

NUR 2474 PHARMACOLOGY FOR PROFESSIONAL NURSING

Pharm Final Exam

A parent asks a nurse if the provider will prescribe an antibiotic for a child who attends school with several children who have strep throat. The child is complaining of a sore throat and has a fever. What will be the nurse's response?

- A) "Because strep throat is likely, your child should be treated empirically."
- B) "With good hand washing, your child should not get strep throat."
- C) "Your child probably has strep throat, so your provider will order an antibiotic."
- D) "Your child should come to the clinic to have a throat culture done today."

Correct Answer:

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- D) "Your child should come to the clinic to have a throat culture done today."

An older adult patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) develops bronchitis. The patient has a temperature of 39.5° C. The nurse will expect the provider to:

- A) obtain a sputum culture and wait for the results before prescribing an antibiotic.
- B) order empiric antibiotics while waiting for sputum culture results.
- C) treat symptomatically, because antibiotics are usually ineffective against bronchitis.
- D) treat the patient with more than one antibiotic without obtaining cultures.

Correct Answer:

B) order empiric antibiotics while waiting for sputum culture results.

A nurse transcribes a new prescription for potassium penicillin G given intravenously (IV) every 8 hours and gentamicin given IV every 12 hours. Which is the best schedule for administering these drugs?

A) Give the penicillin at 0800, 1600, and 2400; give the gentamicin (Garamycin) at 1800 and 0600.

B) Give the penicillin at 0800, 1600, and 2400; give the gentamicin (Garamycin) at 1200 and 2400.

C) Give the penicillin at 0600, 1400, and 2200; give the gentamicin (Garamycin) at 0600 and 1800.

D) Give the penicillin every 8 hours; give the gentamicin (Garamycin) simultaneously with two of the penicillin doses.

Correct Answer:

A) Give the penicillin at 0800, 1600, and 2400; give the gentamicin (Garamycin) at 1800 and 0600.

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A patient has an infection caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The prescriber has ordered piperacillin and amikacin, both to be given intravenously. What will the nurse do?

A) Make sure to administer the drugs at different times using different IV tubing.

B) Suggest giving larger doses of piperacillin and discontinuing the amikacin.

C) Suggest that a fixed-dose combination of piperacillin and tazobactam (Zosyn) be used.

D) Watch the patient closely for allergic reactions, because this risk is increased with this combination.

Correct Answer:

A) Make sure to administer the drugs at different times using different IV tubing.

A nurse assisting a nursing student with medications asks the student to describe how penicillins (PCNs) work to treat bacterial infections. The student is correct in responding that penicillins:

- A) disinhibit transpeptidases.
- B) disrupt bacterial cell wall synthesis.
- C) inhibit autolysins.
- D) inhibit host cell wall function.

Correct Answer:

- B) disrupt bacterial cell wall synthesis.

A child with otitis media has had three ear infections in the past year. The child has just completed a 10-day course of amoxicillin (Amoxil) with no improvement. The parent asks the nurse why this drug is not working, because it has worked in the past. What will the nurse tell the patient?

- A) "Amoxicillin is too narrow in spectrum."
- B) "The bacteria have developed a three-layer cell envelope."
- C) "The bacteria have developed penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs) that have a low affinity for penicillins."
- D) "The bacteria have synthesized penicillinase."

Correct Answer:

- D) "The bacteria have synthesized penicillinase."

A child with an ear infection is not responding to treatment with amoxicillin (Amoxil). The nurse will expect the provider to order:

- A) amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (Augmentin).
- B) ampicillin.
- C) nafcillin.
- D) penicillin G (Benzylpenicillin).