

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

North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination

## Pass Test Prep NAPLEX Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass2lead.com/naplex.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Test Prep  
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following medication can lower seizures threshold?

- A. Bupropion
- B. Tramadol
- C. Clozapine
- D. Thiothixene
- E. All of the above can lower seizure threshold

Correct Answer: E

Seizure threshold can be lowered by bupropion, chlorpromazine, clozapine, maprotiline, olanzapine, thioridazine, thiothixene, and tramadol.

---

**QUESTION 2**

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 4mg iv q6h prn for N/V, Levothyroxine 0.075 mg po daily, Lisinopril 10mg po daily, Citalopram 20mg po daily, Docusate sodium / Senna 1 tab po twice a day, Bisacodyl 10mg suppository daily prn for constipation, Famotidine 20mg iv q12hr, Metoclopramide 10mg iv q6h, Metformin 500mg po bid, D51/2NS with 20K at 125mls/hour and Hydromorphone PCA at 0.2mg/hour of basal rate, demand dose 0.1mg. lock-out every 6min, one hour limit 2.2mg/hour. Pertinent morning labs includes serum creatinine 1.4mg/dl, Mg 1.5mg/dl, K 5.0mmol/L, Na 135 mmol/L.

Which of the following medication may cause psychotic episode such as emotional lability, hallucinations, mania, mood swings and schizophrenic reasons?

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

Correct Answer: B

Dexamethasone is associated with psychiatric disturbances. Corticosteroids may exacerbate pre-existing psychiatric conditions.

---

**QUESTION 3**

In Normal distribution, what percentage of the sample is found within 2 standard deviation of the mean?

- A. 68%
- B. 95%
- C. 99%
- D. 100%
- E. 72%

Correct Answer: B

In a normal distribution sample, within 1 standard deviation 68% of the sample falls within 1 standard deviation, 95% within 2 standard deviations, and 99.7% within 3 standard deviations of the mean.

Reference: <http://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-readers/publications/statistics-square-one>

---

#### QUESTION 4

Which of the following is/are ordinal data?

- A. NYHA I-IV
- B. Grade of breast cancer
- C. Sex
- D. Improvement Yes/No
- E. Alive or Dead

Correct Answer: B

Categorical data includes ordinal (ordered categories) and nominal (unordered categories). NYHA I-IV and grade of breast cancer are considered ordinal data because the categories for the answer choice are in order, you can have NYHA class I, II, III, or IV. Grade of breast cancers are also in order, grade 1, 2, or 3. Sex, Improvement Yes/No, Alive or Dead is considered nominal, unordered data because the answer choices are female or male, and do not have a set order.

Reference: <http://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-readers/publications/statistics-square-one>

---

#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following illnesses is an example of a type III hypersensitivity reaction?

- A. Lupus
- B. Graves disease
- C. Hashimoto's thyroiditis

D. Allergic rhinitis

E. Myasthenia gravis

Correct Answer: A

A type III hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by immune complex deposition. In lupus, auto-antibodies are formed and these complexes are deposited in other tissues, especially in the kidneys, skin, and joints. Graves disease and myasthenia gravis are examples of type II but in some classification systems they are called type V reactions. The auto-antibodies created in Graves attack TSH receptors in the thyroid, whereas in Myasthenia the target is the acetylcholine receptor. Hashimoto's thyroiditis is usually considered an example of a combination of type II and IV reactions, as T cells are directed at thyroid antigens and antibodies are also produced. Allergic rhinitis is a classic example of a type I, IgE mediated reaction.

---

### QUESTION 6

In a study where Rivaroxaban was compared to Enoxaparin to find total VTE following HIP replacement surgery, there were 17 total VTE out of 1513 patients in the Rivaroxaban group and 57 total VTE out of 1473 patient in the enoxaparin group.

What is the absolute risk reduction of using Rivaroxaban over Enoxaparin?

A. 17

B. 57

C. 71

D. 2.7

E. 0.27

Correct Answer: D

---

### QUESTION 7

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

A. 5 mmol/L

B. 6 mmol/L

C. 7 mmol/L

D. 8 mmol/L

E. 9 mmol/L

Correct Answer: C

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

---

### QUESTION 8

Your patient is a 58-year-old male who presents with onset of severe substernal chest pain and shortness of breath. An ECG reveals an acute STEMI, and he is on his way to the cardiac catheterization suite for percutaneous coronary intervention. Which of the following drugs used in acute coronary syndromes treated with PCI must undergo oxidation by hepatic P450 enzymes to an active form?

- A. Clopidogrel
- B. Ticlopidine
- C. Eptifibatide
- D. Aspirin
- E. Warfarin

Correct Answer: A

Clopidogrel and ticlopidine are ADP receptor pathway inhibitors. The irreversible inhibition of the ADP-dependent pathway of platelet activation is thought to be the result of covalent modification and inactivation of the platelet P2Y ADP receptor. This receptor is coupled to the inhibition of adenylyl cyclase. Both drugs are prodrugs and undergo conversion to active metabolites in the liver. However, clopidogrel must undergo oxidation by hepatic P450 enzymes to its active form. This is significant because many drugs are metabolized the hepatic P450 enzymes, including statins, and clopidogrel may interact with these medications. Clopidogrel is a second-generation thienopyridine and ticlopidine is a first- generation thienopyridine. Both drugs are indicated in combination with aspirin to prevent stent thrombosis. Eptifibatide is a GPIIb-IIIa receptor antagonist that is used to treat unstable angina and non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction. Eptifibatide is also used to reduce ischemic events in patients who are undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention. The drug is a synthetic peptide that directly antagonizes the GPIIb-IIIa receptor on the platelet. Aspirin is an antiplatelet drug that works by inhibition of synthesis of prostaglandins. Prostaglandin G2 is the result of a synthesis pathway that is activated by platelets and endothelial cells, and results in localized vasoconstriction and induction of platelet aggregation, as well as causing release of platelet granules. Warfarin is an anticoagulant that acts on vitamin K-dependent reactions in the coagulation pathway. Vitamin K is necessary for hepatic synthesis of coagulation factors II, VII, IX and X, protein C and protein S. Vitamin K-dependent carboxylation is necessary for induction of enzymatic activity of these coagulation factors. Take-home message: Clopidogrel, a second-generation thienopyridine ADP receptor pathway inhibitor, is indicated in combination with aspirin to prevent stent thrombosis in patients who undergo percutaneous coronary intervention after myocardial infarction. Clopidogrel is a prodrug that must undergo oxidation by hepatic P450 enzymes, and therefore may affect the activity of statins and other drugs dependent on the hepatic P450 enzymes.

---

### QUESTION 9

What is the Osmolarity of NS with KCL 40 meq/L? (MW of KCl: 74.55 g/mol) (MW of NaCl: 58.44 g/mol)

- A. 800 mOsm/L
- B. 308 mOm/L
- C. 1108 mOsm/L
- D. 830 mOsm/L
- E. 388 mOsm/L

Correct Answer: E

---

**QUESTION 10**

A patient who weighs 80kg is ordered Esmolol at 50mcg/kg/min. Esmolol comes in 2500mg/250 ml NS premixed bags. What is the infusion rate in mls/hr?

- A. 20mls/hr
- B. 6mls/hr
- C. 8mls/hr
- D. 24mls/hr
- E. 32mls/hr

Correct Answer: D

---

**QUESTION 11**

Which of the following antidiabetic medication may cause cyanocobalamin deficiency?

- A. Saxagliptin
- B. Canagliflozin
- C. Pioglitazone
- D. Glimepiride
- E. Metformin

Correct Answer: E

Metformin is associated with vitamin B12 deficiency because it affects the calcium dependent membrane uptake of it. All other drug classes are not associated with this.

---

**QUESTION 12**

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.

---

### QUESTION 13

Which of these medicines is well-known to cause a positive direct Coombs test?

- A. Methyldopa
- B. Labetalol
- C. Hydralazine D. Nifedipine

Correct Answer: A

---

### QUESTION 14

You need 51.3 mEq of NaCl to make 1/3 NS 1 liter bag. How many ml of 23.4% NaCl would you need? (Molecular weight of Na is 23 and Cl is 35.5)

- A. 12.82ml
- B. 16.82ml

C. 23.4ml

D. 58.5ml

E. 10ml

Correct Answer: A

---

### QUESTION 15

LT is a 42-year-old white female with past medical history of epilepsy, gastroesophageal reflux disease and seasonal allergies. She weighs 86 kg, height 5'6" and allergic to Aspirin (rash) and Phenobarbital (difficulty breathing).

Her medications include Omeprazole 40mg daily, Phenytoin 200mg twice daily, Valproic acid 500mg four times daily, Loratadine 10mg daily. She comes to your community pharmacy to pick up prescription for Primidone 250mg twice daily.

Pertaining to Primidone what is the most appropriate action to take?

A. Notify the physician, Primidone dose is too low.

B. Notify the physician, Primidone is contraindicated in patient with phenobarbital allergy.

C. Notify the physician, Primidone is contraindicated in patient with Aspirin allergy.

D. Notify the physician, patient is already on three anti-seizure medication and primidone is not needed.

E. Notify the physician, Primidone is contraindicated in patient with gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Correct Answer: B

Primidone is an anticonvulsant drug that is structurally related to phenobarbital. Primidone is metabolized to phenobarbital and therefore shares its anticonvulsant and sedative properties. Primidone may be more effective than therapy with phenobarbital alone because primidone and both of its metabolites, phenobarbital and phenylethylmalonamide (PEMA), possess anticonvulsant activity.

[NAPLEX VCE Dumps](#)

[NAPLEX Study Guide](#)

[NAPLEX Brainsdumps](#)