

# PHARMACOLOGY

## (LEC 12)

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### MCQS

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Here are 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) based on the provided text about drug prescribing and drug compliance:

1. What is the purpose of therapeutic drug use when seeking a cure for an existent disease or medical condition?

- A. Symptomatic
- B. Replacement
- C. Curative
- D. Supportive

2. According to the text, what should the choice of effective drugs be based on for rational drug use?

- A. Popularity
- B. Availability
- C. Efficacy
- D. Brand recognition

3. What is the first step in rational drug prescribing?

- A. Selecting a drug of choice
- B. Making a specific diagnosis
- C. Monitoring for therapeutic effects

D. Considering patient criteria

4. What are some examples of drug-related problems mentioned in the text?

A. Lack of patient teaching

B. Overdose of drugs

C. Untreated indications

D. All of the above

5. What are the two major types of prescriptions discussed in the text?

A. Inpatient and outpatient prescriptions

B. Hospital and pharmacy prescriptions

C. Office and home prescriptions

D. Doctor and pharmacist prescriptions

6. What does the term "Rx" in a prescription stand for?

A. Recipe

B. Refill

C. Recommendation

D. Reproduction

7. What is the purpose of the "Superscription" in a prescription?

A. Identification

B. Directions for dispensing

C. Drug information

D. Expiry date

8. In prescription writing, what does "ac" stand for?

- A. After meals
- B. Every hour
- C. Before meals
- D. Three times daily

9. What is the term used in the text for the extent to which a patient follows the instructions of proper drug use?

- A. Drug selection
- B. Drug teaching
- C. Drug compliance
- D. Drug administration

10. What is one of the consequences of poor drug compliance mentioned in the text?

- A. Enhanced therapeutic effect
- B. Recurrence of disease
- C. Shorter half-life of drugs
- D. Reduced drug cost

## Answers and explanations:

Here are the answers and explanations for the 10 multiple-choice questions:

1. What is the purpose of therapeutic drug use when seeking a cure for an existent disease or medical condition?

Answer: C. Curative

Explanation: Curative therapy involves seeking a cure for an existing disease or medical condition. It aims to eliminate the disease itself.

2. According to the text, what should the choice of effective drugs be based on for rational drug use?

Answer: C. Efficacy

Explanation: The text mentions that the choice of effective drugs should be based on efficacy, which means the drugs' ability to produce the desired therapeutic effect.

3. What is the first step in rational drug prescribing?

Answer: B. Making a specific diagnosis

Explanation: The first step in rational drug prescribing is to make a specific diagnosis, as it forms the foundation for determining the appropriate treatment.

4. What are some examples of drug-related problems mentioned in the text?

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: The text lists various drug-related problems, including untreated indications, improper drug selection, over-dosage/toxicity, and more. All of these are discussed in the text.

5. What are the two major types of prescriptions discussed in the text?

Answer: B. Hospital and pharmacy prescriptions

Explanation: The text mentions two major types of prescriptions, hospital prescriptions (written on the Physician Order Sheet in a hospital chart) and office prescriptions (requests to the pharmacist for outpatient use).

6. What does the term "Rx" in a prescription stand for?

Answer: A. Recipe

Explanation: "Rx" stands for "Recipe," indicating that it is a medical prescription for a specific medication.

7. What is the purpose of the "Superscription" in a prescription?

Answer: A. Identification

Explanation: The Superscription in a prescription serves the purpose of identifying the doctor and patient, among other details.

8. In prescription writing, what does "ac" stand for?

Answer: C. Before meals

Explanation: "ac" is an abbreviation for "ante cibum," which means "before meals" in Latin.

9. What is the term used in the text for the extent to which a patient follows the instructions of proper drug use?

Answer: C. Drug compliance

Explanation: The term used in the text for the extent to which a patient follows the instructions of proper drug use is "drug compliance."

10. What is one of the consequences of poor drug compliance mentioned in the text?

Answer: B. Recurrence of disease

Explanation: One of the consequences of poor drug compliance is the recurrence of the disease, as patients may not receive the full benefit of treatment if they do not follow the prescribed regimen.

I hope these explanations are helpful!

## Regarding qs:

Here are 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) based on the provided text with 5 answer choices for each question:

1. Regarding the "Purposes of Therapy," find the incorrect sentence from the following choices.

- A. Curative therapy seeks a cure for an existing disease.
- B. Supportive therapy focuses on improving the underlying condition.

- C. Replacement therapy compensates for the loss of a body substance.
- D. Prophylactic therapy aims to prevent a medical condition.
- E. Palliation therapy addresses physical, emotional, and social concerns.

2. Which factor is not part of the basis of rational drug prescribing, as mentioned in the text?

- A. Making a specific diagnosis
- B. Considering patient criteria
- C. Selecting a drug of choice
- D. Monitoring for adverse effects
- E. Identifying the patient's age

3. Among the listed drug-related problems, which one refers to a situation where a patient fails to obtain the prescribed drug due to cost or other constraints?

- A. Sub-therapeutic dosage
- B. Improper drug selection
- C. Failure to receive the right drug
- D. Drug use without indication
- E. Adverse drug reactions/events

4. According to the text, what is the primary difference between a hospital prescription and an office prescription?

- A. The hospital prescription has more complex drug names.
- B. Hospital prescriptions require a signature from the patient.
- C. The date is not mentioned in office prescriptions.
- D. Office prescriptions are intended for inpatients.
- E. Hospital prescriptions are for inpatient care, whereas office prescriptions are for outpatient care.

5. What does the "Superscription" in a prescription include?

- A. The drug's brand name
- B. Directions for proper use
- C. The physician's license number
- D. The patient's phone number
- E. The suffix "Rx"

6. In prescription writing, what does the abbreviation "qhs" stand for?

- A. Every day
- B. Every hour
- C. Every night at bedtime
- D. Three times daily
- E. Before meals

7. Which of the following is not a common error in prescription writing, as mentioned in the text?

- A. Omission of information
- B. Poor prescription writing
- C. Inappropriate choice of drug(s)
- D. Overuse of generic drug names
- E. Incorrect drug strength

8. What is the primary consequence of poor drug compliance, as discussed in the text?

- A. Enhanced therapeutic effect
- B. Recurrence of disease
- C. Faster drug metabolism
- D. Reduced drug cost

E. Fewer adverse effects

9. Which of the following is an accurate measurement that may be used in directions of drug use in prescriptions, as per the text?

A. One ounce (oz.) = 10 ml

B. One drop = 20 ul

C. One quart = 500 ml

D. One ml = 5 drops

E. One tablespoon = 25 ml

10. According to the text, what is the purpose of rational drug prescribing?

A. To maximize the cost of medications

B. To prescribe the most popular drugs

C. To ensure a long duration of drug treatment

D. To prevent any recurrence of the disease

E. To provide medications appropriate to clinical needs and at the lowest cost

## Answers and explanations:

Here are the answers and explanations for the 10 multiple-choice questions based on the provided text:

1. Regarding the "Purposes of Therapy," find the incorrect sentence from the following choices.

Answer: B. Supportive therapy focuses on improving the underlying condition.

Explanation: Supportive therapy, as mentioned in the text, does not treat or improve the underlying condition but instead increases the patient's comfort. It focuses on symptom relief, not the underlying cause.

2. Which factor is not part of the basis of rational drug prescribing, as mentioned in the text?

Answer: D. Monitoring for adverse effects

Explanation: The text mentions that the basis of rational drug prescribing includes making a specific diagnosis, considering patient criteria, selecting a drug of choice, designing the appropriate dosing regimen, but it doesn't explicitly mention monitoring for adverse effects as part of the basis.

3. Among the listed drug-related problems, which one refers to a situation where a patient fails to obtain the prescribed drug due to cost or other constraints?

Answer: C. Failure to receive the right drug

Explanation: Failure to receive the right drug is not directly related to cost or constraints. The situation where a patient cannot obtain the prescribed drug due to cost or other reasons is mentioned in the text but is labeled as "Failure of patient to obtain the drug."

4. According to the text, what is the primary difference between a hospital prescription and an office prescription?

Answer: E. Hospital prescriptions are for inpatient care, whereas office prescriptions are for outpatient care.

Explanation: The key distinction between the two types of prescriptions is that hospital prescriptions are for inpatients (those being treated in a hospital), while office prescriptions are for outpatient care (prescriptions provided to patients for use outside the hospital setting).

5. What does the "Superscription" in a prescription include?

Answer: E. The suffix "Rx"

Explanation: The Superscription in a prescription includes the suffix "Rx," which is an abbreviation for the Latin word "Recipe," meaning "Receive Thou."

6. In prescription writing, what does the abbreviation "qhs" stand for?

Answer: C. Every night at bedtime

Explanation: "qhs" stands for "quaque hora somni" in Latin, which translates to "every night at bedtime."

7. Which of the following is not a common error in prescription writing, as mentioned in the text?

Answer: E. Incorrect drug strength

Explanation: The text mentions various common errors in prescription writing, but it doesn't include "Incorrect drug strength" as one of these errors.

8. What is the primary consequence of poor drug compliance, as discussed in the text?

Answer: B. Recurrence of disease

Explanation: The text states that one consequence of poor drug compliance is the recurrence of the disease, as patients may not receive the full benefit of treatment if they do not follow the prescribed regimen.

9. Which of the following is an accurate measurement that may be used in directions of drug use in prescriptions, as per the text?

Answer: B. One drop = 20 ul

Explanation: The text mentions that one drop is equivalent to 0.05 ml or 50 ul (microliters).

10. According to the text, what is the purpose of rational drug prescribing?

Answer: E. To provide medications appropriate to clinical needs and at the lowest cost

Explanation: The text defines rational drug prescribing as providing medications appropriate to clinical needs, in doses meeting individual requirements, for an adequate period, and at the lowest cost to the patient and community.