

Common Home Medications, Intern Quiz

40 Questions, Multiple Choice

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A patient hands you a bottle labeled Xanax. What is the generic name?

- A. Diazepam
- B. Alprazolam
- C. Lorazepam
- D. Clonazepam

2. Which drug class does Neurontin (gabapentin) belong to, and what secondary use is it commonly prescribed for?

- A. Antipsychotic; also used for insomnia
- B. Anticonvulsant; also used for neuropathic pain
- C. Beta blocker; also used for migraine
- D. SSRI; also used for seizures

3. Lithobid is the brand name for which mood-stabilizing medication?

- A. Lamotrigine
- B. Valproic acid
- C. Lithium
- D. Quetiapine

4. A home med list includes 'Coumadin.' What should this immediately raise on your differential for any trauma patient?

- A. Hypoglycemia risk
- B. Bleeding risk
- C. Serotonin syndrome risk
- D. QT prolongation risk

5. Which of the following is NOT a benzodiazepine?

- A. Ativan
- B. Klonopin
- C. Buspar
- D. Restoril

6. Percocet is a combination product containing oxycodone and which other drug?

- A. Ibuprofen
- B. Acetaminophen
- C. Naproxen
- D. Aspirin

7. Cardizem and Cartia both refer to which generic drug?

- A. Verapamil
- B. Amlodipine
- C. Diltiazem
- D. Nifedipine

8. Which brand name corresponds to metoprolol?

- A. Toprol/Lopressor
- B. Tenormin
- C. Coreg
- D. Bystolic

9. A patient tells you they take 'their Lasix every morning.' What is this drug used for?

- A. Blood thinning
- B. Diuresis / CHF management
- C. Seizure control
- D. Blood sugar control

10. Synthroid, Levoxyol, and Levothroid are all brand names for which generic medication?

- A. Levothyroxine
- B. Levetiracetam
- C. Levofloxacin
- D. Levodopa

11. Which of these is an SSRI/SNRI-class antidepressant rather than a tricyclic?

- A. Elavil
- B. Tofranil
- C. Zoloft
- D. Sinequan

12. Flomax (tamsulosin) is prescribed for which condition?

- A. Overactive bladder
- B. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- C. Erectile dysfunction
- D. Hypertension

13. Which drug is a non-benzodiazepine hypnotic ('Z-drug') used for insomnia?

- A. Ambien
- B. Xanax
- C. Valium
- D. Librium

14. Eliquis, Xarelto, and Pradaxa all belong to which drug category?

- A. Beta blockers
- B. Direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs)
- C. ACE inhibitors
- D. Antiplatelets only

15. A patient on Aricept most likely carries which diagnosis?

- A. Parkinson's disease
- B. Alzheimer's disease
- C. Epilepsy
- D. Schizophrenia

16. Your patient is bradycardic and hypotensive after a suspected overdose of their Toprol. What is the underlying mechanism?

- A. Beta-1 blockade blunting heart rate and contractility
- B. Anticholinergic toxidrome
- C. Serotonin syndrome
- D. Opioid receptor agonism

17. You're about to administer nitroglycerin for chest pain. Which home medication class is critical to ask about first due to a dangerous interaction?

- A. Statins
- B. PDE5 inhibitors (Viagra, Cialis, Levitra)
- C. PPIs
- D. Antihistamines

18. A patient with a history of a-fib on digoxin presents with nausea, visual disturbances, and a new dysrhythmia. What should you suspect?

- A. Digoxin toxicity
- B. Opioid overdose
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Serotonin syndrome

19. Which toxidrome is classically associated with tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) overdose?

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Anticholinergic with cardiotoxicity (widened QRS)
- C. Sympathomimetic only
- D. Opioid

20. A chronic benzodiazepine user abruptly stops their medication. What is the primary field concern?

- A. Hypertensive crisis
- B. Withdrawal seizures
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Bronchospasm

21. An elderly patient on lithium presents with tremor, confusion, and GI upset after a period of poor oral intake. What should you suspect?

- A. Lithium toxicity
- B. Opioid withdrawal
- C. Beta-blocker overdose
- D. Anticoagulant bleed

22. Why is it important to note that a diabetic patient takes a sulfonylurea (e.g., Glucotrol, Amaryl) rather than metformin alone?

- A. Sulfonylureas carry a higher hypoglycemia risk
- B. Sulfonylureas cause hypertension
- C. Sulfonylureas cause serotonin syndrome
- D. Sulfonylureas cause QT prolongation only

23. A patient combines their Soma (carisoprodol) with their prescribed Norco. What is the primary concern?

- A. Serotonin syndrome
- B. Additive CNS/respiratory depression
- C. Hypertensive crisis
- D. GI bleed

24. Your patient takes Catapres (clonidine) daily but ran out three days ago. What field presentation should this raise concern for?

- A. Hypotension
- B. Rebound hypertensive crisis
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Bradypnea

25. A patient on Coumadin, Plavix, or Eliquis falls and hits their head with a seemingly minor mechanism. Why does this change your approach?

- A. These drugs increase seizure risk
- B. These drugs increase bleeding risk, including intracranial hemorrhage
- C. These drugs cause immediate loss of consciousness
- D. These drugs mask pain response only

26. Which combination of home medications should raise your suspicion for serotonin syndrome if a patient presents with agitation, clonus, and hyperthermia?

- A. Two or more serotonergic agents (e.g., an SSRI plus tramadol)
- B. A statin plus a PPI
- C. An ACE inhibitor plus a diuretic
- D. A beta blocker plus a calcium channel blocker

27. A patient with COPD reaches for their Flovent inhaler during an acute exacerbation instead of albuterol. What does this tell you?

- A. Flovent is the correct rescue choice
- B. Flovent is a maintenance steroid, not a rescue drug, so their disease may be poorly controlled
- C. Flovent will worsen bronchospasm
- D. Flovent is contraindicated in COPD

28. Why should you ask about NSAID use (e.g., Aleve, Toradol) in a patient who takes lithium?

- A. NSAIDs can increase lithium levels toward toxicity
- B. NSAIDs reverse lithium's effect entirely
- C. NSAIDs and lithium cause the same side effects, so it doesn't matter
- D. There is no interaction

29. A patient overdoses on a combination of Xanax and oxycodone. What is your primary concern?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Additive respiratory depression
- C. Seizure
- D. Hyperthermia

30. Your patient takes both an ACE inhibitor (e.g., lisinopril) and spironolactone. What electrolyte abnormality should you consider?

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Hyponatremia
- D. Hypercalcemia

31. A patient with a documented osteoporosis history (on Fosamax or Boniva) falls from standing. Why does this matter?

- A. It doesn't change your assessment
- B. It raises suspicion for fracture even with a low-energy mechanism
- C. It suggests the fall was caused by hypoglycemia
- D. It suggests an allergic reaction

32. Which class of medication is most associated with QT prolongation, making it a consideration before giving other QT-prolonging drugs?

- A. PPIs
- B. Antipsychotics (e.g., Haldol, Seroquel)
- C. Statins
- D. Bisphosphonates

33. A patient's family reports she takes 'a water pill' for her heart failure. Which class are they most likely describing?

- A. ACE inhibitor
- B. Diuretic (e.g., Lasix)
- C. Beta blocker
- D. Anticoagulant

34. Why is it important to distinguish whether a diabetic patient uses insulin versus an oral agent like metformin when they present altered?

- A. It doesn't matter, treatment is the same either way
- B. Insulin dosing errors are a common and rapidly reversible cause of severe hypoglycemia
- C. Metformin causes altered mental status more often than insulin
- D. Only insulin users can have diabetes

35. A patient on Wellbutrin (bupropion) has a seizure with no prior seizure history. What is a relevant consideration?

- A. Wellbutrin lowers the seizure threshold
- B. Wellbutrin causes hypoglycemia
- C. Wellbutrin is a benzodiazepine and this is withdrawal
- D. This is unrelated to the medication

36. Which of these medication classes is most associated with orthostatic hypotension and fall risk in older adults, particularly alpha-blockers like Flomax?

- A. Antihistamines
- B. Alpha-blockers / antiadrenergics
- C. PPIs
- D. Bisphosphonates

37. Which brand name is paired with the WRONG generic name?

- A. Norvasc, amlodipine
- B. Zocor, simvastatin
- C. Prilosec, pantoprazole
- D. Zoloft, sertraline

38. Cozaar and Hyzaar are both brand names containing which generic ARB?

- A. Valsartan
- B. Losartan
- C. Irbesartan
- D. Olmesartan

39. Which medication is classified as an antiemetic phenothiazine rather than an antipsychotic?

- A. Thorazine
- B. Compazine
- C. Haldol
- D. Zyprexa

40. A patient reports taking 'Glucophage.' What is the generic name and drug class?

- A. Glipizide, sulfonylurea
- B. Metformin, biguanide
- C. Insulin glargine, insulin
- D. Sitagliptin, DPP-4 inhibitor