

Practice Exam Questions



CRNA

Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists



EXAMAIDES

PASS YOUR EXAM AT FIRST TRY

Note: The length of the review material in this document indicates the broad scope of the CRNA test content. These questions provide four answer choices for each question.

1. Which of the following is not a side effect of the cholinoreceptor blocker atropine?

- a. Increased pulse
- b. Urinary retention
- c. Constipation
- d. Mydriasis

2. Which of the following is not a side effect of the ACE inhibitor captopril?

- a. Rash
- b. Angioedema
- c. Cough
- d. Congestion

3. Which of the following is not a side effect of the vasodilator nifedipine?

- a. Nausea
- b. Flush appearance
- c. Vertigo
- d. Sexual dysfunction

4. Which of the following is not a side effect of the sympathoplegic clonidine?

- a. Hypertension
- b. Asthma
- c. Dry oral cavity
- d. Lethargic behavior

5. Which of the following is not a side effect of loop diuretics?

- a. Alkalosis
- b. Nausea
- c. Hypotension
- d. Potassium deficits

6. Which of the following is not an effect of isoflurane?

- a. Elevated lipid levels
- b. Nausea
- c. Increased blood flow to the brain
- d. Decreased respiratory function

7. Which of the following is not an effect of midazolam?

- a. Amnesia
- b. Decreased respiratory function
- c. Anesthetic
- d. Dizziness

8. Which of the following is not an effect of clozapine?

- a. Agranulocytosis
- b. Antipsychotic
- c. Used for schizophrenia
- d. Increased appetite

9. Which of the following is not treated with epinephrine?

- a. Renal disease
- b. Asthma
- c. Hypotension
- d. Glaucoma

10. Which of the following is not treated with ephedrine?

- a. COPD
- b. Hypotension
- c. Congestion
- d. Incontinence

11. Which of the following are not treated with barbiturates?

- a. Seizures
- b. Hypotension
- c. Insomnia
- d. Anxiety

12. Which of the following are not treated with opioid analgesics like dextromethorphan and methadone?

- a. Pulmonary edema
- b. Cough suppression
- c. Sedation
- d. Pain

13. Which of the following are not treated with hydrochlorothiazide?

- a. CHF
- b. Hypertension
- c. Nephritis
- d. Hypercalciuria

14. Which of the following are not treated with nifedipine?

- a. Angina
- b. Arrhythmias
- c. Hypertension
- d. Fluid retention

15. Which of the following is not treated with methotrexate?

- a. Sarcomas
- b. Leukemias
- c. Ectopic pregnancy
- d. Rheumatic fever

16. Which of the following are not treated with prednisone?

- a. Cushing disease
- b. Testicular cancer
- c. Lymphomas
- d. Chronic leukemias

17. Which of the following are not treated with dexamethasone?

- a. Inflammation
- b. Asthma
- c. Addison's disease
- d. Wilson disease

18. Which of the following are not treated with lansoprazole?

- a. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- b. Gastritis
- c. Hypertension
- d. Reflux

19. Which of the following is the antidote for the toxin heparin?

- a. Protamine
- b. Methylene blue
- c. N-acetylcysteine
- d. Glucagon

20. Which of the following is the antidote for the toxin copper?

- a. Glucagon
- b. Aminocaproic acid
- c. Atropine
- d. Penicillamine

21. Which of the following is the antidote for the toxin benzodiazepines?

- a. Flumazenil
- b. Methylene blue
- c. Deferoxamine
- d. Alkalinize urine

22. Which of the following is the antidote for the toxin lead?

- a. Naloxone
- b. Nitrite
- c. Calcium EDTA
- d. Dialysis

23. Which of the following is the primary site of activity for warfarin?

- a. Kidney
- b. Liver
- c. Blood
- d. Heart

24. Lansoprazole is not used in which of the following cases?

- a. Gastritis
- b. Peptic ulcers
- c. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- d. Thalamus hypertrophy

25. Which of the following drugs is associated with the reaction of cinchonism?

- a. Valproic acid
- b. Quinidine
- c. Isoniazid
- d. Ethosuximide

26. Which of the following drugs is associated with the reaction of hepatitis?

- a. Valproic acid
- b. Quinidine
- c. Isoniazid
- d. Ethosuximide

27. Which of the following drugs is associated with the reaction of Stevens-Johnson syndrome?

- a. Valproic acid
- b. Quinidine
- c. Isoniazid
- d. Ethosuximide

28. Which of the following drugs is associated with the reaction of tendon dysfunction?

- a. Digitalis
- b. Niacin
- c. Tetracycline
- d. Fluoroquinolones

29. A drug ending in the suffix (pril) is considered a ____.

- a. H₂ agonist
- b. ACE inhibitor
- c. Antifungal
- d. Beta agonist

30. A drug ending in the suffix (azole) is considered a ____.

- a. H₂ agonist
- b. ACE inhibitor
- c. Antifungal
- d. Beta agonist

31. A drug ending in the suffix (tidine) is considered a ____.

- a. Antidepressant
- b. Protease inhibitor
- c. Beta antagonist
- d. H₂ antagonist

Answer Key and Explanations

- 1. B:** Although atropine blocks acetylcholine at the parasympathetic neuroeffector sites and will decrease GI and GU motility, its main job is to increase cardiac output and increase heart rate. Urinary retention is the least side effect to be expected.
- 2. D:** Captopril decreases blood pressure and decreases preload and afterload in CHF, leading to an improvement in the symptoms of congestion.
- 3. D:** Although sexual dysfunction may be a side effect for some patients, it is recognized as the least of the potential side effects from these selections.
- 4. A:** Clonidine is given to patients with hypertension, as it is an alpha-agonist used to lower blood pressure. Hypertension therefore, is not a side effect of clonidine, but an indicator for its use.
- 5. B:** Loop diuretics most often do not cause nausea. The other selections represent the most documented complaints from patients during clinical trials.
- 6. A:** Isoflurane is a gas given as an anesthetic. It is given for a short amount of time and does not elevate lipid levels.
- 7. D:** Midazolam (Versed) is used for its amnesia effect, as a preanesthetic medication, and it does lower respiratory rate. It may have the adverse effect of dizziness; it is not the drug of choice to treat for that symptom.
- 8. D:** Clozapine is used to treat schizophrenia and as an antipsychotic. An effect of the drug is agranulocytosis and it is monitored by weekly or biweekly blood tests. Increased appetite is an adverse effect, which may lead to obesity.
- 9. A:** Epinephrine may be used to treat asthma, low blood pressure, and glaucoma. It would not be the drug of choice in patients with renal disease.
- 10. A:** Ephedrine could cause the symptoms of COPD to become more severe rather than improve. It is used to increase blood pressure, decrease nasal congestion, and improve incontinence caused by spasm.
- 11. B:** Barbiturates lower blood pressure; they would not be used in the treatment of hypotension.
- 12. C:** Dextromethorphan and methadone result in sedation because of their sedative effect. They would not be used to treat sedation.
- 13. C:** Hydrochlorothiazide is a mild diuretic used in the management of CHF, hypertension, and hypercalciuria. It would not be used in the treatment of nephritis, inflammation of the kidney.
- 14. D:** Nifedipine is used for cardiac conditions and may cause urinary symptoms. It is not given to treat fluid retention.
- 15. D:** Methotrexate inhibits folic acid. It is given to help prevent the growth of malignant cells and for its immunosuppressive effects. It has no therapeutic use in ectopic pregnancy.

- 16. B:** Prednisone may be given for its ability to suppress the migration of polymorph nuclear leukocytes and fibroblasts. It will decrease inflammation. It would not be helpful in testicular cancer.
- 17. D:** Dexamethasone is used for asthma, allergies, and inflammation. It is contraindicated for renal diseases because it is excreted by the kidneys.
- 18. C:** Lansoprazole decreases and suppresses gastric secretions and would have no therapeutic value in treating hypertension.
- 19. A:** Protamine sulfate is given to treat an overdose of heparin. The other choices are specific to other conditions or symptoms.
- 20. D:** Penicillamine is the antidote for copper toxicity.
- 21. A:** Flumazenil (Mazicon) is given to counteract the effects of benzodiazepines by antagonizing the effects the drugs have on the CNS.
- 22. C:** A level of lead greater than 45 mcg/dL in blood is treated with calcium EDTA, the chemical ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid.
- 23. B:** Warfarin depresses hepatic synthesis of vitamin K, causing anticoagulant properties in the bloodstream.
- 24. D:** Lansoprazole is used for decreasing gastric acids in conditions of the stomach. It would not be used to treat thalamus hypertrophy.
- 25. B:** Quinidine will cause anachronism, tinnitus, and blurred vision.
- 26. C:** Isoniazid is used to treat tuberculosis and is metabolized by the liver, increasing the risk of inflammation of the liver or hepatitis.
- 27. D:** Ethosuximide (Zarontin) is associated with urticaria, pruritic erythema, and Stevens-Johnson syndrome.
- 28. D:** Fluoroquinolones are broad-spectrum antibiotics that have been related to tendon toxicity in recent clinical studies.
- 29. B:** Lisinopril is an example of an ACE inhibitor.
- 30. C:** Antifungals are drugs most often ending in (azole). An example is itraconazole.
- 31. D:** H2 antagonist medications most often end in (tidine) Ranitidine is an example of an H2 antagonist.
- 32. B:** Protease inhibitors may end in (navir). An example of a protease inhibitor is saquinavir. These drugs are used to prevent and treat viral infections.
- 33. C:** Tetracycline is associated with photosensitivity, which should be included in patient education.
- 34. B:** Prednisone toxicity would cause hypertension.