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QUESTION 1

RL is a 54 YOM who's calculated 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) risk is 18 %.

Which of the following is the most appropriate pharmacotherapy recommendation for CR?

- A. Rosuvastatin 10 mg PO QHS
- B. Atorvastatin 80 mg PO QHS
- C. Lovastatin 10 mg PO QHS
- D. Pravastatin 20 mg PO QHS
- E. Atorvastatin 20mg PO QHS

Correct Answer: B

This patient belongs in one of the four statin benefit groups because his estimated 10-year ASCVD risk is over 7.5%. Adults 40 to 75 years of age with LDL-C 70 to 189 mg/dL, with an estimated 10-year ASCVD risk \geq 7.5% and without clinical ASCVD or diabetes should receive either a moderate-intensity or high-intensity statin. Since the extent of reducing the risk of ASCVD is proportionally related to the degree of LDL-C reduction, risk could be reduced more so with a high intensity statin. Considering the given options, Atorvastatin 80 mg PO QHS is the best choice.

QUESTION 2

A patient with multibacillary leprosy is on dapsone, clofazimine, and rifampin. Which of the following is true regarding the mechanism of action of the medications listed?

- A. Dapsone is bacteriostatic because of its inhibitory effects on dihydrofolate reductase
- B. Dapsone is bacteriostatic because of its inhibitory effects on myeloperoxidase
- C. Clofazimine is bactericidal by directly inhibiting bacterial DNA polymerase
- D. Rifampin is bacteriostatic by inhibiting RNA synthesis by blocking DNA-dependent RNA polymerase
- E. Rifampin is bactericidal by inhibiting RNA synthesis by blocking DNA-dependent RNA polymerase

Correct Answer: E

A, B ?false ?dapsone inhibits bacterial synthesis of dihydrofolic acid, via competition with paraaminobenzoate for the active site of dihydropteroate synthetase. Dapsone is both bacteriostatic and weakly bactericidal against *M. leprae*. Neither of the listed mechanisms are the cause of these effects. C ? False ?A substance with both anti-leprosy and anti-inflammatory activity, clofazimine is weakly bactericidal against *M. leprae* by binding to the guanine bases of bacterial DNA, not DNA polymerase directly. D ? False ?See below. E ?True ?Rifampin is bactericidal by inhibiting RNA synthesis by blocking DNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

QUESTION 3

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

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

Correct Answer: C

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 4

What is the weight of 1000 ml of serum protein whose specific gravity is 1.27?

- A. 1270 gm
- B. 127mg
- C. 12.7mg
- D. 12.7gm
- E. 1.27gm

Correct Answer: A

SG= weight/mL, $1.27 = x/1000\text{ml}$, $x = 1270\text{gm}$

QUESTION 5

Which of the following should be monitored when a patient is on SGLT2 inhibitor?

- A. Hydration status
- B. Blood pressure
- C. Blood glucose
- D. Renal function
- E. All of the above

Correct Answer: E

Because SGLT2 inhibitors work by preventing reabsorption of glucose in the kidneys, this increases frequency of urination. All of the options are monitoring requirements since the hydration status, blood pressure, blood glucose, and

renal function may all be changed from increased urination (from the mechanism of the drug).

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