

CHAPTER 2: DRUG NAMES AND REFERENCES

TRUE/FALSE

1. The larger the numeral in a drug trade name (e.g., Tylenol 3, Tylenol 4, etc.), the smaller the amount of controlled substance present.

ANS: F

The opposite is true.

PTS: 1

2. OTC (over-the-counter) medications require a prescription for purchase.

ANS: F

By definition, OTC medications do not require a prescription.

PTS: 1

3. Legend drugs are safe for over-the-counter purchase.

ANS: F

Legend drugs require a prescription and are, by definition, required to carry a legend or warning that "Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription."

PTS: 1

4. Controlled substance are controlled by prescription because of the danger of addiction or abuse.

ANS: T

Level of risk is further defined by schedules.

PTS: 1

5. The PDR, or Physician's Desk Reference, is a complete and comprehensive resource for all medications, both prescription and over-the-counter.

ANS: F

The PDR incorporates drugs that the manufacturers pay to have included in the reference and is generally incomplete with regard to over-the-counter medications unless an OTC supplement is acquired separately.

PTS: 1

6. Internet resources regarding drug information are considered to be reliable.

ANS: F

There are many resources that provide reliable information; however, there are others that contain incomplete and/or inaccurate information.

PTS: 1

MATCHING

Match each name to the definition listed below.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. Chemical name | c. Trade name |
| b. Official name | d. Generic name |

1. Name by which a pharmaceutical company identifies its product
2. Common or general name assigned to the drug
3. Name of the drug as it appears in the USP/NF
4. Exact molecular formula of the drug

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |

Match each example to the names (used more than once) listed below.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. Generic Name | c. Trade Name |
| b. Chemical Name | |

5. 4-dimethylamino-4,12 aoctahydro-3,6,10,12,12q pentahydroxyl-6-methyl-1,11-dioxi-2naphthacenecarboxamide hydrochloride
6. Tetracycline hydrochloride
7. Alpha-4dimethylamino-3-methyl-1-2,2-diphyenyl-2 butanol, proprionate hydrochloride
8. Darvon
9. Propoxyphene hydrochloride
10. Tetracycline HCL

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |

Match each legal term to the definition listed below.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. OTC/over-the-counter | c. Controlled substance |
| b. Legend drug | |

11. Drug controlled by prescription requirement because of the danger of addiction or abuse
12. No purchasing restrictions by the FDA
13. Prescription drug determined unsafe for over-the-counter purchase because of possible harmful side effects if taken indiscriminately

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 11. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 13. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |

Match each name to the definition listed below.

- a. Ototoxicity
- b. Nephrotoxicity
- c. Tinnitus
- d. Photosensitivity

14. Damage to the kidneys resulting in impaired kidney function, decreased output, and renal failure
15. Increased reaction to sunlight, with the danger of intense sunburn
16. Damage to the eighth cranial nerve
17. Ringing in the ears

14. ANS: B PTS: 1
15. ANS: D PTS: 1
16. ANS: A PTS: 1
17. ANS: C PTS: 1

Match each name to the definition listed below.

- a. Actions
- b. Adverse reactions
- c. Cautions
- d. Classifications
- e. Contraindications

18. List of conditions for which the drug should not be given
19. Broad subcategory to include drugs that affect the body in similar ways
20. Description of the cellular changes that occur as a result of the drug
21. List of conditions that warrant closer observation for specific side effects when given the drug
22. List of possible unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects, other than the desired effect

18. ANS: E PTS: 1
19. ANS: D PTS: 1
20. ANS: A PTS: 1
21. ANS: C PTS: 1
22. ANS: B PTS: 1

Match each name to the definition listed below.

- a. Indications
- b. Interactions
- c. Pharmacology
- d. Prototype
- e. Side effects

23. List of medical conditions or diseases for which the drug is meant to be used
24. Study of drugs and their origin, nature, properties, and effects of living organisms
25. List of other drugs or foods that may alter the effect of the drug and usually should not be given during the same course of therapy
26. List of possible unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects, other than the desired effect
27. Drug that typifies the characteristics of that classification

23. ANS: A PTS: 1
24. ANS: C PTS: 1
25. ANS: B PTS: 1
26. ANS: E PTS: 1
27. ANS: D PTS: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which name is the common or general name assigned to a drug and never capitalized?
- Generic name
 - Trade name
 - Chemical name
 - Official name

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct!
B	The trade name is the name by which a pharmaceutical company identifies its product.
C	The chemical name is the exact molecular formula of the drug.
D	The official name is the name of the drug as it appears in the official reference.

PTS: 1

2. Which name is the name by which the pharmaceutical company identifies its product, is copyrighted, and used exclusively by that company with a capitalized first letter?
- Generic name
 - Trade name
 - Chemical name
 - Official name

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The generic name is the common or general name assigned to the drug.
B	Correct!
C	The chemical name is the exact molecular formula of the drug.
D	The official name is the name of the drug as it appears in the official reference.

PTS: 1

3. Which name is the exact molecular formula of the drug?
- Generic name
 - Trade name
 - Chemical name
 - Official name

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The generic name is the common or general name assigned to the drug.
B	The trade name is the name by which a pharmaceutical company identifies its product.
C	Correct!
D	The official name is the name of the drug as it appears in the official reference.

PTS: 1

4. The name of the drug as it appears in the official reference, the *USP/NF*, and which generally is the same as the generic name is:
- generic name.
 - trade name.
 - chemical name.
 - official name.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The generic name is the common or general name assigned to the drug.
B	The trade name is the name by which a pharmaceutical company identifies its product.
C	The chemical name is the exact molecular formula of the drug.

D	Correct!
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PTS: 1

5. The trade name Tylenol No. 3 indicates:
- the product contains 300 mg of acetaminophen with 15 mg of codeine.
 - the product contains 300 mg of acetaminophen with 30 mg of codeine.
 - the product contains 300 mg of acetaminophen with 60 mg of codeine.
 - none of the above.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Tylenol No. 2 indicates 15 mg of codeine.
B	Correct!
C	Tylenol No. 4 indicates 60 mg of codeine.
D	The correct combination is shown.

PTS: 1

6. Drugs with no purchasing restrictions by the FDA are:
- OTC/over-the-counter drugs.
 - legend drugs.
 - controlled substances.
 - none of the above.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct!
B	Legend drugs require a prescription for purchase.
C	Controlled substances require a prescription and other requirements.
D	There is a correct answer.

PTS: 1

7. Drugs determined unsafe for over-the-counter purchase because of possible harmful side effects if taken indiscriminately are called:
- OTC/over-the-counter drugs.
 - legend drugs.
 - controlled substances.
 - none of the above.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	OTC drugs are deemed safe for over-the-counter purchase.
B	Correct!
C	Controlled substances are included, but many other drugs are also deemed unsafe.
D	There is a correct answer.

PTS: 1

8. Drugs controlled by prescription requirement because of the danger of addiction or abuse are:
- OTC/over-the-counter drugs.
 - legend drugs.
 - controlled substances.
 - none of the above.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	OTC drugs are deemed safe for over-the-counter purchase.
B	Legend drugs require a prescription for purchase.
C	Correct!
D	There is a correct answer.

PTS: 1

9. Characteristics of a good drug reference for health care providers include:
- current information, as drug information is constantly changing.
 - concise and easily understood information.
 - information on safe and common dosing.
 - information regarding chemical structure.
 - color photos.

- All of the above
- None of the above
- i, ii, and iii
- i, ii, and v

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Information regarding chemical structure and color photos are not necessarily characteristics of a good drug reference.
B	The options include several characteristics of a good drug reference.
C	Correct!
D	Color photos are not necessarily characteristics of good reference books.

PTS: 1

10. Information to be included on a drug card includes:
- generic name, trade name, action, side effects, special instructions for administration.
 - classification, indications, routes of administration, color.
 - available forms, cost, drug action, forms.
 - dose range, customary dosage, special instructions for administration, taste.

ANS: A

Color, cost, and taste are not relevant characteristics.

PTS: 1

11. Damage to the eighth cranial nerve, resulting in impaired hearing or ringing in the ears is:
- ototoxicity.
 - nephrotoxicity.
 - tinnitus.
 - photosensitivity.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct!
B	Nephrotoxicity refers to kidney damage.
C	Tinnitus, or ringing in the ears, is a symptom of eighth cranial nerve damage.
D	Photosensitivity is susceptibility to sunburn.

PTS: 1

12. Damage to the kidneys that results in impaired kidney function, decreased urinary output, and renal failure is described as:
- a. ototoxicity.
 - b. nephrotoxicity.
 - c. tinnitus.
 - d. photosensitivity.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Ototoxicity is damage to the eighth cranial nerve.
B	Correct!
C	Tinnitus is the ringing in the ears.
D	Photosensitivity is susceptibility to sunburn.

PTS: 1

13. Ringing in the ears is:
- a. ototoxicity.
 - b. nephrotoxicity.
 - c. tinnitus.
 - d. photosensitivity.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Ototoxicity is damage to the eighth cranial nerve.
B	Nephrotoxicity is damage to the kidneys.
C	Correct!
D	Photosensitivity is susceptibility to sunburn.

PTS: 1

14. An increased susceptibility to sunlight with danger of intense sunburn is:
- a. ototoxicity.
 - b. nephrotoxicity.
 - c. tinnitus.
 - d. photosensitivity.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Ototoxicity is damage to the eighth cranial nerve.
B	Nephrotoxicity refers to kidney damage.
C	Tinnitus is ringing in the ears.
D	Correct!

PTS: 1

15. A list of possible unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects, other than the desired effect, is:
- a. adverse reactions and side effects.
 - b. actions and classifications.
 - c. cautions and contraindications.
 - d. interactions and contraindications.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct!
B	Actions describe the cellular changes that occur as a result of the drug; classifications

	categorize drugs together that affect the body in similar ways.
C	Cautions refer to which patient conditions warrant closer observation for specific side effects when given the drug; contraindications are lists of conditions for which the drug should not be given.
D	Interactions are lists of other drugs or foods that may alter the effect of the drug; contraindications are lists of conditions for which the drug should not be given.

PTS: 1

16. A broad subcategory of drugs that affects the body in similar ways is called:
- adverse reaction.
 - classification.
 - caution.
 - interaction

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	An adverse reaction is a possible unpleasant or dangerous secondary effect.
B	Correct!
C	A caution refers to a condition or type of patient that warrants closer observation for specific side effects when given the drug.
D	An interaction indicates a drug or food that may alter the effect of the drug.

PTS: 1

17. Cellular changes that occur as a result of the drug are:
- adverse reactions.
 - actions.
 - contraindications.
 - interactions.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Adverse reactions are lists of possible unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects.
B	Correct!
C	Contraindications are lists of conditions for which the drug should not be given.
D	Interactions are lists of other drugs or foods that may alter the effect of the drug.

PTS: 1

18. Conditions for which the drug should NOT be given are:
- adverse reactions.
 - classifications.
 - contraindications.
 - interactions.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Adverse reactions are unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects.
B	Classifications categorize drugs together that affect the body in similar ways.
C	Correct!
D	Interactions include drugs or foods that may alter the effect of the drug.

PTS: 1

19. Conditions or types of patients that warrant closer observation for specific side effects when given a drug are called:

- a. adverse reactions.
- b. actions.
- c. cautions.
- d. interactions.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Adverse reactions are unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects.
B	Actions describe the cellular changes that occur as a result of the drug.
C	Correct!
D	Interactions include drugs or foods that may alter the effect of the drug.

PTS: 1

20. Which term best describes the study of drugs and their origin, nature, properties, and effects on living organisms?
- a. Adverse reactions
 - b. Pharmacology
 - c. Cautions
 - d. Interactions

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Adverse reactions are unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects.
B	Correct!
C	Cautions refer to conditions or types of patients that warrant closer observation for specific side effects when given the drug.
D	Interactions include drugs or foods that may alter the effect of the drug.

PTS: 1

21. A drug that typifies the characteristics of its classification is the:
- a. adverse reactions.
 - b. actions.
 - c. interactions.
 - d. prototype.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Adverse reactions are lists of possible unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects.
B	Actions describe the cellular changes that occur as a result of the drug.
C	Interactions are lists of other drugs or foods that may alter the effect of the drug.
D	Correct!

PTS: 1

22. Medical conditions or diseases for which a drug is intended to be used are referred to as:
- a. indications.
 - b. actions.
 - c. cautions.
 - d. interactions.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct!
B	Actions describe the cellular changes that occur as a result of the drug.
C	Cautions are lists of conditions or types of patients that warrant closer observation for specific side effects when given the drug.

D	Interactions are lists of other drugs or foods that may alter the effect of the drug.
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PTS: 1

23. Drugs or foods that may alter the effect of a drug and are not to be given during the same course of therapy are:
- a. adverse reactions.
 - b. actions.
 - c. cautions.
 - d. interactions.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Adverse reactions are lists of possible unpleasant or dangerous secondary effects.
B	Actions describe the cellular changes that occur as a result of the drug.
C	Cautions are lists of conditions or types of patients that warrant closer observation for specific side effects when given the drug.
D	Correct !

PTS: 1

24. Which of the following are characteristics of the PDR or Physician's Desk Reference?
- a. Contains comprehensive cross-reference of drugs, including photographs
 - b. Includes descriptions of substances
 - c. Geared toward pharmacists and physicians
 - d. Does not identify nursing implications
 - e. May be difficult to interpret
 - f. All of the above

ANS: F

Although the PDR is a useful reference and is compiled as a comprehensive reference with supplements provided throughout the year, it is geared toward pharmacists and physicians and does not necessarily provide nursing or allied health care specific guidance regarding implications and may be difficult to interpret.

PTS: 1

25. "Off-label" use refers to what?
- a. Contraindication for use
 - b. Research indication
 - c. Use not approved by the FDA
 - d. Illegal use of the medication

ANS: C

Off-label indicates that research has not been conducted to verify that use of the medication for that indication has not been proven safe or effective.

PTS: 1