

QUESTIONS CH 7

DRUG CLASSIFICATIONS AND PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIONS



Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, you will be able to

- Identify the common drug names for each classification.
- Describe the important actions and/or therapeutic uses for the major classes of drugs.
- Describe the most common or most serious adverse effects for the major classes of drugs.
- List special precautions for the major classes of drugs.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- _____ 1. Antiepileptic drugs:
- Are sometimes used for migraine prevention.
 - Are not used for seizures in patients who do not have epilepsy.
 - Are only used as monotherapy and not used in combination with other drugs.
 - Have relatively few adverse effects, so monitoring is not required.
- _____ 2. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the FDA-approved Medication Guide for antiepileptic drugs?
- MedGuides are required to be provided with new prescriptions but not refills.
 - If the patient is under 16 years old, the MedGuide is required to be given to a parent or guardian.
 - The MedGuide includes a warning about the increased risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior.
 - MedGuides are provided to prescribers to inform them to monitor patients for unusual changes in mood or behavior.
- _____ 3. The goals for treatment of Parkinson's disease (PD) include:
- Complete remission of the disease (cure).
 - Keep the disease from progressing.
 - Maintain function and quality of life.
 - Decrease acetylcholine and decrease dopamine levels.
- _____ 4. Drug therapy for Parkinson's disease is focused on:
- Decreasing acetylcholine and increasing dopamine.
 - Increasing acetylcholine and decreasing dopamine.
 - Increasing acetylcholine and increasing dopamine.
 - Decreasing acetylcholine and decreasing dopamine.
- _____ 5. Alzheimer's disease signs and symptoms include:
- Uncontrollable tremors
 - High fever and rash
 - Memory impairment and behavioral changes
 - Muscle spasms and weakness
- _____ 6. Which of the following statements about multiple sclerosis (MS) is FALSE?
- It is a progressive neurological disorder affecting the brain and the spinal cord.
 - Its onset is generally between the ages of 18 and 45 and often affects women more than men.
 - In MS, the myelin sheath that covers neurons degenerates, causing a disruption of nerve transmission.
 - Symptoms may include memory loss and confusion.
- _____ 7. Goals of headache therapy include all of the following EXCEPT:
- Ability to maintain normal activities.
 - Provide quick relief of headache pain.
 - Reduce frequency of attacks.
 - Maximize the amount of medications needed.
- _____ 8. Neuropathic pain:
- Is treated with opioid analgesics as first-line agents.
 - May be due to lack of stimulation of the nerve fibers.
 - May be due to nerve damage in the central or peripheral nervous system.