

RSPT 1200 Self Assessment – Module A

1. A drug has only one generic name but can have many trade names
 - a. **True**
 - b. False

2. Interpret the following abbreviations
 - a. NPO **NOTHING BY MOUTH**
 - b. PEFR **PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOW RATE**
 - c. q.s. **QUANTITY SUFFICIENT**
 - d. BID **TWICE A DAY**
 - e. a.c. **BEFORE MEALS**
 - f. PRN **AS NECESSARY, WHEN NEEDED**

3. Name three types of nebulizers used to give aerosolized medications
SMALL VOLUME NEBULIZERS, ULTRASONIC NEBULIZERS, LARGE VOLUME NEBULIZERS

4. Name two ways to properly confirm patient identification prior to administering a medication.
PATIENT ID BAND & ASK THE PATIENT

5. What do the initials PDR stand for? **PHYSICIAN DESK REFERENCE**

6. Side effects such as palpitations, tremors, nausea, vomiting are also called **ADVERSE REACTIONS.**

7. Using a mathematical formula, differentiate between an additive effect, synergism and potentiation.
ADDITIVE EFFECT: 1+1=2
SYNERGISM: 1+1=3
POTENTIATION: 1+0=2

8. Name the two trade names of albuterol
 - a. **PROVENTIL**
 - b. **VENTOLIN**

9. A rapidly developing tolerance with repeated dosages of a drug is often seen in Status Asthmaticus and is called **TACHYPHYLAXIS.**

10. List four routes of aerosol delivery
 - a. **NEBULIZERS (SMALL VOLUME, LARGE VOLUME, ULTRASONIC)**
 - b. **IPPB (WITH INTEGRATED NEBULIZER)**
 - c. **METERED DOSE INHALER**
 - d. **DRY POWDER INHALER**

11. What is the best way to prevent the spread of nosocomial infection? **WASH YOUR HANDS.**
12. A parenteral route of drug administration in children is intraosseous injection. This implies the drug would be injected into the **ANTEROMEDIAL ASPECT OF THE TIBIA.**
13. What does parenteral means? **TAKEN INTO THE BODY IN A MANNER OTHER THAN THROUGH THE DIGESTIVE CANAL**
14. An inactive substance resembling a medication that is given experimentally or for its psychological effects is called a **PLACEBO.**
15. An emetic is a substance that **INDUCES VOMITING.**
16. A drug or chemical that binds to a corresponding receptor (has affinity) and initiates a cellular effect or response (has efficacy) is called an **AGONIST.**
17. What are the steps you should take if your patient has an adverse reaction to a medication you are delivering?
 - a. **STOP THE TREATMENT IMMEDIATELY!**
 - b. **STAY WITH THE PATIENT AND NOTIFY THE NURSE.**
 - c. **WHEN THE PATIENT IS OUT OF IMMEDIATE DANGER, CONTACT YOUR CLINICAL INSTRUCTOR/PRECEPTOR AND THE PHYSICIAN.**
 - d. **DOCUMENT THE ADVERSE REACTION (INCLUDE ALL SIGNS/SYMPTOMS THE PATIENT IS EXPERIENCING), THE PATIENTS CONDITION AT THE TIME YOU LEFT THE ROOM (VITAL SIGNS); PERSONNEL YOU CONTACTED; ANY ORDER CHANGES FROM THE PHYSICIAN IF THE PHYSICIAN CHANGED THE MEDICATION ORDER, DOCUMENT ALL CHANGES ON THE RESPIRATORY TREATMENT SHEETS REPORT THE INCIDENT AT CHANGE OF SHIFT; DISCUSS WITH NEXT THERAPIST TAKING CARE OF THE PATIENT.**
18. A drug with a high therapeutic index needs to be monitored more closely than a drug with a low therapeutic index
 - a. True
 - b. **False**
19. Giving two similar drugs in which the combined effect is $1+1 = 5$ is an example of **SYNERGISM.**
20. Which pulmonary function measurement is commonly measured at the bedside to assess response after administration of a bronchodilator? **PEAK FLOW (FEV₁ IS SOMETIMES ALSO USED).**
21. What does it mean if a drug is teratogenic? **A DRUG'S POTENTIAL TO DAMAGE A FETUS IN UTERO WHEN GIVEN TO PREGNANT WOMEN.**
22. What do the initials "Rx" mean? **PRESCRIPTION OR "TAKE"**