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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A patient with acute pharyngitis caused by group A Streptococcus (strep throat) is allergic to penicillins (non- immediate type), which of the following is NOT recommended as treatment?

Options:

- A- Clindamycin
- B- Amoxicillin
- C- Cefalexin
- D- Clarithromycin

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Amoxicillin is a penicillin and so should be avoided in patients even with a non-immediate allergy. Acute treatment should be administered with one of the other listed options.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How many kcal per gram does IV dextrose provide?

Options:

A- 0.9 kcal/g

B- 1.2 kcal/g

C- 1.5 kcal/g

D- 3.4 kcal/g

Answer:

D

Explanation:

IV dextrose provides 3.4 kcal/g.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these substances is not used as a compounding preservative?

Options:

- A- Benzalkonium chloride
- B- Lecithin
- C- Sodium benzoate
- D- Benzyl alcohol

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Lecithin is used as a surfactant, not as a preservative. All other listed substances may be used as a preservative in compounding.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Diabetic ketoacidosis, a potential complication of type 2 diabetes, is most associated which of the following antidiabetic drug classes?

Options:

- A-** DPP-4 inhibitors
- B-** SGLT-2 inhibitors
- C-** Sulfonylureas
- D-** Biguanides
- E-** Thiazolidinediones

Answer:

B

Explanation:

SGLT-2 inhibitors have a black box warning for diabetic ketoacidosis, which manifests as euglycemic and makes it relatively difficult to detect without monitoring. The complex physiology by which this occurs is not clearly understood. On the other end, they have been shown to reduce major cardiovascular events (MACE) in persons with type 2 diabetes and established cardiovascular disease.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A fasting blood glucose level greater than what value is an indicator of type 2 diabetes?

Options:

A- 5 mmol/L

B- 6 mmol/L

C- 7 mmol/L

D- 8 mmol/L

E- 9 mmol/L

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A fasting blood glucose level of greater than 7 mmol/L (or greater than 126mg/dL) is an indicator of type 2 diabetes.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Pyridoxine is often used in pregnancy to manage which of the following conditions?

Options:

- A- Hot flushes
- B- Diarrhea
- C- Nausea / vomiting
- D- Mood disturbances
- E- Insomnia

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Pyridoxine is combined with doxylamine to treat morning sickness in pregnant women.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these cardiovascular drug classes is most associated with tachyphylaxis?

Options:

- A- ACE inhibitors
- B- Angiotensin-receptor blockers
- C- Direct renin inhibitors
- D- Calcium channel blockers
- E- Nitrates

Answer:

E

Explanation:

Tachyphylaxis is the phenomenon where a patient experiences a rapid form of drug tolerance. Nitrates exhibit this property. It means that the patient becomes tolerance very quickly and so repeat doses become more and more ineffective. To overcome the problem of tachyphylaxis, then, sufficient time must elapse between doses.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Aluminum levels may rise to toxic levels in patients with renal failure if administered with which of these medicines?

Options:

- A- Sucralfate
- B- Bismuth subgallate
- C- Docusate sodium
- D- Lactulose
- E- Alginates

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Sucralfate is a drug used to treat active duodenal ulcers and may also be used to treat GERD or stress ulcers.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the standard loading dose for clopidogrel in the treatment of ACS?

Options:

A- 75mg

B- 100mg

C- 150mg

D- 200mg

E- 300mg

Answer:

E

Explanation:

300mg is the standard loading dose of clopidogrel -- an antiplatelet drug -- in the treatment of acute coronary syndrome (ACS).

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these drugs is used to prevent contrast-induced nephropathy?

Options:

- A- Metformin
- B- Activated charcoal
- C- N-acetylcysteine
- D- Spironolactone
- E- Mannitol

Answer:

C

Explanation:

N-acetylcysteine can be used to prevent contrast-induced nephropathy. Whilst evidence is not overwhelming for use in favor, it does appear to have a clinical impact. N-acetylcysteine is typically given the day before treatment and the day when treatment commences.

Other means to prevent contrast-induced nephropathy include adequate hydration, while some studies recommend ascorbic acid.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these ranges reflects normal serum creatinine levels?

Options:

A- 0.2 - 0.5 mg/dL

B- 0.6 - 1.2 mg/dL

C- 1.5 - 2.0 mg/dL

D- 2.4 - 3.2 mg/dL

E- 3.5 - 5.0 mg/dL

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Normal serum creatinine levels are 0.6 -- 1.2 mg/dL.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How does pregabalin work in the treatment of seizures?

Options:

- A- Sodium channel blocker
- B- 2 ligand
- C- AMPA receptor antagonist
- D- GABA agonist
- E- SV2A binder

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Pregabalin works as a ligand of the auxiliary 2 subunit site of certain voltage-dependent calcium channels (VDCCs), and thereby acts as an inhibitor of 2 subunit-containing VDCCs.

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