1. Pharmacokinetics involves all of the following EXCEPT:
   A) drug absorption.
   B) distribution of a drug.
   C) metabolism of a drug.
   D) drug tolerance.

2. Pharmacokinetics is about drug ______ and _____.
   A) distribution; tolerance
   B) absorption; effect magnitude
   C) movement; time
   D) half-life; dosage

3. The _____ name of a drug is unique in the sense that it is given this name by the original patent holder that developed the drug.
   A) structural
   B) generic
   C) legal
   D) trade

4. Enteral routes of drug administration involves:
   A) inhalation.
   B) the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.
   C) snorting or sniffing the drug.
   D) injection into a vein.

5. Oral drug administration:
   A) involves passive diffusion.
   B) requires drug movement across the stomach wall.
   C) means that a drug is absorbed within 30 minutes.
   D) may be affected by the presence of orange juice.

6. Rectal drug administration is preferred if a patient is:
   A) hyperactive.
   B) vomiting.
   C) aggressive.
   D) anxious.
1. “Metabolism” of a drug refers to the process of:
   A) absorption.
   B) distribution.
   C) detoxification.
   D) elimination.

2. The quantity of drug that reaches its target is determined by its:
   A) absorption.
   B) distribution and metabolism.
   C) metabolism and elimination.
   D) absorption, distribution, and metabolism.

3. The study of the movement of drugs through the body over time is termed:
   A) pharmacology.
   B) physiology.
   C) pharmacodynamics.
   D) pharmacokinetics.

4. In its simplest form, “pharmacokinetics” describes a drug's:
   A) strength.
   B) time course.
   C) main effects.
   D) toxicity levels.

5. The term kinetics implies _____ and time.
   A) place
   B) direction
   C) space
   D) movement

6. The main difference between the two anti-anxiety drugs, lorazepam (Ativan) and triazolam (Halcion), can best be described as:
   A) psychological.
   B) pharmacodynamic.
   C) homeostatic.
   D) pharmacokinetic.
1. At the most basic level, pharmacokinetics involves drug absorption.
   A) True
   B) False

2. Pharmacokinetics involves the study of drug movement over time.
   A) True
   B) False

3. Drugs may have three names consisting of the structural, generic, and trade names.
   A) True
   B) False

4. There are three general routes of drug administration.
   A) True
   B) False

5. A drug must be lipid-soluble to pass through mucous membranes.
   A) True
   B) False

6. A drug must be lipid-soluble to pass through intestinal membranes.
   A) True
   B) False

7. Grapefruit juice increases the absorption of certain drugs.
   A) True
   B) False

8. Drugs administered orally may be destroyed by stomach acid thus requiring that they be administered by injection.
   A) True
   B) False

9. Drugs administered via inhalation may produce a faster onset of effects than drugs that are injected into a vein.
   A) True
   B) False