1. Your father recently had a heart attack, and has been told by his doctor to take a low dose of aspirin every day to prevent the formation of blood clots that might cause him to have another. The aspirin is being used as a(n) .
   1. analgesic
   2. thrombolytic agent
   3. antipyretic
   4. anti-inflammatory

*ANSWER:* b

1. Drugs that relieve pain without loss of consciousness are known as .
   1. anti-inflammatories
   2. analgesics
   3. anesthetics
   4. hypnotics

*ANSWER:* b

1. Your instructor asks you to identify the prototype drugs for each drug classification. Therefore, you indicate the

\_\_\_\_.

* 1. "latest and greatest" drug of each classification
  2. first drug discovered in each classification
  3. drug that has the best efficacy in each classification
  4. drug that typifies the characteristics of each classification

*ANSWER:* d

1. Health care practitioners typically prefer drugs to be classified by their .
   1. market cost
   2. chemical structure
   3. therapeutic use
   4. risk of side effects

*ANSWER:* c

1. Caroline asks you to explain the difference between generic and trade names for drugs. What should you tell her?
   1. The first letter of a generic name is never capitalized, whereas the trade name is always capitalized.
   2. The trade name is assigned by the USAN Council.
   3. The generic name is assigned by the FDA.
   4. The generic name is "owned" by the manufacturer.

*ANSWER:* a

1. While reading the label on a medicine bottle, you notice that the name of the drug is followed by an R in a circle, as follows: ®. What does this indicate?
   1. The drug is available over-the-counter.
   2. The drug is a generic.
   3. The drig name is trademarked.
   4. The drug has been recalled.

*ANSWER:* c

1. A nasty fall results in a gash in your forehead and chin, a broken nose, and several knocked out front teeth. Your friend picks you from at the emergency room and takes you to a pharmacy to fill your pain medication prescription. He notices that your prescription is for Tylenol 4 and wonders how that differs from Tylenol 2, which was prescribed for him after he had a tooth pulled. Although the excruciating pain has left you in a daze, you correctly explain that

\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Tylenol 4 has twice as much acetaminophen as Tylenol 2
  2. Tylenol 4 has more codeine than Tylenol 2
  3. Tylenol 2 is the second version of Tylenol and Tylenol 4 is the fourth
  4. Tylenol 2 has less acetaminophen in it

*ANSWER:* b

1. Who assigns generic names to drugs?
   1. FDA
   2. manufacturers
   3. pharmacies
   4. USAN

*ANSWER:* d

1. While reading the information accompanying your prescription antibiotics, you notice that the name "azithromycin" is in lowercase while the name "Zithromax" is capitalized. Why is this the case?
   1. Zithromax is the brand name and azithromycin is the generic name.
   2. Zithromax is the distributed drug and is derived from azithromycin.
   3. Azithromycin is the distributed drug and is derived from Zithromax.
   4. Azithromycin is the brand name and Zithromax is the generic name.

*ANSWER:* a

1. Your sister is skeptical that generic drugs are as effective as brand name drugs because generics cost so much less. She asks for your opinion. What should you tell her?
   1. The active ingredients for both are identical, but fillers and other inactive ingredients may differ.
   2. Generic and brand name drugs are required to be identical in active and inactive ingredients.
   3. The active ingredients in generics are similar to those in brand name drugs, but are not guaranteed to be identical.
   4. Generics are manufactured outside the United States, and therefore, the ingredients are unregulated.

*ANSWER:* a

1. Which drug name is used in the USP/NF?
   1. trade
   2. official
   3. common
   4. chemical

*ANSWER:* b

1. Your friend is reading about his new medication, and asks you, "what kind of name is 8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl- 4*H*­s­triazolo [4,3­α] [1,4] benzodiazepine?" How should you respond?
   1. This is the experimental name of the drug.
   2. This is the chemical name of the drug.
   3. This is the structural name of the drug.
   4. This is the patented name of the drug.

*ANSWER:* b

1. Trade names are assigned by the .
   1. manufacturer before development begins
   2. manufacturer when the drug is first submitted to the FDA for approval
   3. FDA after the drug is tested and approved
   4. manufacturer after the drug has been tested and approved by the FDA

*ANSWER:* d

1. Ice cream names such as chocolate, vanilla, and strawberry are similar to .
   1. chemical drug names
   2. official drug names
   3. generic drug names
   4. trade drug names

*ANSWER:* c

1. Your opinionated uncle informs you that *all* prescription drugs are, by definition, controlled substances because they cannot be legally obtained without a prescription. How should you respond to your uncle?
   1. Controlled substances are legally defined as substances that have the potential to be abused or are addictive, but not all prescription drugs have this potential.
   2. Correct; *all* prescription drugs are, by definition, controlled substances because they cannot be legally obtained without a prescription.
   3. Some prescription drugs can be obtained without a prescription but are more typically referred to as "behind the counter" drugs.
   4. The term "controlled substances" is an outdated term; prescription drugs is now the preferred term.

*ANSWER:* a

1. You read a description of your medication as "pink modified capsular shaped, engraved, film-coated tablets containing azithromycin dihydrate equivalent to 250 mg of azithromycin." Under what heading would this information be likely to be found?
   1. chemical structure
   2. actions
   3. usual dosage
   4. how supplied

*ANSWER:* d

1. You are reading about the antidepressant Celexa and notice that its effects are "presumed to be linked to potentiation of serotonergic activity in the central nervous system (CNS) resulting from its inhibition of CNS neuronal reuptake

of serotonin (5-HT)." This statement refers to the drug's .

* 1. actions
  2. contraindications
  3. indications
  4. adverse effects

*ANSWER:* a

1. Your grandmother has just begun to take a bisphosphonate to treat her osteoporosis. She asks you whether it is safe to take her new medication along with the various herbs and other supplements she has taken for many years. Under what heading would you find this information?
   1. interactions
   2. issues
   3. adverse effects
   4. actions

*ANSWER:* a

1. Under what heading would you likely find the statement that a drug should be used "for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy"?
   1. cautions
   2. indications
   3. actions
   4. contraindications

*ANSWER:* b

1. Which reference would be most useful for learning about off-label uses for medications?
   1. USP-NF
   2. AHFS Drug Information
   3. PDR
   4. USP/DI

*ANSWER:* b

1. One of the drawbacks of the *United States Pharmacopeia/Dispensing Information* is that it .
   1. is useful for research but not clinical practice
   2. places too much focus on off-label uses
   3. is too simplistic for most professionals
   4. does not include photographs of drugs

*ANSWER:* d

1. The two-year-old daughter of a dear friend has been diagnosed with an inoperable brain tumor that has not responded to radiation or chemotherapy. Your friend sends you links to a clinic that claims to be able to cure "hopeless" cancers and points out the messages from families whose children have been cured. You explain that

\_\_\_\_.

* 1. the information in testimonials may not be valid
  2. this is the child's best and last chance for a cure
  3. insurance coverage will be denied for this type of treatment
  4. this claim must be accurate, and therefore worth a try

*ANSWER:* a

1. Shelley is taking a diuretic. What is the primary action of this medication?
   1. To stop or relieve coughing
   2. To increase urinary output
   3. To decrease inflammation
   4. To help control pain

*ANSWER:* b

1. Lakyn is taking an antitussive. What is the primary action of this drug?
   1. To relieve anxiety
   2. To neutralize stomach acid
   3. To increase urinary output
   4. To prevent or relieve coughing

*ANSWER:* d

1. Moises is taking a medication that lowers his blood sugar. This drug would be classified as a(n) .
   1. anxiolytic
   2. analgesic
   3. antitussive
   4. hypoglycemic

*ANSWER:* d