

Chapter 1

1. Drug standards require that all preparations called by the same drug name must be of uniform ____.
- effectiveness and reliability
 - cost, availability, and distribution method
 - dosage and route of administration
 - strength, quality, and purity

ANSWER: d

2. A friend of yours is complaining about the latest drug recall, which has affected her grandmother's heart medication. She asks you whether there are any standards to ensure that a medication is consistent with the claims of its label. How should you respond?
- Sure, any reliable drug reference will do
 - Yes, the Controlled Substances Schedule
 - Possibly, but only if the physician signed a legal document
 - Yes, the United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary

ANSWER: d

3. Which legislation requires that drug preparations containing dangerous ingredients have a labeled container indicating the ingredient?
- Pure Food and Drug Act
 - Controlled Substances Act
 - Drug Adulteration Prevention Act
 - Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

ANSWER: a

4. What was the first law in the United States to require all drugs marketed in the United States to meet minimal standards of strength, purity, and quality?
- Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
 - Pure Food and Drug Act
 - Controlled Substances Act
 - Drug Adulteration Prevention Act

ANSWER: b

5. What are legend drugs?
- Drugs that are exceptionally safe and effective
 - Drugs that have the phrase "Caution—federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription" on the label
 - Drugs that are manufactured before the Pure Food and Drug Act and therefore exempt from regulation
 - Drugs that have limited profitability because they are used to treat rare illnesses

ANSWER: b

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6. Quinn hears on the news that the FDA has asked a company to withdraw a medication. Under what circumstances can the FDA do this?
- when more effective alternatives are available
 - never, because only the DEA can do this
 - when it is no longer profitable
 - when the benefits of a drug outweigh its risks

ANSWER: d

7. What legislation was created in response to a 1937 incident in which an inadequately tested drug caused the deaths of 100 people?
- Drug Adulteration Prevention Act
 - Pure Food and Drug Act
 - Controlled Substances Act
 - Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

ANSWER: d

8. What legislation requires that new drugs be approved before they are released to the public?
- The Drug Adulteration Prevention Act
 - The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
 - The Pure Food and Drug Act
 - The Controlled Substances Act

ANSWER: b

9. Your friend, Thomas, had a serious adverse reaction to an over-the-counter medication and found that a number of other individuals had similar adverse reactions. Which agency is most likely to investigate this situation and take action if a problem is found?
- Food and Drug Administration
 - United States Pharmacopeia
 - National Formulary Enforcement
 - Drug Enforcement Agency

ANSWER: a

10. What agency was established by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act?
- The Schedule of Controlled Substances Oversight Committee
 - The United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary
 - The Drug Enforcement Administration
 - The Food and Drug Administration

ANSWER: d

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11. What agency would you expect to inspect plants where food, drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics are made?
- The Drug Enforcement Agency
 - The Food and Drug Administration
 - The National Formulary
 - The Inspector General

ANSWER: b

12. In what context are you most likely to see references to USP/NF?
- Characterization of addiction and abuse potential
 - Identification of indications and contraindications
 - Discussion of drug standards
 - Warning labels

ANSWER: c

13. What agency was established as a result of the Controlled Substances Act?
- The Drug Enforcement Administration
 - The National Institute on Drug Abuse
 - The Food and Drug Administration
 - The United States Pharmacopeia

ANSWER: a

14. After losing your cousin to an overdose of cocaine, you decide to get involved in law enforcement activities related to illicit drugs. Which agency is most likely to interest you?
- Food and Drug Administration
 - Drug Enforcement Administration
 - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
 - National Institute on Drug Abuse

ANSWER: b

15. Ian, a registered nurse, maintains that he is not a drug abuser, so the 1970 Controlled Substances Act has no relevance for him. Is he right?
- Yes, except that his state licensing board may place additional restrictions on him.
 - Yes, as long as he does not abuse drugs, this act does not impact him.
 - No, as long as he is careful to avoid the appearance of impropriety and is generally responsible in his all aspects of life.
 - No, because the act lays out his responsibilities with respect to record keeping and administration of controlled substances.

ANSWER: d

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16. You're waiting in line at the pharmacy to get your medication, and decide to take a look at your doctor's handwriting on the prescription. You notice the phrase "DEA Number" followed by a code. What does the phrase "DEA Number" represent?
- The code required to determine whether the drug is reimbursable
 - The physician's license number for your state
 - The drug standards met by the medication prescribed for you
 - The registration number for physicians who prescribe controlled substances

ANSWER: d

17. Under the schedules used in the United States, which drugs have high abuse potential and can be dispensed only with a written prescription?
- 5 (C-V)
 - 2 (C-II)
 - 1 (C-I)
 - 3 (C-III)

ANSWER: b

18. Drugs on which schedule may have prescriptions written out by a health care practitioner, but must be signed by the physician?
- 2 (C-II)
 - 3 (C-III)
 - 1 (C-I)
 - 4 (C-IV)

ANSWER: d

19. Which schedule includes cough suppressants containing codeine and medications for diarrhea?
- 3 (C-III)
 - 1 (C-I)
 - 5 (C-V)
 - 4 (C-IV)

ANSWER: c

20. To which schedule do mescaline and ecstasy belong?
- 4 (C-IV)
 - 1 (C-I)
 - 3 (C-III)
 - 2 (C-II)

ANSWER: b

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21. According to your text, who is an excellent resource for you when you are unsure of your legal responsibilities with drugs or have uncertainties about drug therapy?
- a local pharmacist
 - a DEA agent
 - a pharmaceutical sales representative
 - an attorney

ANSWER: a

22. Your friend is working at a group home for people with severe developmental disabilities and tells you he administers medications. You know he is not a doctor or nurse and is not, in fact, any sort of licensed health professional. Is this legal?
- Possibly, as long as a registered nurse is standing right beside him when he administers it.
 - Probably, but only the physician is aware of what's happening, and if the information is kept private.
 - Yes, because unlicensed assistive personnel can legally administer medications.
 - Absolutely not, because the facility can lose its license and certification for allowing it.

ANSWER: c

23. Jesse often complains about government regulation and maintains that only drugs with potential for abuse or addiction should require prescriptions. What other medications require prescriptions in the United States?
- Those that have the potential for serious adverse effects if taken improperly
 - Those that are covered by insurance or other reimbursement sources
 - Those that are still protected by patents
 - None; only controlled substances need prescriptions in the U.S.

ANSWER: a

24. After being hospitalized for heart failure, 72-year-old Donna returns home with prescription medications. With a renewed focus on her health, she also decides to start taking herbal supplements. Can this create problems?
- Possibly, but only if she is also taking incorrect doses of the prescription medications.
 - Possibly, but only if she takes higher doses of the herbal supplements than recommended on the packaging.
 - No, because manufacturers must prove that herbal supplements are safe before marketing them.
 - Yes, because herbal supplements can interact with many medications - she should consult her physician first.

ANSWER: d

25. What is the term for drugs used to treat rare diseases that, because they will be used for so few people, have low profitability?
- low margin drugs
 - compassionate use drugs
 - generic drugs
 - orphan drugs

ANSWER: d