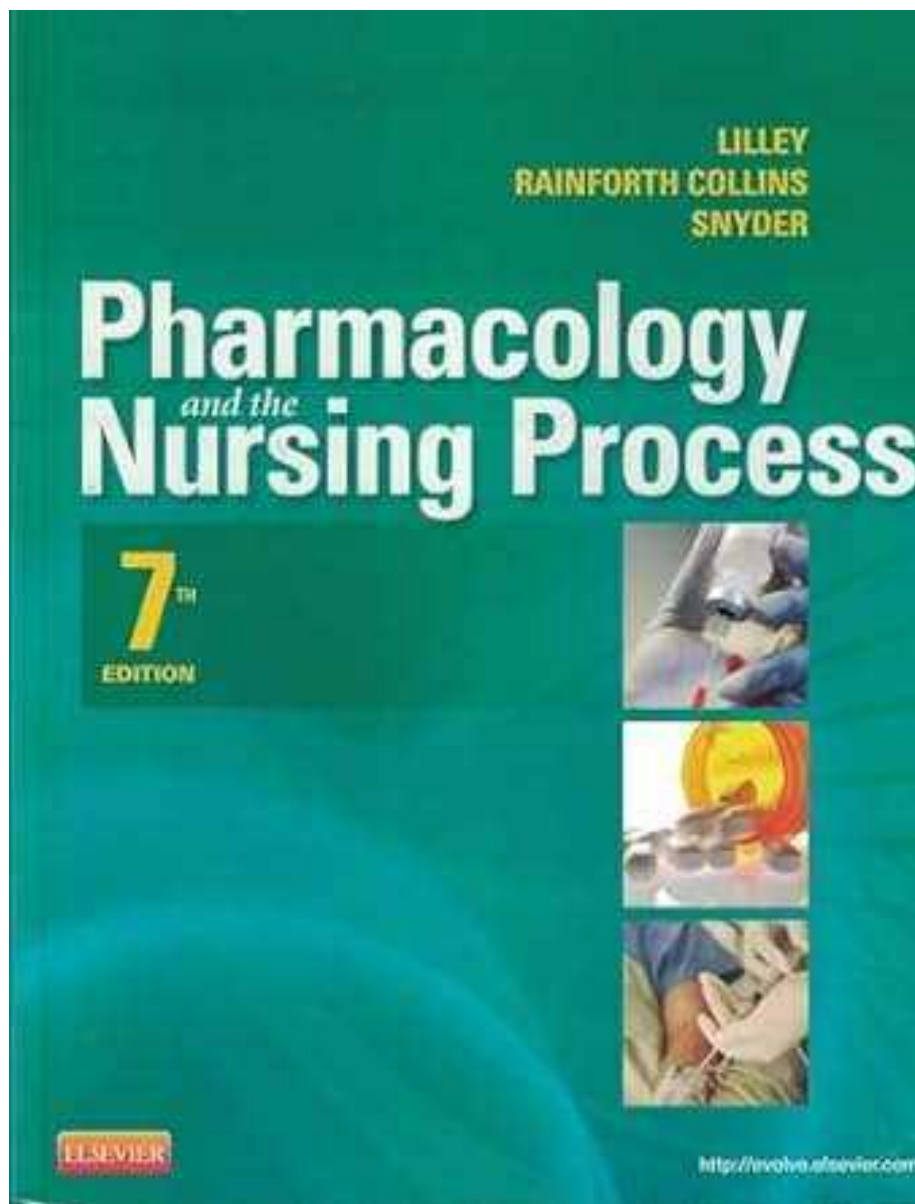


TEST BANK

Pharmacology and the Nursing Process

Linda Lane Lilley, Shelly Rainforth Collins, Julie S. Snyder

7th Edition



Chapter 01: The Nursing Process and Drug Therapy Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The nurse is writing a nursing diagnosis for a plan of care for a patient who has been newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. Which statement reflects the correct format for a nursing diagnosis?
 - a. Anxiety
 - b. Anxiety related to new drug therapy
 - c. Anxiety related to anxious feelings about drug therapy, as evidenced by statements such as “I’m upset about having to test my blood sugars.”
 - d. Anxiety related to new drug therapy, as evidenced by statements such as “I’m upset about having to test my blood sugars.”

ANS: D

Formulation of nursing diagnoses is usually a three-step process. “Anxiety” is missing the “related to” and “as evidenced by” portions of defining characteristics. “Anxiety related to new drug therapy” is missing the “as evidenced by” portion of defining characteristics. The statement beginning “Anxiety related to anxious feelings” is incorrect because the “related to” section is simply a restatement of the problem “anxiety,” not a separate factor related to the response.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Understanding (Comprehension) REF: p. 9

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Nursing Diagnosis

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

2. The patient is to receive oral guaifenesin (Mucinex) twice a day. Today, the nurse was busy and gave the medication 2 hours after the scheduled dose was due. What type of problem does this represent?
 - a. “Right time” problem
 - b. “Right dose” problem
 - c. “Right route” problem
 - d. “Right medication” problem

ANS: A

“Right time” is correct because the medication was given more than 30 minutes after the scheduled dose was due. “Dose” is incorrect because the dose is not related to the time the medication administration is scheduled. “Route” is incorrect because the route is not affected. “Medication” is incorrect because the medication ordered will not change.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Applying (Application)

REF: p. 13

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

3. The nurse has been monitoring the patient’s progress on a new drug regimen since the first dose and documenting the patient’s therapeutic response to the medication. Which phase of the nursing process do these actions illustrate?
 - a. Nursing diagnosis
 - b. Planning

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- c. Implementation
- d. Evaluation

ANS: D

Monitoring the patient's progress, including the patient's response to the medication, is part of the evaluation phase. Planning, implementation, and nursing diagnosis are not illustrated by this example.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Understanding (Comprehension) REF: p. 15

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Evaluation

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

4. The nurse is assigned to a patient who is newly diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Which statement best illustrates an outcome criterion for this patient?
- a. The patient will follow instructions.
 - b. The patient will not experience complications.
 - c. The patient will adhere to the new insulin treatment regimen.
 - d. The patient will demonstrate correct blood glucose testing technique.

ANS: D

"Demonstrating correct blood glucose testing technique" is a specific and measurable outcome criterion. "Following instructions" and "not experiencing complications" are not specific criteria. "Adhering to new regimen" would be difficult to measure.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Applying (Application) REF: p. 11

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Planning

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

5. Which activity best reflects the implementation phase of the nursing process for the patient who is newly diagnosed with hypertension?
- a. Providing education on keeping a journal of blood pressure readings
 - b. Setting goals and outcome criteria with the patient's input
 - c. Recording a drug history regarding over-the-counter medications used at home
 - d. Formulating nursing diagnoses regarding deficient knowledge related to the new treatment regimen

ANS: A

Education is an intervention that occurs during the implementation phase. Setting goals and outcomes reflects the planning phase. Recording a drug history reflects the assessment phase. Formulating nursing diagnoses reflects analysis of data as part of planning.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Applying (Application) REF: p. 11

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

6. The medication order reads, "Give ondansetron (Zofran) 4 mg, 30 minutes before beginning chemotherapy to prevent nausea." The nurse notes that the route is missing from the order. What is the nurse's best action?
- a. Give the medication intravenously because the patient might vomit.
 - b. Give the medication orally because the tablets are available in 4-mg doses.
 - c. Contact the prescriber to clarify the route of the medication ordered.
 - d. Hold the medication until the prescriber returns to make rounds.

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ANS: C

A complete medication order includes the route of administration. If a medication order does not include the route, the nurse must ask the prescriber to clarify it. The intravenous and oral routes are not interchangeable. Holding the medication until the prescriber returns would mean that the patient would not receive a needed medication.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Applying (Application)

REF: p. 14

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

7. When the nurse considers the timing of a drug dose, which factor is appropriate to consider when deciding when to give a drug?
- The patient's ability to swallow
 - The patient's height
 - The patient's last meal
 - The patient's allergies

ANS: C

The nurse must consider specific pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic drug properties that may be affected by the timing of the last meal. The patient's ability to swallow, height, and allergies are not factors to consider regarding the timing of the drug's administration.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Understanding (Comprehension)

REF: p. 13

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

8. The nurse is performing an assessment of a newly admitted patient. Which is an example of subjective data?
- Blood pressure 158/96 mm Hg
 - Weight 255 pounds
 - The patient reports that he uses the herbal product ginkgo.
 - The patient's laboratory work includes a complete blood count and urinalysis.

ANS: C

Subjective data include information shared through the spoken word by any reliable source, such as the patient. Objective data may be defined as any information gathered through the senses or that which is seen, heard, felt, or smelled. A patient's blood pressure, weight, and laboratory tests are all examples of objective data.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Understanding (Comprehension)

REF: p. 7

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Assessment

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. When giving medications, the nurse will follow the rights of medication administration, which include what rights? (*Select all that apply.*)
- Right drug
 - Right route
 - Right dose

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- d. Right diagnosis
- e. Right time
- f. Right patient
- g. Right documentation

ANS: A, B, C, E, F, G

The Six Rights of medication administration must always include the right drug, right dose, right time, right route, right patient, and right documentation. The right diagnosis is incorrect.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Remembering (Knowledge) REF: p. 11

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

OTHER

1. Place the phases of the nursing process in the correct order, with 1 as the first phase and 5 as the last phase.

1. Planning
2. Evaluation
3. Assessment
4. Implementation
5. Nursing Diagnoses

ANS:

3, 5, 1, 4, 2

The nursing process is an ongoing process that begins with assessing and continues with diagnosing, planning, implementing, and evaluating.

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Applying (Application) REF: p. 7

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: General

MSC: NCLEX: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

2. The patient is to receive $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of liquid cough medicine. Calculate the number of milliliters the patient will receive.

ANS:

15 mL

1 ounce : 30 mL :: $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce : x mL

$(1 \times x) = (30 \times \frac{1}{2})$; $1x = 15$; $x = 15$; therefore 15 mL = $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce

DIF: COGNITIVE LEVEL: Applying (Application) REF: p. N/A

TOP: NURSING PROCESS: Implementation

MSC: NCLEX: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies