**Assessment for Injections Medication Administration**

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

Please circle the correct answer and take the completed test to the school nurse or school district administrator for scoring.

1. Which of the following is an example of a type of packaging for injectable medication?
   1. Vials
   2. Auto-injectors
   3. Prefilled syringes
   4. All of the above.
2. An intramuscular injection at the deltoid site should be 5 finger widths below the boney aspect of the shoulder.
3. True
4. False
5. Which of the following is not true of subcutaneous injections?
   1. Common sites for subcutaneous injections are the stomach, buttocks, top outer thigh, and the back of the upper arm.
   2. Subcutaneous injections should be given in a muscle.
   3. Subcutaneous injections should be given at a 45- to 90-degree angle for children depending on their fatty tissue.
   4. Subcutaneous injections allow for slow and sustained absorption of medication.
6. It is important to rotate injection sites for both intramuscular and subcutaneous injections.
   1. True
   2. False
7. Which of the following is not correct when mixing medications for injection?
8. Pull back the plunger to the amount of medication ordered.
9. Gently swirl the vial for 10-15 seconds with the syringe still in the vial until the solution is clear.
10. It is not necessary to expel air bubbles from the syringe as air bubbles help push the medication into the blood vessels.
11. All of the above are correct.

Number correct: \_\_\_\_ of 5 answers