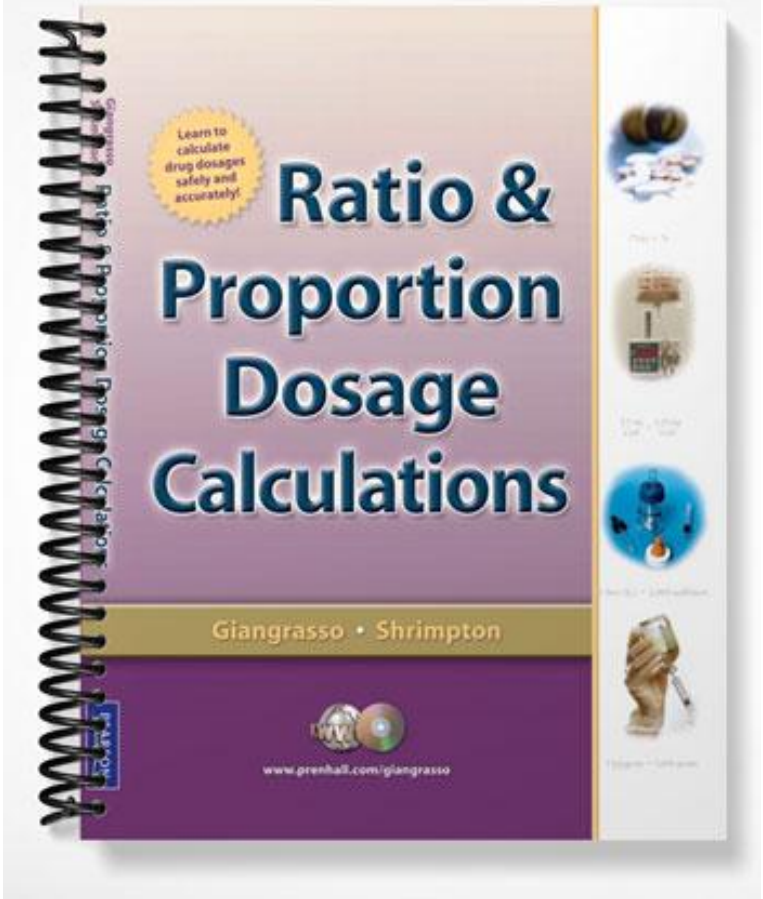
TEST BANK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MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Write the following as a mixed number: 17/4. 1) _____
A) 4 B) 4 1/4 C) 20 D) 64

2) Write the following as a mixed number: 36/7. 2) _____
A) 5 B) 4 1/7 C) 5 1/7 D) 4 6/7

3) Write the following as a mixed number: 7/2. 3) _____
A) 5 1/2 B) 3 1/2 C) 3 D) 4 1/2

4) Write the following number as an improper fraction: 8 5/6. 4) _____
A) 53/6 B) 45/6 C) 53/8 D) 40/6

5) Write the following number as an improper fraction: 5 5/6. 5) _____
A) 35/6 B) 30/6 C) 41/6 D) 25/6

6) Write the following number as an improper fraction: 8 1/3. 6) _____
A) 25/3 B) 24/3 C) 8/3 D) 11/3

7) Write 0.125 as a fraction in lowest terms and as a percentage. 7) _____
A) 1/6; 12.5% B) 25/100; 25% C) 125/100; 1.25% D) 1/8; 12.5%

8) Write 0.2 as a fraction in lowest terms and as a percentage. 8) _____
A) 1/500; 0.002% B) 2/100; 0.2% C) 1/50; 2% D) 1/5; 20%

9) Write 0.49 as a fraction in lowest terms and as a percentage. 9) _____
A) 49/100; 4.9% B) 49/100; 49% C) ½; 4.9% D) 7/15; 49%

10) Write 0.75 as a fraction in lowest terms and as a percentage. 10) _____
A) 15/20; 7.5% B) 15/20; 75% C) 75/100; 75% D) ¾; 75%

11) Write 0.06 as a fraction in lowest terms and as a percentage. 11) _____
A) 3/50; 60% B) 3/5; 6% C) 3/50; 6% D) 6/10; 6%

12) Write 55% as a decimal number and a proper fraction in lowest terms. 12) _____
A) 5.5; 55/100 B) 0.0055; 11/200 C) 0.55; 11/20 D) 0.055; 55/1000

13) Write 72% as a decimal number and a proper fraction in lowest terms. 13) _____
A) 7.2; 72/100 B) 0.72; 18/25 C) 7.2; 72/1000 D) 0.72; 36/50

14) Write 0.6% as a decimal number and a proper fraction in lowest terms. 14) _____
A) 1/17; 0.06 B) 6/100; 0.60 C) 3/500; 0.006 D) 3/50; 0.06

15) Write 4.5% as a decimal number and a proper fraction in lowest terms. 15) _____
A) 0.0045; 45/10,000 B) 0.045; 9/200
C) 0.45; 45/100 D) 0.045; 45/1,000

16) Write 25% as a decimal number and a proper fraction in lowest terms. 16) _____
A) 0.25; 25/100 B) 2.5; 1/40 C) 0.25; 1/4 D) 0.025; 5/200

17) Write 3/5 as a decimal number and a percent. 17) _____

A) 0.0166; 1.66% B) 0.6; 60% C) 0.3; 30% D) 0.15; 15%

18) Convert 5/8 to a decimal number and a percent. 18) _____
A) 0.625; 62.5% B) 0.4; 40% C) 0.45; 45% D) 1.6; 160%

19) Convert 9/19 to a decimal number rounded off to the nearest tenth, and to a percentage rounded off to the nearest tenth of a percent. 19) _____
A) 0.47; 4.8% B) 0.5; 47.4% C) 0.02; 2.1% D) 0.4; 47.4%

20) Write ¾ as a decimal number and a percent. 20) _____
A) 7.5; 0.075% B) 1.33; 0.133% C) 0.25; 25% D) 0.75; 75%

21) Write 3/5 as a decimal number and a percent. 21) _____
A) 0.06; 6% B) 0.167; 16.7% C) 1.67; 167% D) 0.6; 60%

22) Reduce 36/48 to lowest terms. 22) _____
A) 18/24 B) 3/4 C) 12/18 D) 9/12

23) Reduce 95/100 to lowest terms. 23) _____
A) 4/5 B) 24/25 C) 19/20 D) 9.5/10

24) Reduce 24/36 to lowest terms. 24) _____
A) 6/9 B) 3/4 C) 12/18 D) 2/3

25) Reduce the ratio 18:54 to a fraction in lowest terms. 25) _____
A) 1/3 B) 1/2 C) 3/4 D) 18/54

26) Reduce the ratio 10:75 to a fraction in lowest terms. 26) _____
A) 1/7.5 B) 1/3 C) 2/15 D) 5/15

27) Reduce the ration 12:24 to a fraction in lowest terms. 27) _____
A) 1/2 B) 1/3 C) 6/18 D) 2/4

28) Write 5/8 as an equivalent fraction with 96 in the denominator. 28) _____
A) 96/154 B) 5/96 C) 65/96 D) 60/96

29) Write 4/5 as an equivalent fraction with 100 in the denominator. 29) _____
A) 75/100 B) 80/100 C) 5/100 D) 100/80

30) Write 17/20 as an equivalent fraction with 100 in the denominator. 30) _____
A) 100/85 B) 85/100 C) 4/100 D) 34/100

31) Write 1/5 as an equivalent fraction with 25 in the denominator. 31) _____
A) 25/5 B) 5/25 C) 25/20 D) 1/25

32) Write 3/4 as an equivalent fraction with 100 in the denominator. 32) _____
A) 80/100 B) 100/75 C) 100/ 25 D) 75/100

33) Round off 6.892489 to the hundredths place. 33) _____
A) 6.8 B) 6.892 C) 6.9 D) 6.89

34) Round off 17.456 to the tenths place. 34) _____

A) 17.4 B) 17.5 C) 17.56 D) 17.46

35) Round off 3.5243 to the tenths place. 35) _____
A) 3.4 B) 3.6 C) 3.5 D) 3.52

36) Round down 9.6723 to the tenths place. 36) _____
A) 9.72 B) 9.7 C) 9.67 D) 9.6

37) Round down 4.2894 to the hundredths place. 37) _____
A) 4.28 B) 4.29 C) 4.2 D) 4.3

38) Round down 4.0678 to the tenths place. 38) _____
A) 4.06 B) 4.07 C) 4.1 D) 4

39) Add 4.55 and 0.035. 39) _____
A) 4.585 B) 4.515 C) 4.9 D) 4.5035

40) Add the following decimal numbers: 10.1 + 3.964. 40) _____
A) 14.974 B) 13.064 C) 14.064 D) 13.974

41) Add 4.834 + 3.962 + 1.083. 41) _____
A) 8.879 B) 9.879 C) 9.793 D) 8.793

42) Subtract 1.864 from 3.691. 42) _____
A) 0.827 B) 1.827 C) 2.827 D) 1.823

43) Subtract 0.068 from 5.543. 43) _____
A) 5.863 B) 4.863 C) 5.5362 D) 5.475

44) Subtract 2.4 from 10. 44) _____
A) 12.40 B) 12.4 C) 9.76 D) 7.6

45) Solve the following problem: 3.29 x 1.64. Round off the answer to the tenths place. 45) _____
A) 5.4 B) 5.3 C) 54.2 D) 53.4

46) Multiply 2.87 by 0.064 and round off to the hundredths place. 46) _____
A) 0.183 B) 0.18 C) 0.19 D) 0.1837

47) Multiply 2.4 by 0.5. 47) _____
A) 1.2 B) 120 C) 0.12 D) 12

48) Solve the following problem: 0.68 ÷ 0.4. 48) _____
A) 170 B) 0.17 C) 1.7 D) 17

49) Divide 8.6 by 0.5. 49) _____
A) 17.2 B) 1.72 C) .172 D) 172

50) Divide 8.6 by 0.02. 50) _____
A) 4.3 B) 0.172 C) 430 D) 0.43

51) Multiply 0.089 by 1,000. 51) _____
A) 0.89 B) 8.9 C) 0.089 D) 89

52) Multiply 0.84 by 100. 52) _____

A) 840 B) 84 C) 8.4 D) 0.084

53) Multiply 34.2 by 100. 53) _____

A) 3,420 B) 342 C) 34,200 D) 3.42

54) Divide 0.89 by 100. 54) _____

A) 0.089 B) 8.9 C) 0.89 D) 0.0089

55) Divide 1.24 by 10. 55) _____

A) 124 B) 0.124 C) 12.4 D) 0.0124

56) Divide 566.8 by 1,000. 56) _____

A) 5,668 B) 0.5668 C) 5.668 D) 56.68

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

57) Write the numbers 0.289, 0.395, 0.0289, and 0.0395 in order of size from smallest to largest. _____ 57) _____

58) Write the numbers 0.003, 0.034, 0.38, and 0.0003 in order of size from smallest to largest. 58) _____

_____

59) Write the numbers 0.3, 0.4, 0.33, and 0.111 in order of size from smallest to largest. 59) _____

_____

60) Which is larger: 0.21 or 0.7? _____ 60) _____

61) Which is larger: 2.45 or 2.6? _____ 61) _____

62) Which is largest: 0.3, 0.33, or 0.198? _____ 62) _____

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

63) Add 5 7/8 and 3 1/4. 63) _____

A) 8 1/4 B) 9 1/4 C) 9 1/8 D) 8 3/4

64) Add 6 1/2 and 2 3/8. 64) _____

A) 9 1/4 B) 8 7/8 C) 8 12/16 D) 9

65) Add 3 3/4 and 7 1/2. 65) _____

A) 11 1/2 B) 10 1/4 C) 10 3/4 D) 11 1/4

66) Subtract 1 3/4 from 2 3/8. 66) _____

A) 5/8 B) 1 C) 1 3/8 D) 1 5/8

67) Subtract 1½ from 4 3/4. 67) _____

A) 4 1/4 B) 2 3/4 C) 3 1/4 D) 3 1/2

68) Subtract 2 7/8 from 7 1/4. 68) _____

A) 5 3/8 B) 4 3/8 C) 4 5/8 D) 5 5/8

69) Solve the following problem and write the answer in lowest terms: 16/21 x 7/8 x 1/2. 69) _____

A) 64/147 B) 1/3 C) 112/336 D) 1 109/147

70) Solve the following problem and write the answer as a mixed number in lowest terms: 7/8 x 3/4 x 3/16. 70) _____
A) 7/64 B) 63/512 C) 7/64 D) 63/576

71) Solve the following problem and write the answer in lowest terms: 3/5 x 4/15 x 25/24. 71) _____
A) 3/18 B) 300/1,800 C) 1/6 D) 30/180

72) Solve the following problem and write the answer as a mixed number in lowest terms: 8/11 ÷ 4/9. 72) _____
A) 36/99 B) 1 28/44 C) 1 7/11 D) 2/11

73) Solve the following problem and write the answer in lowest terms: 3/4 ÷ 7/8. 73) _____
A) 6/7 B) 24/32 C) 24/28 D) 21/32

74) Solve the following problem and write the answer as a whole number or fraction in the lowest terms: 3/200 ÷ 11/300. 74) _____
A) 900/2,200 B) 3/7 C) 9/22 D) 33/6,000

75) Simplify the following complex fraction: $\frac{3/4}{7/8}$ 75) _____
A) 3/4 B) 2/3 C) 1/2 D) 6/7

76) Simplify the following complex fraction: $\frac{4/5}{8/9}$ 76) _____
A) 2/35 B) 9/10 C) 32/45 D) 36/40

77) Simplify the following complex fraction: $\frac{1/4}{1/2}$ 77) _____
A) 2 B) 1/4 C) 1/8 D) 1/2

78) Simplify the following complex fraction and write as a mixed number in lowest terms: $\frac{4/5}{3/4}$ 78) _____
A) 12/20 B) 16/15 C) 1 1/15 D) 3/5

79) Simplify the following complex fraction and write in lowest terms: $\frac{1/2}{3/4}$ 79) _____
A) 2/3 B) 1 1/3 C) 4/6 D) 3/8

80) What is 32% of 25? 80) _____
A) 800 B) 8 C) 7.8 D) .78

81) What is 20% of 19? 81) _____
A) 3.8 B) 38 C) 98 D) 0.95

82) What is 80% of 110? 82) _____
A) 0.72 B) 8800 C) 1.375 D) 88

83) What is 0.87% of 30? 83) _____
A) 0.261 B) 26.1 C) 0.34 D) 2.9

84) What is 20% of 50? 84) _____

A) 2.5 B) 100 C) 0.4 D) 10

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

85) The client was taking 250 mg of ampicillin every six hours. The doctor increased the dosage to 400 mg every six hours. What percentage of change was made in the dosage? 85) _____

_____

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

86) The client's dosage of Lanoxin (digoxin) was changed from 0.125 mg to 0.5 mg. What percentage was the dosage increased? 86) _____

A) 400% B) 40% C) 300% D) 0.25 %

87) A dosage is changed from 4 mg per day to 6 mg per day. Find the percentage of increase. 87) _____

A) 150% B) 33% C) 50% D) 67%

88) The old price was $19.95. The sale price is $11.97. What is the percentage discount? 88) _____

A) 20% B) 40% C) 80% D) 60%

89) The client's dosage of Tenormin (atenolol) is reduced from 75 mg to 50 mg. What is the percentage decrease? 89) _____

A) 33% B) 67% C) 150% D) 15%

90) A dosage is changed from 12 mg per day to 9 mg per day. What is the percentage decrease? 90) _____

A) 25% B) 13% C) 33% D) 75%

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Figure A1 - Drug Label for Levitra

91) Read the label in Figure A1, and find the following information: 91) _____

a. Trade name of the drug
b. Generic name of the drug
c. Form of the drug
d. Strength of the drug

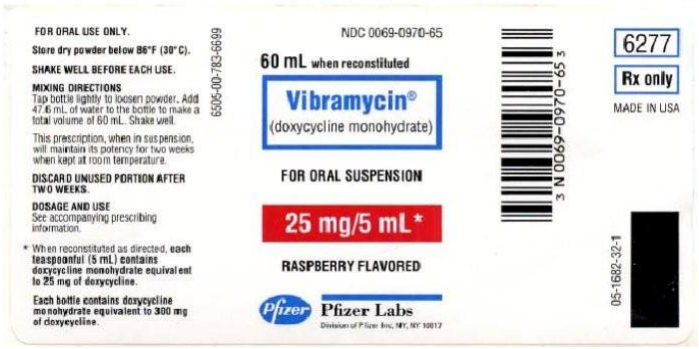


Figure A2 - Drug Label for Vibramycin

92) Read the label in Figure A2, and find the following information: 92) _____
a. Trade name of the drug
b. Generic name of the drug
c. Form of the drug
d. Strength of the drug

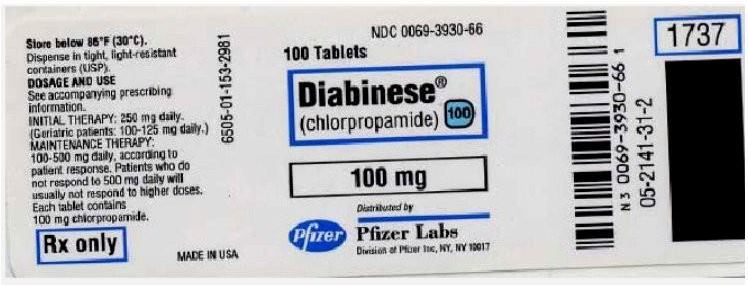


Figure A3 - Drug Label for Diabinese

93) Read the label in Figure A3, and find the following information: 93) _____
a. Trade name of the drug
b. Generic name of the drug
c. Form of the drug
d. Strength of the drug

Figure A4 - Drug Label for Genotropin

94) Read the label in Figure A4, and find the following information:
a. Trade name of the drug

b. neric name of
Ge the drug

c. Route of administration of the drug
d. Strength of the drug

94) ___
___
___
___
_

Figure A5 - Drug Label for Alprazolam

95) Read the label in Figure A5, and find the following information: 95) _____
a. Trade name of the drug
b. Generic name of the drug
c. Route of administration of the drug
d. Strength of the drug

96) A physician's order sheet contains the following entry: 96) _____

Biaxin (*clarithromycin*) 7.5 mg/kg p.o. q.12h.

a. What is the generic name of the drug to be administered?
b. How much of the drug will be administered per dose?
c. How often will the drug be administered?
d. What is the route of administration?

97) A physician's order sheet contains the following entry: 97) _____

Trandate (*labetalol hydrochloride*) 20 mg IV STAT and repeat q.10 minutes as needed to max of 300 mg.

a. What is the trade name of the drug to be administered?
b. How much of the drug will be administered per dose?
c. How often will the drug be administered?
d. What is the route of administration?

98) A physician's order sheet contains the following entry: Lanoxin

(*digoxin*) 125 mcg p.o. daily.

98) ___ ___ ___ ___ _

a. What is the generic name of the drug to be administered?
b. How much of the drug will be administered per dose?
c. How often will the drug be administered?
d. What is the route of administration?

99) A physician's order sheet contains the following entry: 99) _____

Lasix (*furosemide*) 10 mg/mL 2 mL p.o. b.i.d.

a. What is the trade name of the drug to be administered?
b. How much of the drug will be administered per dose?
c. How often will the drug be administered?
d. What is the route of administration?

100) A physician's order sheet contains the following entry: 100) _____

Paral (*paraldehyde*) 5 mg p.r. stat.

a. What is the generic name of the drug to be administered?
b. How much of the drug will be administered per dose?
c. How often will the drug be administered?
d. What is the route of administration?

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

Red	Order	Initial	Exp.	Medication, Dosage,	Hours	9/10/08	9/11/08	9/13/08

Check Initial	Date		Date	Frequency, and Route				
	9/10/08	DM	10/10/08	LANOXIN (DIGOXIN) 0.125MG P.O. DAILY	1000	DM	DM	DM
	9/10/08	DM	10/10/08	LASIX (FUROSEMIDE) 40 MG IV STAT AND THEN Q AM	0800	DM	DM	DM
	9/10/08	DM	10/10/08	K-DUR (POTASSIUM CHLORIDE) 40 MEQ P.O. DAILY	1000	DM	DM	DM
	9/12/08	DM	9/19/08	REGLAN (METOCLOPRAMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE) 10 MG AC AND HS	0900			
					1300			DM
					1800			DM
					2200			DM

Figure C1 - MAR

101) Review the information provided in Figure C1. What medication is given more than once per day? 101) _____

A) K-dur B) Lanoxin C) Lasix D) Reglan

102) Review the information provided in Figure C1. What medication was given at 8:00 a.m.? 102) _____

A) Lanoxin B) K-dur C) Lasix D) Reglan

103) Review the information provided in Figure C1. What medication is administered intravenously? 103) _____

A) K-dur B) Lanoxin C) Reglan D) Lasix

104) Review the information provided in Figure C1. How many doses of Reglan has the client received? 104) _____

A) 4 B) 3 C) 1 D) 2

105) Review the information provided in Figure C1. What medication was administered immediately? 105) _____

A) Lasix B) Reglan C) K-dur D) Lanoxin

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Medication	Hours	9/11	9/12	9/13	9/14	9/15	9/16	9/17
ampicillin 1 g IVPB q.6h.	0600 1200 1800 2400	X X X CF	CF CK CK CR	CF CK CK CR	CR CR CK CK	CR CR CK CF		
digoxin 0.125 mg p.o. daily	0900	SS	CK	CK	CR	CR		

Coumadin 5 mg p.o. daily	0900	SS	CK	CK	CR	CR		
furosemide 40 mg IM stat.	1900	X	X	CK	X	X		

Figure C2 - Portion of a Medication Administration Record

106) Read the MAR in Figure C2 and find the following information: 106) _____
   a. Which drug(s) was administered at 7:00 p.m.?
   b. Which drug(s) was administered at 9:00 a.m. on September 13th?
   c. How many doses of ampicillin has the patient received?
   d. Which drug was administered immediately?
   e. What is the route of administration for the ampicillin?

Medication	Hours	12/08	12/09	12/10	12/11	12/12
Demerol 75 mg IV q.3h. p.r.n. severe pain	1800	AB				
Tylenol 650 mg p.o. q.4h. p.r.n. fever > 104°F	1600 2000	AB AB				
Lasix 80 mg IV stat.	0900		GH			
Slow-K 8 mEq p.o. b.i.d.	0600 0900		GH GH	GH GH	RK GH	

Figure C3 - Portion of a Medication Administration Record

107) Read the MAR in Figure C3, and find the following information: 107) _____
   a. Which drug(s) were administered on 12/09?
   b. Which drug(s) were administered at 6 p.m. on 12/08?
   c. What are the initials of the person who administered the Slow-K at 6 a.m. on 12/11?
   d. Which drug had to be administered immediately?
   e. What is the route of administration of the Tylenol?

Medication	Hours	10/20	10/21	10/22	10/23	10/24
digoxin 0.125 mg p.o. daily	0900	MB	MB	MB	JO	JO
furosemide 40 mg p.o. daily	0900	MB	MB	MB	JO	JO
metoclopramide HCl 15 mg p.o. stat. and q.i.d. AC and h.s.	0500 0730 1130 1630 2100	GP MB MB BM BM	X MB MB BM BM	X MB MB BM BM	X JO JO PD PD	X JO JO PD PD
nitroglycerin 0.3 mg SL q.3—5 min. p.r.n. (max. three doses in 15 min.)	1300 1900	X	X	MB	X PD	X

Figure C4 - Portion of a Medication Administration Record

108) Read the MAR in Figure C4 and find the following information: a. Which drug(s)

was administered at 1:00 p.m.? b. Which drug(s) was administered at 9:00 a.m. on 10/22? c. What are the initials of the person who administered the nitroglycerin at 7:00 p.m.? d. Which drug was administered immediately? e. What is the route of administration of the nitroglycerin? 108) ____ ____ ____

Medication	Hours	11/01 Sun	11/02 Mon	11/03 Tues	11/04 Wed	11/05 Thur	11/06 Fri	11/07 Sat
amlodipine 5 mg p.o. daily	10:00 a.m.	SL	SL	SL	LK	LK		
Epogen 2,000 units subcutaneously three times a week (M/W/F)	10:00 a.m.	X	SL	X	LK	X		X
Humulin NPH insulin U-100 46 units subcut.	6:30 a.m.	JL	JL	JL	MW	MW		

AC breakfast								
Colace 100 mg p.o. b.i.d.	10:00 a.m. 2:00 p.m.	SL SL	SL SL	SL SL	LK LK	LK LK		
acetaminophen 650 mg p.o. p.r.n. Temp 102°F or higher								

Figure C5 - Portion of a Medication Administration Record

109) Read the MAR in Figure C5 and find the following information: 109) _____
a. Which drug(s) was administered at 0630h?
b. Which drug was administered at 1400h on 11/02?
c. How many doses of Epogen has the patient received?
d. Which drug was administered subcutaneously on November 5?
e. How often has the patient had a temperature greater than 102°F?

Medication	Hours	9/11	9/12	9/13	9/14	9/15	9/16	9/17
Ampicillin 1 g IVPB q.6h.	0600 1200 1800 2400	X X X CF	CF CK CK CR	CF CK CK CR	CR CR CK CK	CR CR CK CF		
digoxin 0.125 mg p.o. daily	0900	SS	CK	CK	CR	CR		
Coumadin 5 mg p.o. daily	0900	SS	CK	CK	CR	CR		
furosemide 40 mg IM stat.	1900	X	X	CK	X	X		

Figure C6 - Portion of a Medication Administration Record

110) Read the MAR in Figure C6 and find the following information: 110) _____
a. Which drug(s) was administered at 7:00 p.m.?
b. Which drug(s) was administered at 9:00 a.m. on September 13?
c. How many doses of ampicillin has the patient received?
d. Which drug was administered immediately?
e. What is the route of administration for the ampicillin?

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

ZONEGRAN (zonisamide) is recommended as adjunctive therapy for the treatment of partial seizures in adults. Safety and efficacy in pediatric patients below the age of 16 have not been established. ZONEGRAN should be administered once or twice daily, using 25 mg, 50 mg or 100 mg capsules. ZONEGRAN is given orally and can be taken with or without food. Capsules should be swallowed whole.

Adults over Age 16: The prescriber should be aware that, because of the long half-life of zonisamide, up to two weeks may be required to achieve steady state levels upon reaching a stable dose or following dosage adjustment. Although the regimen described below is one that has been shown to be tolerated, the prescriber may wish to prolong the duration of treatment at the lower doses in order to fully assess the effects of zonisamide at steady state, noting that many of the side effects of zonisamide are more frequent at doses of 300 mg per day and above. Although there is some evidence of greater response at doses above 100–200 mg/day, the increase appears small and formal dose-response studies have not been conducted.

The initial dose of ZONEGRAN should be 100 mg daily. After two weeks, the dose may be increased to 200 mg/day for at least two weeks. It can be increased to 300 mg/day and 400 mg/day, with the dose stable for at least two weeks to achieve steady state at each level. Evidence from controlled trials suggests that ZONEGRAN doses of 100–600 mg/day are effective, but there is no suggestion of increasing response above 400 mg/day (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Clinical Studies** subsection). There is little experience with doses greater than 600 mg/day.

Patients with Renal or Hepatic Disease: Because zonisamide is metabolized in the liver and excreted by the kidneys, patients with renal or hepatic disease should be treated with caution, and might require slower titration and more frequent monitoring (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY** and **PRECAUTIONS**).

HOW SUPPLIED

ZONEGRAN is available as 25 mg, 50 mg and 100 mg two-piece hard gelatin capsules. The capsules are printed in black with "Eisai" and "ZONEGRAN 25," "ZONEGRAN 50," or "ZONEGRAN 100," respectively. ZONEGRAN is available in bottles of 100 with strengths and colors as follows:

Dosage Strength	Capsule Colors	NDC #
25 mg	White opaque body with white opaque cap.	62856-681-10
50 mg	White opaque body with gray opaque cap.	62856-682-10
100 mg	White opaque body with red opaque cap.	62856-680-10

Figure D1 - Portion of the Package Insert for Zonegran

111) Read the package insert in Figure D1 and answer the following: 111) _____
   a. What is the trade name of the drug?
   b. What is the generic name of the drug?
   c. How many times per day may the drug be administered?
   d. What is the initial recommended maximum adult daily dose of the drug?
   e. What is the maximum strength for each capsule?

RAPTIVA®
[efalizumab]

For injection, subcutaneous

DESCRIPTION

RAPTIVA® (efalizumab) is an immunosuppressive recombinant humanized IgG1 kappa isotype monoclonal antibody that binds to human CD11a (1). Efalizumab has a molecular weight of approximately 150 kilodaltons and is produced in a Chinese hamster ovary mammalian cell expression system in a nutrient medium containing the antibiotic gentamicin. Gentamicin is not detectable in the final product.

RAPTIVA is supplied as a sterile, white to off-white, lyophilized powder in single-use glass vials for subcutaneous (SC) injection. Reconstitution of the single-use vial with 1.3 mL of the supplied sterile water for injection (non-USP) yields approximately 1.5 mL of solution to deliver 125 mg per 1.25 mL (100 mg/mL) of RAPTIVA. The sterile water for injection supplied does not comply with USP requirement for pH. After reconstitution, RAPTIVA is a clear to pale yellow solution with a pH of approximately 6.2. Each single-use vial of RAPTIVA contains 150 mg of efalizumab, 123.2 mg of sucrose, 6.8 mg of L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate, 4.3 mg of L-histidine and 3 mg of polysorbate 20 and is designed to deliver 125 mg of efalizumab in 1.25 mL.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended dose of RAPTIVA® (efalizumab) is a single 0.7 mg/kg SC conditioning dose followed by weekly SC doses of 1 mg/kg (maximum single dose not to exceed a total of 200 mg).

RAPTIVA is intended for use under the guidance and supervision of a physician. If it is determined to be appropriate, patients may self-inject RAPTIVA after proper training in the preparation and injection technique and with medical follow-up.

HOW SUPPLIED

RAPTIVA® (efalizumab) is supplied as a lyophilized, sterile powder to deliver 125 mg of efalizumab per single-use vial.

Each RAPTIVA carton contains four trays. Each tray contains one single-use vial designed to deliver 125 mg of efalizumab, one single-use prefilled diluent syringe containing 1.3 mL sterile water for injection (non-USP), two 25 gauge x 5/8 inch needles, two alcohol prep pads, a package insert with an accompanying patient information insert. The NDC number for the four administration dose pack carton is 50242-058-04.

Figure D2 - Portion of the Package Insert for Raptiva

112) Read the package insert in Figure D2 and answer the following: 112) _____

a. What is the trade name of the drug?
b. What is the generic name of the drug?
c. How often may the drug be administered?
d. What route is the drug administered?
e. What is the maximum dosage?

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

DETROL LA Capsules are once daily extended release capsules indicated for the treatment of overactive bladder with symptoms of urge urinary incontinence, urgency, and frequency.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

DETROL LA Capsules are contraindicated in patients with urinary retention, gastric retention, or uncontrolled narrow-angle glaucoma. DETROL LA is also contraindicated in patients who have demonstrated hypersensitivity to the drug or its ingredients.

PRECAUTIONS

General

Risk of Urinary Retention and Gastric Retention: DETROL LA Capsules should be administered with caution to patients with clinically significant bladder outflow obstruction because of the risk of urinary retention and to patients with gastrointestinal obstructive disorders, such as pyloric stenosis, because of the risk of gastric retention (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS).**

Controlled Narrow-Angle Glaucoma: DETROL LA should be used with caution in patients being treated for narrow-angle glaucoma.

Reduced Hepatic and Renal Function: For patients with significantly reduced hepatic function or renal function, the recommended dose for DETROL LA is 2 mg daily (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations).**

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended dose of DETROL LA Capsules are 4 mg daily. DETROL LA should be taken once daily with liquids and swallowed whole. The dose may be lowered to 2 mg daily based on individual response and tolerability, however, limited efficacy data is available for DETROL LA 2 mg (see **CLINICAL STUDIES).**

For patients with significantly reduced hepatic or renal function or who are currently taking drugs that are potent inhibitors of CYP3A4, the recommended dose of DETROL LA is 2 mg daily (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY** and **PRECAUTIONS, Drug Interactions).**

HOW SUPPLIED

DETROL LA Capsules 2 mg are blue-green with symbol and 2 printed in white ink. DETROL LA Capsules 4 mg are blue with symbol and 4 printed in white ink. DETROL LA Capsules are supplied as follows:

Bottles of 30		Bottles of 500	
2 mg Capsules	NDC 0009-5190-01	2 mg Capsules	NDC 0009-5190-03
4 mg Capsules	NDC 0009-5191-01	4 mg Capsules	NDC 0009-5191-03
Bottles of 90		Unit Dose Blisters	
2 mg Capsules	NDC 0009-5190-02	2 mg Capsules	NDC 0009-5190-04
4 mg Capsules	NDC 0009-5191-02	4 mg Capsules	NDC 0009-5191-04

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15-30°C (59-86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light.

Figure D3 - Portion of the Package Insert for Detrol LA

113) Read the package insert in Figure D3, and answer the following: 113) _____

a. What is the trade name of the drug?

b. For what is the drug used?

c. How many times per day may the drug be administered?

d. What is the maximum daily dose?

e. Name three conditions for which the drug is contraindicated.

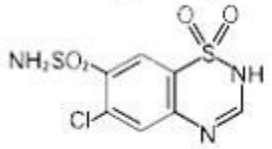
ORAL SUSPENSION

DIURIL®

(CHLOROTHIAZIDE)

DESCRIPTION

DIURIL® (Chlorothiazide) is a diuretic and antihypertensive. It is 6-chloro-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-7-sulfonamide 1,1-dioxide. Its empirical formula is $C_7H_6ClN_3O_4S_2$ and its structural formula is:



It is a white, or practically white, crystalline powder with a molecular weight of 295.72, which is very slightly soluble in water, but readily soluble in dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide. It is soluble in urine to the extent of about 150 mg per 100 mL at pH 7.

Oral Suspension DIURIL contains 250 mg of chlorothiazide per 5 mL, alcohol 0.5 percent, with methylparaben 0.12 percent, propylparaben 0.02 percent, and benzoic acid 0.1 percent added as preservatives. The inactive ingredients are D&C Yellow 10, flavors, glycerin, purified water, sodium saccharin, sucrose and tragacanth.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

DIURIL is indicated as adjunctive therapy in edema associated with congestive heart failure, hepatic cirrhosis, and corticosteroid and estrogen therapy.

DIURIL has also been found useful in edema due to various forms of renal dysfunction such as nephrotic syndrome, acute glomerulonephritis, and chronic renal failure.

DIURIL is indicated in the management of hypertension either as the sole therapeutic agent or to enhance the effectiveness of other antihypertensive drugs in the more severe forms of hypertension.

Use in Pregnancy. Routine use of diuretics during normal pregnancy is inappropriate and exposes mother and fetus to unnecessary hazard. Diuretics do not prevent development of toxemia of pregnancy and there is no satisfactory evidence that they are useful in the treatment of toxemia.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Anuria.

Hypersensitivity to this product or to other sulfonamide-derived drugs.

Pediatric Use

There are no well-controlled clinical trials in pediatric patients. Information on dosing in this age group is supported by evidence from empiric use in pediatric patients and published literature regarding the treatment of hypertension in such patients. (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, *Infants and Children.*)

Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of DIURIL did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

This drug is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function (see WARNINGS).

HOW SUPPLIED

No. 3239 — Oral Suspension DIURIL, 250 mg of chlorothiazide per 5 mL, is a yellow, creamy suspension, and is supplied as follows:

NDC 0006-3239-66 bottles of 237 mL.

Storage

Oral Suspension DIURIL: Keep container tightly closed. Protect from freezing, –20°C (–4°F) and store at room temperature, 15-30°C (59-86°F).

Figure D4 - Portion of the Package Insert for Diuril

114) Read the package insert in Figure D4, and answer the following: 114) _____

a. What is the trade name of the drug?

b. What is the generic name of the drug?

c. For what is the drug used?

d. What form is the drug?

TABLETS

ALDOMET®

(METHYLDOPA)

DESCRIPTION

ALDOMET® (Methyldopa) is an antihypertensive drug.

INDICATION AND USAGE

Hypertension.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

ALDOMET is contraindicated in patients:

— with active hepatic disease, such as acute hepatitis and active cirrhosis

— with liver disorders previously associated with methyldopa therapy (see WARNINGS)

— with hypersensitivity to any component of these products.

— on therapy with monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

ADULTS

Initiation of Therapy

The usual starting dosage of ALDOMET is 250 mg two or three times a day in the first 48 hours. The daily dosage then may be increased or decreased, preferably at intervals of not less than two days, until an adequate response is achieved. To minimize the sedation, start dosage increases in the evening. By adjustment of dosage, morning hypotension may be prevented without sacrificing control of afternoon blood pressure.

When methyldopa is given to patients on other antihypertensives, the dose of these agents may need to be adjusted to effect a smooth transition. When ALDOMET is given with antihypertensives other than thiazides, the initial dosage of ALDOMET should be limited to 500 mg daily in divided doses; when ALDOMET is added to a thiazide, the dosage of thiazide need not be changed.

Maintenance Therapy

The usual daily dosage of ALDOMET is 500 mg to 2 g in two to four doses. Although occasional patients have responded to higher doses, the maximum recommended daily dosage is 3 g. Once an effective dosage range is attained, a smooth blood pressure response occurs in most patients in 12 to 24 hours. Since methyldopa has a relatively short duration of action, withdrawal is followed by return of hypertension usually within 48 hours. This is not complicated by an overshoot of blood pressure.

Occasionally tolerance may occur, usually between the second and third month of therapy. Adding a diuretic or increasing the dosage of methyldopa frequently will restore effective control of blood pressure. A thiazide may be added at any time during methyldopa therapy and is recommended if therapy has not been started with a thiazide or if effective control of blood pressure cannot be maintained on 2 g of methyldopa daily.

Methyldopa is largely excreted by the kidney and patients with impaired renal function may respond to smaller doses. Syncope in older patients may be related to an increased sensitivity and advanced arteriosclerotic vascular disease. This may be avoided by lower doses.

PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

Initial dosage is based on 10 mg/kg of body weight daily in two to four doses. The daily dosage then is increased or decreased until an adequate response is achieved. The maximum dosage is 65 mg/kg or 3 g daily, whichever is less. (See PRECAUTIONS, *Pediatric Use*.)

HOW SUPPLIED

No. 3341 — Tablets ALDOMET, 125 mg, are yellow, film coated, round tablets, coded MSD 135 on one side and ALDOMET on the other. They are supplied as follows:

NDC 0006-0135-68 bottles of 100.

No. 3290 — Tablets ALDOMET, 250 mg, are yellow, film coated, round tablets, coded MSD 401 on one side and ALDOMET on the other. They are supplied as follows:

NDC 0006-0401-68 bottles of 100

(6505-00-890-1856, 250 mg 100's)

NDC 0006-0401-82 bottles of 1000

(6505-00-931-6646, 250 mg 1000's).

No. 3292 — Tablets ALDOMET, 500 mg, are yellow, film coated, round tablets, coded MSD 516 on one side and ALDOMET on the other. They are supplied as follows:

NDC 0006-0516-68 bottles of 100

(6505-01-003-4119, 500 mg 100's)

NDC 0006-0516-74 bottles of 500

(6505-01-199-8339, 500 mg 500's).

Storage

Store Tablets ALDOMET in a well-closed container at controlled room temperature [15-30°C (59-86°F)].

Figure D5 - Portion of Package Insert for Aldomet

115) Read the package insert in Figure D5, and answer the following: 115) _____
a. What is the generic name of the drug?
b. For what is the drug used?
c. What is the maximum daily dose for children?
d. How is the drug excreted?

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

116) The physician orders Garamycin (gentamicin sulfate) IV q.8h. The first dose is given at 6:00 a.m. What times will this medication be given throughout the day in military time? 116) _____
A) 0200h - 1000h -1800h B) 0600h - 1300h - 2200h
C) 0800h - 1800h - 2400h D) 0600h - 1400h - 2200h

117) A patient is to receive a medication q.8h. The first dose was administered at 10:00 a.m. Write the time of the next dose using military time. 117) _____
A) 1600h B) 0600h C) 1400h D) 1800h

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

118) A patient is to receive a medication q.6h. The first dose was administered at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday. Write the days and times for the next three doses (expressed as military time). 118) _____

119) A patient is to receive a medication every twelve hours. The first dose was administered at 2100h. At what time will the next dose be administered (expressed as standard time)? 119) _____

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

120) The client receives nimodipine at 2200h and is to receive the next dose in four hours. At what time, written as standard time, will the next dose be administered? 120) _____
A) 1:00 a.m. B) 2:00 a.m. C) 4:00 p.m. D) 4:00 a.m.

121) If an IV starts at 1800 hours and lasts for 12 hours, at what time will it finish? (Express in standard time.) 121) _____
A) 8 a.m. B) 6 p.m. C) 8 p.m. D) 6 a.m.

1) B
2) C
3) B
4) A
5) A
6) A
7) D
8) D
9) B
10) D
11) C
12) C
13) B
14) C
15) B
16) C
17) B
18) A
19) B
20) D
21) D
22) B
23) C
24) D
25) A
26) C
27) A
28) D
29) B
30) B
31) B
32) D
33) D
34) B
35) C
36) D
37) A
38) C
39) A
40) C
41) B
42) B
43) D
44) D
45) A
46) B
47) A
48) C
49) A
50) C
51) D

52) B
53) A
54) D
55) B
56) B
57) 0.0289; 0.0395; 0.289; 0.395
58) 0.0003; 0.003; 0.034; 0.38
59) 0.111; 0.3; 0.33; 0.4
60) 0.7
61) 2.6
62) 0.33
63) C
64) B
65) D
66) A
67) C
68) B
69) B
70) B
71) C
72) C
73) A
74) C
75) D
76) B
77) D
78) C
79) A
80) B
81) A
82) D
83) A
84) D
85) 60 %
86) C
87) C
88) B
89) A
90) A
91) a. Levitra
    b. Vardenafil HcL
    c. Tablets
    d. 2.5 mg per tablet
92) a. Vibramycin
    b. Doxycycline monohydrate
    c. Oral suspension
    d. 25 mg/5 Ml
93) a. Diabinese
    b. Chlorpropamide
    c. Tablets
    d. 100 mg per tablet
94) a. Genotropin

b. in
Som c. Subcutaneous injection
atrop d. 1.6 mg
95) a. Alprazolam
b. Intensol
c. Ophthalmic
d. 1 mg per mL
96) a. Clarithromycin
b. 7.5 milligrams for every kilogram of body weight
c. Every twelve hours
d. By mouth
97) a. Trandate
b. 20 mg
c. Immediately and every 10 minutes as needed to maximum dosage of 300 mg
d. Intravenous
98) a. Digoxin
b. 125 micrograms
c. Every day
d. Oral
99) a. Lasix
b. 2 mL or 20 mg
c. Two times a day
d. Oral
100) a. Paraldehyde
b. 5 mg
c. Once
d. Rectal
101) D
102) C
103) D
104) B
105) A
106) a. Furosemide
b. Coumadin and digoxin
c. 17
d. Furosemide
e. Intravenous piggyback
107) a. Lasix and Slow K
b. Demerol
c. RK
d. Lasix
e. Oral
108) a. Nitroglycerin
b. Digoxin and furosemide
c. PD
d. Metoclopramide
e. Sublingual
109) a. Humulin NPH
b. Colace
c. 2
d. Humulin NPH
e. 0

110) a. Furosemide
b. Digoxin and Coumadin
c. 12
d. Furosemide
e. Intravenous piggyback
111) a. Zonegran
b. Zonisamide
c. Once or twice
d. 100 mg
e. 100 mg
112) a. Raptiva
b. Efalizumab
c. Weekly
d. Subcutaneously
e. 200 mg
113) a. Detrol LA
b. Treatment of overactive bladder
c. Once per day
d. 4 mg
e. Urinary retention, gastric retention, uncontrolled narrow angle glaucoma, or hypersensitivity to drug
114) a. Diuril
b. Chlorothiazide
c. To treat hypertension, reduce edema, and treat CHF
d. Oral suspension
115) a. Methyldopa
b. Hypertension
c. 65 mg
d. By the kidney
116) D
117) D
118) 1600h on Thursday, 2200h on Thursday, and 0400h on Friday
119) 9 a.m. on the next day
120) B
121) D