Test Bank: Pharmacotherapeutics for Advanced Practice Nurse Prescribers, 5th Edition, Teri Moser Woo, Marylou

Pharmacotherapeutics for Advanced Practice Nurse Prescribers 5th Edition Woo Robinson Test Bank



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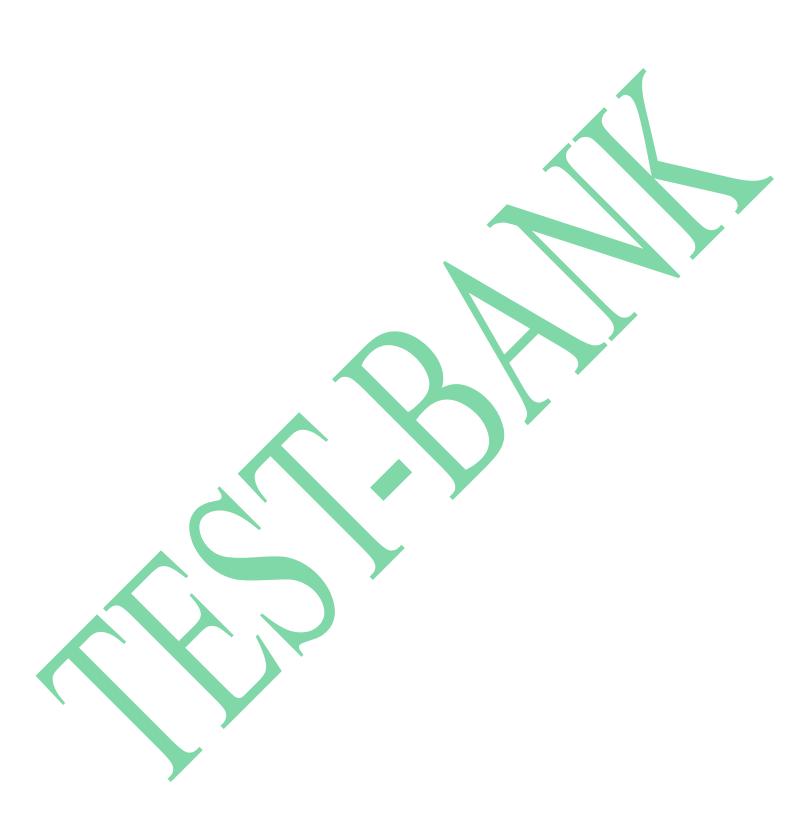
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Chapter 1. The Role of the Nurse Practitioner

Multiple Choice Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. 1. Nurse practitioner prescriptive authority is regulated by: 1. The National Council of State Boards of Nursing 2. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration 3. The State Board of Nursing for each state 4. The State Board of Pharmacy 2. The benefits to the patient of having an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN) prescriber include: 1. Nurses know more about Pharmacology than other prescribers because they take it both in their basic nursing program and in their APRN program. 2. Nurses care for the patient from a holistic approach and include the patient in decision making regarding their care. 3. APRNs are less likely to prescribe narcotics and other controlled substances. 4. APRNs are able to prescribe independently in all states, whereas a physician's assistant needs to have a physician supervising their practice. 3. Clinical judgment in prescribing includes: 1. Factoring in the cost to the patient of the medication prescribed 2. Always prescribing the newest medication available for the disease process 3. Handing out drug samples to poor patients 4. Prescribing all generic medications to cut costs 4. Criteria for choosing an effective drug for a disorder include: 1. Asking the patient what drug they think would work best for them 2. Consulting nationally recognized guidelines for disease management 3. Prescribing medications that are available as samples before writing a prescription 4. Following U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration guidelines for prescribing	Chapter 1. The Role of the Parise Practioner
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- - 1. The demonstrated ability of nurse practitioners to control costs and improve patient outcomes
 - The fact that nurse practitioners will be able to practice independently
 - 3. The fact that nurse practitioners will have full reimbursement under health-care
 - 4. The ability to shift accountability for Medicaid to the state level

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Chapter 1. The Role of the Nurse Practitioner Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS:	3	PTS:	1
2. ANS:	2	PTS:	1
3. ANS:	1	PTS:	1
4. ANS:	2	PTS:	1
5. ANS:	1	PTS:	1

Chapter 2. Review of Basic Principles of Pharmacology

Multiple Choice

- 1. A patient's nutritional intake and laboratory results reflect hypoalbuminemia. This is critical to prescribing because:
 - 1. Distribution of drugs to target tissue may be affected.

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 2. The solubility of the drug will not match the site of absorption.
- 3. There will be less free drug available to generate an effect.
- 4. Drugs bound to albumin are readily excreted by the kidneys.
- 2. Drugs that have a significant first-pass effect:
 - 1. Must be given by the enteral (oral) route only
 - 2. Bypass the hepatic circulation
 - 3. Are rapidly metabolized by the liver and may have little if any desired action
 - 4. Are converted by the liver to more active and fat-soluble forms
- 3. The route of excretion of a volatile drug will likely be the:
 - 1. Kidneys
 - 2. Lungs
 - 3. Bile and feces
 - 4. Skin
 - 4. Medroxyprogesterone (Depo Provera) is prescribed intramuscularly (IM) to create a storage reservoir of the drug. Storage reservoirs:
 - 1. Assure that the drug will reach its intended target tissue
 - 2. Are the reason for giving loading doses
 - 3. Increase the length of time a drug is available and active
 - 4. Are most common in collagen tissues
 - 5. The NP chooses to give cephalexin every 8 hours based on knowledge of the drug's:
 - 1. Propensity to go to the target receptor
 - 2. Biological half-life
 - 3. Pharmacodynamics
 - 4. Safety and side effects