

ANSWERS: Practice Quiz 8 - Part D

GI Meds and CNS Stimulants

July, 2014

1. Coumadin® (warfarin) and Ritalin® (methylphenidate) interact in such a way that the effect of Coumadin® is enhanced and the patient is at risk of bleeding/hemorrhaging.
a. True ANSWER
b. False
2. Which medication is a commonly used anti-diarrheal?
a. Cephulac® (lactulose)
b. Imodium® (loperamide) ANSWER
c. Colace® (docusate sodium)
d. Phenergan® (phenothiazine)
e. Metamucil® (psyllium)
3. Xerostomia is an adverse reaction to Ritalin® (methylphenidate).
a. True ANSWER
b. False
4. The action of Mylicon® (simethicone) is dispersion of gas pockets or bubbles.
a. True ANSWER
b. False
5. Metamucil® (psyllium) reaches its maximum effectiveness within 8 to 10 hours and should be taken at bedtime.
a. True
b. False ANSWER
6. Cytotec® (misoprostol) is classified as an antiemetic.
a. True
b. False ANSWER
7. Trans-Scop® (scopolamine) and Phenergan® (promethazine) are classified as anti-emetics.
a. True ANSWER
b. False
8. Vitamin B₁₂ is not properly absorbed when intrinsic factor is destroyed by histamine receptor antagonists.
a. True ANSWER
b. False
9. Cephulac® (lactulose), a hyperosmotic agent, would be indicated for a patient with cirrhosis and an elevated ammonia level.
a. True ANSWER
b. False
10. Tums® and Roloids® (calcium carbonate) are indicated for several gastrointestinal conditions plus supplementation of calcium.
a. True ANSWER
b. False
11. Is activated charcoal recommended for treatment of petroleum poisoning?
a. Yes
b. No ANSWER

