



# NAPLEX<sup>Q&As</sup>

North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination

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**QUESTION 1**

Before use, which of the following products should be used to clean surfaces of a laminar flow hood?

- A. 95% ethyl alcohol
- B. 70% isopropyl alcohol
- C. Purified water
- D. Purified WFI

Correct Answer: B

Before each use, 70% isopropyl alcohol should be used to clean surfaces of a laminar flow hood.

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**QUESTION 2**

A 55-year-old female is receiving chemotherapy for metastatic carcinoma. She threatens to stop her treatment because of severe nausea and vomiting. The oncologist plans to use prochlorperazine to reduce the nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapeutic agents. What is the mechanism of action of prochlorperazine?

- A. Serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist
- B. Blocking dopamine receptors
- C. Cannabinoids related
- D. Blockage of prostaglandins
- E. H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist

Correct Answer: B

B: A variety of drugs have been found to be of some value in the prevention and treatment of vomiting, especially cancer chemotherapy-induced vomiting. With the exception of thioridazine, most of the neuroleptic drugs have antiemetic effects that are mediated by blocking D<sub>2</sub> dopaminergic receptors of the chemoreceptor trigger zone of the medulla. Phenothiazines, such as prochlorperazine, were the first drugs shown to be effective antiemetic agents and act by blocking dopamine receptors. They are effective against low to moderately emetogenic chemotherapeutic agents (for example, fluorouracil and doxorubicin). Although increasing the dose improves antiemetic activity, side effects, including hypotension and restlessness, are dose limiting. Other adverse reactions include extrapyramidal symptom and sedation. A: Serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist is incorrect. The specific antagonists of the 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor, ondansetron and granisetron, selectively block 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptors in the periphery and in the brain (chemoreceptor trigger zone). C: Cannabinoids related is incorrect. Cannabinoids are marijuana derivatives including dronabinol and nabilone and are effective against moderately emetogenic chemotherapy. However, they are seldom first-line antiemetics because of serious side effects. D: Blockage of prostaglandins is incorrect. Dexamethasone and methylprednisolone used alone are effective against mildly to moderately emetogenic chemotherapy. Their antiemetic mechanism is not known, but it may involve blockade of prostaglandins. E: H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist is incorrect. Antagonists of histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor block the action of histamine at all H<sub>2</sub> receptors; their chief clinical use is as inhibitors of gastric acid secretion.

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**QUESTION 3**



Which of the following medication may increase LDL?

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Lisinopril
- C. Hydrochlorothiazide
- D. Acetaminophen
- E. Cyclosporine

Correct Answer: E

LDL can be elevated by diuretics, cyclosporine, glucocorticoids, and amiodarone.

Reference: [http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/129/25\\_suppl\\_2/S1](http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/129/25_suppl_2/S1)

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#### QUESTION 4

LN is 84 YOM who is in hospital for a back surgery. His height is 5 feet and 4 inches, weight 85 kg and NKDA. His past medical history includes hypertension, diabetes mellitus, major depression, hypothyroidism and chronic back pain.

Post-op day 1, LN's medication includes Dexamethasone 8 mg iv q6h with taper dosing, Ondansetron 4 mg iv q6h prn for N/V, Levothyroxine 0.075 mg po daily, Lisinopril 10 mg po daily, Citalopram 20 mg po daily, Docusate sodium / Senna 1 tab po twice a day, Bisacodyl 10 mg suppository daily prn for constipation, Famotidine 20 mg iv q12hr, Metoclopramide 10 mg iv q6h, Metformin 500 mg po bid, D51/2NS with 20 K at 125 mls/hour and Hydromorphone PCA at 0.2 mg/hour of basal rate, demand dose

0.1

mg. lock-out every 6 min, one hour limit 2.2 mg/hour. Pertinent morning labs includes serum creatinine

1.4

mg/dl, Mg 1.5 mg/dl, K 5.0 mmol/L, Na 135 mmol/L.

Which of the following medication may cause tardive dyskinesia when given at a higher dose and for a long duration?

- A. Lisinopril
- B. Dexamethasone
- C. Famotidine
- D. Metoclopramide
- E. Hydromorphone

Correct Answer: D

Metoclopramide may cause tardive dyskinesia when given at a higher dose and for a long duration of time of more than 3 months. Tardive dyskinesia is also listed as a Boxed Warning for metoclopramide. Tardive dyskinesia is a serious movement disorder that is irreversible. The risk increases with duration of treatment and the total cumulative dose. If signs or symptoms of tardive dyskinesia develop, then metoclopramide should be discontinued. There is currently no



known treatment for it, but symptoms can lessen or resolve after metoclopramide is stopped. Treatment should not be more than 12 weeks unless the benefits outweigh the risks of developing tardive dyskinesia.

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#### QUESTION 5

Which of these drugs is used to promote fetal lung maturation?

- A. Dexamethasone
- B. Nifedipine
- C. Misoprostol
- D. Methotrexate
- E. Prednisolone

Correct Answer: A

Dexamethasone is used to promote fetal lung maturation. This may be necessary in cases of women who need to deliver prematurely. A tocolytic drug, such as nifedipine, may be used to suppress labor whilst dexamethasone works to accelerate fetal lung development.

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