

2PD Top 200 Drugs Anti-Infectives and Cardiovascular Agents Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What should patients be advised to do if they experience dizziness while taking Valsartan?**
 - A. Continue taking medication regularly**
 - B. Avoid driving or operating machinery**
 - C. Increase dosage**
 - D. Take a cold shower**
- 2. What is the pregnancy category for Losartan Potassium?**
 - A. Category A**
 - B. Category B**
 - C. Category C**
 - D. None**
- 3. What is the primary concern associated with the use of Benazepril Hydrochloride during pregnancy?**
 - A. Risk of renal failure**
 - B. Fetal toxicity**
 - C. Increased heart rate**
 - D. Allergic reactions**
- 4. Which of the following is a key patient counseling point for hydralazine hydrochloride?**
 - A. Patients should increase alcohol consumption**
 - B. Patients should abruptly discontinue the medication**
 - C. Patients should report symptoms of chest pain or palpitations**
 - D. Patients can stop taking the medication if they feel well**
- 5. Is there a box warning for hydralazine hydrochloride?**
 - A. Yes, for cardiac risk**
 - B. No, there is none**
 - C. Yes, for hepatic impairment**
 - D. Yes, for severe allergic reactions**

- 6. What is the pregnancy category of Levofloxacin?**
- A. Category A**
 - B. Category B**
 - C. Category C**
 - D. Category X**
- 7. Which of the following is the therapeutic classification of Mupirocin?**
- A. Systemic Antibacterial**
 - B. Topical Antibacterial**
 - C. Intramuscular Antifungal**
 - D. Oral Antiviral**
- 8. What is the mechanism of action of Benazepril Hydrochloride as an ACE inhibitor?**
- A. Inhibits calcium channels**
 - B. Reduces serum aldosterone**
 - C. Blocks β -adrenergic receptors**
 - D. Stimulates the sympathetic nervous system**
- 9. What key patient counseling point should be emphasized for Amlodipine?**
- A. Report signs of hepatic dysfunction**
 - B. Take with food for better absorption**
 - C. Increase water intake while on this medication**
 - D. Avoid other antihypertensives**
- 10. What is the most common adverse drug reaction reported with Apixaban?**
- A. Nausea**
 - B. Fatigue**
 - C. Bleeding**
 - D. Weight gain**

Answers

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- 1. B**
- 2. D**
- 3. B**
- 4. C**
- 5. B**
- 6. D**
- 7. B**
- 8. B**
- 9. A**
- 10. C**

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Explanations

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1. What should patients be advised to do if they experience dizziness while taking Valsartan?

- A. Continue taking medication regularly**
- B. Avoid driving or operating machinery**
- C. Increase dosage**
- D. Take a cold shower**

Patients taking Valsartan should be advised to avoid driving or operating machinery if they experience dizziness. This recommendation is crucial because dizziness can impair coordination, reaction times, and overall alertness, placing the patient and others in potential danger while engaging in activities requiring concentration and physical control. By avoiding these activities, patients protect themselves from the risks associated with impaired judgment and physical instability caused by dizziness. It's important for healthcare providers to ensure that patients are aware of how their medications may affect their abilities, particularly when first starting the medication or when the dosage is changed. Other options, such as continuing the medication regularly, increasing the dosage, or taking a cold shower, may not address the underlying issue of dizziness effectively and could potentially lead to more severe complications or a worsening of symptoms.

2. What is the pregnancy category for Losartan Potassium?

- A. Category A**
- B. Category B**
- C. Category C**
- D. None**

Losartan Potassium is classified as a Category D medication during pregnancy. This classification indicates that there is evidence of fetal risk based on human data or adverse effects observed in animal studies. However, the potential benefits of the medication may justify its use in pregnant women despite the potential risks. For medications classified as Category A, there is no evidence of risk to the fetus in human studies. Category B indicates that animal studies have not demonstrated a risk to the fetus, but there are no adequate studies in pregnant women. Category C shows that animal studies have indicated an adverse effect but there are no well-controlled studies in humans. Given that Losartan is known to potentially cause harm to the fetus, especially during the second and third trimesters, these categories do not apply, confirming that none of them accurately reflect Losartan's classification.

3. What is the primary concern associated with the use of Benazepril Hydrochloride during pregnancy?

- A. Risk of renal failure**
- B. Fetal toxicity**
- C. Increased heart rate**
- D. Allergic reactions**

The primary concern associated with using Benazepril Hydrochloride during pregnancy is fetal toxicity. This medication, which is an ACE inhibitor, can lead to serious adverse effects on fetal development, particularly during the second and third trimesters. Use of ACE inhibitors during this time has been associated with risks such as renal impairment, oligohydramnios (reduced amniotic fluid), and issues related to the developing fetal cardiovascular system. These concerns are due to the potential for the drug to interfere with normal angiotensin II production, which plays a crucial role in regulating blood flow and kidney function in the fetus. Understanding this background highlights why the risk poses a significant concern for the health and development of the fetus when a pregnant individual is prescribed this medication. It's essential for healthcare providers to consider alternative treatments for managing hypertension in pregnant patients to avoid these risks.

4. Which of the following is a key patient counseling point for hydralazine hydrochloride?

- A. Patients should increase alcohol consumption**
- B. Patients should abruptly discontinue the medication**
- C. Patients should report symptoms of chest pain or palpitations**
- D. Patients can stop taking the medication if they feel well**

A key patient counseling point for hydralazine hydrochloride involves monitoring for potential cardiovascular symptoms, particularly chest pain or palpitations. This medication is an antihypertensive agent that works as a vasodilator, but it can sometimes lead to adverse effects such as increased heart rate or changes in heart rhythm. If patients experience chest pain or palpitations, it could indicate a serious reaction or an exacerbation of underlying heart conditions, which necessitates immediate medical attention. It's vital for patients to be aware of these symptoms to help mitigate risks associated with the medication. This proactive approach enhances patient safety and promotes better management of their condition while on hydralazine.

5. Is there a box warning for hydralazine hydrochloride?

- A. Yes, for cardiac risk**
- B. No, there is none**
- C. Yes, for hepatic impairment**
- D. Yes, for severe allergic reactions**

Hydralazine hydrochloride does not carry a boxed warning. Boxed warnings are used to highlight serious risks associated with a medication, often clarifying critical information about potential adverse effects, contraindications, or required monitoring during treatment. In the case of hydralazine, although there are considerations regarding its use—such as the potential for a lupus-like syndrome or other side effects—there is no formal boxed warning indicating a critical risk that healthcare providers must explicitly be aware of. This lack of a boxed warning does not imply that the medication is without risk or side effects, but rather that it does not meet the criteria that would necessitate such a warning to be placed prominently on the label.

6. What is the pregnancy category of Levofloxacin?

- A. Category A**
- B. Category B**
- C. Category C**
- D. Category X**

Levofloxacin is classified as a Category C medication during pregnancy. This designation indicates that while animal studies may have shown adverse effects on the developing fetus, there is insufficient data from human studies to draw definitive conclusions about safety. Therefore, it is recommended that Levofloxacin should only be used during pregnancy if the benefits justify the potential risks to the fetus. In this case, the correct answer would reflect the more appropriate category classification, which is Category C, recognizing the need for caution and careful consideration by healthcare providers when prescribing this medication to pregnant patients. It is important to rely on established guidelines and current medical literature when assessing the implications of medication use during pregnancy.

7. Which of the following is the therapeutic classification of Mupirocin?

- A. Systemic Antibacterial**
- B. Topical Antibacterial**
- C. Intramuscular Antifungal**
- D. Oral Antiviral**

Mupirocin is classified as a topical antibacterial agent. This designation is due to its specific use in treating skin infections caused by certain bacteria. Mupirocin exerts its antibacterial effects by inhibiting protein synthesis in bacterial cells, which makes it effective against a variety of gram-positive bacteria, including *Staphylococcus aureus*, including MRSA (methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*). Being a topical agent, mupirocin is applied directly to the skin, targeting localized infections such as impetigo and infected wounds while minimizing systemic absorption and potential side effects. This route of administration is crucial for its effectiveness in treating superficial skin infections rather than systemic infections, which would require a different classification of antibacterial agents. In essence, the therapeutic classification of mupirocin as a topical antibacterial accurately reflects its mechanism of action, its route of administration, and its primary indications in dermatological therapy.

8. What is the mechanism of action of Benazepril Hydrochloride as an ACE inhibitor?

- A. Inhibits calcium channels**
- B. Reduces serum aldosterone**
- C. Blocks β -adrenergic receptors**
- D. Stimulates the sympathetic nervous system**

Benazepril Hydrochloride acts as an ACE (Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme) inhibitor, which primarily works by reducing serum aldosterone levels. The mechanism involves the inhibition of the ACE, an enzyme that converts angiotensin I to angiotensin II, a potent vasoconstrictor that also stimulates the release of aldosterone from the adrenal glands. Aldosterone promotes sodium and water retention, which can lead to increased blood volume and pressure. By blocking the production of angiotensin II, Benazepril decreases the secretion of aldosterone, leading to a reduction in sodium and water retention. Consequently, this helps to lower blood pressure and reduce the workload on the heart, making Benazepril effective in the management of hypertension and heart failure. The other choices provided do not accurately describe the action of Benazepril. Calcium channel blockers target calcium influx in cardiac and smooth muscle cells, which is unrelated to the effects of ACE inhibitors. Blocking β -adrenergic receptors pertains to a different class of medications used in managing hypertension and heart conditions. Lastly, stimulating the sympathetic nervous system would increase heart rate and blood pressure, contrary to the lowering effect that ACE inhibitors have on blood pressure.

9. What key patient counseling point should be emphasized for Amlodipine?

- A. Report signs of hepatic dysfunction**
- B. Take with food for better absorption**
- C. Increase water intake while on this medication**
- D. Avoid other antihypertensives**

For Amlodipine, a key patient counseling point that should be emphasized is the importance of reporting signs of hepatic dysfunction. Amlodipine is a calcium channel blocker commonly prescribed for hypertension and angina. While it is generally well-tolerated, it is processed by the liver, and any issues related to liver function can impact how the body metabolizes the drug. Patients should be aware of signs like jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes), dark urine, or persistent nausea, as these may indicate liver problems that could necessitate an evaluation or adjustment in therapy. Understanding the liver's role in medication metabolism is crucial for patients, as impaired liver function can lead to increased drug concentrations in the body, potentially raising the risk of side effects or toxicity. Therefore, educating patients to monitor for these symptoms is vital for safe and effective use of Amlodipine.

10. What is the most common adverse drug reaction reported with Apixaban?

- A. Nausea**
- B. Fatigue**
- C. Bleeding**
- D. Weight gain**

Apixaban, an anticoagulant and a direct factor Xa inhibitor, has bleeding as the most common adverse drug reaction reported. This is primarily due to its mechanism of action, which interferes with the normal blood coagulation process. By inhibiting factor Xa, Apixaban effectively reduces the ability of the blood to clot, which can lead to various forms of bleeding, including gastrointestinal bleeding, intracranial hemorrhage, and other major bleeding events. The risk of bleeding is a significant concern with anticoagulants because while they provide therapeutic benefits by preventing thromboembolic events, they also increase the risk of adverse outcomes associated with excessive bleeding. This makes it essential for healthcare providers to monitor patients on Apixaban closely for signs of bleeding and adjust dosages or discontinue the medication if necessary. Understanding that bleeding is a common risk associated with anticoagulants like Apixaban helps to reinforce the importance of patient education regarding potential symptoms and the need for regular follow-up appointments, where appropriate.