1. 1st generation antihistamines, like diphenhydramine, are associated with __?__
   a. Dry eyes, mouth and throat
   b. Urinary retention
   c. Sedation
   d. Inability to sweat
   e. All the above

2. A 30 year-old client with depression has attempted suicide by overdosing on acetaminophen. The nurse in the emergency department anticipates the use of which agent in an attempt to limit liver damage due to the acetaminophen?
   a. Dantrolene
   b. Neostigmine
   c. Naltrexone
   d. Acetylcysteine
   e. Flumazenil

3. A 65-year-old client is taking high doses of aspirin for pain related to osteoarthritis of the knee. Which of these is a toxic effect caused by aspirin that this patient should be made aware of during patient teaching as an immediate signal of overdose?
   a. Sedation
   b. Changes in taste (dysgeusia)
   c. Increased gestation time
   d. Tinnitus or other changes in hearing
   e. Photosensitivity

4. A client is prescribed an Advair Diskus for symptoms related to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The education provided by the nurse regarding the use of this inhaler will include:
   a. Rinse your mouth out well after each use
   b. It may make you sleepy
   c. Stay out of the sun
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

5. A client with asthma asks which of these prescribed medications should be used in the event of an acute episode of bronchospasm. The nurse replies, that for a typical acute asthma attack, use:
   a. Montelukast
   b. Advair Diskus
   c. Salmeterol
   d. Albuterol
   e. Epinephrine

6. A drug name ends in "pril," what is the drug class?
   a. LT Receptor blocker
   b. NSAID
   c. ARB
   d. LOX inhibitor
   e. ACEI

7. A high fat meal can substantially reduce the absorption of the DRI drug called __?__
   a. Aliskiren
   b. Ibuprofen
   c. Promethazine
   d. Diphenhydramine
   e. Benazepril

8. A trade name like "Benadryl" or "Diovan" is:
   a. Always the same as the chemical name
   b. Proprietary
   c. Not trade marked
   d. Never on the label
   e. Nonproprietary

9. ACEI work better in Caucasians than in __?__
   a. Polynesians
   b. Hispanics
   c. Asians
   d. African Americans
   e. Europeans

10. Acetylation is a type of Phase II conjugation reaction. There are people who genetically, are fast acetylators and others whose enzymes work slowly. In a fast acetylator, given a normal amount of a drug metabolized by this route, you would expect (assumes drug is NOT a prodrug):
    a. Toxicity or overdose
    b. No effect
    c. The drug will be metabolized slower than normal
    d. Treatment failure
    e. Not enough information to answer

11. ALL sedative hypnotics cause __?__, some more so than others. Think alcohol intoxication.
    a. Blindness
    b. Drug-induced amnestic state
    c. Renal failure
    d. Steven-Johnson's syndrome
    e. Bad breath

12. An anti-inflammatory agent is ordered to be given IV to a client for pain. Which of these anti-inflammatories is available as an IV?
    a. Celecoxib
    b. Ibuprofen
    c. Etanercept
    d. Aspirin
    e. Acetaminophen

13. Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (ACEI), Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs) and Direct Renin Inhibitors (DRIs) all have a boxed warning regarding __?__
    a. Severe tissue injury regardless of administration route
    b. Fatal respiratory depression in kids
    c. Suicide
    d. Fetotoxicity in the 2nd and 3rd trimester
    e. 1st dose anaphylaxis

14. Aspirin is associated with __?__ in kids with viral infections (influenza or chicken pox).
    a. Constipation
    b. Respiratory distress syndrome
    c. Reye's syndrome
    d. GIT ulcers
    e. Urticaria
15. Benzodiazepines, non-benzodiazepine sedative hypnotics and barbiturates all cause __?__.
   a. Tolerance
   b. Dependence
   c. Withdrawal syndrome
   d. Some degree of amnesia
   e. All the above

16. Catecholamines are hormones produced by the adrenal medulla. They include NE, EPI and ___?__.
   a. Melatonin
   b. Histamine
   c. Dopamine
   d. Serotonin
   e. Acetylcholine

17. Corticosteroids are associated with causing drug-induced ___?__
   a. Gastric ulcers
   b. Cataracts
   c. Antimuscarinic effects
   d. Angioedema
   e. Sedation

18. H1 antagonists are known as ___?__
   a. Gastric acid reducers
   b. Antihistamines
   c. Anti migraine drugs
   d. Antihypertensive agents
   e. Antidepressants

19. Having the HLA-B 1502 allele (a variant of the HLA-B gene) predisposes patients on carbamazepine to ___?__
   a. Steven Johnson’s Syndrome
   b. Heart disease
   c. Psychosis
   d. Blood dyscrasias
   e. Epilepsy

20. Isoflurane is a lung irritant and will cause laryngospasm and bronchospasm. It is contraindicated in ___?__
   a. Minor surgical procedures
   b. Diabetes mellitus type 2 patients
   c. Asthmatics
   d. Dentists
   e. The elderly

21. Isoflurane is associated with ___?__
   a. Post-op nausea and vomiting (PONV)
   b. Laryngospasm and apnea
   c. Changes in mood
   d. Shivering
   e. All the above

22. Lithium causes goiter because it ___?__
   a. Inhibits the release of thyroid hormone
   b. Has a narrow therapeutic margin
   c. Has antimuscarinic symptoms
   d. Causes weight gain
   e. Has a withdrawal syndrome

23. Loratadine has a long half-life, therefore it is administered less frequently than 1st generation antihistamines like ___?__
   a. Valsartan
   b. Fexofenadine
   c. Fluoxetine
   d. Diphenhydramine
   e. Buspirone

24. Medications are primarily regulated by:
   a. The DHS (Department of Health Services)
   b. The OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)
   c. The FDA (Food and Drug Administration)
   d. The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
   e. The DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)

25. Metabolism may produce metabolites that (are):
   a. More or less toxic than the parent
   b. Have a new action or effect
   c. More or less active than the parent
   d. Similar to the parent
   e. All the above

26. Mirtazapine (Remeron) is an antidepressant that affects a number of CNS receptors including the 5-HT3 receptor. Mirtazapine inhibits the 5-HT3 receptors found on the CTZ, so you would expect Mirtazapine to be ___?__
   a. Antimigraine like Sumatriptan
   b. Antiemetic like haloperidol
   c. Antiemetic like scopolamine
   d. Anxiolytic like Buspirone
   e. Antiemetic like Ondansetron

27. Misoprostol has a boxed warning regarding ___?__
   a. Suicide
   b. Risk of abortion in pregnant women
   c. Severe tissue injury regardless of administration route
   d. Fetotoxicity in the 2nd and 3rd trimester
   e. 1st dose anaphylaxis

28. Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs) are associated with ___?__
   a. Serotonin syndrome
   b. Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome
   c. Malignant hyperthermia
   d. Dependence
   e. Tolerance

29. Morphine, an opioid analgesic, is an example of a drug derived from ___?__
   a. Plants
   b. Bacteria or yeast
   c. Animals
   d. Synthetic chemistry
   e. Minerals

30. NSAIDs are associated with ___?__
   a. Myalgia
   b. Cataracts
   c. Dry mouth, dry eyes
   d. Gastric ulcers
   e. Sedation
31. Part of educating a client about the effects of using an orally inhaled drug such as albuterol should include a warning about:
   a. Immediate increase in heart rate which may include palpitations
   b. A predisposition to infections
   c. Sedation
   d. Photophobia
   e. Fetal toxicity

32. Patients who are already taking a diuretic, who are then given an ACEI, may experience severe:
   a. Hepatotoxicity
   b. Neutropenia
   c. Hypotension
   d. Dysgeusia
   e. Hyperkalemia

33. Patients with a genetic predisposition to developing ___?___ are at particular risk when given the halogenated volatile liquid general anesthetics and inorganic gas general anesthetics.
   a. Steven Johnson's syndrome
   b. Malignant hyperthermia
   c. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
   d. Serotonin syndrome
   e. Megaloblastic anemia

34. Patients with a ___?___ should not use Ester local anesthetics like benzocaine.
   a. Risk factor for malignant hyperthermia
   b. PABA allergy
   c. History of heart disease
   d. G6PD deficiency
   e. Cold

35. Phenobarbital is a potent ___?___
   a. Benzodiazepine
   b. SSRI
   c. TCA
   d. P450 inducer
   e. SNRI

36. Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone pathways control blood pressure. Renin is an enzyme released from kidney juxtaglomerular epithelial cells in response to ___?___
   a. Decreased NaCl detected in the kidney
   b. Sympathetic (beta 1) stimulation
   c. Decreased intra renal pressure
   d. Decreased blood pressure
   e. All the listed answers are correct

37. Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) have ___?___
   a. A withdrawal syndrome
   b. Control schedule I (CI) listing
   c. Analgesic effects
   d. A risk of EPS
   e. A narrow therapeutic margin

38. Sufentanil is a potent opioid analgesic indicated for use as part of balanced general anesthesia. Which of the following products contains an opioid similar to sufentanil?
   a. Diprivan
   b. Versed
   c. Sublimaze
   d. Ketaset
   e. Ultane

39. The elderly generally require lower doses or more careful monitoring because:
   a. Their livers are no longer synthesizing normal amounts or proteins including plasma proteins and metabolic enzymes
   b. The kidney function is significantly reduced due to age
   c. Their cardiac function is significantly reduced due to age
   d. They have experienced alterations in body water and lean body mass
   e. All the above

40. The most commonly prescribed antidepressants, including SNRIs and SSRIs, are associated with ___?___
   a. Potential effects on clotting
   b. Weight gain
   c. Delayed onset (often times weeks)
   d. Sexual dysfunction
   e. All the above

41. The Neuromuscular Junction (NMJ) is (are) the ___?___
   a. Connection point between the somatic motor neuron and the skeletal muscle. The somatic neuron releases ACh, which diffuses across junction (gap) and binds to the receptor on skeletal muscle. This triggers the opening of an ion channel, which depolarizes the skeletal muscle and results in muscle contraction.
   b. Receptor type located in autonomic ganglia and at the parasympathetic end organ, on a few sympathetic end organs and on many non-enernated cells.
   c. ACh receptors with a very wide distribution, and not all are enervated. Enervated receptors are located in the CNS or PNS. In the PNS, they are at all PSNS end organs, and in the SNS in a few very important locations (SWEAT GLANDS).
   d. Sympathetic end organ receptor, either alpha or beta
   e. None of these answers is correct

42. The nurse administering succinylcholine prior to intubating a patient for mechanical ventilation, knows that this drug causes:
   a. Increased alertness, but amnesia
   b. Muscle paralysis without analgesia or unconsciousness
   c. Loss of consciousness along with muscle paralysis and anesthesia
   d. Muscle paralysis and deep analgesia
   e. Deep muscle relaxation and pain relief
43. The nurse knows that an order for Valium in an elderly patient is not recommended after consulting the ___?____, developed by a physician in the 1990’s.
   a. Beer’s List
   b. Drug Handbook
   c. Drugs.com
   d. Wikipedia entry for Valium
   e. WebMD

44. The nurse would question which order for an anti inflammatory for arthritis pain?
   a. Etanercept
   b. Morphine
   c. Ibuprofen
   d. Celecoxib
   e. Aspirin

45. The onset of action for Eszopiclone is so rapid, it must be taken immediately before ___?____.
   a. Getting up in the morning
   b. Drinking water
   c. Going to bed
   d. Bathing
   e. Eating

46. Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCAs) are contraindicated with ___?____ because the combination may cause hyperpyretic crises, convulsions and fatalities.
   a. MAOIs
   b. Antihistamines
   c. Barbiturates
   d. BZD
   e. Non-BZD hypnotics

47. Which is a synthetic opioid analgesic available PO, SC, IV, IM, PR, sublingual, and buccal for moderate to severe pain? T ½ is 5-7 hours. It is C-IV.
   a. Pentazocine
   b. Tramadol
   c. Methadone
   d. Buprenorphine
   e. Meperidine

48. Which of the following blocks renal tubular reabsorption of urate? It is used to increase uric acid excretion, to treat gout, and to decrease the renal secretion of penicillin antibiotics.
   a. Etanercept
   b. Rasburicase
   c. Colchicine
   d. Allopurinol
   e. Probenecid

49. Which of the following blocks serotonin receptors in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) and on the chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ) of the brain making it an excellent antiemetic for chemically-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) and post-op nausea and vomiting (PONV)?
   a. Trazodone
   b. Fluoxetine
   c. Ondansetron
   d. Buspirone
   e. Sumatriptan

50. Which of the following inhibits monoamine oxidase? It was the first transdermal patch antidepressant and is used to treat Parkinson’s disease and senile dementia.
   a. Fluoxetine
   b. Amphetamines
   c. Donepezil
   d. Venlafaxine
   e. Selegiline

51. Which of the following inhibits voltage-gated sodium channels and is used as a local anesthetic?
   a. Botulinum toxin
   b. Reserpine
   c. Digoxin
   d. Amlodipine
   e. Lidocaine

52. Which of the following is a 2nd generation antihistamine used to relieve symptoms of seasonal allergic rhinitis and to treat idiopathic urticaria. It is given PO SID or BID.
   a. Promethazine
   b. Fluoxetine
   c. Diphenhydramine
   d. Fexofenadine
   e. Chlorpheniramine

53. Which of the following is a 5-lipoxygenase (LOX) inhibitor given PO QID for asthma?
   a. Salmeterol
   b. Zileuton
   c. Montelukast
   d. Albuterol
   e. Zafirlukast

54. Which of the following is a 5-PDE inhibitor used PO to treat erectile dysfunction? It is also used to treat pulmonary arterial hypertension.
   a. Montelukast
   b. Sildenafil
   c. Enalapril
   d. Aprotinin
   e. Zileuton

55. Which of the following is a 5HT-1A agonist, non-sedating anxiolytic taken PO BID?
   a. Ondansetron
   b. Sumatriptan
   c. Trazodone
   d. Fluoxetine
   e. Buspirone

56. Which of the following is a Butyrophenone (typical) antipsychotic given PO and IM to treat schizophrenia and Tourette’s disorder. It may be used off label as an antiemetic.
   a. Clozapine
   b. Haloperidol
   c. Chlorpromazine
   d. Quetiapine
   e. Olanzapine
57. Which of the following is a C-II Psychostimulant for ADHD and narcolepsy?
   a. Rebif
   b. Requip
   c. Risperdal
   d. Ritalin
   e. Rilutek

58. Which of the following is a C-III non-barbiturate parenteral general anesthetic (it is an NMDA antagonist)? It is an excellent analgesic and is indicated as the sole anesthetic agent or as an induction agent especially with nitrous oxide, also as an induction agent.
   a. Dantrolene
   b. Diprivan
   c. Xylocaine
   d. Ketaset
   e. Amidate

59. Which of the following is a centrally active acetylcholinesterase inhibitor? It is used to treat Alzheimer's disease.
   a. Fluoxetine
   b. Selegilene
   c. Amphetamines
   d. Donepezil
   e. Venlafaxine

60. Which of the following is a CII synthetic opioid analgesic available in PO, IV, IM, and SC formulations? The IM and SC products are not preferred. It is used to treat chronic pain, it is an antitussive and is used in opioid addiction programs. The half-life is highly variable and is usually between 24-60 hours.
   a. Fentanyl
   b. Methadone
   c. Buprenorphine
   d. Morphine
   e. Pentazocine

61. Which of the following is a CII synthetic opioid analgesic indicated for chronic pain, pain following a myocardial infarction (MI) and cancer pain, including break-through pain associated with injuries and cancer. It is available in many formulations including IV, IM, PO, TD, sublingual.
   a. Methadone
   b. Fentanyl
   c. Buprenorphine
   d. Hydrocodone
   e. Morphine

62. Which of the following is a C-II semi-synthetic opioid analgesic and antitussive? In the US, it is usually compounded with something else like APAP or Atropine. It is given PO and the half-life is about 4 hours.
   a. Diphenoxylate
   b. Morphine
   c. Naltrexone
   d. Fentanyl
   e. Hydrocodone

63. Which of the following is a combination product for PD?
   a. Stalevo
   b. Emsam
   c. Symmetrel
   d. Eldepryl
   e. Aricept

64. Which of the following is a cyclooxygenase (COX) inhibitor NSAID?
   a. Promethazine
   b. Misoprostol
   c. Chlorpheniramine
   d. Ibuprofen
   e. Dexamethasone

65. Which of the following is a genetic difference that predisposes a person to drug-induced hemolytic anemia?
   a. Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
   b. Induction of Phase II enzymes
   c. Competition for plasma protein binding sites
   d. Induction of Phase I enzymes
   e. All of the above

66. Which of the following is a glucosaminoglycan indicated to replace naturally occurring glucosaminoglycans in wounds (as wound dressing), and in osteoarthritis and eye surgery as well as to smooth out facial wrinkles and to treat dry, scaly skin?
   a. Ibuprofen
   b. Aspirin
   c. Hyaluronic acid
   d. Rasburicase
   e. Acetaminophen

67. Which of the following is a Halogenated volatile liquid general anesthetic indicated for in and outpatient induction and maintenance of general anesthesia?
   a. Pentothal
   b. Amidate
   c. Sublimaze
   d. Nitrous oxide
   e. Ultane

68. Which of the following is a Leukotriene (LT) Receptor Blocker given PO SID in the evening for asthma and at any time of the day for allergic rhinitis?
   a. Montelukast
   b. Celecoxib
   c. Zileuton
   d. Ibuprofen
   e. Aspirin

69. Which of the following is a long-acting bronchodilator (LABA) that must be co-prescribed with a corticosteroid in the treatment of either asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?
   a. Metoprolol
   b. Salmeterol
   c. Terbutaline
   d. Atenolol
   e. Albuterol
70. Which of the following is a Non-barbiturate parenteral general anesthetic indicated as an IV sedative/hypnotic for fast induction and maintenance of anesthesia and for sedation? It is the most commonly used general parenteral anesthetic and is also used to induce coma. It may be used as a rescue antiemetic.
   a. Dantrolene
   b. Amidate
   c. Xylocaine
   d. Diprivan
   e. Ketaset

71. Which of the following is a Non-barbiturate parenteral general anesthetic used as a hypnotic for induction of general anesthesia? It has no analgesic properties. Rapid injection leads to severe hypotension.
   a. Xylocaine
   b. Diprivan
   c. Amidate
   d. Dantrium
   e. Ketaset

72. Which of the following is a non-depolarizing NMJB indicated as a skeletal muscle paralytic agent used as part of balanced anesthesia to aid in the intubation of patients requiring mechanical ventilation?
   a. Pancuronium
   b. Dobutamine
   c. Scopolamine
   d. Pilocarpine
   e. Dopamine

73. Which of the following is a Prostaglandin E (PGE) analog used to reduce the risk of NSAID induced gastric ulcers? It is given PO QID with food.
   a. Fluoxetine
   b. Montelukast
   c. Aliskiren
   d. Buspirone
   e. Misoprostol

74. Which of the following is a salicylate NSAID?
   a. Aspirin
   b. Ibuprofen
   c. Celecoxib
   d. Acetaminophen
   e. All the above

75. Which of the following is a serotonin agonist used to treat migraine or cluster headaches? It may be given SC or PO, usually only one dose, but a 2nd dose may be given after one hour. No more than 2 doses/24 hours may be given.
   a. Imitrex
   b. BuSpar
   c. Desyrel
   d. Zofran
   e. Prozac

76. Which of the following is a short-acting beta 2 agonist used as a bronchodilator, primarily for asthma, but also for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?
   a. Salmeterol
   b. Albuterol
   c. Propranolol
   d. Isoproterenol
   e. Atenolol

77. Which of the following is a synthetic antispasmodic indicated to treat PD and EPS. Given PO only.
   a. Ambien
   b. Ativan
   c. Alprazolam
   d. Amantadine
   e. Artane

78. Which of the following is a synthetic corticosteroid anti-inflammatory?
   a. Dexamethasone
   b. Enalapril
   c. Ibuprofen
   d. Misoprostol
   e. Valsartan

79. Which of the following is a tissue necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) inhibitor indicated to treat rheumatoid conditions. It is only available as a SC injection and has a very long half-life averaging between 70-130 hours.
   a. Etanercept
   b. Enbrel
   c. Hyaluronic acid
   d. All the above
   e. A & B only

80. Which of the following is a Topical cream indicated for PNP? It is used off label to treat neuropathic pain associated with MS.
   a. Donepezil
   b. Selegiline
   c. Phenytoin
   d. Capsaicin
   e. Amitriptyline

81. Which of the following is an alpha 1 and alpha 2 antagonist that is used to reverse the effects of catecholamine extravasation and thus protect the surrounding tissue from necrosis? It is also used to diagnosis and to treat pheochromocytoma and to reverse the effects of epinephrine used in parenteral local anesthetic injections.
   a. Phentolamine
   b. Tamsulosin
   c. Metoprolol
   d. Labetalol
   e. Doxazosin
82. Which of the following is an alpha 1 antagonist indicated only for the treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH)?
   a. Tamsulosin
   b. Labetalol
   c. Phentolamine
   d. Metoprolol
   e. Terbutaline

83. Which of the following is an alpha 2 agonist indicated for hypertension, chronic pain, and alcohol and opiate withdrawal as well as many off label uses?
   a. Dobutamine
   b. Clonidine
   c. Succinylcholine
   d. Oxymetazoline
   e. Phenylephrine

84. Which of the following is an Anti spasmodic indicated for chronic spasticity associated with spinal cord injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis; malignant hyperthermia?
   a. Lidocaine
   b. Etomidate
   c. Dantrolene
   d. Benzocaine
   e. Thiopental

85. Which of the following is an Anti-AChE and anti Alzheimer’s drug?
   a. Rilutek
   b. Avonex, Rebif
   c. Namenda
   d. Aricept
   e. Xenazine

86. Which of the following is an antipyretic analgesic known by the acronym APAP?
   a. Paracetamol
   b. Acetaminophen
   c. N-acetyl-para-aminophenol
   d. All of the above
   e. A & B only

87. Which of the following is an Inorganic gas general anesthetic?
   a. Sevoflurane
   b. Nitrous oxide
   c. Oxygen
   d. Propofol
   e. Isoflurane

88. Which of the following is Lyrica a C-V AED indicated for PNP and diabetic neuropathic pain, partial onset seizures and fibromyalgia?
   a. Topiramate
   b. Pregabalin
   c. Divalproex
   d. Phenytoin
   e. Phenobarbital

89. Which of the following is the L isomer of citalopram (the biologically active form), an SSRI given PO for anxiety and MDD?
   a. Celexa
   b. Lexapro
   c. Buspar
   d. Ambien
   e. Valium

90. Which of the following is the number one cause of drug-induced liver failure?
   a. Etanercept
   b. Morphine
   c. Ibuprofen
   d. Aspirin
   e. Acetaminophen

91. Which of the following is the TCA “Tofranil” given PO for MDD and childhood enuresis?
   a. Mirtazapine
   b. Imipramine
   c. Fluoxetine
   d. Citalopram
   e. Nortriptyline

92. Which of the following is Vasotec given PO SID to treat hypertension and left ventricular dysfunction after myocardial infarction?
   a. Benazepril
   b. Enalapril
   c. Valsartan
   d. Irbesartan
   e. Captopril

93. Which of the following is “Seroquel,” an Atypical antipsychotic given PO to treat schizophrenia, MDD and bipolar disorder? Patients must be monitored for cataract development, a risk with this drug.
   a. Haloperidol
   b. Quetiapine
   c. Clozapine
   d. Risperidone
   e. Olanzapine

94. Which of these is a 2nd generation antihistamine used as a metered nasal spray and as ophthalmic drops to relieve the symptoms of allergic rhinitis?
   a. Azelastine
   b. Benadryl
   c. Sumatriptan
   d. Diphenhydramine
   e. Phenergan

95. Which of these is a nicotinic agonist? It is used in smoking cessation.
   a. Epinephrine
   b. Clonidine
   c. Bethanechol
   d. Albuterol
   e. Varenicline
96. Which of these is an Amide local anesthetic and antiarrhythmic for the relief from the itch, burn or pain of skin inflammation, insect bites, as an anesthetic for dental and minor surgery; tinnitus; jellyfish stings; and is an antiarrhythmic for ventricular tachyarrhythmia control?
   a. Thiopental
   b. Etomidate
   c. Lidocaine
   d. Dantrolene
   e. Benzocaine

97. Which of these orders for acetaminophen should the nurse question? Pain related to __?__
   a. Head ache
   b. Fever
   c. Cold symptoms
   d. Muscle aches and pains
   e. Cirrhosis of the liver

98. Which of these products contains the best selling beta 1 blocker in the world?
   a. Lopressor
   b. Proventil
   c. Advair Diskus
   d. Inderal
   e. Isuprel

99. The nurse knows that a drug with a high therapeutic index is:
   a. A drug used for many indications (therapies)
   b. Probably very dangerous
   c. Probably safe
   d. Not as effective as one with a low therapeutic index
   e. The most effective drug

100. __?__ is usually lighter sedation so patient is relaxed, but can still follow instructions – often used in dental surgery (e.g., wisdom tooth extraction).
   a. MAC
   b. SJS
   c. Malignant hyperthermia
   d. Analgesia
   e. MAC sedation