

This chapter has 116 questions.

Scroll down to see and select individual questions or narrow the list using the checkboxes below.

Select

0

questions at random and

keep in order ▼

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Choice Questions - (61) | <input type="checkbox"/> Est Time: 1-3 minutes - (39) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fill In The Blank Questions - (30) | <input type="checkbox"/> Est Time: 3-5 minutes - (1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Short Answer Questions - (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Outcome: 01-01 - (16) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Essay Questions - (19) | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Outcome: 01-02 - (36) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Check All That Apply Questions - (5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Outcome: 01-03 - (6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Odd Numbered - (58) | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Outcome: 01-04 - (15) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Even Numbered - (58) | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Outcome: 01-05 - (23) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty - (16) | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Outcome: 01-06 - (13) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws - (13) | <input type="checkbox"/> Learning Outcome: 01-07 - (7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications - (83) | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Difficulty: Difficult - (6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations - (17) | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Difficulty: Easy - (81) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation - (61) | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Difficulty: Medium - (29) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blooms: Analyze - (4) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Drug Legislation - (13) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blooms: Apply - (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Drug Names - (15) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blooms: Remember - (98) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Drug References - (23) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blooms: Understand - (13) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Drug Sources - (36) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions - (79) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Drug Standards - (6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each - (20) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Drug Uses - (36) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations - (10) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Pharmacology - (16) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting - (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards - (23) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting - (6) | <input type="checkbox"/> Topic: You and the Law - (7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Est Time: 0-1 minute - (76) | |

1. Which is the definition of the term *pharmacology*?

- The body's response to drugs
 The absorption of drugs
 The study of drugs
 The metabolism of drugs

Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.

Select



ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember
 CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each
 Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-01
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Pharmacology

Multiple Choice Question

2. Which is the definition of the term *pharmacodynamics*?

- The body's response to drugs
 The absorption of drugs
 The study of drugs
 The metabolism of drugs

Pharmacodynamics is the body's response to drugs.

Select



ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember
 CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each
 Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-01
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Pharmacology

Multiple Choice Question

Select



3. Which is the definition of *anatomy*?

- The study of the function of body parts
 The study of the structure of body parts
 The study of the function of drugs
 The study of the disease process

Anatomy is the study of the structure of body parts.

Multiple Choice Question

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember
 CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-01
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Pharmacology

4. Which is the definition of *physiology*?
- The study of the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms
 - The study of the structure of body parts
 - The study of the function of drugs
 - The study of the disease process

Physiology is the science that deals with the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-01
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Pharmacology

Multiple Choice Question

5. Which is the definition of *pathology*?
- The study of the function of body parts
 - The study of the structure of body parts
 - The study of the function of drugs
 - BV The study of the disease process

Pathology is the study of disease processes, including changes in the structure and function of the body.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-01
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Pharmacology

Multiple Choice Question

6. Which is the source of the drug digitalis?
- A wildflower
 - An animal
 - A mineral
 - Chemicals

Digitalis is a cardiac glycoside used to treat congestive heart failure from the wildflower purple foxglove.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-02
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Drug Sources
 Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

7. Which is a source of morphine?
- A plant
 - An animal
 - A mineral
 - Chemicals

Morphine comes from the poppy plant.

Multiple Choice Question

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-02
 Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources
Topic: Drug Uses

8. Which is a source of heparin?
- A plant
 - An animal
 - A mineral
 - Chemicals

Heparin, used to reduce the formation of blood clots, is taken from the intestinal lining of cattle and pigs.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

9. Which is a source of Epsom salts?
- A plant
 - An animal
 - A mineral
 - Chemicals

Epsom salts are minerals used in drug therapy.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

10. Which is the source of *Bactrim*?
- A plant
 - An animal
 - A mineral
 - Chemicals

Bactrim is developed through chemical processes and is used in the treatment of urinary tract infections.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

11. Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to prevent disease?
- Birth control pills
 - Hepatitis B vaccine
 - Antibiotics
 - Chemotherapy

Hepatitis B vaccine is used to prevent disease.

Multiple Choice Question

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

12. Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to treat disease?

- Antihistamines
 HPV vaccine
 Vitamins
 Barium

Antihistamines are used to treat allergy symptoms. *Benadryl*, an example, treats allergy symptoms and motion sickness.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

13. Which is an example of a diagnostic drug?

- Iodine
 Iron
 Magnesium
 Sodium chloride

Iodine is a diagnostic drug or dye that is used as a contrast medium to show up on fluoroscopes or x-rays.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

14. Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to promote health maintenance?

- Birth control pills
→ Vitamins
 Analgesics
 Antihistamines

Health maintenance helps patients maintain or enhance their current level of health such as vitamins.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

15. Rules that ensure the uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs are known as:

- indicators.
→ standards.
 quality control.
 quality assurance.

Drugs differ in strength, quality, and purity, depending on how they are manufactured. To control these differences, certain standards have been set up that products must meet.

Multiple Choice Question

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Standards

16. Which is an example of a drug or drugs used to cure disease?

- Antihistamines
- Analgesics
- Antibiotics
- Antihypertensives

Antibiotics cure disease. For example, penicillin cures pneumonia.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

17. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has the responsibility of enforcing:

- drug patents.
- drug prices.
- drug standards.
- drug abuse prevention.

Drug standards are enforceable by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Select 

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-07

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: You and the Law

Multiple Choice Question

18. The official list of drug standards, as recognized by the U.S. government, is contained in the:

- *United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*.
- Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)*.
- United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information (USPDI)*.
- American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information*.

Drug standards are listed in a reference book called the *United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)*.

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Standards

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

19. Which is the rationale for having drug standards?

- Drugs differ in strength, quality, and purity.
- Drugs have several different brand names.
- Drugs are distributed by many different companies.
- Drugs are sold by many different stores.

Drugs standards are developed because drugs differ widely in strength, quality, and purity.

Multiple Choice Question

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Standards

20. Which is the drug name that describes the molecular structure of a drug?

- Chemical name
- Generic name
- Official name
- Brand or trade name

The chemical name describes the chemical composition and molecular structure of a drug.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Names

Multiple Choice Question

21. Which is the official nonproprietary drug name assigned by a manufacturer?

- Chemical name
- Generic name
- Official name
- Brand or trade name

The generic name is the official, nonproprietary name assigned by a manufacturer.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Names

Multiple Choice Question

22. Which is usually the same as the generic name?

- Chemical name
- Generic name
- Official name
- Brand or trade name

The official name is the same as the generic name.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Names

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

23. Which is also known as the trade, or proprietary, name?

- Chemical name
- Generic name
- Official name
- Brand name

The trade, or proprietary, name is also known as the brand name.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Names

Multiple Choice Question

24. Which is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer?

- Chemical name
- Generic name
- Official name
- Brand or trade name

A brand- or trade-name drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Names

Multiple Choice Question

25. Which drug name is owned by the drug company and may not be used by another company?

- Chemical name
- Generic name
- Official name
- Brand or trade name

A brand or trade name may not be used by any other company other than the company that owns it.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Names

Multiple Choice Question

26. *Nitro-Bid*, *Nitrong*, and *Nitrostat* are all examples of:

- chemical names.
- generic names.
- official names.
- brand or trade names.

Nitro-Bid, *Nitrong*, and *Nitrostat* are brand or trade names sold under the generic name nitroglycerin.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Names

Multiple Choice Question

Select  27. Which is an example of a brand or trade name?

- Aspirin
- *Bufferin*
- Acetylsalicylic acid
- Acetaminophen

Bufferin is an example of a brand or trade name for aspirin.

Multiple Choice Question ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember
 CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
 Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-04
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Drug Names

28. Which is an example of a chemical name?

- Aspirin
- Bufferin*
- Acetylsalicylic acid
- Acetaminophen

Acetylsalicylic acid is an example of a chemical name.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember
 CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
 Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-04
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Drug Names

Multiple Choice Question

29. Which provides information about the drug products of major pharmaceutical companies?

- Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*
- United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information*
- American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information*
- *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)*

The *Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)* gives information about drug products of major pharmaceutical companies.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember
 CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
 Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-05
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Drug References

Multiple Choice Question

30. Which term refers to the unintended and undesirable effects of drugs?

- Interactions
- Precautions
- Side effects/adverse reactions
- Indications

Side effects/adverse reactions are the undesirable effects of drugs.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
 Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember
 CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
 Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-05
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Drug References

Multiple Choice Question

31. Which term refers to the conditions for which a drug is used?

- Interactions
- Precautions
- Side effects/adverse reactions
- Indications

Indications are the conditions for which drugs are given.

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

32. Which term refers to the undesirable effects produced when drugs are taken with certain foods or other drugs?

- Interactions
 Precautions
 Side effects/adverse reactions
 Indications

Interactions are the undesirable effects that may occur when drugs are taken with certain foods or other drugs.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Multiple Choice Question

33. Which term refers to the warnings to consider when administering drugs to patients with specific conditions or diseases?

- Interactions
→ Precautions
 Side effects/adverse reactions
 Indications

Precautions are the warnings that are given when administering drugs to patients with certain conditions.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Multiple Choice Question

34. Which term defines how a drug works?

- Indications
→ Action
 Description
 Administration

Action is how a drug works.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

35. Which section of the *Physicians' Desk Reference* would you consult to match a tablet with its color illustration?

- Brand and Generic Name Index
 Product Category Index
→ Product Identification Guide
 Product Information

The color illustration of a drug is found in the Product Identification Guide of the *PDR*.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-05
Level of Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Drug References

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

36. Which section of the *PDR* would you use when referencing information about an antihistamine?

- Brand and Generic Name Index
- Product Category Index
- Product Identification Guide
- Product Information

Information about an antihistamine is found in the Product Category Index in the *PDR*.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-05
Level of Difficulty: Medium
Topic: Drug References

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

37. Which section of the *PDR* would you use to find detailed information on a drug such as generic and brand or trade names, description, and clinical pharmacology?

- Brand and Generic Name Index
- Product Category Index
- Product Identification Guide
- Product Information

Generic and brand or trade names, description, and clinical pharmacology on drugs are found in the Product Information section of the *PDR*.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-05
Level of Difficulty: Medium
Topic: Drug References

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

38. Which section of the *PDR* would you use to reference *Tylenol*?

- Brand and Generic Name Index
- Product Category Index
- Product Identification Guide
- Product Information

Tylenol is found in the Brand and Generic Name Index of the *PDR*.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
Est Time: 0-1 minute
Learning Outcome: 01-05
Level of Difficulty: Medium
Topic: Drug References

Multiple Choice Question

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Select 

39. In the following *PDR* entry: *TYLENOL SEVERE ALLERGY CAPLETS* (McNeil Consumer) 1/4/1/4/322, 1943, the number 322 refers to which section of the *PDR*?

- Brand and Generic Name Index

- Product Category Index
- Product Identification Guide
- Product Information

Tylenol Severe Allergy Caplets 322, 1943, the number 322 refers to the Product Identification Guide in the *PDR*.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Multiple Choice Question

40. In the following *PDR* entry: TYLENOL SEVERE ALLERGY CAPLETS (McNeil Consumer) 1/4 1/4 322, 1943, the number 1943 refers to which section of the *PDR*?

- Brand and Generic Name Index
- Product Category Index
- Product Identification Guide
- Product Information

Tylenol Severe Allergy Caplets 322, 1943, the number 1943 refers to the Product Information in the *PDR*.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Multiple Choice Question

41. Which is the term for printed sheets of information located inside the boxes in which drugs are packaged?

- PDR* supplements
- Drug cards
- Package inserts
- Orange Book*

Package inserts are found inside the boxes of drugs and are detailed information on the drugs.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Multiple Choice Question

42. Which law states that only drugs listed in the *USP/NF* may be prescribed and sold?

- Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
- Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
- Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
- Controlled Substances Act of 1990

Only drugs governed by the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 may be listed in the *USP/NF*.

Select 

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Legislation

Multiple Choice Question

43.



Which law states that the federal government must review safety studies on new drugs before they can be put on the market?

- Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
- Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
- Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
- Controlled Substances Act of 1990

Only drugs governed by the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 may be put on the market because they are studied for safety.

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Legislation

Multiple Choice Question

44. Which law identifies the drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse?

- Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
- Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938
- Drug Regulation and Reform Act of 1978
- Controlled Substances Act of 1990

Drugs that may lead to dangerous abuse are found in the Controlled Substances Act of 1990.



ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Legislation

Multiple Choice Question

45. Which schedule of controlled substances contains drugs with the highest potential for abuse?

- Schedule I
- Schedule II
- Schedule III
- Schedule IV

Schedule I has the highest potential of abuse for controlled substances.



ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Legislation

Multiple Choice Question



46. Which agency has the responsibility of enforcing the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938?

- Food and Drug Administration
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- The Federal Trade Commission
- The Consumer Product Safety Commission

The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 is governed by the Food and Drug Administration.

Multiple Choice Question

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-07
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: You and the Law

47. Which agency has the responsibility of enforcing the Controlled Substances Act of 1990?

- Food and Drug Administration
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- The Federal Trade Commission
- The Consumer Product Safety Commission

The Drug Enforcement Administration oversees the Controlled Substances Act of 1990.

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-07

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: You and the Law

Multiple Choice Question

48. Which term describes drugs that have special restrictions as to who can prescribe and sell them and how often they can be prescribed?

- Controlled substances
- Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs
- Prescription drugs
- Legend drugs

Controlled substances are restricted as to who can prescribe and sell them and how often they can be prescribed.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Legislation

Multiple Choice Question

49. Which is an advantage of synthetically created drugs?

- Less expensive
- Fewer side effects
- Less regulated
- More effective

Synthetic drugs are less expensive than nonsynthetic drugs.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Difficult

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

50. Which chemical materials, through biotechnology and genetic engineering, are combined to make new drugs?

- AFP
- DNA
- HCG
- THC

DNA materials are combined through biotechnology and genetic engineering to make new drugs and drug products available.

Multiple Choice Question

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Blooms: Analyze
 Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-02
 Level of Difficulty: Difficult
 Topic: Drug Sources
 Topic: Drug Uses

51. Before diagnostic iodine is administered, the patient should be asked if he or she is allergic to which of the following?

- Gluten
- Shellfish
- Penicillin
- Peanuts

It is critical that the patient is asked if he or she is allergic to shellfish, which indicates an iodine allergy.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-02
 Level of Difficulty: Medium
 Topic: Drug Sources
 Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

52. Which term describes a drug's desired or predicted physiological response?

- Therapeutic effect
- Biological effect
- Pharmacologic effect
- Kinetic effect

Therapeutic effect is the term for a drug's desired physiological response.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Analyze

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-02
 Level of Difficulty: Difficult
 Topic: Drug Sources
 Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

53. Analgesics that are used for pain management in the case of terminal illness are an example of which of the following types of drugs?

- Diagnostic drug
- Curative drug
- Palliative drug
- Drug used to promote health maintenance

Palliative drugs are drugs used to improve quality of life but not offer a cure for a disease. An example would be pain management controlled by analgesics.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
 Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute
 Learning Outcome: 01-02
 Level of Difficulty: Difficult
 Topic: Drug Sources
 Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

54. State and federal governments permit, encourage, and even mandate that customers be given which of the following types of drugs?

- Generic
- Brand or trade
- Chemical
- Synthetic

State and federal governments permit, encourage, and can even mandate that customers be given generic drugs.

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-07

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: You and the Law

Multiple Choice Question

55. Which section of the *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information* contains nontechnical language that is easy for patients to understand?

- Advice for the Patient
- Orange Book
- Approved Drug Products
- Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*

Advice for the Patient is the section of the *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information* that has easy-to-understand information for patients using nontechnical language.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Difficult

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Multiple Choice Question

56. Healthcare workers can save time and find information about medications more quickly when they reference which of the following?

- Nursing drug reference books
- Package inserts
- Physicians' Desk Reference*
- Drug cards

Drug cards provide condensed information about drugs, saving time rather than accessing huge drug references.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Multiple Choice Question

57. The sale of over-the-counter products that contain pseudoephedrine and ephedrine is restricted by which act?

- Controlled Substances Act
- Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act
- Drug Regulation and Reform Act
- Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

The Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act restricts the sale of drugs containing pseudoephedrine and ephedrine.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Legislation

Multiple Choice Question

Select  58.

Under the Controlled Substances Act, which drug classifications cannot be refilled without a new written prescription from a doctor?

- Schedule I
- Schedule II
- Schedule III
- Schedule IV

Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled without a new prescription under the Controlled Substances Act.

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-07

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: You and the Law

Multiple Choice Question

59. Prescription drugs are also referred to as?

- Over-the-counter drugs
- Diagnostic drugs
- Legend drugs
- Palliative drugs

Legend drugs are another name for prescription drugs.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Multiple Choice Question

60. Under the Controlled Substances Act, which drug classifications has no accepted medical use?

- Schedule I
- Schedule II
- Schedule III
- Schedule IV

Schedule I drugs under the Controlled Substances Act have no medical use. Examples are marijuana and LSD.

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-07

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: You and the Law

Multiple Choice Question

Select 

61. The mandate governing childproof drug packaging is enforced by which regulatory agency?

- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Food and Drug Administration
- Consumer Product Safety Commission
- Federal Trade Commission

The Consumer Product Safety Commission regulates childproof packaging through laws such as the Poison Prevention Packaging Act (PPPA).

Multiple Choice Question

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

CAAHEP: IX. P. 8. Apply local, state, and federal health care legislation and regulation appropriate to the medical assisting practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-07

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: You and the Law

62. The study of drugs and their uses is termed _____.

pharmacology

Explanation:

Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

63. The body's response to drugs is termed _____.

pharmacodynamics

Explanation:

Pharmacodynamics is the study of the body's response to drugs.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

64. The study of the structure of body parts is termed _____.

anatomy

Explanation:

Anatomy is the structure of body parts.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

65. The study of the function of body parts is termed _____.

physiology

Explanation:

Physiology is the science that deals with the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

Select 

66. The absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs is termed _____.

pharmacokinetics

Explanation:

Pharmacokinetics is the study of a drug during absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

67. The study of disease processes is termed _____.

Explanation:

Pathology is the study of disease processes.

 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Fill-in-the-
Blank Question

68. Digitalis, used to treat congestive heart failure, is of _____ origin.

Explanation:

Digitalis is made from the wildflower purple foxglove and is used to treat congestive heart failure.

 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-
Blank Question

69. Heparin is of _____ origin.

Explanation:

Heparin is of animal origin, made from the intestinal linings of cattle and pigs.

 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-
Blank Question

70. Iron is an example of a(n) _____ used in drug therapy.

Explanation:

Minerals are used in drug therapy. Examples are iron, iodine, and calcium.

 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-
Blank Question 71. *Bactrim*, used in the treatment of urinary tract infections, is synthesized in the _____ through chemical processes.*Explanation:**Bactrim* is a drug used in urinary tract infections that is synthesized in the laboratory through chemical processes.Fill-in-the-
Blank Question

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Level of Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Drug Sources
Topic: Drug Uses

72. *Humulin* is a(n) _____ drug used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

genetically engineered

Explanation:

Biotechnology and genetic engineering combine DNA material from different organisms, making new drugs and drug products available. *Humulin* insulin is a genetically engineered drug used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Level of Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Drug Sources
Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

73. Vaccines are an example of the use of a drug for disease _____.

prevention

Explanation:

Vaccines inoculate the body against disease microorganisms used in disease prevention.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Level of Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Drug Sources
Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

74. Vitamins are examples of drugs used to promote _____.

health maintenance

Explanation:

Vitamins are drugs used to promote health maintenance. They help keep the body healthy and strong by ensuring that the body systems function normally.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Level of Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Drug Sources
Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

75. Radiopaque dye, administered to detect gallbladder malfunctions, is an example of the _____ use of a drug.

diagnostic

Explanation:

A diagnostic drug is a chemical substance used to diagnose or monitor conditions such as gallbladder diseases.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-02
Level of Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Drug Sources
Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

Select  76. Antibiotics are used to _____ diseases.

Explanation:

Certain drugs such as antibiotics are used to cure diseases.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

77. The prevention of pregnancy is possible with the use of _____, drugs that control fertility.

Explanation:

Contraceptives are drugs designed to prevent conception.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

78. Aspirin and antihistamines are examples of drugs used to _____ disease symptoms.

Explanation:

Drugs such as aspirin and antihistamines may be used to treat disease symptoms.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

79. Drugs that improve the quality of life but do not cure or treat the disease are termed _____.

Explanation:

Drugs that improve quality of life but do not cure or treat the disease are termed palliative drugs.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

80. _____ are rules ensuring uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs.

Explanation:

Standards are rules that ensure uniform quality, strength, and purity of drugs.

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 1-3 minutes
Learning Outcome: 01-03
Level of Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Drug Standards

81. Drug standards are listed in the _____.

Explanation:

United States Pharmacopeia/National Formulary (USP/NF)

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02
Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Sources
Topic: Drug Uses

Short Answer Question

82. The molecular structure of a drug is described by its _____ name.

Explanation:

A chemical name describes the chemical composition and molecular structure of a drug. Acetylsalicylic acid is an example of a chemical name.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-04
Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Names

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

83. The official nonproprietary name assigned to a drug by the manufacturer is its _____ name.

Explanation:

The generic name of a drug is also the nonproprietary name assigned by the manufacturer with the approval of the United States Adopted Names (USAN) Council. Aspirin is an example of a generic name.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-04
Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Names

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

84. The _____ name of a drug is usually the same as the generic name.

Explanation:

The official drug name is usually the same as the generic name.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications
Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions
Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-04
Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Names

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

85. The _____ or _____ name is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.

Explanation:

The brand or trade name, also called the proprietary name, is the name under which a drug is sold by a specific manufacturer.

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Names

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

86. *Bufferin* is an example of a(n) _____ or _____ name for aspirin.

brand; trade

Explanation:

An example of a brand or trade name for *Bufferin* is aspirin.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Names

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

87. When using the *PDR*, you would turn to the _____ to obtain information about antibiotics.

Product Category Index

Explanation:

The Product Category Index in the *PDR* includes information on antibiotics such as penicillin.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

88. Actual-sized, colored photos of drugs would be found in the _____ of the *Physicians' Desk Reference*.

Product Identification Guide

Explanation:

The Product Identification Guide provides colored photos of drugs arranged alphabetically by manufacturer.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

89. The law that states only drugs listed in the *USP/NF* may be prescribed and sold is the _____.

Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906

Explanation:

The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 states that only drugs listed in the *USP/NF* may be prescribed and sold.

Select 

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Legislation

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

90.

Select 

The _____ spells out regulations concerning the purity, strength, effectiveness, labeling, and packaging of drugs.

Explanation:

The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 spells out requirements concerning the purity, strength, effectiveness, labeling, and packaging of drugs.

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Legislation

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

91. The law that identifies the drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse is the _____.

Explanation:

The Controlled Substances Act of 1990 identifies drugs that are dangerous or subject to abuse such as narcotics.

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Legislation

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

92. The agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act is the _____.

Explanation:

The Controlled Substances Act is enforced by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Legislation

Fill-in-the-Blank Question

93. Define *pharmacology*.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Pharmacology is the study of drugs and their uses.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Essay Question

Select 

94. Define *pharmacodynamics*.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Pharmacodynamics is the study of the body's response to a drug.

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Essay Question

95. Define *anatomy*.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Anatomy is the study of the structure of body parts.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Essay Question

96. Define *physiology*.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Physiology is the science that deals with the function of the cells, tissues, and organs of living organisms.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Essay Question

97. Define *pathology*.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Pathology is the study of the disease processes.

Select 

ABHES: 3. c. Apply various medical terms for each specialty

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 12. Describe the relationship between anatomy and physiology of all body systems and medications used for treatment in each

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-01

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Pharmacology

Essay Question

98. List the major sources of drugs.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: The four major sources of drugs are plants, animals, minerals, and chemicals.

Essay Question ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and

adverse reactions
 Est Time: 1-3 minutes
 Learning Outcome: 01-02
 Level of Difficulty: Easy
 Topic: Drug Sources
 Topic: Drug Uses

99. Give an example of a drug extracted from parts of plants.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Digitalis is an example of a drug that is made from a plant. It is made from the wildflower purple foxglove.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Essay Question

100. Give an example of a drug of animal origin.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: An example of a drug of animal origin is insulin, made from the pancreas of cattle and pigs.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Essay Question

101. Give an example of a mineral used in drug therapy.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Iron, iodine, and calcium are examples of minerals used in drug therapy.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Essay Question

Select 

102. List the seven uses of drugs.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: The seven uses of drugs are to prevent, treat, diagnose, and cure diseases. They are also used for health maintenance, as contraceptives, and for palliative therapy.

Essay Question

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

103. Define *drug standards*.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Drug standards are rules that drugs must meet with regard to strength, purity, and quality.

Select 

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 3-5 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Standards

Essay Question

104. List four types of names by which drugs are known.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Drugs are known by their chemical, generic, official, and brand or trade (proprietary) names.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-04

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Names

Essay Question

105. Name three drug references.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Three drug references are the *Physician's Desk Reference*, *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information*, and *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Essay Question

Select 

106. Name three major drug laws.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: Three major drug laws are the Controlled Substances Act of 1990; the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938; and the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906.

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws
ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Legislation

Essay Question

107. Name the federal agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act of 1990.

Explanation:

Answers will vary

Feedback: The federal agency that enforces the Controlled Substances Act of 1990 is the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Select 

ABHES: 6. e. Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: IX. 13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug Legislation

Essay Question

108. In a drug reference, the information under _____ describes how the drug works.

Explanation:

Action

Feedback: When looking up a drug in a drug reference, the *Action* section describes how a drug works.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Essay Question

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Select 

109. A drug reference that gives information about the drug products of major pharmaceutical companies is called the _____.

Explanation:

Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR)

Feedback: The *PDR* gives information about drug products of major pharmacology companies. It lists the description, clinical pharmacology, mechanism of action, indications, contraindications, warnings, precautions, adverse reactions, over dosage, dosage, and administration, and how the product is supplied.

Essay Question

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References
Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

110. A drug reference that includes state and federal requirements for prescribing and dispensing drugs is called the _____.

Explanation:

United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information (USPDI)

Feedback: The *USPDI* is a drug reference including state and federal requirements for prescribing and dispensing drugs.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Essay Question

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

111. A drug reference that contains an objective overview, in outline form, of almost every drug available in the United States is called the _____.

Explanation:

American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information

Feedback: The *American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) Drug Information* contains an objective overview, in outline form, of almost every drug available in the United States.

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug References

Essay Question

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

112. Which is a major source of drugs?

- Plants
- Textiles
- Animals
- Chemicals

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Check All That Apply Question

Select 

113. Which is a reason for healthcare workers to be familiar with drug laws?

- To protect them from errors and possible lawsuits
- To be able to educate patients
- To protect the public
- To control the high costs of medications
- from errors and possible lawsuits, and to educate patients and protect the public. It is not essential that healthcare workers are concerned with controlling the high costs of medications.

Check All That Apply Question

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Understand

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-06

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Legislation

114. Which publication is a drug reference?

- *Physicians' Desk Reference*
- *United States Pharmacopeia Dispensing Information*
- *Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs*
- Drug Enforcement Administration Source Book*

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-05

Level of Difficulty: Medium

Topic: Drug References

Topic: Preparing Your Own Drug Cards

Check All That Apply Question

115. Which is a parameter regulated by drug standards?

- Drug strength
- Drug quality
- Drug purity
- Drug price

Select 

ABHES: 6. c. 3. Comply with legal aspects of creating prescriptions, including federal and state laws

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Remember

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

CAAHEP: IX. A. 3. Recognize the importance of local, state and federal legislation and regulations in the practice setting

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-03

Level of Difficulty: Easy

Topic: Drug Standards

Check All That Apply Question

116. Which is a category into which all drugs must fall?

- Controlled substances
- Over-the-counter
- Prescription
- Health maintenance

Select 

ABHES: 6. d. Properly utilize Physician's Desk Reference (PDR), drug handbook and other drug references to identify a drug's classification, usual dosage, usual side effects, and contraindications

Blooms: Analyze

CAAHEP: I. C. 11. Identify the classifications of medications, including desired effects, side effects and adverse reactions

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Learning Outcome: 01-02

Level of Difficulty: Difficult

Topic: Drug Sources

Topic: Drug Uses

Check All That Apply Question