

Medication Administration Training

Test Answers:

Oral video:

1. c – Right place or location is not one of the five rights.
2. b – Schools have the responsibility to remind students to come to the location for medication administration.
3. b – False. Liquid medication should be measured with liquid measuring device.
4. d – All of the above. Both the parent and medical authorization is required and the prescription labeled bottle or package should match the parent request and medical authorization.
5. d – All of the above. After a medication is administered, it is too late to change the dosage, student, time or route of administration.

Non-oral videos

Ear:

1. c - AU is both ears, AD is right and AS is left.
2. a – This is the correct sequence
3. b – In the front of the ear massages the medication to all surface areas within the ear canal.
4. d – This is the correct position for a school age child
5. d – Although the right position is important for the administration of ear medication, it is not one of the five rights.

Eye:

1. c – OU is both eyes, OD is right ear, and OS is left eye
2. a – Correct sequence of events.
3. d – Wiping after eyes are closed for 2 minutes is not important.
4. a – Optic is another word for eye, ophthal refers to the eye but is not another word for eye.
5. d – Although right position is important for the administration of eye medication, it is not one of the five rights.

Gastrostomy Low-Profile:

1. c – Check the clamp to make sure it is open, this is a common mistake. If the clamp is open and you still feel resistance, then call the school nurse or parent. If the obstruction cannot be resolved a new access device may need to be inserted. Since the gastrostomy access device is essential for the student to receive nutrition and hydration, it is important but not an emergency event.
2. c – It is important to remove the air bubbles to ensure the student is receiving the correct dose of medication.
3. a – True
4. a – Is the correct answer.
5. a – Although the right equipment is important, it is not one of the five rights.

Nebulizer:

1. a – True.

2. a – Although equipment is important for nebulized treatments, it is not one of the five rights.
3. b – False
4. b – The medication is squirted into the bottom half of the nebulizer cup
5. a – True

Topical:

1. d – Gelatin is not a form of topical ointment
2. a – Although bony prominence should be avoided when applying medication patches, you do not need to measure the distance from bony prominence.
3. d – This is the recommended sequence of events.
4. a – Massaging does increase the immediate release of an increased dosage of medication and should occur.
5. c – Location is not one of the five rights.

Injectable

Injections (General)

1. d – All of the above
2. b – False
3. b – Subcutaneous injections are given into the fatty tissue.
4. a – True
5. c – Expel air bubbles from the syringe making sure you have the correct dose of medication.

Insulin by Syringe:

1. b – The right dose is extremely important.
2. b – Insulin is given into the subcutaneous tissue which is between the skin and the muscle, or more commonly called the fat tissue.
3. a – True
4. b – False
5. a – Check 5 Rights, wash hands, put on gloves, recheck 5 R's, wipe top of vial with alcohol, inject units of air equal to the units of insulin needed into vial, pull back plunger to get the exact units of insulin needed, cleanse area, inject.

Insulin by Insulin Pen:

1. a – True
2. b – Insulin is given into the subcutaneous tissue which is between the skin and the muscle, or more commonly called the fat tissue.
3. b – Make sure to prime the pen before dialing up the correct dose.
4. a – True
5. a – Check the 5 Rights, wash hands and apply gloves, prepare needle, prime insulin pen, dial in the correct dosage of insulin, administer insulin and document medication

Emergency

Buccal Seizure Medication

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Medication Administration Quiz Results

1. d- All
2. a-True: Buccal medication is given in a divided dose—half placed in each side of cheek area (between lip and gum).
3. a-True: Avoid squirting medication down the throat.
4. e-All

Epinephrine:

1. a – True
2. c –
3. d – Keep student calm and monitor until EMS arrives.
4. b – False
5. a

Glucagon:

1. c – Unconsciousness
2. c – Ask for someone to call 911 as you check the 5 Rights, prepare the medication as quickly as possible, put on gloves, administer the medication, document
3. d – All
4. b – False
5. a – True

Intranasal Seizure Medication:

1. a-True- When preparing to give intranasal medications, if time allows, wash your hands and put on gloves.
2. a-True - Intranasal medications are given in a divided dose—half placed in each nostril.
3. a-True After administering emergency seizure medication, monitor for breathing difficulties.
4. b-False-It is important to follow a child's emergency plan so that you know when medication should be administered.

Rectal Diazepam:

1. c – Insertion of the syringe in the water soluble lubricant.
2. c – Call emergency medical services or 9-1-1
3. a – True
4. a – Breathing
5. a – Date, time of seizure and medication, observations

Rescue Inhaler:

1. c – Inhaler is new or has not been used in sometime.
2. a – True
3. b – Every 1-2 weeks or sooner if needed
4. a – True
5. a– No waiting is necessary