

ANSWERS - PRACTICE QUIZ 8 Part A

(GI Meds)

DEH 2300

July, 2014

DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1-13: Match characteristics in Column B to meds/pharm classifications in Column A.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.	<u> D </u> antacid	A.	Decrease acid production
2.	<u> C </u> activated charcoal	B.	Works locally; forms a paste
3.	<u> A </u> H ₂ - (histamine ₂) receptor antagonists	C.	Binds toxins in intestines
4.	<u> B </u> Carafate® (sucralfate)	D.	Neutralizes gastric acid
5.	<u> H </u> anti-flatulents	E.	Used with antibiotics to treat PUD caused by helicobacter pylori bacteria
6.	<u> E </u> PeptoBismol® (bismuth subsalicylate)	F.	Anti-diarrheal
7.	<u> F </u> Imodium® (loperamide)	G.	Safest laxative(s)
8.	<u> G </u> fiber/bulk-forming laxatives	H.	Disperse gas pockets
9.	<u> K </u> Reglan® (metoclopramide)	I.	Stimulant/irritant used for bowel prep before surgery or endoscopy
10.	<u> L </u> Trans-Scop® (scopolamine)	J.	Softens stool and eases defecation
11.	<u> J </u> Colace® (docusate sodium)	K.	Upper GI stimulant / antiemetic
12.	<u> I </u> GoLytely®	L.	Prevents motion sickness
13.	<u> M </u> Phenergan® (promethazine)	M.	Phenothiazine antiemetic

14. What is the action of Zantac® (ranitidine)?
- It neutralizes the gastric acids, reducing the total acid load.
 - It binds to H₂ - receptor sites, inhibiting gastric acid secretion. ANSWER**
 - It reduces the activity of pepsin, which acts more effectively in acids.
 - It reacts with hydrochloric acid in the GI tract to form a paste-like coating.
15. For patients who need a laxative regularly, which type is considered the safest?
- Stimulants
 - Emollients
 - Lubricants
 - Fiber/bulk-forming ANSWER**

16. Which med is used as a GI stimulant in post-op patients?
- Cytotec® (misoprostol)
 - Pepcid® (famotidine)
 - Carafate® (sucralfate)
 - Reglan® (metoclopramide) ANSWER**
17. Which drug is a H₂ - receptor antagonist and is used to prevent adverse reactions to contrast dye (such as with cardiac catheterization)?
- Zantac® (ranitidine) ANSWER**
 - Cytotec® (misoprostol)
 - Prilosec® (omeprazole)
 - Reglan® (metoclopramide)
18. Phenergan® (promethazine) is most effective when given:
- prophylactically for nausea/vomiting. ANSWER**
 - after the first episode of diarrhea.
 - just before meals
 - daily
19. All of the following drugs are indicated for the prevention or treatment of nausea and vomiting **except**:
- Imodium® (loperamide) ANSWER**
 - Trans-Scop® (scopolamine)
 - Antivert® (meclizine)
 - Reglan® (metoclopramide)

20. What is significant about the preparation and administration of Alka-Seltzer® (acetylsalicylic acid, sodium bicarbonate and citric acid)?

ANSWER: See the website below:

<http://www.drugs.com/cdi/alka-seltzer-effervescent-tablets.html>

21. What is significant about the preparation and administration of Metamucil® (psyllium)?

ANSWER: See PowerPoint and notes.

22. Can Pepto-Bismol® be taken by a patient who is also taking Coumadin® (warfarin)? State rationale for your answer.

See the websites below:

<http://www.medicinenet.com>
<http://www.drugs.com/cdi/pepto-bismol.html>

23. List 2 indications for activated charcoal.

ANSWER: See PowerPoint and notes.

24. Mylicon® / Gas-X® (simethicone), Beano® and CharcoCaps® are all classified as _____ **antiflatulents** _____ .

25. Almost all OTC antacids have adverse reactions of the GI tract. What are the most common side effects? What determines which side effect is most likely to occur?

ANSWER: See PowerPoint and notes.