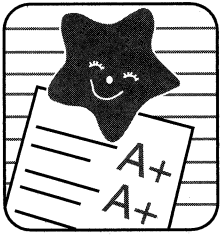


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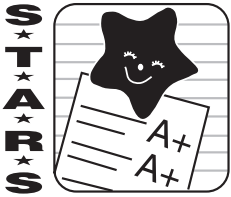
Unit 41

Pharmacology & Drug Administration **for Imaging Technologists**

by

Steven C. Jensen & Michael P. Peppers

Prepared by: Carolyn J. Frigmanski, M.A., B.S.R.T. ®
Founder, S.T.A.R.S.



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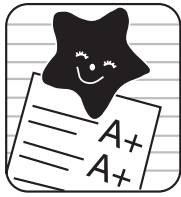
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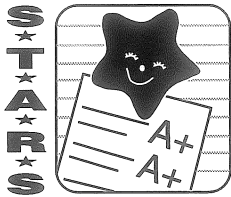
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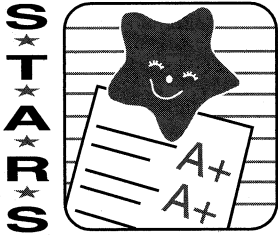
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Unit 41 Title: Pharmacology & Drug Administration for Imaging Professionals by Steven C. Jensen & Michael P. Peppers

Please complete the answer sheet at the conclusion of this post test and return it to the S.T.A.R.S. office.

Chapter 1

1. The content areas for accredited educational programs in radiologic sciences are developed by
 - a. ACR (American College of Radiology)
 - b. ARRT (American Registry of Radiologic Technologists)
 - c. ASRT (American Society of Radiologic Technologists)
 - d. JRCERT (Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology)
2. The professional organization that identifies the injection of diagnostic levels of radiopharmaceuticals is
 - a. ACR (American College of Radiology)
 - b. ARRT (American Registry of Radiologic Technologists)
 - c. ASRT (American Society of Radiologic Technologists)
 - d. JRCERT (Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology)
3. The term used to measure the competence of a medical professional is
 - a. medical malpractice
 - b. standard of care
 - c. negligence
 - d. medical ethics
4. The term used to describe a series of guidelines that determine the behavior of medical professionals under certain circumstances is known as
 - a. educational standard
 - b. job description
 - c. scope of practice
 - d. standard of care
5. The Health Insurance and Accountability Act was the administrative result of President
 - a. William Clinton
 - b. Gerald Ford
 - c. George W. Bush
 - d. Jimmy Carter
6. Patients have _____ rights to their own medical records.
 - a. custodial
 - b. ownership
 - c. proprietary
 - d. transferable

Chapter 2

7. Radiopaque contrast agents and other medications administered in the radiology department are classified as
- a. generic drugs
 - b. broad drugs
 - c. patented drugs
 - d. legend drugs
8. Verbal orders for prescriptions are legal and valid only when the physician/prescriber
- a. tape records the order
 - b. signs an order
 - c. dictates an order to the pharmacy
 - d. electronically sends an order
9. Drugs that are illegal for patient use in the United States are placed on Schedule
- a. C-I
 - b. C-II
 - c. C-III
 - d. C-IV
10. All Schedule _____ drugs should be accounted for daily and verified by 2 employees.
- a. C-I
 - b. C-II
 - c. C-III
 - d. C-IV
11. Acetaminophen with codeine is a controlled substance and listed on Schedule
- a. C-I
 - b. C-II
 - c. C-III
 - d. C-IV
12. Controlled substance drugs with limited and low psychological and/or physical dependence are listed on Schedule
- a. C-I
 - b. C-II
 - c. C-III
 - d. C-IV
13. Many herbal weight loss products historically contained Ma Huang (ephedra alkaloids) that lead to
- a. cardiac dysrhythmias
 - b. blurred vision
 - c. low blood sugar levels
 - d. sleep disorders
14. A drug reference that consists of a compilation of various package inserts put out by pharmaceutical manufacturers is known as
- a. Facts and Comparisons
 - b. Physicians Desk Reference (PDR)
 - c. Handbook of Injectable Drugs
 - d. Drug Interaction Facts

Chapter 3

15. Tablets designed to pass through the gastric area and release active ingredients into the small intestine are
- a. film-coated
 - b. sugar coated
 - c. enteric-coated
 - d. controlled release
16. The drug nitroglycerin in a solid dosage form is listed in the category known as
- a. troches
 - b. parenteral
 - c. film-coated
 - d. sublingual

28. An agent designed to inhibit or counteract the effects produced by other drugs or undesirable effects is
- a. a competitive antagonist
 - b. an antagonist
 - c. a noncompetitive antagonist
 - d. a partial antagonist
29. The term used to describe the degree in which a drug produces the desired effect is known as its
- a. efficacy
 - b. affinity
 - c. potency
 - d. therapeutic index
30. The interval between the time a drug is administered and the first signs of its effect is called the
- a. duration of action
 - b. peak serum concentration
 - c. latent period
 - d. minimum effective concentration
31. The term used to describe the action of 2 drugs that give a pharmacologic response that is greater than the expected additive response is called its
- a. synergism
 - b. therapeutic index
 - c. chemical incompatibility
 - d. effective dose

Chapter 5

32. Lidocaine, atenolol and adenosine are in the cardiac medication classification known as
- a. antihypertensives
 - b. antiarrhythmics
 - c. diuretics
 - d. anticoagulants
33. A physician may order _____ to control atrial fibrillation.
- a. epinephrine
 - b. furosemide
 - c. Digoxin
 - d. diltiazem
34. Overuse or improper use of diuretics can lead to
- a. cardiac failure
 - b. stroke
 - c. hydronephrosis
 - d. kidney failure
35. The classification of medication used to break up newly formed blood clots in patients with acute myocardial infarction is known as
- a. anticoagulants
 - b. thrombolytics
 - c. antihypertensives
 - d. antiplatelets
36. _____ is a narcotic medication administered to decrease the perception of pain.
- a. Fentanyl
 - b. Heroin
 - c. Ibuprofen
 - d. Acetaminophen
37. Patients who have sustained a whiplash or spinal cord injury with muscle spasms may have _____ ordered.
- a. morphine
 - b. codeine
 - c. diazepam
 - d. heparin
38. The most common analgesic in use today is
- a. ibuprofen
 - b. morphine
 - c. codeine
 - d. acetaminophen

- ## Chapter 6

44. The recommended kilovoltage operation range when utilizing barium for GI examinations is
 - a. 80-90
 - b. above 90
 - c. below 70
 - d. above 140
45. Iodine molecules contained in radiopaque contrast media demonstrate anatomic structures well because they are
 - a. effective photon absorbers
 - b. electron reactors
 - c. chemically inert
 - d. low in atomic composition
46. The term used to describe the concentration of molecules per volume of solution is
 - a. osmotic activity
 - b. diffusion
 - c. osmolarity
 - d. osmolality
47. The term used to describe one radiopaque negatively charged particle is
 - a. cation
 - b. photon
 - c. electron
 - d. anion
48. The highest percentage of iodine in a meglumine salt intravascular radiopaque contrast agent is found in
 - a. diatrizoate meglumine 76%
 - b. iothalamate meglumine 60% (Conray)
 - c. Reno-M-60
 - d. iodamide meglumine 65% (Renovue-65)

49. With normal renal function, up to 100% of an intravascular dose is secreted in _____ hours.
- a. 12 b. 24 c. 36 d. 48
50. The enteral radiopaque contrast agent recommended for use with patients with suspected GI perforation is
- a. barium sulfate c. diatrizoate meglumine
b. iocetamic acid d. iothalamate meglumine 43% (Conray 43)
51. One of the metal chelates used in the production of paramagnetic contrast agents is
- a. lead b. gadolinium c. aluminum d. silver
52. The paramagnetic contrast agent useful in identifying hepatic lesions and lesions in lymphatic tissues contains
- a. manganese b. gadolinium c. iron d. aluminum
53. A newly developed contrast agent composed of microbubbles is designed to enhance organs visualized by
- a. ultrasound c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
b. computed tomography (CT) d. nuclear imaging

Chapter 7

54. The serum iodine concentration must be within the range of _____ to _____ mg/ml. to visualize vascular lumen.
- a. 100/200 b. 50/150 c. 400/600 d. 280/370
55. Death may result to one patient for every _____ to _____ patients receiving radiopaque contrast media.
- a. 10,000/20,000 b. 20,000/40,000 c. 50,000/75,000 d. 100,000/200,000
56. Patients who undergo hyperosmolar radiopaque contrast medium injection into the carotid arteries may experience
- a. stroke c. vasovagal reaction
b. cerebral hemorrhage d. transient ischemic attacks
57. One of the pharmacodynamic explanations for sudden death after radiopaque contrast medium administration is
- a. calcium chelation c. hypoosmolality
b. hyperosmolality d. iodine chelation
58. _____ is an immediate life-threatening systematic hypersensitivity reaction.
- a. Type II hypersensitivity reaction c. Anticoagulation effect
b. Anaphylactoid reaction d. Anaphylaxis

59. Radiopaque contrast media are responsible for approximately ____% of all acute renal failure events.
- a. 2 b. 10 c. 25 d. 50
60. Iodine-rich radiopaque contrast media can cause a combination of signs and symptoms such as fever, tachycardia, agitation and diaphoresis (sweating) commonly called a
- a. adverse reaction c. thyroid storm
b. anaphylactoid reaction d. contraindications
61. Gadolinium compounds may produce an increase in serum iron concentrations up to ____ hours after injection.
- a. 4 b. 8 c. 12 d. 24
62. A "more forceful heartbeat" may be described by patients when a _____ compound has been administered.
- a. gadolinium b. manganese c. ferumoxide d. microbubble
63. An adverse reaction reported by numerous patients receiving octafluoropropane albumin micro-spheres is
- a. hives b. dyspnea c. atrial fibrillation d. anaphylaxis
64. Imaging professionals must recognize certain drugs may interact with radiopaque contrast media by producing
- a. absorbed gas b. charged photons c. precipitates d. stable atoms
65. Barium fecaliths can be formed when barium sulfate combines with
- a. calcium b. sodium c. iron d. potassium

Chapter 8

66. Inaccurate measurement of drug doses can lead to
- a. significant toxicity b. seizures c. skin rashes d. vision impairment
67. The most common method of drug administration is
- a. sublingual b. topical c. oral d. parenteral
68. A topical route of drug administration that results in inhibited microorganism growth and development is
- a. astringent b. antiseptic c. cleansing d. anesthetic
69. Vaccines, lidocaine and sedatives are administered by the _____ route.
- a. intravenous bolus b. intradermal c. subcutaneous d. intramuscular

70. Tuberculin and allergins are administered by the _____ route.
- a. intravenous bolus b. intradermal c. subcutaneous d. intramuscular
71. The common anatomic area for intravenous bolus drug administration is
- a. carpal and digital vein
b. vastus lateralis
c. cephalic and basilic vein
d. jugular vein
72. The recommended needle size for injection of antibiotics and electrolytes is
- a. 20 to 23 gauge x 1 ½ to 2 inches
b. 23 to 25 gauge x 2 x 2 ½ inches
c. 25 to 27 gauge x 1 ½ to 2 inches
d. 18 to 23 gauge x 1 to 1 ½ inches
73. The commonly used household measurement for an equivalent 240 to 250 milliliters is
- a. 16 ounces b. 1 cup or glass c. 1 pint d. 8 tablespoons
74. Before administering a radiopaque contrast agent, the imaging professional should check lab results for the levels of
- a. red and white blood cells
b. insulin
c. blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine
d. hemoglobin
75. The angle of needle insertion for a subcutaneous (SC) injection should usually be ____ to ____ degrees.
- a. 45/60 b. 30/45 c. 25/50 d. 60/90
76. The larger the number of the gauge of the needle, the _____ the needle.
- a. longer b. finer c. shorter d. wider
77. The term used to describe the slight pinkish tinge that results by pulling out the syringe plunger slightly after the tissue has been punctured is
- a. extravasation b. infiltration c. diffusion d. aspiration
78. The most common intravenous needle used by imaging professionals for the administration of radiopaque contrast agents is
- a. intracatheter
b. over-needle catheter
c. winged-tip or butterfly set
d. percutaneous catheter

79. The most common insertion site for central venous (CV) catheters or lines is

- a. subclavian vein b. femoral vein c. internal jugular vein d. basilic vein

80. An interventional device used to measure pulmonary arterial pressures is called a

- a. venous access device
b. Swan-Ganz catheter
c. peripherally inserted central catheter
d. subclavian catheter

81. – 90. Match the common abbreviations and symbols related to medication administration in Column A to their meaning in Column B.

Column A

Column B

81. ad lib

a. nonprescription drug

82. gr

b. according to necessity

83. OTC

c. into subcutaneous tissue

84. pc

d. freely

85. SC

e. four times each day

86. bid

f. by mouth, orally

87. VO

g. 60 milligrams

88. prn

h. verbal order

89. qid

i. after meals

90. PO

j. twice a day

Chapter 9

91. A unicellular microorganism that may possess spherical, rod shaped spiral and/or comma shapes is called a

- a. virus b. protozoan c. bacterium d. fungus

92. The common human pathogens that cause cystitis and nephritis are called

- a. viruses b. protozoans c. bacteria d. fungi

93. The common human pathogens that cause pneumonia and sinus infections are called

- a. viruses b. protozoans c. bacteria d. fungi

94. The common human pathogens that cause amebic dysentery are called

- a. viruses b. protozoans c. bacteria d. fungi

95. The common human pathogens that cause fever blisters, measles, serum hepatitis and AIDS are called
- viruses
 - protozoans
 - bacteria
 - fungi
96. The mode of transmission for tuberculosis is
- contact
 - vector
 - predisposition
 - airborne droplet
97. The next stage in the infection cycle after portal of exit is known as
- mode of transportation
 - reservoir of infection
 - portal of entry
 - susceptible host
98. In the infection cycle, blood, saliva, semen, sputum and mucus are all known as
- portals of entry
 - portals of exit
 - reservoirs of infection
 - modes of transportation
99. An object that has been in direct contact with pathogenic organisms is referred to as a
- vector
 - reservoir
 - fomite
 - host
100. The term nosocomial refers to _____ infections.
- hospital-acquired
 - airborne droplet
 - virally-acquired
 - susceptible host
101. Percutaneous and mucosal exposure are the primary routes for contracting hepatitis
- A
 - B
 - C
 - E
102. HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is primarily transmitted by
- feces
 - sweat
 - urine
 - blood
103. The major component of any infection control system is the importance of
- wearing gloves
 - handwashing
 - using alcohol
 - wearing gowns
104. The item of protective apparel that should be put on last and removed last is
- gloves
 - mask
 - gown
 - protective eyewear
105. A biohazard symbol should be applied to a suitable container for items contaminated with
- glass
 - dust or dirt
 - blood or body fluids
 - chemicals

Chapter 10

106. A psychological condition/disorder that consists of irrational fear leading to avoidance is called
- anxiety
 - antisocial behavior
 - panic disorder
 - phobia
107. A drug-induced state of relaxation allowing patients to tolerate unpleasant procedures is known as
- general anesthesia
 - conscious sedation
 - local anesthesia
 - unconscious sedation
108. Patients who experience claustrophobia when undergoing computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) may be given _____ medication.
- antianxiety
 - antihypertensive
 - analgesic
 - opiate
109. The category of drugs that can produce all levels of anesthesia from conscious sedation to complete anesthesia are known as
- general anesthetics
 - local anesthetics
 - barbiturates
 - opiate analgesics
110. The most widely used benzodiazepine for conscious sedation is
- midazolam
 - fentanyl
 - phenobarbital
 - thiopental

Chapter 11

111. The highest survival rate after cardiac arrest occurs in patients who receive cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) within _____ minutes.
- 1
 - 10
 - 15
 - 4
112. The most valuable, potentially lifesaving therapeutic agent available to cardiac arrest patients is
- atropine
 - vasopressin
 - epinephrine
 - dopamine
113. Renal, coronary, intracerebral and mesenteric blood vessel vasodilation is a pharmacodynamic effect of
- atropine
 - vasopressin
 - epinephrine
 - dopamine
114. The current recommended drug for patients with shock-resistant ventricular fibrillation and asystole is
- atropine
 - vasopressin
 - epinephrine
 - dopamine
115. In 1998, the Journal of the American Medical Association claimed that adverse drug reactions may cause more than _____ deaths a year in the United States.
- 100,000
 - 250,000
 - 500,000
 - 1 million

116. A patient may experience a worsening of myocardial ischemia, ventricular fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia after the administration of
- a. epinephrine b. vasopressin c. atropine d. dopamine
117. A patient may experience gait disturbances (ataxia), ringing in the ears (tinnitus) and muscle twitching (fasciculations) after the administration of
- a. epinephrine b. vasopressin c. atropine d. lidocaine
118. The first local anesthetic was
- a. cocaine b. opium c. morphine d. heroin
119. A strong alkalinizing agent that has been scrutinized for treatment in cardiac arrest, but still frequently used in select patients is
- a. sodium chloride
b. sodium bicarbonate
c. potassium chloride
d. nitroglycerin
120. Death usually ensues if medications are not administered to the patient within the first _____ minutes of a cardiac arrest.
- a. 4 b. 6 c. 8 d. 10



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Answer Sheet for: Unit 41 Pharmacology & Drug Administration for Imaging Technologists by Steven C. Jensen & Michael P. Peppers

Please place your lettered selection for each question in the respective box and return ***ONLY this post test sheet to S.T.A.R.S.***

1.	11.	21.	31.	41.	51.	61.
2.	12.	22.	32.	42.	52.	62.
3.	13.	23.	33.	43.	53.	63.
4.	14.	24.	34.	44.	54.	64.
5.	15.	25.	35.	45.	55.	65.
6.	16.	26.	36.	46.	56.	66.
7.	17.	27.	37.	47.	57.	67.
8.	18.	28.	38.	48.	58.	68.
9.	19.	29.	39.	49.	59.	69.
10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.	70.

Please continue on the reverse side.

Answer Sheet for: Unit 41 Pharmacology & Drug Administration for Imaging Technologists by Steven C. Jensen & Michael P. Peppers

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71.	81.	91.	101.	111.
72.	82.	92.	102.	112.
73.	83.	93.	103.	113.
74.	84.	94.	104.	114.
75.	85.	95.	105.	115.
76.	86.	96.	106.	116.
77.	87.	97.	107.	117.
78.	88.	98.	108.	118.
79.	89.	99.	109.	119.
80.	90.	100.	110.	120.