

Medication Management

- 1. Which statement is false regarding physiological change of aging in older adults?**
 - a. Decreased hepatic blood flow
 - b. Decreased lean mass
 - c. Decreased intestinal motility
 - d. Increased fat mass
 - e. Increased total body water

- 2. Which statement is true regarding physiological change of aging in older adults?**
 - a. A water-soluble drug will have an increased distribution volume and therefore a decrease effect
 - b. The absorption of drug by the gastro-intestinal system does not change significantly with age
 - c. The liver metabolism is responsible for the main elimination of drugs
 - d. The creatinine clearance has a direct variation with weight and is increased with women
 - e. The metabolism rate decrease by 50% at the age of 50 years old.

- 3. Which medication does not interfere with warfarin?**
 - a. Ceftriaxone
 - b. Escitalopram
 - c. Trazodone
 - d. Cephalexin
 - e. Allopurinol

- 4. Which drug does not have an impact on cognition?**
 - a. Dimenhydrinate
 - b. Ranitidine
 - c. Lorazepam
 - d. Metronidazole
 - e. Hydromorphone

- 5. Which combination of drugs is not an antagonist choice?**
 - a. Atropine + Dimenhydrinate
 - b. Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid + probiotic
 - c. Donepezil + Diphenhydramine
 - d. Salbutamol + Propranolol
 - e. Levodopa + Haloperidol

6. Which statement is false regarding attitude when prescribing a new medication to an older adult patient?

- a. Medications are often necessary in chronic disease but should be re-evaluated periodically
- b. All medication requires an analysis of risks versus benefits
- c. Start low, go slow but get somewhere
- d. Adverse effect of medication can be found in almost 30% of patient in a primary care setting
- e. Pain management in older adults should always include acetaminophen

7. Which statement is false regarding Beers Criteria?

- a. This guide was developed by an expert panel with more than 2000 high-quality research studies
- b. This guideline should be applied rigorously for every older person
- c. The only antibiotic not recommended is nitrofurantoin
- d. The guide is divided in two sections: class of drugs and disease/syndrome
- e. Lorazepam, oxazepam and temazepam are short acting benzodiazepine

8. Which statement is false regarding guidelines about hypertension and diabetes in older adults?

- a. Sulfonylurea, thiazolidinedione and meglitinide can cause hypoglycemia
- b. For frail older adults with type II diabetes, the HbA1c target is lower than 8.5%
- c. Potential benefits of treatment must be balanced against potential risks of harm (hypoglycaemia, hypotension, falls)
- d. The target systolic blood pressure for older adults (>80y) without comorbidities is <150mmHg
- e. Higher risk older adults (diabetic) may benefit of more restrictive therapy (<130mmHg)

9. Which treatment option is a good balance between efficacy and safety for nausea in the older adult population?

- a. Metoclopramide
- b. Dimenhydrinate
- c. Ondansetron
- d. Ginger pill
- e. Haloperidol

10. Polypharmacy increases risks for all the following except for one, which one?

- a. Medication interactions
- b. Prescribing cascade
- c. Adverse effects
- d. Worsening outcomes in disease management
- e. Decreased compliance