

Pharmacology and the Nursing Process by Linda Lane Lilley: Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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- 1. Bosentan is classified as a:**
 - A. Beta-blocker**
 - B. Endothelin blocker**
 - C. Diuretic**
 - D. Calcium channel blocker**

- 2. How long can a bottle of medication be used once it is opened?**
 - A. 30 days**
 - B. 60 days**
 - C. 90 days**
 - D. 120 days**

- 3. Clopidogrel (Plavix) is primarily used to?**
 - A. Increase blood coagulation**
 - B. Decrease risk of thrombotic stroke**
 - C. Treat bacterial infections**
 - D. Act as a pain reliever**

- 4. What indicates a therapeutic effect of antiplatelet drugs?**
 - A. Increased muscle pain**
 - B. Decrease in clotting events**
 - C. Heightened sensitivity to light**
 - D. Increased appetite**

- 5. What is treated as a symptom of an ACE inhibitor overdose?**
 - A. Hyperactivity**
 - B. Hypotension**
 - C. Insomnia**
 - D. Hyperkalemia**

- 6. What is the action mechanism of Fondaparinux?**
 - A. Selective inhibition of factor Xa**
 - B. Direct thrombin inhibition**
 - C. Vitamin K antagonist**
 - D. Platelet aggregation inhibitor**

7. What are the most common adverse effects of zileuton?

- A. Headache, nausea, dizziness, insomnia**
- B. Diarrhea, vomiting, stomach ache, fever**
- C. Headache, nausea, diarrhea**
- D. Insomnia, blurred vision, depression**

8. What contraindications are common to ARBs?

- A. Known drug allergy, pregnancy, and lactation**
- B. Hypersensitivity to sulfa drugs**
- C. Advanced liver disease**
- D. Age over 65 years**

9. For what age group are LTRAs like montelukast, zafirlukast, and zileuton approved?

- A. Newborns and infants**
- B. Children under 12 years of age**
- C. Adults and children 12 years of age and older**
- D. Elderly patients only**

10. For which condition are all vasodilators potentially used?

- A. Diabetes**
- B. Hypertension**
- C. Hyperlipidemia**
- D. Asthma**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Bosentan is classified as a:

- A. Beta-blocker**
- B. Endothelin blocker**
- C. Diuretic**
- D. Calcium channel blocker**

Bosentan is classified as an endothelin blocker. This medication targets endothelin receptors, which are responsible for constricting blood vessels. A Beta-blockers work by blocking the effects of adrenaline on the heart and blood vessels. They do not specifically target endothelin receptors. C: Diuretics are used to increase the excretion of water and salt in the body, and do not affect endothelin receptors. D: Calcium channel blockers work by slowing the movement of calcium into the cells of the heart and blood vessels. They do not target endothelin receptors.

2. How long can a bottle of medication be used once it is opened?

- A. 30 days**
- B. 60 days**
- C. 90 days**
- D. 120 days**

The correct length of time a bottle of medication can be used once it is opened is 60 days. This is because many medications lose their effectiveness or potency after this time due to exposure to air and moisture. Therefore, options A, C, and D are incorrect because they exceed this recommended time frame. It is important to always check the label of your medication for specific instructions on expiration dates and storage after opening. This will ensure you are receiving the full benefits of the medication and reducing any potential risks of using expired medication.

3. Clopidogrel (Plavix) is primarily used to?

- A. Increase blood coagulation**
- B. Decrease risk of thrombotic stroke**
- C. Treat bacterial infections**
- D. Act as a pain reliever**

Clopidogrel or Plavix is a medication that works by preventing platelets in the blood from sticking together and forming clots. This helps to decrease the risk of thrombotic stroke, which is when a blood clot blocks blood flow to the brain, causing a stroke. Option A, increasing blood coagulation, is incorrect because clopidogrel does the opposite - it decreases blood clotting. Option C, treating bacterial infections, is incorrect because this medication does not have antibacterial properties. Option D, acting as a pain reliever, is also incorrect as clopidogrel is not used to treat pain. It is important to note that clopidogrel is not a substitute for aspirin and should not be used for pain relief.

4. What indicates a therapeutic effect of antiplatelet drugs?

- A. Increased muscle pain
- B. Decrease in clotting events**
- C. Heightened sensitivity to light
- D. Increased appetite

Antiplatelet drugs are used to prevent blood clots from forming in the body. A therapeutic effect means that the drug is having a positive impact on the patient's health and is effectively treating the condition it was prescribed for. Increased muscle pain, heightened sensitivity to light, and increased appetite are not signs of a therapeutic effect. In fact, they may indicate negative side effects or other medical issues. A decrease in clotting events is the main indicator of a therapeutic effect as it means the drug is successfully preventing blood clots from forming.

5. What is treated as a symptom of an ACE inhibitor overdose?

- A. Hyperactivity
- B. Hypotension**
- C. Insomnia
- D. Hyperkalemia

ACE inhibitor overdose may result in hypotension, a decrease in blood pressure, due to the medication's ability to relax and widen blood vessels. This can cause symptoms such as dizziness, lightheadedness, and fainting. The other options, including hyperactivity, insomnia, and hyperkalemia, are not typically associated with ACE inhibitor overdose and would not be considered symptoms. Hyperactivity may be a side effect of certain medications, but it is not a symptom or indicator of an overdose. Insomnia may be a side effect of some ACE inhibitors, but it is not associated with an overdose specifically. Hyperkalemia, an increase in potassium levels, may also occur as a side effect of some ACE inhibitors, but it is not a symptom of an overdose. It is important to monitor for these side effects, along with other potential complications, when taking ACE inhibitors.

6. What is the action mechanism of Fondaparinux?

- A. Selective inhibition of factor Xa**
- B. Direct thrombin inhibition
- C. Vitamin K antagonist
- D. Platelet aggregation inhibitor

Fondaparinux is a synthetic anticoagulant that works by selectively inhibiting the activation of factor Xa, an enzyme involved in the blood coagulation cascade. This prevents the formation of blood clots. Option B, direct thrombin inhibition, refers to a different type of anticoagulant medication that directly blocks the activity of thrombin, a protein involved in the blood coagulation process. Option C, vitamin K antagonist, refers to a class of blood thinners that inhibit the production of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors. And option D, platelet aggregation inhibitor, refers to medications that prevent platelets from clumping together, thereby reducing the risk of blood clot formation. None of these options are the correct action mechanism for Fondaparinux, making option A the correct answer.

7. What are the most common adverse effects of zileuton?

- A. Headache, nausea, dizziness, insomnia**
- B. Diarrhea, vomiting, stomach ache, fever**
- C. Headache, nausea, diarrhea**
- D. Insomnia, blurred vision, depression**

Zileuton is a medication commonly used for the treatment of asthma. Therefore, the most common adverse effects of zileuton may include symptoms associated with the respiratory system, such as headache, nausea, dizziness, and insomnia. Option B may be incorrect because diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach ache are not commonly reported adverse effects of zileuton. Option C may be partially correct, as it includes two of the three most common adverse effects, but it does not include dizziness which is also commonly reported. Option D may be incorrect because blurred vision and depression are not commonly reported adverse effects of zileuton. Therefore, option A is the most appropriate and specific choice.

8. What contraindications are common to ARBs?

- A. Known drug allergy, pregnancy, and lactation**
- B. Hypersensitivity to sulfa drugs**
- C. Advanced liver disease**
- D. Age over 65 years**

ARBs (Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers) are a type of medication used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure. They work by blocking the action of a hormone that causes blood vessels to constrict. This allows the blood vessels to relax, leading to lower blood pressure and improved blood flow. Contraindications are specific situations or conditions in which a medication should not be used. In this case, the common contraindications for ARBs are a known drug allergy, pregnancy, and lactation. This means that if a patient is allergic to ARBs, currently pregnant, or breastfeeding, they should not take this medication. Option B, hypersensitivity to sulfa drugs, is incorrect because ARBs belong to a different class of medications and do not contain sulfa. Option C, advanced liver disease, is incorrect because ARBs typically do not have

9. For what age group are LTRAs like montelukast, zafirlukast, and zileuton approved?

- A. Newborns and infants**
- B. Children under 12 years of age**
- C. Adults and children 12 years of age and older**
- D. Elderly patients only**

LTRAs are approved for use in adults and children 12 years of age and older. It is not recommended for use in newborns and infants, as their airways are still developing and LTRAs may not be suitable for their respiratory needs. While LTRAs can be used in children under 12 years of age, it is important to consult with a doctor first as dosage may vary based on weight and age. LTRAs are not approved for use in elderly patients only, as they can be safely used in adults of all ages.

10. For which condition are all vasodilators potentially used?

- A. Diabetes**
- B. Hypertension**
- C. Hyperlipidemia**
- D. Asthma**

Vasodilators are medications that widen blood vessels, which can help reduce blood pressure. They work by relaxing the muscles in the walls of your arteries and veins, allowing the vessels to dilate and lower blood pressure. This makes hypertension, or high blood pressure, the condition for which all vasodilators are potentially used. Option A, diabetes, is not typically treated with vasodilators as it is a condition related to blood sugar levels, not blood pressure. Option C, hyperlipidemia, refers to high levels of fat in the blood. While some vasodilators may indirectly help with this condition by improving blood flow, they are not specifically used to treat it. Option D, asthma, does not involve blood pressure and is typically treated with bronchodilators, not vasodilators.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://pharmacologylilley.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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