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Respiratory Drugs

| 1. Antitussives depress thecenter located in the medulla, | A. viscosity |
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| 2. Mucolytic medications reduce theof the respiratory secretions. | B. oral |
| 3. Expectorantsthe production of respiratory secretions, decreasing the viscosity of the mucus. | C. urticaria |
| 4. These medications are not recommended for patients with asthma. | D. mucolytic medications |
| 5. Contraindicated during pregnancy. | E. potassium iodine |
| 6. Nasal decongestants are | F. increase |
| 7. Symptoms that may indicate an allergy to an antihistamine include skin rash or | G. Loratadine |
| 8. Inhaled coricosteroids are used in management and prophylactic treatment of the inflammation associated with | H. cough |
| 9. Primarily responsible for bronchoconstriction. | I. chronic asthma |
| 10. Rapidusing one of the xanthine derivatives may be required for acute respiratory symptoms. | J. premature infants |
| 11. Formoterol is administered only byinhalation. | K. sympathomimetic |
| 12. Administered with or without water and placed on the tongue | L. Leukotrienes |
| 13. Opiod antitussives are contraindicated in these patients. | M. theophyllinization |