

Nausea and Vomiting in End-Stage Cancer

1. Nausea and vomiting in response to the olfactory sensations associated with chemotherapy is considered

- a. acute.
- b. peripheral.
- c. anticipatory.
- d. delayed.

2. The most reliable indicator of the severity of nausea is

- a. concurrent vomiting.
- b. the patient's ability to suppress it.
- c. its responsiveness to drug therapy.
- d. the patient's self-report.

3. Chemical stimuli in the viscera trigger vomiting as a result of transmission of impulses to the vomiting center through the

- a. peripheral pathway.
- b. limbic system.
- c. cerebral cortex.
- d. chemoreceptor trigger zone.

4. In response to toxins in the blood, the gastrointestinal mucosa release which of the following neurotransmitters, which then binds to receptors along the vagus nerve?

- a. serotonin
- b. histamine
- c. norepinephrine
- d. dopamine

5. Aspirin and opioids trigger nausea and vomiting by direct stimulation of the

- a. cerebral cortex.
- b. corpus callosum.
- c. vestibular apparatus.
- d. hypothalamus.

6. Which drug relieves constipation-induced nausea and vomiting by promoting gastric emptying?

- a. zoledronic acid (Zometa)
- b. metoclopramide (Reglan)
- c. cyclizine (Marezine)
- d. dronabinol (Marinol)

7. According to Ahmedzai and colleagues, when constipation in cancer patients is related to opioid administration, it might be helpful to change the patient's analgesia regimen to

- a. nonopioid analgesia.
- b. the oral route of administration.
- c. opioids plus alternative therapies.
- d. the transdermal route of administration.

8. The antiemetic drug of choice for cancer patients who have nausea and vomiting related to bowel obstruction is

- a. cyclizine (Marezine).
- b. prochlorperazine (Compazine).
- c. haloperidol (Haldol).
- d. chlorpromazine (Thorazine).

9. The incidence of nausea and vomiting among cancer patients is higher in

- a. men than in women.
- b. patients with a history of anxiety.
- c. older patients than in younger patients.
- d. those with no prior history of nausea.

10. The most common adverse effect of ondansetron (Zofran) and other serotonin antagonists given to chemotherapy patients to relieve nausea and vomiting is

- a. headache.
- b. diarrhea.
- c. fatigue.
- d. anorexia.

11. Metoclopramide (Reglan) is contraindicated in patients who have

- a. hypertension.
- b. immunosuppression.
- c. suspected bowel obstruction.
- d. cerebral edema.

12. For treating nausea and vomiting in cancer patients, lorazepam (Ativan)

- a. is typically administered intramuscularly.
- b. is usually effective as a single-agent antiemetic.
- c. has little if any sedative effect.
- d. is especially helpful in treating anticipatory nausea.

13. To help end-stage cancer patients who experience nausea and vomiting to better tolerate mealtimes, it is recommended that the caregiver

- a. heat foods quickly in a conventional oven.
- b. serve bland foods at room temperature.
- c. provide a variety of distractions at mealtimes.
- d. offer ample, easily tolerated beverages with meals.

14. Ezzone and colleagues found which of the following alternative therapies to be most effective in relieving nausea and vomiting in bone marrow transplant patients receiving cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan)?

- a. biofeedback
- b. guided imagery
- c. music therapy
- d. progressive relaxation ▼