

Exam

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

1) Prohibited substances are substances that:

- A) are available to the public from a pharmacist without a prescription.
- B) have a moderate potential for causing harm, the extent of which can be reduced through the use of distinctive packaging with strong warnings and safety directions.
- C) are available only to specialised or authorised users who have the skills necessary to handle them safely.
- D) may be abused or misused. Their manufacture, possession, sale or use should be prohibited by law except when required for medical or scientific research, or for analytical teaching or training purposes.

Answer: D

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2) Controlled drugs are substances that:

- A) are available for use but require restriction of manufacture, supply, distribution, possession and use to reduce abuse, misuse and physical or psychological dependence.
- B) have a moderate potential for causing harm, the extent of which can be reduced through the use of distinctive packaging with strong warnings and safety directions.
- C) require professional advice and should be available to the public from a pharmacist without a prescription.
- D) require professional advice from a pharmacist and should be available from a pharmacy or, where a pharmacy service is not available, from a licensed person.

Answer: A

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3) Prescription only medicines are substances that:

- A) require professional advice from a pharmacist and should be available from a pharmacy or, where a pharmacy service is not available, from a licensed person.
- B) are provided on the order of persons permitted by legislation to prescribe and should be available from a pharmacist on prescription.
- C) have a moderate potential for causing harm, the extent of which can be reduced through the use of distinctive packaging with strong warnings and safety directions.
- D) are available for use but require restriction of manufacture, supply, distribution, possession and use to reduce abuse, misuse and physical or psychological dependence.

Answer: B

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4) Pharmacist only medicines are substances that:

- A) are provided on the order of persons permitted by legislation to prescribe and should be available from a pharmacist on prescription.
- B) have a moderate potential for causing harm, the extent of which can be reduced through the use of distinctive packaging with strong warnings and safety directions.
- C) the safe use of which requires professional advice but which should be available to the public from a pharmacist without a prescription.
- D) are available for use but require restriction of manufacture, supply, distribution, possession and use to reduce abuse, misuse and physical or psychological dependence.

Answer: C

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5) Pharmacy medicines are substances that:

- A) are available for use but require restriction of manufacture, supply, distribution, possession and use to reduce abuse, misuse and physical or psychological dependence.
- B) require professional advice from a pharmacist and should be available from a pharmacy or, where a pharmacy service is not available, from a licensed person.
- C) are provided on the order of persons permitted by legislation to prescribe and should be available from a pharmacist on prescription.
- D) have a moderate potential for causing harm, the extent of which can be reduced through the use of distinctive packaging with strong warnings and safety directions.

Answer: B

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6) After giving a verbal order the doctor must:

- A) confirm the verbal order in writing within 48 hours.
- B) confirm the verbal order in writing within 24 hours.
- C) ensure that the medication is administered by the nurse.
- D) ensure that a doctor has co-signed the verbal order.

Answer: B

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7) Voluntary euthanasia involves:

- A) the client's next-of-kin agreeing to an intervention that leads to the client's death.
- B) the client voluntarily and freely choosing to receive an intervention that leads to their death.
- C) the client being incapable of giving consent.
- D) the health care professionals involved with the client's care choosing to administer an intervention that leads to the client's death.

Answer: B

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8) Active euthanasia involves:

- A) health care professionals carrying out actions that lead to the client's death without the client's consent.
- B) the client voluntarily and freely choosing to die.
- C) the intentional act that leads to the client's death.
- D) allowing the client to die by deliberately withholding or withdrawing life-supporting measures.

Answer: C

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9) Passive euthanasia involves:

- A) the intentional act that leads to the client's death.
- B) allowing the client to die by deliberately withholding or withdrawing life-supporting measures.
- C) health care professionals carrying out actions that lead to the client's death without the client's consent.
- D) the client voluntarily and freely choosing to die.

Answer: B

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10) Ms B has an operable brain tumour but refuses life-saving treatment after an acute bleeding episode. Her partner supports the decision. What ethical principle do the doctors apply to justify doing nothing?

- A) Non-maleficence.
- B) Confidentiality.
- C) Autonomy.
- D) Justice.

Answer: C

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11) The doctor tells the nurse to administer excessive doses of opioid analgesic and sedative drugs to relieve the client's intractable pain, but not to tell the client's family. Which ethical principle would be breached if the nurse gives the drugs but does not tell the family?

- A) Veracity.
- B) Confidentiality.
- C) Justice.
- D) Beneficence.

Answer: A

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12) Which of the following is an instrument that is used to uphold the right of autonomy?

- A) Therapeutic privilege.
- B) Non-voluntary euthanasia.
- C) Informed and valid consent.
- D) A not-for-resuscitation (NFR) order.

Answer: C

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13) What is the meaning of the term 'not-for-resuscitation (NFR) order'?

- A) The client will not be resuscitated by health care professionals if he/she suffers a cardiac or respiratory arrest.
- B) The client will not receive admission to the intensive care unit.
- C) The client will not receive full nursing care.
- D) The client will not receive ventilatory and inotropic support.

Answer: A

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14) Paternalism occurs when:

- A) health care professionals carry out a particular treatment deemed to be of benefit to the client and then neglect to document this treatment in the client medical history.
- B) health care professionals carry out a particular treatment deemed to be of benefit to the client and then neglect to inform the client about this treatment.
- C) health care professionals do not carry out a particular treatment deemed to be of benefit to the client.
- D) health care professionals carry out a particular treatment deemed to be of benefit to the client and then neglect to inform the chief executive officer of the institution.

Answer: B

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15) The target group for a medication review by pharmacists are:

- A) individuals who are at risk of medication misuse due to age, social circumstances, complexity of their medication regimen, their health care status, and knowledge about their medications.
- B) individuals who are recommended to have a review by their general practitioner.
- C) individuals who live in a nursing home.
- D) individuals who live at home alone.

Answer: A

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16) The educational preparation for a nurse practitioner is:

- A) a Master's degree.
- B) a Bachelor's degree.
- C) extensive training in the clinical setting.
- D) a professional doctorate.

Answer: A

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17) According to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons in Australia, in which drug schedule is a controlled drug classified?

- A) Schedule 1.
- B) Schedule 2.
- C) Schedule 4.
- D) Schedule 8.

Answer: D

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18) When the drug order is unclear the nurse should:

- A) ask a colleague to interpret the writing.
- B) check what other medications the patient is taking and have an educated guess.
- C) question the prescriber about what was intended.
- D) withhold the medication.

Answer: C

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19) Naturopaths may:

- A) prescribe any medicines that will have a holistic effect on their client.
- B) recommend and dispense doses of herbal, mineral and animal-based products.
- C) prescribe Schedule 1-3 medications only.
- D) none of the above.

Answer: B

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20) Which of the following healthcare workers have some prescribing rights, are able to order context specific pathology and radiology tests, and are able to make limited referrals?

- A) Assistant in Nursing
- B) Registered Nurse
- C) Nurse Practitioner
- D) Nurse Researcher

Answer: C

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21) Which of the following health professionals treat clients having temporary or permanent physical disability by physical treatment modalities (such as exercise, massage, splinting, and electrical stimulation) that often require supplementary drug therapy?

- A) Prescriber
- B) Nurse
- C) Physiotherapist
- D) Paramedic

Answer: C

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22) Which of the following health professionals are being permitted to prescribe and administer local anaesthetics, topical preparations (such as antiseptic lotions and antifungal creams) and antibiotics in their work involving prevention, diagnosis and treatment of foot disorders?

- A) Nurse
- B) Paramedic
- C) Physiotherapist
- D) Podiatrist

Answer: D

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23) Which of the following health professionals maintain a person's airway, breathing and circulation in medical emergency situations, and are permitted to administer medicines for chronic and life-threatening conditions?

- A) Pharmacist
- B) Paramedic
- C) Physiotherapist
- D) Podiatrist

Answer: B

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**TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

24) A nurse is allowed by law to administer a lethal dose of analgesic medication, when ordered by a doctor, to alleviate intractable suffering.

Answer: False

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25) Dietitians are legally allowed to administer medications to clients.

Answer: False

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26) In Victoria, midwives employed in hospitals are permitted to initiate administration of up to two pethidine injections to a woman in labour without a doctor's order.

Answer: False

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27) Australian regulations require nursing staff to maintain a ward register for administration of controlled drugs and periodically check the balance of ampoules, tablets and volumes of liquid.

Answer: True

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28) In their role as client advocate, health professionals inform people about their rights in relation to drug therapy, other health care related matters, or when confronted by adversaries, so as to empower them to make informed decisions.

Answer: True

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## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. In some remote areas of Australia (e.g. isolated areas of Northern Territory, Queensland, Tasmania and Western Australia), where access to doctors is limited, what extended rights are given to nurses?

Answer: Nurses may apply for authority and be permitted to use extended powers such as diagnosing illnesses, possessing and dispensing drugs, and administering medications.

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2. A client diagnosed with severe coronary artery disease intends to continue commitment to sporting activities (including intense training for competition) without the knowledge or approval of family. Which ethical principles may conflict for health professionals?

Answer: The health professionals encounter conflict between the issues of autonomy and confidentiality.

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- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) B
- 7) B
- 8) C
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) C
- 13) A
- 14) B
- 15) A
- 16) A
- 17) D
- 18) C
- 19) B
- 20) C
- 21) C
- 22) D
- 23) B
- 24) FALSE
- 25) FALSE
- 26) FALSE
- 27) TRUE
- 28) TRUE