

1. A nurse has been assigned to care for a 52-year-old attorney who has hypertension and peptic ulcer disease. Before administering his medications, the nurse must complete an initial assessment. Core patient variables will be obtained from which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
 - A) The patient's interview
 - B) The patient's medical history
 - C) The patient's medical record
 - D) The patient's physical examination
 - E) The patient's health insurer

2. A 68-year-old female patient who was diagnosed with hypertension 2 weeks ago and was prescribed a new hypertension medication has returned to the clinic for a follow-up visit. The nurse notes that the patient's blood pressure is unchanged from her last clinic visit. When the patient was asked if she was taking the new medication on a regular basis, she stated, "I thought that I was supposed to take the new drug when I had a pounding headache or was in a stressful situation, not all the time." An appropriate nursing diagnosis for this patient would be which of the following?
 - A) Knowledge, deficient due to the lack of understanding of treatment regimen
 - B) Coping, ineffective due to forgetfulness
 - C) Confusion, acute concerning drug administration
 - D) Anxiety due to diagnosis of hypertension

3. In order to promote therapeutic drug effects, the nurse should always encourage patients to
 - A) take their medication with meals.
 - B) take their medication at the prescribed times.
 - C) increase medication dosages if necessary.
 - D) use alternative therapy to increase the effects of their medications.

4. A patient is treated with an antibiotic for an infection in his leg. After 2 days of taking the antibiotic, the patient calls the clinic and reports that he has a rash all over his body. The nurse is aware that a rash can be an adverse effect of an antibiotic and can be either a biologic, chemical, or physiologic action of the drug, which is an example of
 - A) pharmacotherapeutics.
 - B) pharmacokinetics.
 - C) pharmacodynamics.
 - D) pharmacogenetics.

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5. A nurse has been assigned the task of preparing educational materials for patients with diabetes. The nurse has included the drug name, the reason the drug was prescribed, the intended effect of the drug, along with important adverse effects that should be reported to the nurse or the health care provider. Which of the following information is essential to include in the educational materials?
 - A) Drug administration method
 - B) Core drug knowledge
 - C) Vital signs of the patient
 - D) Diagnosis and outcome identification mechanism

6. A 56-year-old female patient has been admitted to the hospital with chronic muscle spasms and has been prescribed a new medication to treat the spasms. She has a poorly documented allergy to eggs, synthetic clothes, and perfumes. What is the priority action of the nurse to ensure that prescribed medication does not experience an allergic reaction?
 - A) Call the prescriber immediately regarding her allergic reactions
 - B) Hold the medication for her muscle spasms until she can be treated for a possible allergic reaction
 - C) Post an allergies notice on the front of the chart and document the allergies in the appropriate area of the patient's record
 - D) Call the dietary staff and make sure that the patient is not served eggs for breakfast

7. The nurse has been assigned a 49-year-old patient who has acute colitis, and the nurse just completed gathering data concerning core drug knowledge and core patient variables. To implement nursing management of drug therapy for this patient, the nurse will then
 - A) evaluate the outcome of the drug therapy.
 - B) devise strategies to maximize the therapeutic effects of the drug.
 - C) implement planned nursing actions.
 - D) assess for data that will indicate interactions between core drug knowledge and core patient variables.

8. Which of the following activities would the nurse expect to complete during the evaluation phase of the nursing process in drug therapy?
 - A) Compare the outcome expected with the actual patient outcome
 - B) Reconsider core drug knowledge and core patient variables
 - C) Ask questions to prepare an effective patient education program
 - D) Establish a baseline for the patient's treatment and care

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9. A nurse is caring for a postsurgical patient who has small tortuous veins and had a difficult IV insertion. The patient is now receiving IV medications on a regular basis. What is the best nursing intervention to minimize the adverse effects of this drug therapy?
- A) Monitor the patient's bleeding time
 - B) Check the patient's blood glucose levels
 - C) Record baseline vital signs
 - D) Monitor the IV site for redness, swelling, or pain
10. A patient has been prescribed several drugs and fluids to be given intravenously. Before the nurse starts the intravenous administration, a priority assessment of the patient will be to note the
- A) heart rate.
 - B) body weight and height.
 - C) blood pressure.
 - D) skin surrounding the potential IV site.
11. A nurse is performing an admission assessment of an elderly patient who is being admitted to a medical ward from the emergency department. Which of the following is an open-ended assessment question?
- A) "Have you ever had a bad response to a drug that you've taken?"
 - B) "Does anyone in your immediate family have a history of drug allergies?"
 - C) "Are you comfortable with receiving needles?"
 - D) "What kind of reactions have you had to medications?"
12. The nurse's assessment of a community-dwelling adult suggests that the client may have drug allergies that have not been previously documented. What statement by the client would confirm this?
- A) "I tend to get sick in the stomach when I take antibiotics."
 - B) "I've been told that aspirin might have caused my stomach bleed a few years back."
 - C) "I broke out in hives and got terribly itchy when I started a new prescription last year."
 - D) "When I fell last year, the doctor said that it might have been because of my blood pressure pills."

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13. A nurse who provides care on a busy medical unit of a large hospital is constantly faced with new drugs on patients' medication administration records. What strategy should the nurse employ to foster up-to-date information about the nursing management of new or uncommon drugs?
- A) Focus on learning about a prototype drug that is characteristic of a larger drug class
 - B) Identify similarities between new drugs and older drugs that are commonly used on the unit
 - C) Commit time and energy during each shift to learning about new drugs
 - D) Liaise with pharmacists and pharmacy technicians who work at the hospital
14. A patient who has been admitted to the hospital for a mastectomy has stated that she has experienced adverse drug effects at various times during her life. Which of the following strategies should the nurse prioritize in order to minimize the potential of adverse drug effects during the patient's stay in the hospital?
- A) Administer the patient's drugs in doses that are smaller and more frequent than ordered
 - B) Monitor the patient vigilantly for signs and symptoms of potentially adverse drug effects
 - C) Encourage the patient to bring herbal supplements and complementary remedies with her to the hospital
 - D) Alter the administration of the patient's medications in favor of the intravenous, rather than oral, route.
15. A surgical patient has been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes during his current admission to the hospital. The nurses and other members of the care team have attempted to engage the patient in education about his new diagnosis, the effects it will have on his lifestyle and the medications that will be necessary to treat it. However, the patient is unwilling to discuss these matters, usually citing fatigue or the desire to watch TV or make phone calls. What potential nursing diagnosis should the nurse prioritize?
- A) Ineffective coping
 - B) Knowledge deficit
 - C) Acute confusion
 - D) Anxiety

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Answer Key

1. A, B, C, D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. D
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. A

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