

# Test Bank

## UNIT 1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

### CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO PHARMACOLOGY

1. Study of the drug that would be most or least appropriate to use for a specific disease is known as:
  - A. pharmacy
  - B. pharmacology
  - C. toxicology
  - D. pharmacodynamics
2. The fluid most commonly sampled to characterize the pharmacological actions of drugs is:
  - A. serum
  - B. urine
  - C. blood
  - D. mucus
3. Most receptors are located on the:
  - A. muscles
  - B. cell surface
  - C. skin
  - D. nerves
4. Most drug metabolism occurs in the:
  - A. liver
  - B. kidneys
  - C. bloodstream
  - D. lungs
5. During metabolism, before their conversion to metabolic derivatives, most drugs are acted upon by:
  - A. amino acids
  - B. receptors
  - C. enzymes
  - D. extracellular fluid
6. Pharmacy technicians should have a basic understanding of the factors that control drug concentration at the:
  - A. therapeutic level
  - B. toxic level
  - C. blood circulation
  - D. site of action
7. Important tools used to calculate the correct dosage of drugs for children include body weight and:
  - A. height
  - B. gender
  - C. body surface area
  - D. metabolism
8. An important mechanism that affects varying drug action and metabolism is the:
  - A. GI tract effect
  - B. intestinal effect
  - C. first-pass effect

- D. toxic drug action
9. The initial rate of distribution of a drug is heavily dependent on the \_\_\_\_\_ to various organs.
- A. blood flow
  - B. hepatic portal circulation
  - C. oxygen distribution
  - D. reactions
10. Drugs must \_\_\_\_\_ before being absorbed.
- A. be diluted
  - B. circulate
  - C. be compounded
  - D. dissolve
11. Because they must pass through the \_\_\_\_\_, ionized drugs are poorly distributed.
- A. intestinal wall
  - B. blood–brain barrier
  - C. liver
  - D. heart
12. Epinephrine is frequently injected to combat anaphylactic shock but must be administered:
- A. after shock begins
  - B. after 24 hours
  - C. within the intensive care unit only
  - D. within a short period of time
13. Before administering a drug, knowledge of a patient's \_\_\_\_\_ is essential.
- A. allergies
  - B. blood type
  - C. Rh factor
  - D. family history
14. An enzyme that has an essential role in drug metabolism is known as:
- A. B1 adrenoreceptor
  - B. cytochrome P-450
  - C. B2 adrenoreceptor
  - D. T3 or T4
15. Any substance intended to be used to improve a physiologic or pathologic condition is known as a:
- A. drug
  - B. dose
  - C. solution
  - D. compound
16. A “medicine” refers to a drug mixed with other ingredients that may improve its taste, physical form, or:
- A. effectiveness
  - B. stability
  - C. color
  - D. odor
17. A sugar pill (which may be thought to be a drug by the patient) is also known as a(n):
- A. diet pill
  - B. experimental dosage
  - C. placebo
  - D. energy pill

18. When the body develops resistance to the effects of a drug, requiring increased dosages, the body has become \_\_\_\_\_ to the drug.
- A. addicted
  - B. allergic
  - C. toxic
  - D. tolerant
19. The speed of systemic availability depends on pharmaceutical factors and:
- A. bloodstream absorption
  - B. gastrointestinal absorption
  - C. rate of excretion
  - D. cellular absorption
20. The stomach has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ environment.
- A. basic
  - B. acidic
  - C. alkaline
  - D. physiochemical
21. An empty stomach \_\_\_\_\_ the rate of absorption for some medications.
- A. will always cause vomiting because of
  - B. decreases
  - C. increases
  - D. will always cause cramps because of
22. Orally administered drugs are usually absorbed in the:
- A. lower GI tract
  - B. esophagus
  - C. pharynx
  - D. upper GI tract
23. \_\_\_\_\_ carries blood directly to the liver.
- A. A biochemical pathway
  - B. Renal portal circulation
  - C. Hepatic portal circulation
  - D. Lymphatic portal circulation
24. Adverse drug reactions occur in people of all ages and are twice as common in:
- A. women
  - B. men
  - C. young adults
  - D. elderly adults
25. \_\_\_\_\_ can occur when the body is not able to metabolize and excrete one dose of a drug before the next dose is given.
- A. Idiosyncratic reactions
  - B. Tolerance
  - C. Cumulative effect
  - D. Cross-tolerance
26. Pharmacology deals with all the drugs used in society today, including prescription, legal, OTC, and \_\_\_\_\_ drugs.
- A. generic
  - B. legend
  - C. illegal
  - D. experimental

27. A drug that does not require a prescription but often produces tolerance is:
- A. codeine
  - B. morphine
  - C. methadone
  - D. alcohol
28. Alcohol potentiates the sedating effects of certain:
- A. tranquilizers
  - B. stimulants
  - C. amphetamines
  - D. herbal supplements
29. Toxicology can be called the study of effects of \_\_\_\_\_ on living organisms.
- A. stimulants
  - B. medicines
  - C. poisons
  - D. placebos
30. Intravenous drugs bypass the process of absorption and are:
- A. sometimes excreted quickly
  - B. metabolized more slowly
  - C. distributed throughout the body
  - D. never required to be reconstituted