Medication Test

Electronic Signature Click here to enter text. Date Click here to enter text.

Define:

Qd Click here to enter text.

IM Click here to enter text.

Gm Click here to enter text.

tid Click here to enter text.

gtt Click here to enter text.

Abbreviate:

Before meals Click here to enter text.

Ounce Click here to enter text.

By mouth Click here to enter text.

Grain Click here to enter text.

Immediately Click here to enter text.

List the five “rights” of medication administration

1. Click here to enter text.

2. Click here to enter text.

3. Click here to enter text.

4. Click here to enter text.

5. Click here to enter text.

Multiple Choice

1. To penetrate the skin and deposit the medication into muscular tissue, the needle must be held at a
   1. 45 degree angle
   2. 180 degree angle
   3. 25 degree angle
   4. 90 degree angle

Choose an item.

1. A nurse should never give anticoagulants without first
   1. Checking the patients CBC
   2. Checking the patient blood type
   3. Checking the patients prothrombin time
   4. Checking the patients latest hemoglobin and hematocrit

Choose an item.

1. When pouring liquid medications, the nurse should practice all of the following EXCEPT
   1. Hold the cup at eye level
   2. Pour away from label
   3. Read the measure at the lowest point of the meniscus
   4. Read the measure a the highest point of the meniscus

Choose an item.

1. Whenever a needle is inserted for an intramuscular injection or subcutaneous injection, the nurse should
   1. Pull back on the plunder to see if blood is aspirated in the syringe before injection the medication
   2. Apply a tourniquet before giving the medication
   3. Tell the patient to tense his/her muscle to make insertion of the needle easier
   4. Change the angle of the needle after it is inserted

Choose an item.

1. Medications may be left at the patients beside if they are
   1. Ordered to be left there by the physician
   2. Given every hour
   3. Relatively harmless
   4. To be taken within the next few minutes

Choose an item.

1. With the advent of so many potent drugs, the nurse must remember
   1. Adverse reactions may occur in hypersensitive patients only
   2. Every drug is capable of causing an adverse reaction
   3. The nurse must see a reaction in order for it to be a true reaction
   4. The manufacturer list all possible reactions in the PDR

Choose an item.

1. Toxicity symptoms of digitalis preparations are
   1. Abdominal pain, constipation, anorexia
   2. Nausea, vomiting, anorexia, slow pulse
   3. Nausea, slowing of the heart, leg cramps, constipation
   4. Drowsiness, fast pulse, constipation, anorexia

Choose an item.

1. Dark tarry stools may be produced by the drug
   1. Ferrous Sulfate
   2. Thyroid extract
   3. Lodide
   4. Vitamin K

Choose an item.

1. The antidote for overdose of Heparin is
   1. Vitamin K
   2. Calcium Gluconate
   3. Protamine Sulfate
   4. Phenazophyridine HCL (Pyridium)

Choose an item.

1. Fluids should be encouraged on patients receiving
   1. Penicillin
   2. Furosemide (Lasix)
   3. Sulfisoxazole (Gantrisin)
   4. Synthriod

Choose an item.

1. Side effects of Dilantin (Phenytoin Sodium) may include
   1. Mental confusion
   2. Slurred speech
   3. Ataxia
   4. All of the above

Choose an item.

1. The symptoms of a hypersensitivity reaction to penicillin are
   1. Skin rash and urticarial
   2. Chills, fever, arthralgia, and prostration
   3. Anaphylaxis
   4. All of the above

Choose an item.

1. The main side effects of Steroids (cortisone, hydrocortisone) include
   1. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting
   2. Tachycardia, palpitations, nervousness
   3. Edema, hirsutism, moonface
   4. Moonface, stupor, headache, irritability

Choose an item.

1. Large doses of diuretics may cause which of the following electrolyte imbalances
   1. Increased potassium in the body
   2. Decreased potassium in the body
   3. Increased sodium in the body
   4. None of the above

Choose an item.

1. Which of the following drugs might cause the patient’s urine to turn red
   1. Furosemide (Lasix)
   2. Fhenazopyridine HCL (pyridium)
   3. Ferrous Sulfate
   4. HydroDiuril

Choose an item.

1. Enteric coated medication
   1. Is dissolved by gastric juices
   2. Disintegrates in alkaline secretions of the intestine
   3. Is absorbed through esophageal tissue
   4. Is a treatment of gastric irritation

Choose an item.

1. Before administering Digoxin, you must first check the
   1. Radical pulse
   2. Apical pulse
   3. Femoral pulse
   4. Carotid pulse

Choose an item.

Fill in the phrases to correctly match the meanings.

1. Click here to enter text. Hypnotic
2. Click here to enter text. Bronchodilator
3. Click here to enter text. Mydriatic
4. Click here to enter text. Antiarrhythmic
5. Click here to enter text. Anticoagulant
6. Click here to enter text. Antineoplastic
7. Click here to enter text. Antiemetic

Phrase choices

Dilates pupils

Used in treatment of cancer

Control or prevention of irregular heart action

Used in treatment of respiratory distress

Used to induce sleep

Slows clotting time of blood

Relief of nausea and vomiting

Match the drug category with the correct drug name.

1. Bronchodilator Click here to enter text.
2. Antacid Click here to enter text.
3. Antidiuretic Click here to enter text.
4. Antihypertensive Click here to enter text.
5. Intropic Click here to enter text.
6. Diuretic Click here to enter text.
7. Narcotic Analgesic Click here to enter text.
8. Antiemetic Click here to enter text.
9. Hypnotic Click here to enter text.

Drug Names

Digoxin

Minipress (Prazosin HCL)

HydroDiuril (Hydrochlorothiazide)

Demerol Hydrochloride (Meperidine)

Bronkodyl (Theophylline)

Lomotil (Diphenoxylate HCL)

Tigan (Trimethodenzamide HCL)

AmphoJel (Aluminum Hydroxide Gel)

Dilantin (Phenytoion)

Halcion (triiazolam)