

Medication Administration Training Final Exam for Routine and Emergency Medications

1. The supervising RN of unlicensed school personnel does not have to be present in the same building, but at least available by phone for consultation.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. KRS 156.502 allows anyone to delegate medication administration to unlicensed school personnel.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. When accepting the delegation to perform medication administration in the school setting, the unlicensed school employee performs this function under the supervision of the delegating physician, RN or APRN
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Proof of successful completion of the medication administration training course provided by the Kentucky Department of Education is valid only for the current school year.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Which would you do first if you are unclear about administering a medication?
 - a. Ask the student
 - b. Ask the parent
 - c. Refrain from administering the medication until the supervising school nurse is contacted
 - d. Ask the school teacher

6. Before administering any medication at school, there must be a written authorization from the student's parent or guardian.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Except for emergency medication specified in an emergency care plan, all medication should be kept in an appropriately labeled, secure, locked container or cabinet.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. Disposal of unused medication or expired medication that isn't picked up by the parent/guardian may be:
 - a. Poured down the sink
 - b. Flushed in the toilet
 - c. Mixed with glue or cat litter before disposing
 - d. Reused the next school year

9. Changes in a prescribed medication such as change in medication, dose, time and/or frequency require a new authorization form and a new prescription bottle (or label if applicable) from the pharmacy indicating the prescription change.
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Parents may not request changes to prescribed medication without the school nurse first contacting the prescribing physician.
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. Medications to be administered on field trips may be repackaged and the instructions written on that package so that the original bottle with the pharmacy's prescription label is left safely at the school.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. When a student refuses a medication, you should notify the supervising school nurse/parent as soon as possible.
 - a. True
 - b. False

13. " A "PRN" medication means a medication should be given:
 - a. Once a month
 - b. Daily
 - c. On an "as needed basis"

14. A student vomits after taking a medication. You should report to the supervising school nurse:
 - a. Student's name and age
 - b. Medication dose
 - c. Time interval between medication administration and vomiting
 - d. All the above

15. Extended, sustained or slow release medication should never be crushed or broken.
 - a. True
 - b. False

16. Gloves should be worn when administering eye, ear and buccal medications.
 - a. True
 - b. False

17. After the student has taken the oral medication, it is very important to make sure they have swallowed the medication by:
- Asking the student to open their mouth and raise their tongue
 - Watch for swallowing motion
 - None of the above
18. A Common problem in using an inhaler medication is:
- Forgetting to shake the canister
 - Not waiting long enough between puffs
 - Not taking the medication as prescribed
 - All the above
19. Before preparing to administer medication, you should:
- Weigh the student
 - Wash your hands
 - Take the student's temperature
20. Liquid medications should be poured away from the label:
- Because you may spill on the counter
 - To prevent smearing of the medication label
 - To make sure it is the right medication
21. Liquid medication should be measured at eye level to assure a proper dose.
- True
 - False
22. A student is prescribed two liquid medications. You should do all except:
- Measure the liquid using a marked medicine cup for each medication
 - Mix the two liquid medications in the same cup
 - Hold the bottles with the label facing your palm
 - Measure the dose at eye level

23. What two identifiers should be used to identify the student prior to administering a medication?
 - a. Student states their name and identified by another student or peer
 - b. Student photograph and student states their name
 - c. Parent authorization and student photograph

24. Which of the following essential information should be included on the student's Medication Administration Record?
 - a. Name of student and home address
 - b. Student's name, name of medication, dose, route and time to be given; and any allergies
 - c. Parent's name and address

25. When administering Narcan Nasal Spray, always prime the nasal spray before administering.
 - a. True
 - b. False

26. The six rights of medication administration include all except:
 - a. Right student
 - b. Right medication
 - c. Right storage
 - d. Right dose
 - e. Right route
 - f. Right time
 - g. Right documentation

27. If a medication has been given and not documented, there is the risk of a medication error because there is a potential for:
 - a. Under dosing the student
 - b. Overdosing the student
 - c. Documenting on the wrong student

28. You may record medication administration prior to giving the medication.
- True
 - False
29. Narcan (Naloxone) is not a substitute for emergency medical care. Repeated doses may be necessary.
- True
 - False
30. What is Diabetes?
- Inability to produce insulin
 - The result of eating too much sugar
 - A contagious disease
 - The result from eating too much “junk” food
31. Hypoglycemia is another term used for low blood sugar level
- True
 - False
32. When may glucagon be prescribed to be administered?
- When the student doesn't feel well
 - When the student has a fever
 - When the student is unable to take food or liquid by mouth
 - When a student complains of being very thirsty
33. How is glucagon administered?
- Under the arm
 - Rectally
 - Under the tongue
 - By injection

34. What would you do first if a student became unconscious and needed an emergency medication administered?
- Call a parent
 - Designate someone to call 9-1-1
 - Call the school nurse
 - Call the student's physician
35. Anaphylaxis may be caused by:
- Insect bites or stings
 - Foods
 - Medications
 - All the above
36. Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis include:
- Itchy skin and hives
 - Swelling or flushing of the lips, throat, and tongue
 - Wheezing, shortness of breath, coughing, hoarseness and/or loss of consciousness
 - All the above
37. The recommended injection site for the EpiPen auto-injector is the:
- Right arm
 - Abdomen
 - Outer thigh
 - Buttocks
38. The EpiPen must be held firmly in the thigh muscle for at least one minute.
- True
 - False
39. Clothing must be removed before using the EpiPen auto-injector.
- True
 - False

40. After administering the EpiPen, the effect of the epinephrine will only last 10 to 15 minutes.
- True
 - False
41. After using the EpiPen auto-injector you should:
- Dispose of the used EpiPen in the trash can
 - Send the used EpiPen to the emergency facility with the student
 - Dispose of the used EpiPen in the sharps container
 - Send the used EpiPen home with the student
42. Seizures may last a few seconds to a few minutes
- True
 - False
43. All seizures are a medical emergency and require Diazepam (Diastat) or Klonopin to be given as soon as possible.
- True
 - False
44. A student should not be restrained during a seizure.
- True
 - False
45. Never place an object in the student's mouth during a seizure.
- True
 - False
46. One first aid measure during a convulsive seizure is to turn the student to one side.
- True
 - False

47. Unlicensed school personnel may be delegated and trained by an RN to administer Diazepam (Diastat) rectal gel or buccal Klonopin tablets.
- True
 - False
48. Which emergency drug may be prescribed to treat a severe allergic reaction to peanuts (anaphylaxis)?
- Glucagon
 - Diastat
 - EpiPen
49. For school personnel who have been delegated and trained to administer medications according to KRS 156.502, school districts should have policies and procedures on medication administration readily accessible.
- True
 - False
50. Local school district policies and procedures should provide information on topics such as:
- Storage of medication
 - How to dispose of unused medication
 - Administration of medication on a field on a field trip
 - All the above