



AccessPharmacy Guide for Study Tools & Cases



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AccessPharmacy Guide for Study Tools & Cases

Preface

The primary goal of the *AccessPharmacy Guide for Study Tools & Cases* is to introduce the aspects of AccessPharmacy's study material that is important to pharmacy students and pharmacists. Access Pharmacy is a product from McGraw-Hill Medical for pharmacy education that provides access to the leading pharmacy textbooks, quick references, extensive multimedia library, pharmacotherapy patient-focused practice cases, and extensive self-assessment tools based on the database's content. The manual describes how to use the learning resources found on the AccessPharmacy website. This website offers instructors and students resources to facilitate learning for quiz and exam preparation.



Proprietary Rights and Use of the Site

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Part 1: Accessing the website and creating a profile

1. ⇒ Go to <https://www.pharmacy.purdue.edu/current-students/resources>
2. Click **Health Library Access**

PURDUE UNIVERSITY College of Pharmacy

FUTURE STUDENTS CURRENT STUDENTS ALUMNI & FRIENDS FACULTY & STAFF

Current Students > Resources

RESOURCES

- Office of Student Services
- Office of Multicultural Programs
- Financial Literacy Programs
- Purdue Policies and Procedures
- Purdue Textbook Listings
- MyPurdue
- Blackboard Learn
- Health Library Access ← Click Here
- Human Resources
- Graduate Student Manual

3. On the College of Pharmacy Staff Access page: Log in with **Purdue University's Career Account** and **Password** to access the Online Health Library.

College of Pharmacy Staff Access

Access to the service or web page you have requested is restricted. Please log in. Usage of this system is covered by the [College's Acceptable Use Policy](#) and [Purdue's several IT policies](#).

Username: Login type: Purdue Career Account
Password: Pharmacy LDAP

Please log in with your Purdue Career Account information.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS: This is **NOT** where you log in for your supplemental application!
Go to: <https://apps.pharmacy.purdue.edu/pharmdapply/>.

If you cannot remember your Pharmacy LDAP password, please contact Pharmacy Tech Support in RHPH 151A. If you cannot remember your career account password, please contact the [ITaP Customer Service Center](#) in Stewart Center, Room G65, or call 494-4000.

4. Click on the **Access Pharmacy Access Link**

PURDUE UNIVERSITY | College of Pharmacy APPLICATIONS SERVER | Personal access | logout

Online Health Library Access

Lippincott Pharmacy Health Library access ← Click on this link to access the Lippincott Pharmacy Health Library. DON'T bookmark it; it only works if you go there from this page. Bookmark this page instead.

Yes, it's a little clumsy, but it's better than having yet another username and password for the library!

Access Pharmacy access ← Click on this link to access the Access Pharmacy Library.

Access Apps

- Scholarship Applications
- Tech Support Requests
- Online Health Library Access
- Pharm.D. Supplemental Application

5. Once the AccessPharmacy Home Page has loaded:
⇒ Click **Sign In** to log in to the AccessPharmacy website
If you have not created a username and password, follow the steps below to create a username and password.

McGraw-Hill Medical | Support | Subscribe

Sign In | Purdue University, College of Pharmacy

ACCESS Pharmacy

Books | Blog | Quick Reference | Drugs | Multimedia | Cases | Study Tools | NAPLEX® Central | Patient Ed

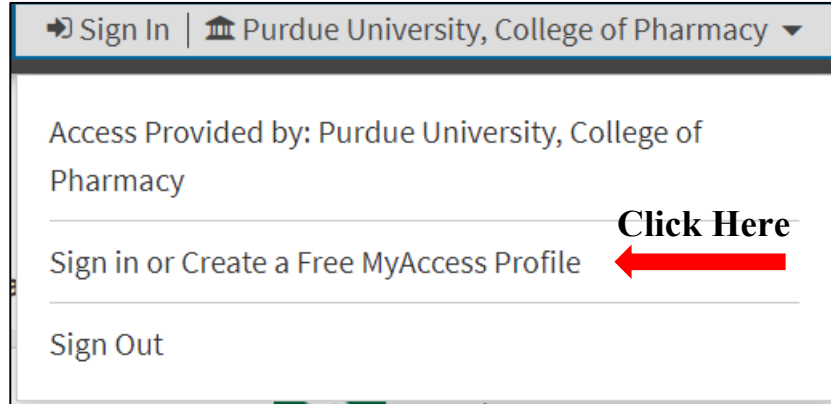
AccessPharmacy | Search AccessPharmacy

Pharmacy Management

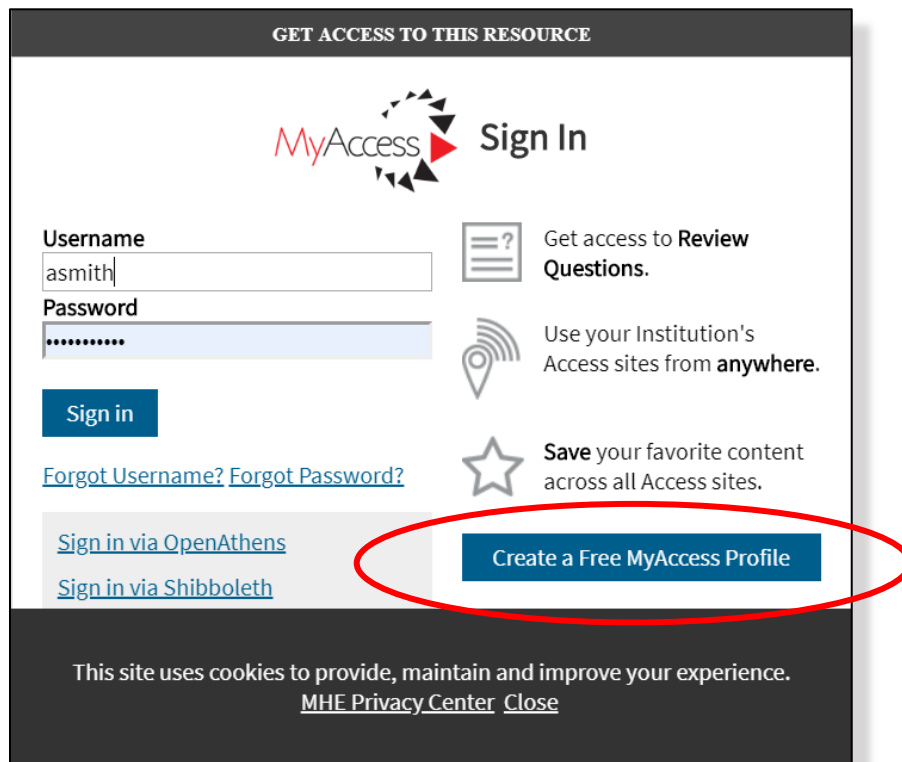
NAPLEX Question of the Week | Drug of the Week | Pharmacy Management Weekly Tip

This site uses cookies to provide, maintain and improve your experience. [MHE Privacy Center](#) Close

6. Click **Sign In or Create a Free MyAccess Profile**



7. If you have not created a username and password, Click **Create a free MyAccess Profile** to create a username and password.



8. **Create a Free MyAccess Profile** by completing the form:

- a. First Name
- b. Last name
- c. Email Address
- d. desired Username
- e. desired Password

9. For **Profession**:

- ⇒ Select **Student**
(If you are a student)
- ⇒ Select **Pharmacist**
(If you are a faculty)

Create a Free MyAccess Profile

If you have registered for a MyAccess profile on any of the Access sites, you can use the same MyAccess login credentials across all sites.
[Learn more about MyAccess](#)

Already have a profile? [Sign in](#)

* = Required Fields

First Name* Last Name*

Email Address*


Username*


Passwords must be between 6 and 40 characters long (no whitespace), cannot contain characters #, &, and must contain:

- at least one lowercase letter
- at least one uppercase letter
- at least one digit

Password*

Re-enter Password*

Profession*
 

Specialty
 

I have read and agreed to the McGraw-Hill Education [privacy policy](#) and [terms of use](#).

[Cancel](#)

10. For **Specialty**:
⇒ Select **Pharmacy**

11. Click **Create Profile**

The image shows a form for creating a profile. It contains two dropdown menus: 'Profession*' with 'Student' selected, and 'Specialty' with 'Pharmacy' selected. Below these is a checked checkbox with the text 'I have read and agreed to the McGraw-Hill Education [privacy policy](#) and [terms of use](#).' At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Create Profile' (a dark blue button) and 'Cancel' (a text link). A red oval is drawn around the 'Create Profile' button.

Profession*
Student ▼

Specialty
Pharmacy ▼

I have read and agreed to the McGraw-Hill Education [privacy policy](#) and [terms of use](#).

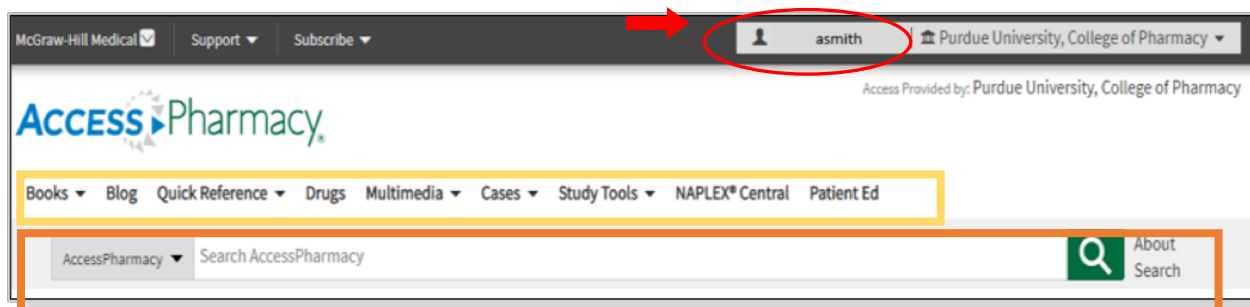
Create Profile [Cancel](#)

Part 2: Using the Resources

After you log in with your created username and password. On the home page, the user's username will appear in the top right corner.

⇒ Example → **Ashley Smith "asmith" username** is shown on **the top right corner** of the page

Following the **AccessPharmacy Menu Bar** and the **AccessPharmacy Search Bar**



⇒ **AccessPharmacy Menu Bar** contains the other resource tabs that facilitates learning.

A short description of each resource tab is displayed below. However, this manual will be focusing on the use of two resource tabs, which are identified below in bold: **Cases and Study Tools**.

- **Books**: Provide users access to the AccessPharmacy library, which includes current textbooks, recent textbook updates, and archived texts of previous editions that has been retired from the site.
- **Blog**: Provide users access to a continually updated collection of *features* and *editorials* regarding Topics in Evidence-Based Pharmacy Practice. **Features** include review articles that discusses clinical trials, studies, and guidelines that impacts clinical decisions makings and recommendations. **Editorials** allow professionals to share their ideas and opinions to the changing world of pharmacy.
- **Quick Reference**: Provide users access to quickly navigate references regarding Herbs and Supplements, Pharmacy Quick Answers, and FDA MedWatch.
 - Herbs and Supplements allows users to search information about natural supplements
 - Pharmacy Quick Answers: provides a quick and easy access to the drug therapy information for common disorders that is needed to make decisions in a clinical setting.
 - FDA MedWatch: provides recent FDA articles discussing clinically important safety information regarding human medical products.
- **Drugs**: Provide users the ability to search any pharmaceutical drug by generic name and vitamins to acquire information regarding the MOA, indications, warnings, dosing, interactions, pregnancy, lactation, storage, patient education, and etc.
- **Multimedia**: Provides relevant pharmacology lectures, videos, and animations that further explains challenging topics students generally encounter.

→ **Cases:** Provides users with a variety of resources to utilize practice patient cases that stimulates the students understanding of the preferred subject material, assessment, and application.

→ **Study Tools:** Provide users with a variety of resources that encourage students to recall information quickly from previously learned material. These resources include various Flash cards links, Review Questions, and games such as Pill in the Bank and Play Show down. In addition, the study tools tab provides students with the ability to take self-study courses in therapeutics and Diseases State Management in various subjects that has challenged students in the past.

→ **Naplex Central:** Provide users with a collective set of recommend resources to help guide students to prepare for both Naplex and MPJE.

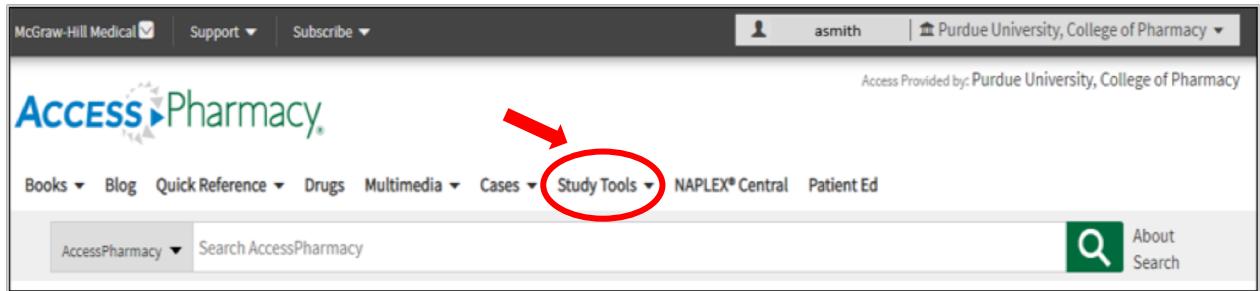
→ **Patient Ed.:** Provides users access to collection of handouts for the purpose of educating their adult or pediatric patients about their medication, and/or condition(s).

⇒ **AccessPharmacy Search** allow users to search the entire AccessPharmacy database for desired information.

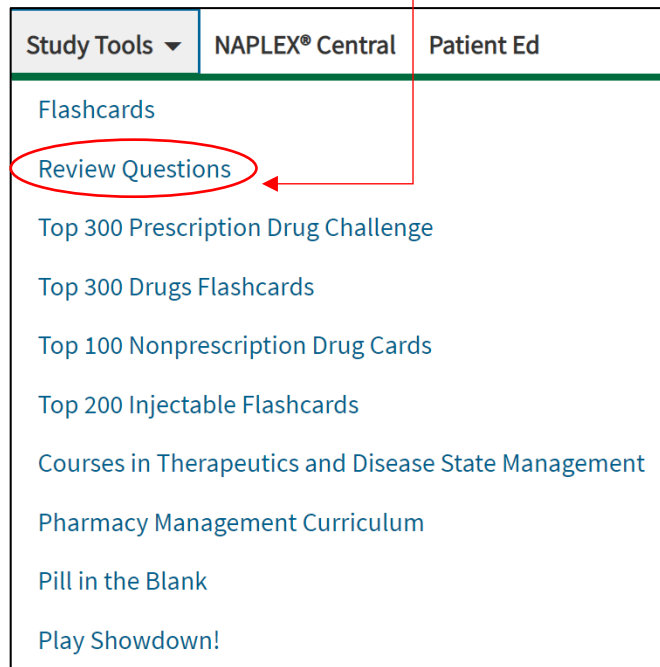
Pharmacy students and Instructors are encouraged to utilize the resources available to facilitate learning and understanding. However, the purpose of this manual is mainly to explore some of the resources found under these two tabs on the main menu: **Study Tools and Cases**.

Beginning with the *Study Tools* Tab, users will follow the steps as shown below.

1. Click **Study Tools** to view the drop-down menu



2. From the *Study Tools* tab, Click **Review Questions** ⇒ choose desired textbook to access review questions.



- Under *All Review Questions*: It will display a variety of books that contain review questions. Click the desired **book of choice** to begin creating a custom made quiz.

Study Tools








- Flashcards
- All Review Questions**
- Top 300 Prescription Drug Challenge
- Top 300 Drugs Flashcards
- Top 100 Nonprescription Drug Cards
- Top 200 Injectable Flashcards
- Pill in the Blank
- Play Showdown!

Generate multiple-choice quizzes from the resources below.

- 2018 NAPLEX® Online Question Bank**
1897 Questions
- Basic & Clinical Biostatistics, 4e**
65 Questions
- Casarett & Doull's Essentials of Toxicology, 3e**
340 Questions
- Community and Clinical Pharmacy Services: A Step-by-Step Approach**
113 Questions
- Drug Information: A Guide for Pharmacists, 5e**
345 Questions

- Pharmacotherapy Principles and Practice, 4e**
1517 Questions
- Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach, 10e**
1636 Questions
- Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach, 9e**
2133 Questions
- Pharmacy and Federal Drug Law Review**
1880 Questions
- Quick Review: Pharmacy, 13e**
1056 Questions
- Workbook and Casebook for Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics**
290 Questions

⇒ **Note:** It is **not recommended** to use the pharmacotherapy books, displayed on the left do **NOT** show the **explanations for incorrect answers** to the review questions.

	Integrative Medical Biochemistry Examination and Board Review 1100 Questions
	Jawetz, Melnick, & Adelberg's Medical Microbiology, 27e 658 Questions
	New! Jawetz, Melnick, & Adelberg's Medical Microbiology, 28e 649 Questions
	Katzung & Trevor's Pharmacology: Examination & Board Review, 12e 806 Questions
	Lange Q&A™ Pharmacy, 10e 1704 Questions
	McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 2e 1448 Questions
	McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e 1580 Questions

⇒ **Note:** It is recommended to use the textbooks on **Boxed in RED** on the right because they **provide detailed explanations for students' incorrect answers** to the review questions.


⇒ **For example:** Click **McGraw-Hill's Naplex Review Guide 3e**

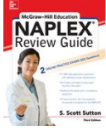
4. After selecting the McGraw-Hill's Naplex Review Guide 3e: In the *boxes noted "0"*, enter the desired number # of questions from chapters or sections of choice to formulate a review quiz.

Study Tools

- Flashcards
- All Review Questions**
- Top 300 Prescription Drug Challenge
- Top 300 Drugs Flashcards
- Top 100 Nonprescription Drug Cards
- Top 200 Injectable Flashcards
- Pill in the Blank
- Play Showdown!

enter the desired number # of questions here





McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e
S. Scott Sutton
Preface | Copyright | Contributors | Notice
[Go to Book](#)

NOTE: A quiz may not include more than 250 questions. Quizzes cannot be saved mid-progress.

Create Random Quiz

of 1580 available
[Start Quiz](#)

Create Custom Quiz

Generate a custom quiz from the topics below.

Cardiovascular Disorders

of 20 available Chapter 1. Chronic Heart Failure

of 20 available Chapter 2. Acute Decompensated Heart Failure

of 24 available Chapter 3. Hypertension

of 18 available Chapter 4. Acute Coronary Syndromes

5. For example: A 10-point quiz was created using:

Renal and Nutritional Disorders

- of 20 available Chapter 33. Estimating Renal Function
- of 20 available Chapter 34. Acute Kidney Injury
- of 20 available Chapter 35. Chronic Kidney Disease/End-Stage Renal Disease
- of 21 available Chapter 36. Acid-Base Disorders
- of 20 available Chapter 37. Enteral Nutrition
- of 22 available Chapter 38. Parenteral Nutrition
- of 23 available Chapter 39. Electrolyte Disorders

Gastrointestinal Disorders

- of 24 available Chapter 40. Liver Cirrhosis and Complications
- of 21 available Chapter 41. Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- of 20 available Chapter 42. Nausea and Vomiting
- of 23 available Chapter 43. Upper Gastrointestinal Disorders
- of 18 available Chapter 44. Viral Hepatitis

Respiratory Disorders

- of 20 available Chapter 45. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- of 19 available Chapter 46. Asthma
- of 15 available Chapter 47. Cystic Fibrosis

Bone and Joint Disorders

- of 19 available Chapter 48. Gout
- of 22 available Chapter 49. Osteoporosis
- of 20 available Chapter 50. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- of 20 available Chapter 51. Osteoarthritis

a. **2 of the 20**
review questions from **Chapter 35:** Chronic Kidney Disease/ End-stage Renal Disease

b. **2 of the 21**
review questions from **Chapter 36:** Acid-Base Disorders

c. **2 of the 20**
review questions from **Chapter 45:** Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

d. **4 of the 20**
review questions from **Chapter 50:** Rheumatoid Arthritis

⇒ This quiz was formulated using a **total of 10 Review questions** from the *Naplex Review Guide 3e* as shown in the figure.

⇒ Professors may also assign questions from the “Health & Wellness and other topics” section to incorporate consistent review of previous learned material and facilitate continuous self-testing and spacing studying habits.

Endocrinologic Disorders	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 19 available Chapter 61. Diabetes Mellitus
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 19 available Chapter 62. Thyroid Disorders
Health and Wellness and Other Topics	
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 20 available Chapter 63. Contraception
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 20 available Chapter 64. Allergic Rhinitis
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 21 available Chapter 65. Urology
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 20 available Chapter 66. Vaccines and Immunizations
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 20 available Chapter 67. Smoking Cessation
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 15 available Chapter 68. Ocular Pharmacology
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 21 available Chapter 69. Pregnancy and Lactation: Therapeutic Considerations
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 10 available Chapter 70. Pharmacoeconomics
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 25 available Chapter 71. Statistics
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 20 available Chapter 72. Pharmacy Math I
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 20 available Chapter 73. Clinical Toxicology
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 20 available Chapter 74. All Hazards Preparedness
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 22 available Chapter 75. Herbal and Nonherbal Dietary Supplements
<input type="checkbox"/>	of 15 available Chapter 76. Sterile Compounding Regulations and Best Practices for Sterile Compounding per USP 797

6. Scroll down and Click **Start Quiz** to begin taking the custom-made quiz.

7. After Clicking *Start Quiz*, the first question will be formatted as shown below.
 - a. There will be a display of the **current question number out of the total quiz questions**.
 ⇒ For example: **Question 1 of 10 questions total**.
 - b. The review questions will be posted one at a time in random order.
 - c. Students are to **Read the Review Question**
 ⇒ For example: **#1 Select the COPD medication that is a Phosphodiesterase Inhibitor**

The screenshot shows a 'Study Tools' sidebar on the left with options like 'Flashcards', 'All Review Questions', 'Top 300 Prescription Drug Challenge', etc. The main area displays 'Question 1 of 10' and '7a'. The question text is 'Select the COPD medication that is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor.' with a '7c' label. Five radio button options are listed: A Albuterol, B Salmeterol, C Ipratropium, D Fluticasone, and E Roflumilast. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Submit & View Answer' and 'Submit & View Next Question'. A link at the bottom right says 'End quiz and return to McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e Review Questions'.

8. **Select the correct answer** from the choices provided as shown.
 - a. For Example: **Choice E** was Selected

Click Submit & View Answer to immediately view the correct answer.

⇒ **See example in Step #10**

----- OR -----

Click Submit & View Next Question to continue taking the quiz and view the results **at the end**.

This screenshot is similar to the one above but with red annotations. A red box highlights the question text and the five radio button options. A red arrow points from the 'Submit & View Answer' button to the question area. Another red arrow points from the 'Submit & View Next Question' button to the right. The 'Submit & View Answer' button is highlighted in a darker blue, and the 'Submit & View Next Question' button is also highlighted in a darker blue. The same link 'End quiz and return to McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e Review Questions' is at the bottom.

9. **Note:** If **Submit & View Answer** was selected, then the correct answer will be displayed immediately.

⇒ An example of the formatted results is shown below.

- a. **Question 1 of 10** → Current multiple-choice question and answer
- b. The **Correct Answer: E**
- c. **Your Selected Answer: E**
- d. Explanation of **Correct** Answer
- e. Explanations of **Incorrect** Answers
- f. **Percentage** of Students/ Users who **Answered** this review question **Correctly**
 - i. *Example: 93% of students/Users answered this question correctly*

Question 1 of 10

Select the COPD medication that is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor.

- A Albuterol
- B Salmeterol
- C Ipratropium
- D Fluticasone
- ✓ E Roflumilast

[Next Question](#)

You will be able to view all answers at the end of your quiz.

The correct answer is E. You answered E. 9b & 9c

Explanation:

Answer e is correct. Roflumilast is a phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitor approved for COPD. 9d & 9e

Answer a is incorrect. Albuterol increases cAMP, thereby relaxing bronchial smooth muscle.

Answer b is incorrect. Salmeterol increases cAMP, thereby relaxing bronchial smooth muscle.

Answer c is incorrect. Ipratropium blocks the action of acetylcholine at the parasympathetic sites in bronchial smooth muscle causing bronchodilation.

Answer d is incorrect. Fluticasone is a corticosteroid and has anti-inflammatory properties.

9f

93% of users answered correctly.

[End quiz and return to McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e Review Questions](#)

10. If the **Submit & View Next Question** button was selected and then the user has chosen to view his/her results after taking the entire quiz.

⇒ Example: After taking the entire quiz, the results will be formatted as shown below.

- a. **Question # (13): Correct/Incorrect**
- b. The **Correct Answer: E**
- c. **Your Selected Answer: D**
- d. Explanation of **Correct** Answer
- e. Explanations of **Incorrect** Answers
- f. **Percentage** of Students/ Users who **Answered** this review question **Correctly**
 - i. Example: 7% of students/Users answered this question correctly
 - ii. Indicating the difficulty level for students

Source: McGraw-Hill's NAPI EX® Review Guide, 3e

Question 13: Incorrect 10a

PT is a 38-year-old patient with a past medical history of rheumatoid arthritis. He is changing therapy at today's visit to an alternative agent. He had a sulfa allergic reaction 2 years ago. Which of the following DMARDs is contraindicated in a patient with a history of a sulfa allergy?

- A Neoral
- B Arava
- C Rheumatrex
- X D Azulfidine 10c
- ✓ E Cytoxan 10b

The correct answer is E. You answered D.

Explanation:

Answer d is correct. Azulfidine (sulfasalazine) is contraindicated in patients with history of hypersensitivity to medications containing sulfa.

Answer a is incorrect. Neoral (cyclosporine) is not contraindicated in patients with a sulfa allergy.

Answer b is incorrect. Arava (leflunomide) is not contraindicated in patients with a sulfa allergy.

Answer c is incorrect. Rheumatrex (methotrexate) is not contraindicated in patients with a sulfa allergy. 10d & 10e

Answer e is incorrect. Cytoxan (cyclophosphamide) is not contraindicated in patients with a sulfa allergy.

■ 7% of users answered correctly.

To review questions from previous quiz results: follow steps 11-13.

11. Click **Student/User's Name** at the **top right corner** to access the user's account. On the drop-down menu, click **My Review Questions** to access the previously taken quiz records

The screenshot displays the McGraw-Hill AccessPharmacy website interface. At the top right, the user's name 'asmith' is visible next to a profile icon, with a red arrow pointing to it and a box labeled 'Click Here'. A dropdown menu is open, listing options: 'Access Provided by: Purdue University, College of Pharmacy', 'My Dashboard', 'My Favorites', 'Recently Viewed', 'My Review Questions' (highlighted with a red box), 'My Cases', 'My Settings', and 'Sign Out'. A red line connects the 'My Review Questions' option to the 'All Review Questions' link in the 'Study Tools' sidebar. The main content area features 'Study Tools' with links like 'Flashcards', 'All Review Questions', and 'Top 300 Prescription Drug Challenge'. It also promotes 'McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide' by S. Scott Sutton, with a 'Go to Book' button and a 'Create Random Quiz' section showing '10 of 1580 available' questions.

12. Under **My Review Questions**, it will show the following:

- a. Record of Quizzes taken in AccessPharmacy
- b. Date and Time each quiz was taken
- c. Number # of questions of each quiz
- d. Score received for each quiz

⇒ Click the **desired quiz** to **view** the **results**.

➤ For Example: Click Quiz on the **Blue link** **Quiz on AccessPharmacy took May 01, 2019 08:18 PM**

- # of questions on Quiz: **20 questions**
- Quiz Score: **95%**

The screenshot shows the MyAccess user interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'My Dashboard', 'My Favorites', 'Recently Viewed', 'My Review Questions', 'My Cases', and 'My Settings'. Below this is a search bar for 'McGraw-Hill Medical'. The main content area is titled 'My Review Questions' and displays a table of quiz results under the heading '12a: Record of Quizzes'. The table has columns for quiz details, number of questions, and score. The quiz taken on May 01, 2019 at 08:18 PM is highlighted with a red box and labeled '12b'. The number of questions (20) is labeled '12c', and the score (95%) is labeled '12d'.

Quiz Title	Number of Questions	Score
Quiz on AccessPharmacy taken Jun 16, 2019 06:44 AM	1 Questions	Score: 0%
Quiz on AccessPharmacy taken May 26, 2019 05:25 PM	14 Questions	Score: 42%
Quiz on AccessPharmacy taken May 18, 2019 09:04 PM	5 Questions	Score: 40%
Quiz on AccessPharmacy taken May 01, 2019 08:36 PM	20 Questions	Score: 75%
Quiz on AccessPharmacy taken May 01, 2019 08:18 PM	20 Questions	Score: 95%
Quiz on AccessPharmacy taken May 01, 2019 04:15 PM	10 Questions	Score: 70%

13. The Quiz results will be formatted as shown below.

- a. At the **top left corner** → **Book used** for the Quiz
⇒ Example: McGraw-Hill's Naplex Review Guide, 3e
- b. **Quiz RESULTS**
- c. **Name of Student**
⇒ Example: Ashely Smith
- d. **Student's Score**
⇒ Example: Your Score 95%
- e. **Number # questions** answered correctly out of total questions
⇒ Example: You answered 19 out of 20 questions correctly

McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e 13a

Quiz Results 13b

Ashley Smith 13c

Your Score: 95 % 13d

You answered 19 of 20 questions correctly. 13e

Question 1: Correct 13f

Which of the following is a reason that DMARDs are preferred over non-DMARD for RA management? 13g

A DMARD agents cause fewer adverse reactions than non-DMARDs.

B Non-DMARD agents are less cost-effective than DMARDs.

✓ C DMARD agents may reduce or prevent joint damage and preserve joint function.

D Non-DMARD agents require close laboratory monitoring.

13h

The correct answer is C. You answered C. 13i

Explanation:
Answer c is correct. Unlike non-DMARD agents such as NSAIDs, aspirin, and COX-2 inhibitors, DMARDs reduce or prevent joint damage and preserve joint function and integrity.

Answer a is incorrect. Both DMARD and non-DMARD drug agents have associated adverse reactions and neither drug class is less likely to cause them than the other.

Answer b is incorrect. Though formulary restrictions may limit the availability of certain agents, drug costs are typically not a major factor in making therapeutic decisions.

13j

Answer d is incorrect. Routine laboratory monitoring is recommended for patients on all types of rheumatoid arthritis medications.

77% of users answered correctly.

Source: McGraw-Hill's NAPLEX® Review Guide, 3e

Question 2: Correct

Which of the following agents is dosed weekly?

✓ A Methotrexate

B Leflunomide

C Hydroxychloroquine

D Sulfasalazine

The correct answer is A. You answered A.

Explanation:
Answer a is correct. **Methotrexate** is dosed on a weekly basis and is available orally and for intramuscular, subcutaneous, and intravenous injection. Weekly dosing of the drug appears to cause less gastrointestinal toxicity (less damage to the mucosa) and fewer side effects than daily dosing. It is important to be vigilant when reviewing **methotrexate** prescriptions to verify proper dosing frequency. Emphasize to your patients that this medication is taken on a weekly, not daily, basis to minimize the risk of overdose.

f. Each **question** will be marked as **Correct/ Incorrect**
⇒ Example → Question 1: Correct

g. The posed **question w/ multiple choice answers**
⇒ Example: Which of the following is a reason that DMARDs are preferred over non-DMARD for RA Management?

h. The **Student's answer w/ correct answer**
⇒ Example: The Correct Answer: C
⇒ Example: Your Answer: C

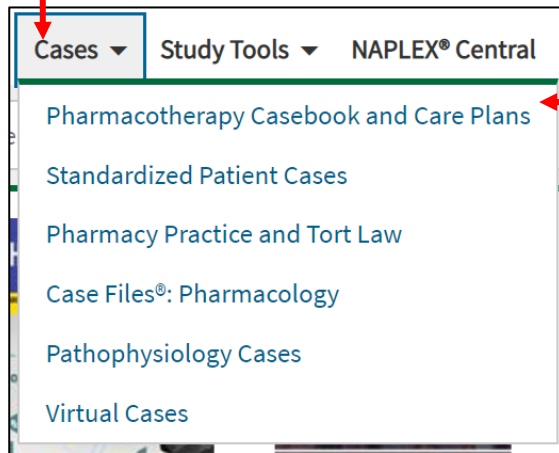
i. A **Rationale** for both **correct and incorrect answers**

j. **Percentage** of students who **answered the question correctly**
→ 77%

Part 3: Patient-Focused approach to Creating a Care Plan.

Pharmacotherapy Casebook and Care Plans help students and professionals analyze patient cases that are commonly witness during ambulatory and clinical care settings. There are over 150 cases and care plan that instructors can utilize as a guide for students when working through patient cases. Students can use these practice case as a resource to identify problem areas early and seek further explanation for better understanding.

1. Click the **Cases tab** to view **drop-down menu**.



2. Click **Pharmacotherapy Casebook and Care Plans** to view and select the appropriate case for the course or assignment.

3. The Pharmacotherapy Casebook: Cases will be formatted as displayed below.
 - a. Under each **broad category**, there are **subtopic folders**
 - b. In each **subtopic** folder, there is a **practice case** for the students to complete

McGraw-Hill Medical | Support | Subscribe | asmith | Purdue University, College of Pharmacy

ACCESSPharmacy

Books | Blog | Quick Reference | Drugs | Multimedia | Cases | Study Tools | NAPLEX® Central | Patient Ed

AccessPharmacy | Search AccessPharmacy | About Search

Cases

Pharmacotherapy Casebook and Care Plans

Standardized Patient Cases

Pharmacy Practice and Tort Law

Case Files®: Pharmacology

Pathophysiology Cases

Virtual Cases

Pharmacotherapy Casebook: A Patient-Focused Approach, 10e
Author(s): Terry L. Schwinghammer; Julia M. Koehler; Jill S. Borchert; Douglas Stain; Sharon K. Park

View by: Case Topic | # Case Number

Principles of Patient-Focused Therapy

Chemical Threat Agent Exposure	Geriatrics
Clinical Toxicology: Acetaminophen Toxicity	Palliative Care
Cyanide Exposure	Pediatrics

Broad Category **Cardiovascular Disorders**

Acute Coronary Syndrome: ST-elevation Myocardial Infarction	Hypertension
Acute Decompensated Heart Failure	Hypertensive Crisis
Atrial Fibrillation	Hypovolemic Shock
Cardiac Arrest	Ischemic Heart Disease: Chronic Stable Angina

Subtopic Folders

Key

- Unopened Case
- Viewed Case

⇒ Example Case:

c. **Broad Category:**

Respiratory Disorder

d. **Subtopic Folder:** Acute

Asthma

Click the **subtopic Folder** → **Acute Asthma Folder**
The **folder** will turn **Purple** after it has been **opened**.

Respiratory Disorders

- Acute Asthma
- Chronic Asthma
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

Gastrointestinal Disorders

- Acute Pancreatitis
- Ascites Management in Portal Hypertension and Cirrhosis
- Chronic Pancreatitis
- Constipation
- Crohn Disease
- Diarrhea
- Esophageal Varices
- Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
- Hepatic Encephalopathy
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- Nausea and Vomiting
- NSAID-Induced Ulcer Disease
- Pediatric Gastroenteritis
- Peptic Ulcer Disease
- Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis/Upper GI Hemorrhage
- Ulcerative Colitis
- Viral Hepatitis A
- Viral Hepatitis B
- Viral Hepatitis C

Renal Disorders

- Acute Kidney Injury
- Drug-Induced Acute Kidney Injury
- Electrolyte Abnormalities in Chronic Kidney Disease
- End-Stage Kidney Disease
- Hypercalcemia of Malignancy
- Hypokalemia and Hypomagnesemia
- Metabolic Acidosis
- Metabolic Alkalosis
- Progressive Renal Disease
- Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone Release

4. In the *Acute Asthma Folder*, students will find:
 - a. A complete **Patient Case** for their Acute Asthma Patient
 - b. **Questions** – Guide the students through the entire case
 - c. **Start a Care Plan** – Guide the students through creating a care plan

*Below is just a snapshot of the case – see [Access Pharmacy](#) for the **complete Acute Asthma Patient case***

PHARMACOTHERAPY CASEBOOK
A Patient-Focused Approach
TENTH EDITION
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Acute Asthma ☆

Authors: Rebecca S. Pettit, PharmD, MBA, BCPS, BCPPS

Case Questions Start a Care Plan

Learning Objectives

After completing this case study, the reader should be able to:

- Recognize the signs and symptoms of an acute asthma exacerbation.
- Formulate therapeutic end points based on the initiation of a pharmacotherapy plan used to treat the acute asthma symptoms.
- Identify appropriate dosage form selection based on the patient's age, ability to take medication, or adherence to technique.
- Determine an appropriate home pharmacotherapy plan, including discharge counseling, as the patient nears discharge from a hospital setting.

Patient Presentation

Chief Complaint

"My daughter has had a bad fever, and now she is having trouble breathing, and albuterol doesn't help."

HPI

Terri Collins is an 8-year-old African-American girl who presents to the ED with a 2-day history of fevers, malaise, and nonproductive cough. The mother gave acetaminophen and ibuprofen to help control the fever. Mother stated that "a lot of other kids in her class have been sick this fall, too." Terri started having trouble breathing the morning of admission, and the mother gave her albuterol, 2.5 mg via nebulization twice within an hour. Terri still sounded wheezy to the mother after the albuterol, and Terri stated it was "hard to breath." Terri was previously well controlled regarding asthma symptoms. Previous clinic notes reported symptoms during the day only with active play at school or at home and rare nighttime symptoms. She uses PRN albuterol to help with symptoms after playing. Her assessment in the emergency department revealed Terri to have labored breathing, such that she could only complete four- to five-word sentences. She had subcostal retractions, tracheal tugging with tachypnea at 54 breaths/min. Her other vital signs were a heart rate of 160 bpm, blood pressure of 115/59, temperature of 38.8°C, and a weight of 22.7 kg. The initial oxygen saturation was 88%, and she was started on oxygen at 1 L/min via nasal cannula. Bilateral expiratory and inspiratory wheezes were noted on examination. A chest x-ray revealed a right lower lobe consolidation consistent with pneumonia and possible effusion. After receiving three albuterol/ipratropium nebulizations, her breath sounds and oxygenation did not

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5. After students have **read their Patient's Acute Asthma Case:**

⇒ Click **Questions** to begin answering questions that will help guide each student through the patient case.

a. **Questions Tab** addresses the following areas listed below:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| i. <i>Problem Identification</i> | v. <i>Clinical Course</i> |
| ii. <i>Desired Outcome</i> | vi. <i>Outcome evaluation</i> |
| iii. <i>Therapeutic Alternatives</i> | vii. <i>Patient Education</i> |
| iv. <i>Optimal Plan</i> | viii. <i>Follow-up questions</i> |
| | ix. <i>Self- Study Assignments</i> |

b. Click in the **boxes** under each case-directed question to **Insert the answers.**

PHARMACOTHERAPY CASEBOOK
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TENTH EDITION
Serry J. Schwinghammer, John W. Gardner, Jill S. Foraker, Douglas Stein, Steven K. Folt

Acute Asthma ☆
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Case **Questions** Start a Care Plan

Questions

Problem Identification

1.a.
Create a list of the patient's drug-related problems.

unnecessary drug therapy - father smokes; ineffective therapy, need additional drug therapy - pt has a cold.

1.b.
What information (signs, symptoms, laboratory values) indicates the severity of the acute asthma attack?

High WBC count, o2 saturation is low, 2-day hx of fevers, malaise, and nonproductive cough,

Desired Outcome

2.
What are the acute goals of pharmacotherapy in this case?

recommend a cough suppressant, with an antipyretic.

Therapeutic Alternatives

3.a.
What nondrug therapies might be useful for this patient?

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6. After completing the case-directed questions:
⇒ **Complete the self-study Assignment Questions**
⇒ Scroll to the Very **Bottom of the page** ⇒ Click **Save Answers**

SELF-STUDY ASSIGNMENTS

1.
Research the efficacy of systemic corticosteroids for treatment of acute asthma exacerbation when given intravenously versus orally (enterally).

Insert Answers **HERE**

2.
Discuss the differences in acute asthma exacerbation symptoms in an adult patient versus a pediatric patient, and describe when you would refer a patient (or family) to the physician or emergency department based on an individualized asthma action plan.

Insert Answers **HERE**

3.
Discuss the appropriate use of IV magnesium in an acute asthma exacerbation.

Insert Answers **HERE**

Save Answers

7. The boxes containing the students' answers will reflect a **grayish color** indicating that the **responses** have been **saved**.
⇒ Scroll to the Very **Bottom of the page**
⇒ Click **Email Answers** to email the case answers to yourself, professor, or desired recipient.

SELF-STUDY ASSIGNMENTS

1.
Research the efficacy of systemic corticosteroids for treatment of acute asthma exacerbation when given intravenously versus orally (enterally).

Grayish Color Box = Answers are Saved

2.
Discuss the differences in acute asthma exacerbation symptoms in an adult patient versus a pediatric patient, and describe when you would refer a patient (or family) to the physician or emergency department based on an individualized asthma action plan.

3.
Discuss the appropriate use of IV magnesium in an acute asthma exacerbation.

Email Answers

8. Next, an **Email Box** will pop up:
- ⇒ Insert the desired **recipients' email address**
 - ⇒ Insert the **Subject Title**
 - ⇒ Insert an **Optional Message** for the desired recipient
- Click **Send Email** to send a pdf version of the complete case questions.

9. Once the Case Questions are completed:
- ⇒ Click **Start a Care Plan** → It will display as shown below
- The Care Plan creates a table including the categories listed below:

Date	Medical Condition	Therapeutic Goals	Drug-Therapy Problem	Recommendations and Interventions	Monitoring Parameters, Desired Endpoints, and Frequency	Follow-up plan
9a	9b	9	9d	9e	9f	9g

- a. Date
- b. Medical Condition
- c. Therapeutic Goals
- d. Drug-Therapy Problem
- e. Recommendation and Interventions
- f. Monitoring Parameters, Desired Endpoints, Frequency
- g. Follow-up Plan

⇒ Click **Add Entry** to begin **creating a care plan** by answering **questions per each Medical Condition** that was **previously identified** in the **Case Questions Tab**.

10. The **questions to Start a Care Plan** is displayed in the format below. **Fill in all of the boxes** with the information collected from the previously completed case questions.

An example of the Acute Asthma Care plan is shown below.

Acute Asthma ☆

Authors: Rebecca S. Pettit, PharmD, MBA, BCPS, BCPPS

Case Questions **Start a Care Plan**

Date:
02-06-18 **Insert Answers HERE**

Medical Conditions or healthcare need:
Asthma
Insert Answers HERE

Therapeutic goals:
Control breathing
Insert Answers HERE

11. After completing each box with the correct answers:

⇒ Scroll to the very **bottom of the page**

⇒ Click **Save Care Plan**

Monitoring parameters, desired endpoints, and frequency:
Use albuterol inhaler 30 minute prior to exercise as needed for SOB.

Follow-up Plan:
4 weeks to evaluate breathing and O2 saturation.

Save Care Plan Cancel

12. Click **Add an Entry** to add an additional entry to the care plan for another medical condition.
 ⇒ For Example: an additional entry was added for the patient's **Medical Condition: Cold**
13. Click **Edit** to make changes to care plan for desired medical conditions
14. Click **Delete** to remove unnecessary care plan entry
15. Click **Email Care Plan** to email completed care plan to oneself, professor, or desired recipient
16. Repeat **Step 8** when the **email box** pops up

Step 13 –14

Example of additional entry

Acute Asthma

Authors: Rebecca S. Pettit, PharmD, MBA, BCPS, BCPPS

Case
Questions
Start a Care Plan

Date	Medical Condition	Therapeutic Goals	Drug-Therapy Problem	Recommendations and Interventions	Monitoring Parameters, Desired Endpoints, and Frequency	Follow-up plan
02-06-18	Asthma	Control breathing	unnecessary Drug therapy	Clean home, free of dust., and refrain from smoking environments. Perhaps communicate with father to consider to quit smoking.	Use albuterol inhaler 30 minute prior to exercise as needed for SOB.	4 weeks to evaluate breathing and O2 saturation.
02-06-18	Cold	Treatment of Cold	Need additional Drug Therapy	Where warm clothing , get plenty rest, and drink fluids to stay hydrated	recommend delsym every 4-6hrs to rid patient of cold symptoms	follow up in 4 weeks to evaluate pt. cold symptoms
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Edit Delete Step 12 add additional entry </div>						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Edit Delete Step 15 </div>						

Email Care Plan
Step 15

17. After responses has been emailed, copy and paste the URL noted in the email to the search bar using the desired web browser to access each document.
18. See Appendices to a view an example snapshot of the emailed responses.
 - a. **Appendix A:** Acute Asthma Patient Case Responses
 - b. **Appendix B:** Acute Asthma Patient Focused Care Plan

Appendix A: Acute Asthma Patient Case Responses (Snapshot of 1st page)

URL: <http://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/TestResults.aspx?id=2630098&userid=5823309&additionalSection=176332362>

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Quiz Results

Ashely Smith

Clinical Pearl
For proper treatment of an acute asthma exacerbation, the patient (or family) needs to be aware of the first symptoms of an exacerbation and possible triggers. At this point, the patient (family) should initiate her asthma action plan to minimize the symptoms, duration of drug therapy, and severity of the exacerbation. This, in turn, should decrease the number of severe exacerbations and hospital admissions.

Question 1

1.a.
Create a list of the patient's drug-related problems.

unnecessary drug therapy - father

Question 2

2.
What are the acute goals of pharmacotherapy in this case?

recommend a cough suppressant, with an

Question 3

3.a.
What nondrug therapies might be useful for this patient?

talk to father about considering to quit

Question 4

4.a.
What drug, dosage form, dose, schedule, and duration of therapy are best for this patient's acute asthma exacerbation?

continue asthma drug therapy

Question 5

5 a

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<https://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/TestResults.aspx?id=2630098&userid=5823309&additionalSection=176332362>

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Appendix B: Appendix B: Acute Asthma Patient Focused Care Plan

URL: <http://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/CarePlanEmail.aspx?userID=620078&topSectionID=176332313>

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Date	Medical Condition	Therapeutic Goals	Drug-Therapy Problem	Recommendations and Interventions	Monitoring Parameters, Desired Endpoints, and Frequency	Follow-up plan
02-06-18	Asthma	Control breathing	unnecessary Drug therapy	Clean home, free of dust., and refrain from smoking environments. Perhaps communicate with father to consider to quit smoking.	Use albuterol inhaler 30 minute prior to exercise as needed for SOB.	4 weeks to evaluate breathing and O2 saturation.
02-06-18	Cold	Treatment of Cold	Need additional Drug Therapy	Where warm clothing , get plenty rest, and drink fluids to stay hydrated	recommend delysm every 4-6hrs to rid patient of cold symptoms	follow up in 4 weeks to evaluate pt. cold symptoms

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