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15. A nurse is teaching a client about the importance of taking a medication at the same time each day. Which concept is the nurse reinforcing?

- A. Half-life
- B. Steady state
- C. First-pass effect
- D. Bioavailability

Answer: B

Rationale: Taking a medication at consistent intervals helps maintain steady-state plasma concentrations, ensuring therapeutic effects are sustained and reducing fluctuations that could cause toxicity or subtherapeutic effects.

16. A nurse is reviewing a medication that is classified as a Pregnancy Category X. The nurse should understand that this medication:

- A. Is safe during pregnancy
- B. Is contraindicated in pregnancy
- C. Has no fetal risk
- D. Should only be used in the first trimester

Answer: B

Rationale: Pregnancy Category X medications are contraindicated in women who are or may become pregnant. The risks of use clearly outweigh any possible benefit.

17. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication to a pediatric client. Which factor should the nurse consider when calculating the dose?

- A. The child's age only
- B. The child's weight in kilograms
- C. The child's height only
- D. The child's blood type

- A. Use the filter needle for both drawing up and administering the medication
- B. Use the filter needle to draw up the medication, then change to a regular needle for administration
- C. Use a regular needle for both drawing up and administering
- D. Use the filter needle only for administration

Answer: B

Rationale: A filter needle is used to draw up medication from an ampule to filter out glass particles. The needle should be changed to a regular needle before administration to prevent injecting glass particles.

55. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is ordered as "STAT." Which action should the nurse take?

- A. Administer the medication within 30 minutes
- B. Administer the medication immediately
- C. Administer the medication at the next scheduled time
- D. Administer the medication within 2 hours

Answer: B

Rationale: STAT medications must be administered immediately, typically within 5–10 minutes of the order.

SECTION 3: SAFETY & INFECTION CONTROL (Questions 56–80)

56. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication to a client who has an allergy to penicillin. Which action should the nurse take first?

- A. Administer the medication as ordered
- B. Verify the allergy with the client and check the medication order
- C. Hold the medication and notify the provider
- D. Administer an antihistamine before the medication

- A. Serum potassium
- B. Serum creatinine
- C. Serum sodium
- D. Serum calcium

Answer: B

Rationale: Nephrotoxic medications (e.g., aminoglycosides, NSAIDs, contrast media) can impair renal function. Serum creatinine and BUN should be monitored to detect renal impairment.

60. A nurse is teaching a client about a medication that causes photosensitivity. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Avoid sun exposure and use sunscreen."
- B. "Increase sun exposure to build tolerance."
- C. "Take the medication at night."
- D. "Wear dark clothing."

Answer: A

Rationale: Photosensitivity increases the skin's sensitivity to ultraviolet light. Clients should avoid sun exposure, use sunscreen, and wear protective clothing.

61. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is a known teratogen. Which action should the nurse take?

- A. Administer the medication as ordered
- B. Verify that the client is not pregnant
- C. Administer the medication with food
- D. Monitor for allergic reactions

Answer: B

Rationale: Teratogenic medications can cause fetal harm. The nurse must verify that the client is not pregnant before administration and ensure appropriate contraception is discussed.

116. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is an oral antidiabetic agent. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Bradycardia

Answer: B

Rationale: Oral antidiabetic agents (e.g., sulfonylureas, meglitinides) can cause hypoglycemia. The nurse should monitor blood glucose levels and teach the client to recognize signs of hypoglycemia.

117. A nurse is teaching a client about a medication that is a biguanide. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Take this medication with food."
- B. "Report any muscle pain or weakness."
- C. "Increase your intake of potassium-rich foods."
- D. "Take this medication only at bedtime."

Answer: A

Rationale: Biguanides (e.g., metformin) should be taken with food to reduce GI upset. Clients should also report any muscle pain, which may indicate lactic acidosis.

118. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is a corticosteroid. Which assessment should the nurse perform before administration?

- A. Blood glucose level
- B. Blood pressure
- C. Respiratory rate
- D. Temperature

Answer: A

Rationale: Antipsychotics can cause orthostatic hypotension. The nurse should assess blood pressure before administration and teach the client to change positions slowly.

149. A nurse is teaching a client about a medication that is an SSRI. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "It may take 4–6 weeks to see full effects."
- B. "Take this medication with food."
- C. "Increase your intake of potassium-rich foods."
- D. "Take this medication only when you have chest pain."

Answer: A

Rationale: SSRIs typically take 4–6 weeks to reach full therapeutic effect. Clients should continue taking the medication as prescribed and not expect immediate results.

150. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is an MAOI. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Avoid foods high in tyramine."
- B. "Increase your intake of potassium-rich foods."
- C. "Take this medication with food."
- D. "Take this medication only at bedtime."

Answer: A

Rationale: MAOIs can cause hypertensive crisis when combined with tyramine-rich foods. Clients should follow a low-tyramine diet.

151. A nurse is teaching a client about a medication that is a tricyclic antidepressant (TCA). Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Report any blurred vision or urinary retention."
- B. "Take this medication with food."

face, neck, and upper torso. It is caused by rapid infusion and can be prevented by infusing the medication over at least 60 minutes .

157. A nurse is teaching a client about a medication that is a penicillin. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Report any rash or difficulty breathing."
- B. "Take this medication with food."
- C. "Increase your intake of potassium-rich foods."
- D. "Take this medication only when you have chest pain."

Answer: A

Rationale: Penicillins can cause allergic reactions, including rash, urticaria, and anaphylaxis. Clients should report any signs of allergic reaction immediately.

158. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is a cephalosporin. Which assessment should the nurse perform before administration?

- A. Assess for penicillin allergy
- B. Assess for hypertension
- C. Assess for bradycardia
- D. Assess for hyperkalemia

Answer: A

Rationale: Cephalosporins should be used with caution in clients with penicillin allergy due to the risk of cross-reactivity.

159. A nurse is teaching a client about a medication that is a macrolide. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Take this medication with food."
- B. "Report any hearing loss or ringing in the ears."

162. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is a fluoroquinolone. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Tendon rupture
- B. Hypertension
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hyperkalemia

Answer: A

Rationale: Fluoroquinolones (e.g., ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin) can cause tendinitis and tendon rupture, especially in older adults and those taking corticosteroids.

163. A nurse is teaching a client about a medication that is a sulfonamide. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Take this medication with a full glass of water."
- B. "Avoid sun exposure."
- C. "Take this medication on an empty stomach."
- D. "Increase your intake of potassium-rich foods."

Answer: A

Rationale: Sulfonamides can cause crystalluria. Clients should increase fluid intake to prevent crystal formation in the kidneys.

164. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is a carbapenem. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Seizures
- B. Hypertension
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hyperkalemia

Answer: A

Rationale: Carbapenems (e.g., meropenem) can lower the seizure threshold, especially in clients with renal impairment or CNS disorders.

Answer: A

Rationale: Linezolid (an oxazolidinone) can cause optic neuropathy and peripheral neuropathy with prolonged use. Clients should report visual changes.

168. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is a streptogramin. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Myalgia
- B. Hypertension
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hyperkalemia

Answer: A

Rationale: Quinupristin/dalfopristin (a streptogramin) can cause myalgia and arthralgia. The nurse should monitor for muscle pain.

169. A nurse is teaching a client about a medication that is a lipopeptide. Which instruction should the nurse include?

- A. "Report any muscle pain or weakness."
- B. "Take this medication with food."
- C. "Increase your intake of potassium-rich foods."
- D. "Take this medication only when you have chest pain."

Answer: A

Rationale: Daptomycin (a lipopeptide) can cause myopathy. Clients should report muscle pain or weakness, and creatine phosphokinase (CPK) levels should be monitored.

170. A nurse is preparing to administer a medication that is an antitubercular agent. Which adverse effect should the nurse monitor for?

- A. Hepatotoxicity
- B. Hypertension