

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The client has had hypertension for many years. The physician orders an antihypertensive drug that has just come on the market. The nurse teaches the client that this drug works more effectively than his prior drug, and has fewer side effects. The client asks how this can be. What is the best response by the nurse? Select all that apply. 1) _____
- A) "Changing the response of the drug to protein receptor-complexes produces fewer side effects."
 - B) "It is a process of trial and error with receptors until the new drug proves effective."
 - C) "Research into receptors helps 'fine-tune' drugs to be more effective."
 - D) "Receptors tend to 'burn-out', so newer drugs are required."
 - E) "Newer drugs are altered to affect your cells' receptors in a different way."

Answer: C, E

- Explanation:
- A) Receptor research results in the development of new medications that activate very specific receptors to produce a greater therapeutic response as well as fewer side effects. Research into receptors has resulted in the "fine-tuning" of medications that are more effective with fewer side effects. Research is not a process of trial and error with receptors. Receptors do not 'burn-out.' There is no such thing as a protein receptor-complex.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice
 - B) Receptor research results in the development of new medications that activate very specific receptors to produce a greater therapeutic response as well as fewer side effects. Research into receptors has resulted in the "fine-tuning" of medications that are more effective with fewer side effects. Research is not a process of trial and error with receptors. Receptors do not 'burn-out.' There is no such thing as a protein receptor-complex.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice
 - C) Receptor research results in the development of new medications that activate very specific receptors to produce a greater therapeutic response as well as fewer side effects. Research into receptors has resulted in the "fine-tuning" of medications that are more effective with fewer side effects. Research is not a process of trial and error with receptors. Receptors do not 'burn-out.' There is no such thing as a protein receptor-complex.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice
 - D) Receptor research results in the development of new medications that activate very specific receptors to produce a greater therapeutic response as well as fewer side effects. Research into receptors has resulted in the "fine-tuning" of medications that are more effective with fewer side effects. Research is not a process of trial and error with receptors. Receptors do not 'burn-out.' There is no such thing as a protein receptor-complex.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice

E) Receptor research results in the development of new medications that activate very specific receptors to produce a greater therapeutic response as well as fewer side effects. Research into receptors has resulted in the "fine-tuning" of medications that are more effective with fewer side effects. Research is not a process of trial and error with receptors. Receptors do not "burn-out." There is no such thing as a protein receptor-complex."

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Professional Practice

2) The client was receiving haloperidol (Haldol), a dopamine antagonist. The psychiatrist changed the order to aripiprazole (Abilify), a partial dopamine antagonist. Which statement best describes the effect of the change of medication on the client? 2) _____

- A) The client is more compliant in taking his medication.
- B) The client experiences greater efficacy.
- C) The client experiences fewer side effects.
- D) The client experiences a greater reduction in symptoms.

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Partial blocking of dopamine results in fewer side effects than complete blocking of dopamine. The client will not necessarily experience greater efficacy or be more compliant in taking the medicine. Experiencing a greater reduction in symptoms is the same as greater efficacy.

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

Professional Practice

B) Partial blocking of dopamine results in fewer side effects than complete blocking of dopamine. The client will not necessarily experience greater efficacy or be more compliant in taking the medicine. Experiencing a greater reduction in symptoms is the same as greater efficacy.

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

Professional Practice

C) Partial blocking of dopamine results in fewer side effects than complete blocking of dopamine. The client will not necessarily experience greater efficacy or be more compliant in taking the medicine. Experiencing a greater reduction in symptoms is the same as greater efficacy.

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

Professional Practice

D) Partial blocking of dopamine results in fewer side effects than complete blocking of dopamine. The client will not necessarily experience greater efficacy or be more compliant in taking the medicine. Experiencing a greater reduction in symptoms is the same as greater efficacy.

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Alterations in Health

Professional Practice

- 3) A client looks up the drug he is taking in a drug guide. The client asks the nurse why the physician prescribed a medication that has a lethal dose measure. What is the best response by the nurse? 3) _____
- A) "It is a value determined during research, which helps to determine the safe dose to give."
 - B) "It just refers to what is done in research; it is not used by doctors prescribing drugs."
 - C) "All that means is that the drug could be lethal, but I will watch you for side effects."
 - D) "Don't worry about that, I'll have your doctor explain it to you."

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The difference between a median effective dose and a median lethal dose is a measure of a drug's safety margin, which helps determine the safest dose to give. The lethal dose measure is used by doctors prescribing drugs. Telling a client not to worry is non-therapeutic; this is a condescending response. Telling a client that the drug could be lethal, but he will be observed for side effects, will frighten him and most likely result in refusal of the medication.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

B) The difference between a median effective dose and a median lethal dose is a measure of a drug's safety margin, which helps determine the safest dose to give. The lethal dose measure is used by doctors prescribing drugs. Telling a client not to worry is non-therapeutic; this is a condescending response. Telling a client that the drug could be lethal, but he will be observed for side effects, will frighten him and most likely result in refusal of the medication.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

C) The difference between a median effective dose and a median lethal dose is a measure of a drug's safety margin, which helps determine the safest dose to give. The lethal dose measure is used by doctors prescribing drugs. Telling a client not to worry is non-therapeutic; this is a condescending response. Telling a client that the drug could be lethal, but he will be observed for side effects, will frighten him and most likely result in refusal of the medication.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

D) The difference between a median effective dose and a median lethal dose is a measure of a drug's safety margin, which helps determine the safest dose to give. The lethal dose measure is used by doctors prescribing drugs. Telling a client not to worry is non-therapeutic; this is a condescending response. Telling a client that the drug could be lethal, but he will be observed for side effects, will frighten him and most likely result in refusal of the medication.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

- 4) The nursing instructor prepares to teach student nurses about how mean effective doses of medications are related to clinical practice. As a result of the instruction, what is the best understanding of the student nurses? 4) _____
- A) Some clients will require more or less than the average dose of the drug.
 - B) Some clients will respond differently depending on their ethnic background.
 - C) About 50% of clients will not experience any effect from the drug.
 - D) About 50% of clients will experience severe side effects from the drug.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The mean effective dose predicts how 50% of the population will respond to the average dose of the drug. Some clients will require more or less of the drug. The mean effective dose is not related to ethnicity. The mean effective dose does not predict how many clients will experience severe side effects from the drug. The mean effective dose does not predict that 50% of clients will not experience any effect of the drug.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse - Patient Relationship

B) The mean effective dose predicts how 50% of the population will respond to the average dose of the drug. Some clients will require more or less of the drug. The mean effective dose is not related to ethnicity. The mean effective dose does not predict how many clients will experience severe side effects from the drug. The mean effective dose does not predict that 50% of clients will not experience any effect of the drug.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse - Person Relationship

C) The mean effective dose predicts how 50% of the population will respond to the average dose of the drug. Some clients will require more or less of the drug. The mean effective dose is not related to ethnicity. The mean effective dose does not predict how many clients will experience severe side effects from the drug. The mean effective dose does not predict that 50% of clients will not experience any effect of the drug.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse - Person Relationship

D) The mean effective dose predicts how 50% of the population will respond to the average dose of the drug. Some clients will require more or less of the drug. The mean effective dose is not related to ethnicity. The mean effective dose does not predict how many clients will experience severe side effects from the drug. The mean effective dose does not predict that 50% of clients will not experience any effect of the drug.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse - Person Relationship

5) The student nurse asks the nursing instructor why drug plateaus occur with medications. What is (are) the best response(s) by the nursing instructor? Select all that apply. 5) _____

- A) "It could be that all of the receptors for the drug are occupied."
- B) "It means that the client has developed resistance and needs another drug."
- C) "It probably means that the drug is losing efficacy."
- D) "It means that the client needs a higher dose of the drug."
- E) "It may mean that the drug has brought 100% relief to the client."

Answer: A, E

Explanation: A) Drug plateaus occur with medications because all the receptors for the drug are occupied; the drug has brought 100% relief to the client. A drug plateau is not related to efficacy of the drug. When a drug has reached its plateau, giving additional amounts will not result in an increased therapeutic effect.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse - Person Relationship

B) Drug plateaus occur with medications because all the receptors for the drug are occupied; the drug has brought 100% relief to the client. A drug plateau is not related to efficacy of the drug. When a drug has reached its plateau, giving additional amounts will not result in an increased therapeutic effect.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

C) Drug plateaus occur with medications because all the receptors for the drug are occupied; the drug has brought 100% relief to the client. A drug plateau is not related to efficacy of the drug. When a drug has reached its plateau, giving additional amounts will not result in an increased therapeutic effect.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

D) Drug plateaus occur with medications because all the receptors for the drug are occupied; the drug has brought 100% relief to the client. A drug plateau is not related to efficacy of the drug. When a drug has reached its plateau, giving additional amounts will not result in an increased therapeutic effect.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

E) Drug plateaus occur with medications because all the receptors for the drug are occupied; the drug has brought 100% relief to the client. A drug plateau is not related to efficacy of the drug. When a drug has reached its plateau, giving additional amounts will not result in an increased therapeutic effect.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

6) Prior to administering medications, the student nurse reviews the therapeutic index. Which statement best describes the student's understanding of therapeutic index?

6) _____

A) The student is able to identify the clients who will need to have serum blood levels monitored.

B) The student is able to determine if the physician prescribed the best drug for the client.

C) The student is able to determine if the clients are receiving safe doses of the medications.

D) The student is able to identify interactions among the drugs each client is receiving.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Drugs with a narrow therapeutic index have a low safety margin and the concentration of the drug should be monitored by regular serum tests. The therapeutic index will give some information about safe doses, but this is not the most complete response. The therapeutic index will not help to determine if the physician prescribed the best drug for the client. The therapeutic index will not help to identify interactions among the drugs the clients receive.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

- B) Drugs with a narrow therapeutic index have a low safety margin and the concentration of the drug should be monitored by regular serum tests.
The therapeutic index will give some information about safe doses, but this is not the most complete response. The therapeutic index will not help to determine if the physician prescribed the best drug for the client. The therapeutic index will not help to identify interactions among the drugs the clients receive.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship
- C) Drugs with a narrow therapeutic index have a low safety margin and the concentration of the drug should be monitored by regular serum tests.
The therapeutic index will give some information about safe doses, but this is not the most complete response. The therapeutic index will not help to determine if the physician prescribed the best drug for the client. The therapeutic index will not help to identify interactions among the drugs the clients receive.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse -Patient Relationship
- D) Drugs with a narrow therapeutic index have a low safety margin and the concentration of the drug should be monitored by regular serum tests.
The therapeutic index will give some information about safe doses, but this is not the most complete response. The therapeutic index will not help to determine if the physician prescribed the best drug for the client. The therapeutic index will not help to identify interactions among the drugs the clients receive.
Professional Practice
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7) The home health nurse notes that the elderly client doubled up on his pain medication, even though the prescribed dose was at a therapeutic level. The client says, "If one pill is good, two pills are better." Which statement best describes the result of the client's action?

7) _____

- A) The client exhibits side effects from the additional dose.
- B) The client develops tolerance and will need increased doses of the drug.
- C) The client develops tolerance and does not experience any difference.
- D) The client experiences more pain relief from the additional dose.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, increasing the dose may produce adverse effects. Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, increased doses will not provide added therapeutic benefit, such as more pain relief. Tolerance may occur, but is not the primary issue here.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Professional Practice

B) Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, increasing the dose may produce adverse effects. Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, increased doses will not provide added therapeutic benefit, such as more pain relief. Tolerance may occur, but is not the primary issue here.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Professional Practice

C) Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, increasing the dose may produce adverse effects. Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, increased doses will not provide added therapeutic benefit, such as more pain relief. Tolerance may occur, but is not the primary issue here.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Professional Practice

D) Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, increasing the dose may produce adverse effects. Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, increased doses will not provide added therapeutic benefit, such as more pain relief. Tolerance may occur, but is not the primary issue here.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Professional Practice

- 8) The nurse administers narcotics to surgical clients. Which statement represents the nurse's best understanding as it relates to the potency of different narcotics? 8) _____
- A) Codeine is less potent than morphine; it will not produce an allergic reaction.
 - B) Morphine is more potent than codeine; a lesser dose will be required.
 - C) Morphine is more potent than codeine; it will produce more adverse effects.
 - D) Codeine is less potent than morphine; it will not relieve pain as well.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) A drug that is more potent will produce a therapeutic effect at a lower dose. Potency does not mean the drug will produce more adverse effects. Less potent narcotics can be very effective with pain relief. The potency of a drug is not related to its ability to cause an allergic reaction.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice

B) A drug that is more potent will produce a therapeutic effect at a lower dose. Potency does not mean the drug will produce more adverse effects. Less potent narcotics can be very effective with pain relief. The potency of a drug is not related to its ability to cause an allergic reaction.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice

C) A drug that is more potent will produce a therapeutic effect at a lower dose. Potency does not mean the drug will produce more adverse effects. Less potent narcotics can be very effective with pain relief. The potency of a drug is not related to its ability to cause an allergic reaction.
Nurse-Person Relationship
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D) A drug that is more potent will produce a therapeutic effect at a lower dose. Potency does not mean the drug will produce more adverse effects. Less potent narcotics can be very effective with pain relief. The potency of a drug is not related to its ability to cause an allergic reaction.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice

- 9) A male client of African descent was prescribed erythromycin, a sulfonamide, to treat his bacterial infection. The client comes to the emergency department. What will be a priority assessment of the nurse? 9) _____
- A) Assess the client's level of red blood cells (RBCs).
 - B) Assess the client's urinary output.
 - C) Assess the client's liver function tests.
 - D) Assess the client's renal function tests.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Males of African descent are more likely to be deficient in the enzyme G6PD which results in changes in amino acids in the protein molecule. The use of sulfonamides in males of African descent can cause an acute hemolysis of red blood cells due to the breaking of chemical bonds in the hemoglobin molecule. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's liver function tests. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's urinary output. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's renal function tests.

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

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B) Males of African descent are more likely to be deficient in the enzyme G6PD which results in changes in amino acids in the protein molecule. The use of sulfonamides in males of African descent can cause an acute hemolysis of red blood cells due to the breaking of chemical bonds in the hemoglobin molecule. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's liver function tests. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's urinary output. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's renal function tests.

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

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C) Males of African descent are more likely to be deficient in the enzyme G6PD which results in changes in amino acids in the protein molecule. The use of sulfonamides in males of African descent can cause an acute hemolysis of red blood cells due to the breaking of chemical bonds in the hemoglobin molecule. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's liver function tests. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's urinary output. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's renal function tests.

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Professional Practice

D) Males of African descent are more likely to be deficient in the enzyme G6PD which results in changes in amino acids in the protein molecule. The use of sulfonamides in males of African descent can cause an acute hemolysis of red blood cells due to the breaking of chemical bonds in the hemoglobin molecule. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's liver function tests. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's urinary output. The red blood cell (RBC) count is more significant at this time than the client's renal function tests.

Nurse-Person Relationship

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

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10) The client receives antibiotics for a serious infection. The client asks the nurse "Why don't you just give me more of that drug to cure this infection faster?" What is the best response of the nurse?

10) _____

A) "You are at a maximum dose; taking more will not help."

B) "You are at a maximum dose; taking more will cause interactions with other medications."

C) "You must stay on this drug for two more weeks before it can be increased."

D) "I will check with the doctor to see if it is time to increase the medication."

Answer: A

Explanation: A) When the plateau of a drug has been reached, administering more of the drug will not produce additional benefit. Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, there is no time frame for an increase in dosage because an increase in dosage will not produce a greater effect. Telling the client the nurse will check with the physician is inappropriate because the plateau of the drug has been reached; the physician will not change the dosage. An increase in dosage may cause interactions with other medications, but this is not the best answer.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

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B) When the plateau of a drug has been reached, administering more of the drug will not produce additional benefit. Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, there is no time frame for an increase in dosage because an increase in dosage will not produce a greater effect. Telling the client the nurse will check with the physician is inappropriate because the plateau of the drug has been reached; the physician will not change the dosage. An increase in dosage may cause interactions with other medications, but this is not the best answer.

Professional Practice

Nurse-Person Relationship

C) When the plateau of a drug has been reached, administering more of the drug will not produce additional benefit. Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, there is no time frame for an increase in dosage because an increase in dosage will not produce a greater effect. Telling the client the nurse will check with the physician is inappropriate because the plateau of the drug has been reached; the physician will not change the dosage. An increase in dosage may cause interactions with other medications, but this is not the best answer.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

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D) When the plateau of a drug has been reached, administering more of the drug will not produce additional benefit. Once the plateau of a drug has been reached, there is no time frame for an increase in dosage because an increase in dosage will not produce a greater effect. Telling the client the nurse will check with the physician is inappropriate because the plateau of the drug has been reached; the physician will not change the dosage. An increase in dosage may cause interactions with other medications, but this is not the best answer.

Professional Practice

Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness

Nurse-Person Relationship

11) The student nurse has been reading about the Human Genome Project and asks the nursing instructor how this will impact future pharmacological therapies. What is the best response by the instructor?

11) _____

- A) "We will be able to standardize drug doses to make prescribing easier."
- B) "It will help prevent disease through gene manipulation, but will not impact drugs."
- C) "It will help to individualize drug therapy for people in a more effective way."
- D) "We will be able to alter genes so we will not need drugs."

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A) The goal of pharmacogenetics is to help individualize drug therapy for people in a more effective way. Altering genes to prevent illness is a possibility, but we will always need medications. Individuals will still respond differently to medications; not all drugs will have standardized doses. Medications will be very much impacted by this research.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice
 - B) The goal of pharmacogenetics is to help individualize drug therapy for people in a more effective way. Altering genes to prevent illness is a possibility, but we will always need medications. Individuals will still respond differently to medications; not all drugs will have standardized doses. Medications will be very much impacted by this research.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice
 - C) The goal of pharmacogenetics is to help individualize drug therapy for people in a more effective way. Altering genes to prevent illness is a possibility, but we will always need medications. Individuals will still respond differently to medications; not all drugs will have standardized doses. Medications will be very much impacted by this research.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice
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Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
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- 12) The nurse plans to teach a group of clients about how their medications work in their bodies. If education has been successful, what will be the best understanding of the clients? 12) _____
- A) Medications help the body produce new enzymes.
 - B) Medications work by enhancing or blocking normal body functioning.
 - C) Medications change how body tissues function.
 - D) Medications change the function of the cells in the body.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Medications work by enhancing or blocking normal body functioning.
Medications cannot help the body produce new enzymes, or change the function of the cells or tissues of the body.
Professional Practice
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B) Medications work by enhancing or blocking normal body functioning.
Medications cannot help the body produce new enzymes, or change the function of the cells or tissues of the body.
Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

C) Medications work by enhancing or blocking normal body functioning.
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Professional Practice
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Nurse-Person Relationship

D) Medications work by enhancing or blocking normal body functioning.
Medications cannot help the body produce new enzymes, or change the function of the cells or tissues of the body.
Professional Practice
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- 13) The physician has ordered naltrexone (ReVia), a narcotic antagonist, for the client in rehabilitation who is a heroin addict. What best describes the effect on the client if he uses heroin in the rehabilitation facility? 13) _____
- A) The client will start craving heroin again.
 - B) The client will not experience the euphoric effect of heroin.
 - C) The client will become angry and threaten to leave the facility.
 - D) The client will experience nausea and diarrhea.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Naltrexone (ReVia) is a narcotic antagonist that, in high enough doses, will prevent heroin from binding with its receptors and producing a euphoric effect.
Nausea and diarrhea are the effects of heroin withdrawal. The client may start craving heroin, but this does not describe the physiological effect of using heroin.
The client may become angry and threaten to leave the facility, but this does not describe the physiological effect of using heroin.
Nurse-Person Relationship
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- B) Naltrexone (ReVia) is a narcotic antagonist that, in high enough doses, will prevent heroin from binding with its receptors and producing a euphoric effect. Nausea and diarrhea are the effects of heroin withdrawal. The client may start craving heroin, but this does not describe the physiological effect of using heroin. The client may become angry and threaten to leave the facility, but this does not describe the physiological effect of using heroin.
Nurse-Person Relationship
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- C) Naltrexone (ReVia) is a narcotic antagonist that, in high enough doses, will prevent heroin from binding with its receptors and producing a euphoric effect. Nausea and diarrhea are the effects of heroin withdrawal. The client may start craving heroin, but this does not describe the physiological effect of using heroin. The client may become angry and threaten to leave the facility, but this does not describe the physiological effect of using heroin.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice
- D) Naltrexone (ReVia) is a narcotic antagonist that, in high enough doses, will prevent heroin from binding with its receptors and producing a euphoric effect. Nausea and diarrhea are the effects of heroin withdrawal. The client may start craving heroin, but this does not describe the physiological effect of using heroin. The client may become angry and threaten to leave the facility, but this does not describe the physiological effect of using heroin.
Nurse-Person Relationship
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14) The client and his wife receive the same medication for hypertension. The client's wife asks the nurse why she is receiving a higher amount of the medication. What is the best response by the nurse?

14) _____

- A) "Everyone is unique and responds differently to medications."
B) "Females have a higher metabolism, so you need more medication."
C) "Your hormones are different from your husband's, so you need more medication."
D) "You have a greater percentage of body fat, so more medication is needed."

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Many variables will influence how clients will respond to medications, each client must be individually evaluated for response to medications. The percentage of body fat, hormones, and the patient's rate of metabolism are only a few of the variables involved in the client's response to medications. Females do not necessarily have higher metabolic rates than men.

Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
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- B) Many variables will influence how clients will respond to medications, each client must be individually evaluated for response to medications. The percentage of body fat, hormones, and the patient's rate of metabolism are only a few of the variables involved in the client's response to medications. Females do not necessarily have higher metabolic rates than men.

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- C) Many variables will influence how clients will respond to medications, each client must be individually evaluated for response to medications. The percentage of body fat, hormones, and the patient's rate of metabolism are only a few of the variables involved in the client's response to medications. Females do not necessarily have higher metabolic rates than men.

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Professional Practice

- D) Many variables will influence how clients will respond to medications, each client must be individually evaluated for response to medications. The percentage of body fat, hormones, and the patient's rate of metabolism are only a few of the variables involved in the client's response to medications. Females do not necessarily have higher metabolic rates than men.

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- 15) The nurse is conducting medication education about the difference between potency and efficacy to a group of clients. The nurse correctly determines that learning has occurred when the clients makes which response? 15) _____
- A) "Low potency drugs have efficacy and do not produce side effects."
 - B) "Drugs with the greatest efficacy will produce the least side effects."
 - C) "The best drug for us is the one with the greatest efficacy."
 - D) "The best drug for us is the one with the highest potency."

Answer: C

Explanation: A) Efficacy means the magnitude of maximal response that can be produced from a particular drug. Potency refers to the dose of the drug; high potency drugs do not necessarily provide the best response in the patient. Efficacious drugs and low potency drugs do produce side effects.
Nurse-Person Relationship
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B) Efficacy means the magnitude of maximal response that can be produced from a particular drug. Potency refers to the dose of the drug; high potency drugs do not necessarily provide the best response in the patient. Efficacious drugs and low potency drugs do produce side effects.
Nurse-Person Relationship
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C) Efficacy means the magnitude of maximal response that can be produced from a particular drug. Potency refers to the dose of the drug; high potency drugs do not necessarily provide the best response in the patient. Efficacious drugs and low potency drugs do produce side effects.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice

D) Efficacy means the magnitude of maximal response that can be produced from a particular drug. Potency refers to the dose of the drug; high potency drugs do not necessarily provide the best response in the patient. Efficacious drugs and low potency drugs do produce side effects.
Nurse-Person Relationship
Nursing Practice: Health and Wellness
Professional Practice

Answer Key

Testname: C5

- 1) C, E
- 2) C
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) A, E
- 6) A
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) A
- 10) A
- 11) C
- 12) B
- 13) B
- 14) A
- 15) C