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

113) Which is a reason for healthcare workers to be familiar with drug laws? Check all that apply.
A) to protect them from errors and possible lawsuits
B) to be able to educate patients
C) to protect the public
D) to control the high costs of medications

Answer: A, B, C
Explanation: from errors and possible lawsuits, and to educate patients and protect the public. It is not essential that healthcare workers are concerned with controlling the high costs of medications.
from errors and possible lawsuits, and to educate patients and protect the public. It is not essential that healthcare workers are concerned with controlling the high costs of medications.
from errors and possible lawsuits, and to educate patients and protect the public. It is not essential that healthcare workers are concerned with controlling the high costs of medications.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Legislation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Outcome: 1-6 List the major drug laws and their main features.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

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114) Which publication is a drug reference? Check all that apply.
A) *Physicians' Desk Reference*
B) *American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information*
C) *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*
D) *Drug Enforcement Administration Source Book*

Answer: A, B, C
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Drug References; Preparing Your Own Drug Cards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-5 List drug references, explain how to use at least one, and make a drug card.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

115) Which is a parameter regulated by drug standards? Check all that apply.
A) drug strength
B) drug quality
C) drug purity
D) drug price

Answer: A, B, C
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Standards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-3 Define drug standards, indicating how they are determined and why they are necessary.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications; 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions; IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

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116) Select the categories that classify all drugs. Check all that apply.
A) controlled substances
B) over-the-counter
C) prescription
D) health maintenance

Answer: A, B, C
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Drug Sources; Drug Uses
Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Outcome: 1-2 List the major sources and uses of drugs.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

117) Define therapeutic effect.

Answer: Answers will vary. Therapeutic effect is the desired or predicted effect of a drug.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Drug Standards
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Outcome: 1-3 Define drug standards, indicating how they are determined and why they are necessary.
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications; 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions; IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

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