

Chapter 03: Introduction to Basic Pharmacology and Other Common Therapies

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following are considered to be the toxic effects of a drug?
 - a. Additional, mild, unwanted effects
 - b. Unusual, unexpected mild effects
 - c. Serious, possibly life-threatening effects
 - d. Reduction of the allergic response

ANS: C REF: 41

2. What is the unique, simple, and official name assigned to a specific drug for worldwide use?
 - a. Trade name
 - b. Chemical name
 - c. Proprietary name
 - d. Generic name

ANS: D REF: 46

3. Which is the route of administration by which the largest proportion of the drug dose is likely lost before reaching the site of action?
 - a. Oral
 - b. Intramuscular
 - c. Sublingual
 - d. Intravenous

ANS: A REF: 44

4. Ingesting a drug with a large meal may be likely to:
 - a. immediately increase the blood level of the drug.
 - b. prevent gastric irritation.
 - c. ensure that the total dose is absorbed into the blood.
 - d. cause more rapid excretion of the drug.

ANS: B REF: 42

5. What is the reaction called when two drugs interact to produce a result much greater than the sum of individual effects?
 - a. Antagonism
 - b. Beneficial
 - c. Synergism
 - d. Potentiation

ANS: C REF: 42

6. At which site are most drugs metabolized and prepared for excretion?
 - a. Liver
 - b. Kidneys
 - c. Circulating blood

d. Lymphoid tissue

ANS: A REF: 45

7. In traditional Asian medicine, acupoints are usually located:
- over pain or other sensory receptors.
 - where blood vessels branch.
 - over joints.
 - on designated meridians.

ANS: D REF: 49

8. Traditional drug or surgical therapy is incorporated with nontraditional methods by:
- chiropractors.
 - naturopaths.
 - homeopaths.
 - osteopaths.

ANS: D REF: 48

9. Contraindications printed on the label of a drug identify:
- those circumstances under which the drug should probably not be used.
 - those typical side effects associated with this drug.
 - the dosage limits associated with the use of the drug.
 - the maximum shelf life of the medication.

ANS: A REF: 41

10. After they are metabolized, most drugs are excreted through the:
- lungs.
 - pancreas.
 - kidneys.
 - large intestine.

ANS: C REF: 42

11. A drug that binds with selected specific cell receptors may:
- stimulate activity in those cells.
 - inhibit activity in those cells.
 - change specificity and attach to other cells.
 - be disabled by macrophages.
- 1, 2
 - 2, 3
 - 3, 4
 - 1, 3, 4

ANS: A REF: 45-46

12. A placebo may be described as a tablet or capsule:
- that does not contain an active drug.
 - that contains a small amount of active drug for use in clinical trials.
 - that contains a different drug to be used for its psychological effect.
 - that contains high amounts of a drug to determine the maximum dose allowed.

ANS: A

REF: 47

13. The form of therapy that involves assessment of physical function and works to restore any problems and prevent any further dysfunction using methods such as appropriate exercises and ultrasound is referred to as:
- registered massage therapy.
 - naturopathy.
 - physiotherapy.
 - reflexology.

ANS: C

REF: 47

14. A medical history should include all:
- legally prescribed drugs.
 - vitamin or mineral supplements.
 - any medication not requiring a prescription (over-the-counter items).
 - herbal treatments.
- 1 only
 - 1, 3
 - 1, 2, 4
 - 1, 2, 3, 4

ANS: D

REF: 47

15. Antagonistic drugs may be used to:
- increase the effectiveness of selected drugs.
 - prolong the action of a drug.
 - act as an antidote when necessary.
 - speed up the excretion of a drug.

ANS: C

REF: 42

16. The full course of a prescribed antimicrobial drug should be completed so as to prevent:
- undesirable side effects.
 - development of resistant microbes.
 - an allergic response.
 - proper metabolism and excretion of drug.

ANS: B

REF: 42