**ANSWERS: PRACTICE QUIZ 4 - Part C**
**Anti-hypertensive Agents**
May, 2014 - DEH 2300

1. Initially hypertensive patients are usually started on:
   a. an ACE inhibitor.
   b. Lasix® (furosemide).
   **c. a thiazide diuretic and/or a beta-blocker. ANSWER**
   d. direct action antihypertensives such as Apresoline® (hydralazine).

2. Beta-adrenergic blockers are most likely to be detrimental to patients with:
   **a. asthma. ANSWER**
   b. angina pectoris.
   c. essential hypertension.
   d. congestive heart failure.

3. Which pharmacological classification of antihypertensives is known to delay or prevent heart failure in hypertensive patients and to delay renal damage in diabetic patients who are hypertensive?
   **a. ACE inhibitors ANSWER**
   b. Beta-adrenergic blockers
   c. Calcium channel blockers
   d. Alpha-adrenergic blockers

4. What are some of the reasons a client may be non-compliant about taking anti-hypertensive medications?

   **ANSWER: lack of knowledge regarding medical regimen; cost; side effects; forgetfulness; lack of respect for healthcare providers; numerous other reasons**

   **Also, the patient may stop his medication when his BP is within the normal range thinking the job is done.**

5. Which group of antihypertensives does not usually cause bradycardia as an adverse reaction?
   **a. ACE inhibitors ANSWER**
   b. Beta-adrenergic blockers
   c. Calcium channel blockers
   d. Alpha-adrenergic blockers

6. Which antihypertensive agent is known to cause hyperplasia of the gums?

   **ANSWER: Cardizem® (diltiazem)**

7. Which group of antihypertensives can usually be recognized because the generic names end in "pril"?
   **a. ACE inhibitors ANSWER**
   b. Beta-adrenergic blockers
   c. Calcium channel blockers
   d. Alpha-adrenergic blockers

8. Which group of antihypertensives is likely to cause the body to retain potassium and lead to hyperkalemia?
   **a. ACE inhibitors ANSWER**
   b. Beta-adrenergic blockers
   c. Calcium channel blockers
   d. Alpha-adrenergic blockers

9. Which antihypertensive is an ACE inhibitor and is known to cause a persistent cough as an adverse reaction?
   a. Cozaar® (losartan)
   b. Cardizem® (diltiazem)
   c. Catapres® (clonidine)
   **d. Capoten® (captopril) ANSWER**

10. Which group of antihypertensives can usually be recognized because the generic names end in "olol"?
   a. ACE inhibitors
   **b. Beta-adrenergic blockers ANSWER**
   c. Calcium channel blockers
   d. Alpha-adrenergic blockers

11. Which of the following adverse reactions is **not likely** to be seen in a patient taking Lopressor® (metoprolol), a beta-adrenergic blocker?
   **a. Tachycardia ANSWER**
   b. Orthostatic hypotension
   c. Fatigue
   d. Bronchospasms

12. What is the primary indication for Catapres® (clonidine), an alpha-adrenergic blocker?
   a. Opioid withdrawal
   b. Vascular headache
   c. CHF (congestive heart failure)
   **d. Hypertension ANSWER**

13. Zestril® (lisinopril) is an example of which pharmacological classification of antihypertensives?
   **a. ACE inhibitors ANSWER**
   b. Beta-adrenergic blockers
   c. Calcium channel blockers
   d. Alpha-adrenergic blockers

14. What is neutropenia?

   **ANSWER: Neutropenia is the medical term for a condition of an abnormally low number of a particular type of white blood cells called neutrophils?**

15. What is the normal range for WBC's? (Use Drug Handbook by Wynn.)

   **ANSWER: 4,500 - 11,000 (according to Drug Information Handbook for Dentistry by Wynn, page 1369.)**

16. Give an example of an antihypertensive med combined in the same tablet or capsule with a diuretic.

   **ANSWER: Diovan HCT®(valsartan/hydrochlorothiazide)**
   **Avalide® (irbesartan/hydrochlorothiazide)**

17. What is essential hypertension?

   **ANSWER: Hypertension with no identifiable cause.**

18. Avapro® (irbesartan) is a member of which pharmacological classification of antihypertensive agents?

   **ANSWER: ACE II Inhibitor**

19. Which group of antihypertensives can usually be recognized because the generic names end in “sartan”?

**a. ACE II inhibitors** **ANSWER**

b. Beta-adrenergic blockers

c. Calcium channel blockers

d. Alpha-adrenergic blockers