

# Medication Administration Post-Test

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The best way to give a “once a day” medication is:
  - a. When you think about it
  - b. At the same time every day
  - c. In the evening one day and the morning the next
  
2. List four of the Six Rights of medication administration. **(Six Rights)**  
  
\_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_  
  
\_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. If you don’t give a medication as prescribed, you need to talk it over immediately with the healthcare provider. **(Medication Errors)**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. You should have complete information about a medication including what it is for and possible side effects and adverse reactions. If you don’t received the printout from the pharmacy, call the pharmacist or healthcare provider to get information and request a printout. **(Responsibilities of the Caregiver and Six Rights)**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Anti-seizure medications are just one of several specialized medications that need to be given on time or within an hour of when due. Call the healthcare provider if not given within that timeframe for further instructions. **(Types of Medications-Time Sensitive)**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. Notify the healthcare provider as soon as possible if you think you have made a medication error including time, route, dose, individual, medication or any other discrepancy causing concern. **(Medication Errors)**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
7. The symbol “po” or “p.o.” on a prescription means:
  - a. Place in the eye
  - b. Three times a day
  - c. Two times a day
  - d. Take by mouth

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8. Lab work is not important in determining if a medication level is within its therapeutic range or if there are toxic levels present. **(Effects of Medications)**
- True
  - False
9. You find that the medication sheet and the label on the medication do not match. You know that it is not safe to give the medication for this reason. List people whom you might ask for help when you notice this discrepancy. **(Effects of Medications)**
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
10. A client's family has filled a mediset with medications and asked you to give the meds to the client. The mediset is not labeled. What should you do?
- Do as the family has requested and give the patient medications from the mediset
  - Tell the family you can only use medisets filled by the pharmacy or healthcare provider
  - Call the nurse or healthcare provider's office and inform them that you need to have medisets filled by the pharmacy before you can give the client their medication.
  - b and c
11. Because of the possibility of adverse drug interactions when more than one medication is given, you must take a current list of all medications and dosages to all medical and pharmacy visits. **(Response to Adverse Effects)**
- True
  - False
12. Two teaspoonful's is the same as: **(Measurement and Abbreviations)**
- 10ml or 10cc
  - 15ml or 15cc
  - 30ml or 30cc
  - 45ml or 45cc
13. You have a new prescription for your individual that reads "Give 400mg of Dilantin at bedtime". You have 100mg Dilantin capsules. How many capsules to you give? **(Measurement)**
- 1
  - 2
  - 4
  - 8
14. When giving medications to an elderly person, what should you keep in mind?
- That all people of the same age process medications the same
  - That older clients absorb and eliminate medications differently than younger persons
  - That older clients are often on many medications so one needs to be alert to medication interactions
  - b and c

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15. A family member ignores your recommendation to stop the antibiotic until the healthcare provider's office calls back and gives the patient another dose. The patient is now having difficulty breathing and is very red. What should you do?
- Wait and see if the reaction passes
  - Call 911 immediately and call the nurse and healthcare provider's office
16. A client returns from a visit to their healthcare provider's office and they have samples of a medication. The family says that the healthcare provider told them to give the med twice a day. The sample is unlabeled. What should you do?
- Call the healthcare provider's office and tell them you cannot give an unlabeled medication
  - Give the medication as the family has instructed you
17. It is very important that you notify all doctors, dentists, and pharmacists of any allergies that the individual has as well as double check that you are not about to give a medications for which the person has an allergy.
- True
  - False
18. It is okay to discuss personal medical information with anyone. **(Confidentiality)**
- True
  - False
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the best method of preventing the spread of infection, colds, flu and gastrointestinal illness. **(Universal Precautions)**
- Hand washing and/or the use of gloves
  - Antibiotic use
  - Face mask
  - Isolation
20. Vitamins are great! Take all you want!
- True
  - False

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### Fill out the medication sheet/s for the following:

- Tegretol (100mg/5ml) Give 10cc orally three times daily (3x daily) at 9am, 3pm, and 9pm.
- Apply a thin layer of Triamcinolone cream 0.5% to affected area BID for 10 days.
- Seroquel 50mg once daily at bedtime. Increase to 100mg on day 2 and day 3 take 200mg. on day 4 increase to 300mg maintenance dose.

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Each agency will develop additional questions for the post test specific to their agencies needs and issues.