PCare, Ch 7 Quiz

Name___________________________________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which of the following is a disadvantage to intravascular volume replacement with isotonic crystalloid solutions?
   A) There is an immediate shift of vascular volume to the interstitial space.
   B) Intracellular fluid shifts to the vascular space.
   C) Sodium shifts into cells and potassium shifts out of cells.
   D) Two-thirds of the volume enters the extravascular space within 1 hour of administration.

2) Shortly after starting an IV on your patient, you note that the IV is not dripping. You have removed the constricting band, and all the clamps on the tubing are open. You note that there is minor swelling around the venipuncture site. There is no discoloration of the site, but it is cool and firm to the touch. Which of the following most likely accounts for your findings?
   A) The tip of the catheter is occluded by a blood clot.
   B) Fluids extravasated into the tissue surrounding the IV site.
   C) The site has become infected.
   D) The tip of the catheter is occluded by a valve in the vein.

3) Which of the following is NOT a pulmonary route of medication administration?
   A) Instillation of liquid medications into an endotracheal tube
   B) Nebulization of liquid medications by pressurized air
   C) Inhalation of aerosolized medications
   D) Nasal drops and sprays

4) Which of the following is a disadvantage of pulmonary drug administration via nebulizer or metered dose inhaler?
   A) Side effects are more likely with pulmonary drug administration.
   B) Pulmonary absorption is a slow route for drug administration.
   C) It requires that the patient have adequate ventilation.
   D) It is necessary to use a larger dose for inhaled medications than if the drug was administered by another route.

5) Ms. Krinklebine is experiencing right lower quadrant pain following a syncopal episode. She reports her last menstrual period (LMP) was about 6 weeks ago. While she is awaiting an abdominal CT, the surgery resident asks that you initiate an IV of lactated Ringer's solution using a blood set (10 gtt/mL) and infuse 1,000 ml over 1 hour. What drip rate (in gtt/minute) will you use to attain this rate of administration?
   A) 67   B) 600   C) 17   D) 167

6) Administration of a medication to the right eye would be documented medically as administration to which of the following?
   A) o.g.   B) o.s.   C) o.d.   D) o.u.

7) Which of the following intravenous solutions would remain in the vascular system the longest?
   A) 5% dextrose in water   B) Plasmanate
   C) Lactated Ringer's solution   D) 0.9% sodium chloride
8) Which of the following patients, assuming each is in critical need of an IV and that you have made multiple unsuccessful attempts to start an IV, would be a candidate for intraosseous infusion?
   A) A 35-year-old female  
   B) A 9-month-old male infant  
   C) An 81-year-old male  
   D) All of the above

9) Into which of the following containers would it be necessary to inject a volume of air equal to the intended volume of medication before withdrawing the medication with a needle and syringe?
   A) IV fluid bag  
   B) Ampule  
   C) Vial  
   D) All of the above

10) Administration of medication into the dorsal gluteal muscle must be injected into which quadrant of the muscle?
    A) Lower, outer  
    B) Upper, outer  
    C) Lower, inner  
    D) Upper, inner

11) Your protocols call for a dopamine infusion beginning at 5 micrograms per kilogram per minute. You estimate that Mrs. Lincoln weighs 190 lbs. Using a standard dopamine concentration of 800 mg in 500 mL, at what drip rate (in gtt/minute) will you need to administer the infusion using microdrip tubing?
    A) 432  
    B) 4  
    C) 27  
    D) 16

12) Which of the following catheters would allow the greatest volume of fluid to be delivered in a given period?
    A) 16 gauge, 1 1/4”  
    B) 16 gauge, 2”  
    C) 14 gauge, 2”  
    D) 14 gauge, 1 1/4”

13) One teaspoon of medication equals ______ mL.
    A) 5  
    B) 15  
    C) 10  
    D) 30

14) A liquid preparation that contains small particles of medication is known as a(n):
    A) suspension.  
    B) syrup.  
    C) emulsion.  
    D) elixir.

15) A solid disk of compressed medicated powder intended to be chewed and swallowed or swallowed whole, and which may be scored to permit breaking, is known as a:
    A) pulvule.  
    B) tablet.  
    C) capsule.  
    D) lozenge.

16) Which of the following is NOT a percutaneous route of medication administration?
    A) Sublingual  
    B) Buccal  
    C) Inhalation  
    D) Transdermal

17) Which of the following is an advantage of sublingual drug administration?
    A) Uniform absorption through the conjunctival mucosa  
    B) Rapid dissolution of tablets so that the medication can be swallowed  
    C) Slow rate of drug absorption  
    D) Rapid absorption due to sublingual vasculature

18) Which of the following is appropriate for a subcutaneous injection of medication?
    A) Up to 2 mL of medication  
    B) Volume of medication of 1 mL or less  
    C) Insertion of the needle at a 90-degree angle  
    D) An 18 gauge, 3/4” needle
19) When preparing for venipuncture, a constricting band should be applied tight enough to restrict ______ flow and not left in place for more than ______ minutes.

   A) both arterial and venous; 5
   B) both arterial and venous; 2
   C) venous but not arterial; 2
   D) venous but not arterial; 5

20) Which of the following types of medication would be placed in a souffle cup for administration to a patient?

   A) A suppository
   B) Robitussin syrup
   C) A tablet of ibuprofen
   D) A nonconstituted drug powder