1. You should check the rights of medication administration
2. When ordering medication’s
3. Before administration
4. When in another individual’s room
5. During administration
6. You can assist the family to adjust when they place their loved ones in a facility by
7. allow the family member to stay with the resident for the first few days
8. Leaving the room immediately when visiting their loved one
9. Encouraging the family to provide the daily care to their loved one
10. Including the family in the service planning for their loved one
11. When Mr. Sullivan is feeling hopeless, a useful approach is to
12. Assure him that he is lucky to be alive
13. Ask if he would like to talk about his feelings
14. Remind him that there are other residents worse off
15. Avoid discussing his feelings by changing the subject
16. In assisting a male resident with shaving, the skin on the cheek being shaved should be
17. Allowed to hang naturally
18. Pinched between your thumb and forefinger
19. Held tight and smoothly
20. Shaved across the direction of hair growth
21. A way to prevent constipation without using laxatives is to
22. Rest more
23. Take aspirin
24. Eat bananas
25. Increase fiber intake
26. If two residents are fighting, and there is a possibility of injury, the caregiver should first
27. Call the local police
28. Tell the residents to quiet down
29. Call security
30. Separate the residents
31. Topical medication is
32. A tablet
33. Put on top of the tongue
34. Taken as a powder
35. Absorbed through the skin
36. One sign of skin inflammation is
37. Paleness
38. Hardness of the skin
39. Blue color
40. Redness
41. Standard or universal precautions
42. Are used by all staff only for residents with infections
43. Should be used by all staff when caring for all residents
44. Means you must wear gloves to give any type of personal care
45. Means you must wear gowns and masks to give care
46. A way to prevent constipation without using laxatives is to
47. Rest more
48. Eat bananas
49. Exercise daily
50. Take aspirin
51. When an individual asks for a PRN sedative, you must first
52. Check the individuals chart for healthcare provider order
53. Administer the medication right away
54. Ask the individual why he needs a sedative
55. Wash your hands
56. One common trade name for a laxative is
57. Advair
58. Peri-Colace
59. Actonel
60. Dilaudid-HP
61. After administering a steroid inhaler, you should’ve
62. Check the residents blood pressure
63. Have the resident rinse her mouth
64. The resident rinse and spit
65. Have the resident rinse and swallow
66. When do you check the rights of medication administration?
67. When you take the medication from the cabinet
68. When ordering medication’s
69. When in another individual’s room
70. During administration
71. Providing care for a resident with hand tremors the caregiver should always
72. Perform personal grooming activities for the resident
73. Assist the resident with Eating
74. Assist the resident when drinking hot liquids
75. Take no special measures
76. The gallbladder, rectum, and esophagus are in the
77. Respiratory system
78. Digestive system
79. Nervous system
80. Endocrine system
81. Personal protective equipment includes
82. Alcohol, hand, rinse, glasses, and gloves
83. Gloves, gown, and mask
84. Gown, gloves, and alcohol hand rinse
85. Mask, gown, and sharps container
86. The controlled substances act is enforced by the
87. Drug Enforcement Administration
88. Food and drug administration
89. Arizona state board of nursing
90. Controlled substance agency
91. If a medication is to be discontinued, you must
92. Write “D/C” On the original order with your initials
93. Obtain a new order, showing the medication as discontinued
94. Write “Discontinue” on the original order with the date
95. Obtain a new label from the pharmacy
96. The FDA requires proof that a medication is effective, and
97. Safe
98. Cost-effective
99. Available
100. Pure
101. The medication count must be done Every eight hours
102. Every time the staff changes
103. When a medication is dropped
104. When a medication is refused
105. A pharmacy label must list the
106. Name of the medication
107. Dose of the medication
108. Individuals’ diagnosis
109. Name of the allergies
110. Medication errors must be
111. Reported
112. Dismissed
113. Overlooked
114. Corrected
115. When individuals want to know what their medications are for the Certified staff should tell them they
116. Are not permitted to provide this information
117. Do not need to know what the medication is for
118. Have a right to know what the medication is for
119. Are not allowed to refuse to take the medication
120. Which one of the following must be included in a report of a medication occurrence the
121. Individuals age
122. Name of the person who witnessed the error
123. Name of the person who made the error
124. Individuals address
125. Water soluble vitamins, include
126. Vitamin B, vitamin E, and biotin
127. Vitamin A, niacin, and folic acid
128. Vitamin B, vitamin C, and niacin
129. Vitamin K, folic acid and biotin
130. When administering eardrops, the certified staff should ensure that the
131. The medication is at room temperature
132. The medication is stored in a cool place
133. Administration is followed by placing a cotton wick in the canal
134. The tip of the applicator touches the ear canal to ensure good adhesion
135. Certified staff give medication’s
136. Only in residential programs
137. When ordered by a licensed provider
138. Whenever an individual requests
139. Only during the day shift
140. A certified staff is most responsible to the
141. Manager/Designee
142. Doctor
143. Family
144. Board of Directors
145. Which one of the following medication types could be habit forming?
146. Heart medication
147. Pain medication
148. Blood thinners
149. Thyroid medication’s
150. When getting an over-the-counter medication from the medication cabinet, you noticed that a significant amount of the medication is missing. Your best course of action is to.
151. Report the medication loss to the department of public health
152. Complete a medication error report
153. Report the medication loss to your facility manager/designee
154. Call a certified staff member from the previous shift and asked him/her how they disposed of the medication
155. An antiemetic is used to treat
156. Dizziness
157. Infection
158. Vomiting
159. Hypertension
160. The physician orders 500 MG of amoxicillin liquid. The strength is 250 MG per 5 ML. You should administer.
161. 500 ML
162. 250 ML
163. Five ML
164. 10 ML
165. Countable medication
166. Have a sustained release in the body
167. Have the potential to be abused
168. Are under the Physicians control
169. Must be given at bedtime
170. Controlled substances have a potential for
171. Abuse
172. Disease
173. Infection
174. Retardation
175. To protect yourself from sharps exposure, you would
176. Never recap, use needles or lancets
177. Wash your hands before or after all procedures
178. Always recap, use needles or lancets
179. Wear gloves at all times
180. When administering topical medication, you should wear
181. A hairnet
182. Mask
183. Goggles
184. Gloves
185. You are allowed to change a prescription label
186. When the individuals name is misspelled
187. If frequency of administration changes
188. Never change a prescription label
189. When instructed by the nurse
190. An individual with the history of depression refuses her regularly scheduled medication. The appropriate action for the certified staff is to.
191. Contact the family to notify them of the refusal
192. Contact the manager/designate to report the refusal
193. Crush the medication and mix them in to disguise them
194. Discard the medication and document the waste appropriately
195. After eating a piece of bread (Carbohydrate) Your digestive system converts it to
196. Glucose
197. Fat
198. Protein
199. Lipid
200. The physician orders, potassium (K-Lyte) 20 MEQ once a day. The unit dose is 40 MEQ per tablet. You should administer.
201. Half a tablet
202. One tablet
203. Two tablets
204. Four tablets
205. One of the six rights of medication administration is the
206. Right medication sheet
207. Right Form
208. Right room
209. Right dose
210. Narcotics are
211. Countable substances
212. Controlled clinicals
213. Controlled digoxin
214. Controlled Levaquin
215. An accurate inventory of medication is required
216. By standard pharmacy inventory control practices
217. By HIPPA
218. In the material data, safety sheets
219. By law for countable substances
220. Ms. Pardo has an infection. She has been receiving antibiotics for three days. She now has a flat, red rash, covering her torso, arms, and legs. Your best course of action is to.
221. Give the antibiotic and apply Benadryl cream to the rash
222. Give the antibiotic and notify your nurse
223. Hold the antibiotic and notify your manager/designee
224. The antibiotic, and observe Ms. Pardo closely
225. A sign of hypoglycemia would be
226. Moist skin
227. Hot dry skin
228. Chest pain
229. Swollen joints
230. The nurse practitioner ordered metoprolol (Lopressor) 150 mg the unit dose is 100 mg per scored tablet. You should administer.
231. No tablets
232. Half a tablet
233. 1 1/2 tablets
234. Two tablets
235. When administering an anti-gout medication to an individual you should also
236. Instruct the individual to eat a diet, high and protein
237. Encourage the individual to massage the effective joints
238. Ensure that the individual maintains regular bowel function
239. Encourage the individual to drink a full glass of water
240. Medication orders may be changed by a
241. Registered nurse
242. Program manager
243. License provider
244. Certified staff
245. A liquid contains 25 MG per 5 ML of a medication. The healthcare provider has ordered 50 MG. You should administer.
246. 2.5 ML
247. Five ML
248. 7.5 ML
249. 10 ML
250. If you are documenting the administration of a medication, you are
251. Completing medication administration
252. Preparing medication administration
253. Administering the medication
254. Observing the medication administration
255. An individual who has been receiving prednisone for six months and has an order to discontinue the medication today. You questioned the nurse about this because discontinuation may.
256. Increased pain
257. Disrupt the pituitary – hypothalamus feedback system
258. Caused withdrawal symptoms
259. Cause adrenal insufficiency
260. Ms. Larson has regularly scheduled oral Meperidine (Demerol) Due at 9:00 AM. The nurse has directed you to administer Ms. Larson ‘s 9:00 AM medication’s. The correct action is to.
     1. Administer the Main to Ms. Larson, and document on the MAR only
     2. Assess Ms. Larson for pain both before, and after the administration of meperidine
     3. Administer the Meperidine to Ms., Larson and document on the MAR and controlled substance log
     4. Administer the Meperidine to Ms. Larson, and ask the nurse to document on the MAR and controlled substance log
261. B. M. Is an abbreviation for.
     1. Before medication
     2. Bowel movement
     3. Best medication for the individual
     4. Before morning
262. A characteristic of a mild allergic reaction to a medication would be
263. Loose stool
264. Painful urination
265. Itching
266. Vomiting
267. Documentation required after insulin administration is the
268. Individuals pulse
269. Amount of food eaten
270. Amount of insulin injected
271. Individuals skin condition
272. If an individual refuses to take medication, the Certified staff should
273. Leave the medication at the individuals bedside
274. Tell the individual it is important, and must be taken
275. Mix the medication with the individuals food
276. Notify the manager/designee of the individuals refusal
277. Common symptoms of diabetes are
278. Decreased urine production, decreased thirst, and loss of appetite
279. Urine production, increased, thirst, and increased hunger
280. Bleeding from nose and gum, frequent urination, and thirst
281. Abdominal pain, increased, thirst, and loss of appetite
282. An individual reports a sudden rash you should
283. Hold all the medication and call the physician
284. Administer their medication, and note the rash in the individual’s record
285. Notify the managers/designee and wait for instructions before administering medications
286. Administer only the medication, you know, do not have a rash as a possible side effect and call the manager/designee
287. Documentation of medication administration can be done
288. When all medications are passed
289. When you have extra time
290. As each medication is administered
291. At the end of each shift
292. Aluminum and calcium based anti-acids may cause
293. Flatulence
294. Vomiting
295. Constipation
296. Diarrhea
297. The therapeutic effect of any medication is the
298. One the licensed provider expected
299. One that causes toxicity
300. Same as an allergic reaction
301. Same as a medication interaction
302. Insulin is measured in
303. cc
304. Units
305. Kg
306. Mg
307. Medication given BID are given
308. Once a day
309. Twice a day
310. Upon request
311. Two at a time
312. When administering digoxin, you should
313. Instruct the individual to rest for 60 minutes after administration
314. Administer the medication with food
315. Ensure the individual drinks of full glass of water
316. Take the apical pulse for 60 seconds before administration
317. The proper position for administration of ophthalmic medication is
318. Individuals head tilted slightly back
319. Individuals head tilted slightly forward
320. Individuals head tilted slightly to the side
321. Individual lying flat on her back
322. Medication halving a high potential for abuse are
323. Controlled substances
324. Holistic, herbal compounds
325. Triple locked
326. Single locked
327. When performing a fingerstick blood sugar you must
328. Wash your hands only after performing the procedure
329. Wash your hands, if you are not going to wear gloves
330. Wash your hands before, and after performing the procedure
331. Obtain written consent before performing the procedure
332. Pat forgets to document giving Glenn his medication. On the next shift, Jerry sees that Glenn‘s medication sheet is not completed and questions whether Glenn has received his medication. Jerry should.
333. Fill in the appropriate spaces on Glenn’s medication sheet as a missed dose
334. Tell another caregiver that there may be missing documentation for Glenn’s administered medication
335. Ask Glenn if he received his medication at the prescribe time from Pat
336. Tell the manager that it appears Glenn did not receive his previous dose of medication
337. A resident refused to take medication. To document the refusal on the medication sheet you would.
338. Darken the entire box for time and date
339. Write and then circle your initials in the box for time and date
340. Place a diagonal line through the box for time and date
341. And then circle and X in the box for time and date
342. When doing meds following the 6 medication rights and cross checking procedure before giving meds can: help facility
343. Follow your agency policy
344. Understand individual’s rights
345. Understand healthcare provider orders
346. Reduce medication occurrences
347. Jose’s doctor reads lorazepam 1 MG every morning and 4:00 PM, 3 MG every bedtime. At 8:00 AM you give lorazepam 4 MG. The first step you should take is to.
348. Do nothing. An extra 3 mg of medication will have no effect on him.
349. Change his doses, so the total dose for the day remains the same
350. Immediately call your facility manager/designee
351. Fill out a medication error form
352. Magnesium based anti-acids cause
353. Diarrhea
354. Constipation
355. Nausea
356. Vomiting
357. The correct abbreviation is
358. BID – as needed twice daily
359. AC – as ordered
360. QOD – every other day
361. PRN – at bedtime
362. Antibiotics are used to treat
363. Cancers
364. Viruses
365. Bacterial infections
366. Heart conditions
367. Fax orders from Doctors are considered preferable to telephone orders because
368. Faxed orders include the doctors signature
369. Doctors cannot telephone orders to the pharmacy
370. Fax orders are difficult to get signed within 72 hours
371. Few doctors are willing to spend the time needed to provide telephone orders
372. After giving an insulin injection or using a lancet, you should
373. Not recap them before discarding them in the sharps container
374. Not discard the land or needle in the sharps container
375. Recap them for use again for the same individual
376. Recap them before discarding them in the sharps container
377. A caregiver with training and insulin administration may
378. Perform oral suctioning on a stable diabetic
379. Administer insulin to a stable diabetic
380. Applied topical wound care medication to a stable diabetic
381. Note new insulin orders for a diabetic individual
382. Walter is scheduled to receive medication at 4 PM. It is 4:45 PM and Walter has not received his medication. You should.
383. Administer the medication with within the next 15 minutes
384. Administer the medication within the next 30 minutes
385. Administer the medication within the next 45 minutes
386. Report to your managers/design that Walter has missed his scheduled administration
387. The wrong dose of insulin has been given to the wrong individual. Your immediate action is to.
388. Report to the pharmacist
389. Notify your manager/designee
390. Report the event to a physician
391. Complete an incident report
392. When you discuss an individual’s, medical condition, medication, or treatment with anyone outside your facility, or with other individuals, you are violating the
393. Durable, power of attorney for healthcare
394. Individuals right to safety
395. Individuals advanced directives
396. Individuals right to confidentiality
397. Characteristics of controlled substances include
398. Accepted medical use; minimal risk for dependency
399. Low abuse potential; does not require prescription
400. High abuse potential; requires a prescription
401. Low abuse potential; requires a prescription
402. An additional responsibility associated with the administration of countable substance is
403. Verifying the dosage with a manager/designate before each administration
404. Documenting the amount used after each administration
405. Obtaining a new prescription from the pharmacy each month
406. Obtaining a new healthcare provider order each month
407. Always tell the individual the
408. Time and date of documentation of the medication
409. Pharmacy and Dr. ordering the medication
410. Available forms of the medication
411. Name and reason for the medication
412. All Prescription and over-the-counter medications ordered must be documented on a
413. Medication sheet
414. Count book page
415. HC P visit form
416. Medication occurrence form
417. When is it necessary to wash your hands?
418. Before using the restroom
419. After administering medications to an individual
420. Between administering different medication’s to a individual
421. While signing out medication
422. Mrs. Jones is taking Xanax. She tells you of the unusual dream she’s been having. You should.
423. Tell her your dreams
424. Advise her that this is normal
425. Report the incident
426. Record the incident for future comparison
427. To assist an older adult individual to swallow medication you should
428. Position the individual flat
429. Ask the individual to stand up
430. Tilt individuals, head backwards
431. Offer Water before and after
432. An individual has received a medicated lotion for a leg rash. When applying lotion on the fourth day, you noticed the rash is almost gone. The medication lotion is causing a.
433. Medication sensitivity
434. Medication interaction
435. Desired effect
436. Side effect
437. A report of a medication occurrence should include the individuals
438. Age
439. Weight
440. Address
441. Medication
442. The six rights of medication administration include
443. Right to refuse
444. Right color of tab
445. Right route
446. Right medication sheet
447. Primary strategies for prevention of infection, transmitted through blood, body fluid, non-intact, skin, and mucus membranes are called
448. Special precautions
449. Strict precautions
450. Standard precautions
451. Facility precautions
452. If an individual refuses to take medication, the certified staff should
453. Leave the medication on the individuals bedside
454. Tell the individual it’s important, and must be taken
455. Mix the medication with the individuals food
456. Notify the managers/designee of the individuals refusal
457. A certified staff is most responsible to the
458. Managers/designee
459. Doctor
460. Family
461. Board of Directors
462. The factor most likely to contribute to a medication error is when
463. Controlled substances are administered
464. Certified staff administered medication’s late in the evening
465. Certified staff are distracted
466. Side effects occur after a new medication
467. The physician ordered promethazine (Phenergan) 25 MG at bedtime. The strength is 12.5 MG tablets. You should administer.
468. 0.25 of a tablet
469. 0.5 of a tablet
470. 1.5 tablets
471. 2 tablets
472. Schedule ll medications are also called
473. Medication given twice a day
474. Countable substances
475. Medication given with two refills
476. Medication’s given as needed
477. An individual with the history of depression refuses her regularly scheduled medication. The appropriate action for the Certified staff is to.
478. Contact the family to notify them of the refusal
479. Contact the manager/designee to report the refusal
480. Crushed the medication and mix them in food to disguise them
481. Discard the medication’s and doc document the waste appropriately
482. Mr. Jones is taking one Darvocet every four hours as needed for elbow pain. He advises you he is having a headache and request his Darvocet. You should check his vitals, and.
483. Give him one Darvocet
484. Report the symptoms
485. Give him two Darvocet
486. Call the doctor
487. The manager/designee asks you for the TPR. You would provide the individuals
488. Time, Place, and individual name
489. Temperature, pulse, and individuals name
490. Temperature, pulse, and respirations
491. Temporary Physicians report
492. Subcutaneous tissue is
493. Connective tissue
494. Fatty tissue beneath the muscle
495. Tissue just beneath the bone
496. Fatty tissue beneath the skin
497. The prescriber has ordered Benadryl elixir 40 MG PO every six hours. You have available Benadryl elixir labeled 1 ML equals 2.5 MG. You should administer. Hint: 40 / 2.5
498. 6 ML
499. 12 ML
500. 16 ML
501. 20 ML
502. Before administering blood pressure medication, the certified staff should check for
503. Urticaria
504. Hypotension
505. Dry mouth
506. Confusion
507. Sublingual medication
508. Is swallowed whole
509. Is put under the tongue
510. Must be chewed
511. Is used to treat mouth infections
512. Medication orders may be changed by a
513. Registered nurse
514. Program manager
515. Licensed provider
516. Certified staff
517. If an individual reports a sudden rash you should
518. Hold all medications and call the physician
519. Administer their medication, and the rash in the individual’s record
520. Notify the manager/designee and wait for instructions before administering medication’s
521. Administer only the medication, you know, do not have a rash as a possible side effect and call the manager/designee
522. Scabies and pediculosis are caused by
523. Mites and lice
524. Fungi and algae
525. Allergies to lotions
526. Bee stings and spider bites
527. Anaphylaxis is a
528. Serious allergic reaction
529. Disease of the brain
530. Classification of medication
531. Vital heart medication
532. One of the six rights of medication administration is the
533. Right package
534. Right to refuse
535. Right dose
536. Right amount
537. The most effective measure for controlling the spread of infection is
538. Through prophylactic use of antibiotics
539. The aggressive use of disinfectants
540. The selective use of antiseptics
541. Thorough handwashing
542. A side effect of antipsychotics is
543. Urinary retention
544. Diarrhea
545. Reduce night vision
546. Increased urination
547. An individual tells you she is very thirsty, and her eyes are blurry. These are examples of.
548. Subjective information
549. Objective information
550. Factual information
551. Confidential information
552. The form used to document the administration of medication is the
553. Controlled substance sheet
554. Doctor order
555. Medication administration record
556. Medication information sheet
557. A medication occurrence exists, when
558. Two methods of identification are used to verify the right individual
559. The pharmacy label matches the medication sheet
560. The medication is given two hours after its scheduled time
561. Documentation is completed after the individual takes the medication
562. Individual has an order for Vicodin (Hydrocodone) One tablet to be administered at 9:00 PM each night. You will find this medication in the.
563. Individuals assigned medication
564. Kitchen refrigerator
565. Scheduled medication lockbox
566. Individuals bedside table
567. Documentation of fasting, blood sugar, and insulin administration. Results should be recorded.
568. At the end of your shift
569. Immediately after each procedure
570. Immediately after the medication pass
571. At the same time for all your individuals
572. When completing the medication sheet, you accidentally make a mistake in recording the administration. You should.
573. Cover the mistake with tape and write the correct information on the tape with your initials
574. Draw a line through the error and write “error” next to the line with your initials
575. Use liquid paper to cover the mistake, and then write the corrected information directly on the dried liquid paper
576. Get a new form and transcribe all of the old information to the new sheet with the correct information for the administration
577. An anti-hypertensive medication is prescribed to
578. Calm down an anxious individual
579. Reduce high blood pressure
580. Reduce muscle tension
581. Treat symptoms of Alzheimer’s
582. The main reason for reporting a medication error is to
583. Specifically document what was said for the residents family
584. Minimize the chance of a similar incident in the future
585. Identify the names of any missing medication’s
586. Track resident certified staff errors
587. A liquid contains 25 MG per 5 ML of a medication. The healthcare provider has ordered 50 MG. You should administer.
588. 2.5 ML
589. Five ML
590. 7.5 ML
591. 10 ML
592. Following an insulin injection procedure, a combative individual slaps you, causing the needle to pierce your skin. You should.
593. Wash the site immediately with soap and water, and notify your manager/designee
594. To the site and wash it when you can
595. Wipe the area with an alcohol pad and caution, the individual to hit you
596. Dry the area with a cotton swab and apply a bandage
597. A pharmacy label includes the
598. Individuals birthdate
599. Individuals, allergies
600. Diagnosis
601. Route of administration
602. Medication must be disposed of in the presence of two certified staff, one of which is a facility manager/designee. Both must sign a disposable record stating.
603. The medication was wasted
604. The amount of medication wasted
605. Where the medication was wasted
606. The dose of medication wasted
607. Injections in the abdomen should be given
608. No closer than 1 inch from the umbilicus
609. No closer than 2 inches from the umbilicus
610. Only in the morning
611. Only as a last resort
612. Individuals want to know what their medication’s are for the Certified staff should tell them they
613. Are not permitted to provide this information
614. Do not need to know what the medication is for
615. Have a right to know what the medication is for
616. Are not allowed to refuse to take the medication
617. The tip of an eyedropper is considered
618. Delicate
619. Dangerous
620. Clean
621. Contaminated
622. Medication errors should be
623. Dismissed
624. Documented
625. Overlooked
626. Corrected
627. When administering a bulk forming laxative to a individual, it should be mixed in at least
628. 2 ounces of fluid
629. 8 ounces of fluid
630. 16 ounces of fluid
631. 20 ounces of fluid
632. Anticoagulants prevent
633. Nausea
634. Clotting
635. Urinary retention
636. Headaches
637. What precautions should you take to maintain the sterility of eye medication?
638. Allow the tip of the eyedropper to touch the cornea
639. Not allow the tip of the eyedropper to touch anything
640. Rinse out the eyedropper with tap water when finished
641. Allow the medication to flow into the bulb of the eyedropper
642. The agency that punishes violators of the controlled substance laws is
643. Occupational safety and health administration (OSHA)
644. Joint commission (JC)
645. Drug enforcement administration (DEA)
646. Center for disease control (CDC)
647. If the syringe needle, before administration of an injection, is bent
648. Recap it and turn it into the pharmacist
649. Do not use and discard it appropriately
650. Injected at an angle during the injection
651. Straighten it using sterile technique and use it
652. The best thing you can ask yourself when administering medication is giving the right
653. Dose of medication to the right person through the right route?
654. Amount of the right medication to the right person at the right time?
655. Dose to the right person at the right time through the right route on the right date?
656. Dose of the right medication to the right person at the right time through the right route?
657. Certified staff give medication
658. Only in residential programs
659. When ordered by a licensed provider
660. Whenever an individual request
661. Only during the dayshift

1. The correct abbreviation is
2. qd- every other day
3. qod- everyday
4. hs at bed time
5. ac- after meals

1. When giving a rectal suppository place
2. Individual on a bedpan or commode
3. Individual flat on his back
4. Individual on left side with upper knee flexed
5. Vaseline on suppository before giving

1. The last sound or distinct change in sound you hear when taking a resident’s blood pressure is recorded
2. Diastolic pressure
3. Pulse pressure
4. Systolic pressure
5. Aortic pressure

1. A resident who has not had adequate fluid intake and becomes confused and sleepy may be
2. Hypertensive
3. Demented
4. Dehydrated
5. Paranoid
6. When wearing gloves to do fasting blood sugar you are following
7. Airborne precaution
8. Contact precautions
9. Droplet precautions
10. Universal precautions
11. Two major organs effecting medication clearance from the body are the
12. Kidneys and lungs
13. Kidneys and pancreas
14. Liver and pancreas
15. Liver and kidneys

1. An excessive loss of water from body tissues is
2. Retention
3. Incontinence
4. Edema
5. Dehydration
6. Mr. Hand is a confused eighty-eight year old resident. He frequently urinates in the corner of his room. To prevent this behavior, the caregiver should
7. Take him to the toilet every two hours
8. Decrease the amount of fluids offered to him
9. Place a direction arrow sign in the corner, pointing toward the toilet
10. Ask the facility manager/designee to schedule a psychiatric consultation for him
11. Of the six rights of medication administration, which are the most important
12. Right individual, right medication, right route
13. Right individual, right medication, right time
14. Right individual, right medication, route
15. They are all equally important

1. Quality control checks are performed on glucometers to ensure that the
2. Machine is used for the correct individual
3. Individual receives the right medicine
4. Glucometer has been used recently
5. Readings are accurate for each individual

1. Hazel Wohler is a ninety-four year old with Alzheimer’s disease. Today she is very sad. She is wandering around the unit crying and saying, “Mother, where is my mother?”, “Oh, I have to find my mother!” To help reduce her anxiety, the caregiver should say
2. Oh Mrs. Wohler, you are ninety-four years old, your mother has been dead a long time.
3. Why do you miss your mother so much, Mrs. Wohler? Were you very close to her when you were younger?
4. Yes Mrs. Wohler I know where she is, I saw her yesterday. Maybe she will come to see you today.
5. Mrs. Wohler, let’s sit down over by the window. Tell me what your mother looked like the last time you saw her.
6. An individual might take Advil or Naprosyn for
7. Breast cancer
8. Arthritis
9. Vaginal infection
10. Emphysema
11. To give medication safely you must
12. Line everyone up in order before administrating
13. Pre-pour medications before administrating
14. Prepare medications for one person at a time
15. Call out name of one person at a time
16. Ethyl Larson has been admitted to the Alzheimer’s unit. She has accused her husband of selling all her things and locking her up in the facility. To decrease her anxiety, the best response the caregiver could make would be to say
17. It must be very hard to be here and not in your own home
18. This is your home now, you don’t need all of your old things
19. Ethyl, I’m sure your husband hasn’t sold your things, ask him to bring them in
20. Don’t worry Mrs. Larson you don’t need all of your belongings while you are here

1. When you report an individual’s refusal to take a medication, you are protecting the
2. State of Arizona
3. Individual
4. Pharmacist
5. Department of Health Services

1. Mrs. Jones’ record does not indicate that she is allergic to penicillin, but she tells you that she is allergic to penicillin. You should
2. Check the record for any medications that may include penicillin
3. Notify the pharmacist immediately
4. Notify the manager/designee immediately
5. Notify the physician immediately

1. While handling a individual a daily diuretic you are told that the individual gets dizzy when standing up. You should
2. Take the individual’s temperature and blood pressure
3. Not give the medication and inform the manager/designee
4. Give the medication and observe the individual closely
5. Give a half dose of the medication and observe the individual closely

1. Every medication has
2. A laboratory value
3. An infection control issue
4. Administration difficulty
5. An expiration date

1. A controlled substance may be administered by the certified staff after
2. Proper documentation is provided
3. The pharmacy sends the medication
4. The family brigs the medication
5. The individual buys the medication

1. Miss Landa is taking an antidepressant, an anti-anxiety medication, and a sedative. She talks all the time but lately seems much more confused. Today she told you about the deer that she lets into her room every night so they can watch over her. Your best response is to
2. Report this behavior to your manager/designee and tell Miss Landa she must be hallucinating
3. Report this behavior to your manager/designee and tell Miss Landa she must be having bad dreams
4. Report her behavior to your manager/designee and reassure the individual
5. Ask Miss Landa for more information about her dreams before reporting her behavior to your manager/designee
6. Which one of the following oral preparations is most rapidly absorbed
7. Enteric-coated tablets
8. Powders
9. Capsules
10. Liquids
11. Because of an illegible order, you are unsure if a dose to be given is 10 mg or 100 mg. You should
12. Administer 10 mg and observe the individual closely
13. Administer 100 mg and observe the individual closely
14. Check a medication information sheet and administer the dose
15. Contact the manager/designee and follow the recommendation
16. The nurse practitioner ordered 10 mg of diphenoxylate HCL and atropine sulfate (Lomotil) B.I.D. The unit dose is 5 mg per scored tablet. You should administer
17. ½ tablet
18. 1 tablet
19. 2 tablets
20. 5 tablets
21. When giving an oral medication, it is important for the certified staff to position the individual correctly in order to prevent
22. Incontinence
23. Headaches
24. Aspiration
25. Double vision

1. When is it necessary to wash your hands
2. Before using the restroom
3. After administering medications to a individual
4. Between administering different medications to a individual
5. While signing out medications
6. The nurse directs you to administer a scheduled oral Vitamin D to Ms. Elliot. The correct action is to
7. Ask the nurse is Vitamin D should be taken with milk
8. Administer the medication to Ms. Elliot
9. Refuse to administer the medications as it is not allowed
10. Observe Ms. Elliot for signs of hyper vitamin reactions
11. When performing personal care for a resident a caregiver should report to the facility manager/designee as soon as possible
12. Areas of dry skin or flaking scalp
13. Skin redness and bruising
14. Rough skin, dry skin
15. Areas of normal skin color and texture

1. The most important reason for documenting the administration of medications is to
2. Let the resident know the medications that he or she is taking
3. Help identify when the medications expires
4. Let you know to reorder medications
5. Help protect the safety of the resident
6. Appropriate care after death includes
7. Provide privacy during post mortem care
8. Place the body in the prone position
9. Immediately cover the body until family arrives
10. Bathe the body after the family arrives
11. Which one of the following should be included in a report of a medication occurrence, the
12. Individual’s age
13. Individual’s weight
14. Medication involved
15. Individual’s address
16. Mr. Lincoln has an order for Xanax 0.25 mg by mouth at bedtime. He asks that it be administered every morning with his breakfast. This is an example of the
17. Right dose - right time
18. Right time - wrong medication
19. Right route - right time
20. Right medication – wrong time
21. When the manager/designee is not in the facility, the keys to the controlled substance cabinet should be with the
22. Person giving the medications
23. Manager/designee on call
24. Individual patient
25. Pharmacist

1. Documentation required after administration of regular insulin according to a sliding scale is
2. Fasting blood sugar, site of injection and blood pressure
3. Fasting blood sugar, site of injection, and amount of insulin given
4. Site of injection, amount of insulin, and meal intake
5. Site of injection, blood pressure, and meal intake

1. Some medications are controlled due to their
2. Strength
3. Therapeutic value
4. Expense
5. Potential for abuse

1. Standard precautions means
2. Being careful not to spill any medication
3. Preventing the spread of illness by certain practices
4. Using good body mechanics to prevent injury
5. Taking care not to divulge confidential information

1. When you don’t have the time to finish your medication administration documentation, it can be
2. Postponed without injuring the individual
3. Finished by your co-worker
4. Postponed until you have time
5. Harmful to the individual

1. The combination of the strength and the amount of a medication must equal the
2. Dose
3. Quantity
4. Order
5. Count
6. When giving an insulin injection you should always
7. Give the injection just beneath the skin
8. Massage the area after giving the injection
9. Warn the individual it will be painful
10. Give the injection into a large muscle
11. Chemical substances secreted by glands that regulate many body functions are called
12. Hypoglycemia
13. Hyperglycemia
14. Hormones
15. Hemostatic

1. Issues that involve a conflict of values are called
2. Service plan issues
3. Legal issues
4. Ethical issues
5. Medical isssues
6. The physician orders 500 mg Methocarbamol. (Robaxin) The tablets come in 1000 mg tablets. You should
7. ½ tablet
8. 1 tablet
9. 2 tablets
10. 3 tablets
11. Peripheral vascular disease is characterized by
12. Decreased blood flow to the lower extremities and pain with walking
13. Weakness in the legs and red warm skin over the affected areas
14. Pale cool extremities and a low blood pressure
15. Dyspnea on exertion and edema of the legs and feet
16. Additional responsibilities associated with countable substances include
17. Counting these medications every time the staff changes
18. Crushing these medications every time prior to administration
19. Reporting to your manager/designee prior to administration
20. Counting every twenty-four hours
21. Oral medications are medications
22. For the ears
23. That ca be taken by mouth
24. For the eyes
25. That are taken when needed for pain

1. Managing blood glucose means
2. Balancing diet, exercise, and diabetic medications
3. Checking fasting blood sugar, blood pressure, and temperature at least three times a day
4. Not eating sugars, salt, and salt substances
5. Never eating carbohydrates

1. An interaction that aspirin may cause when given with an anticoagulant is
2. Increased risk of bleeding
3. Decreased risk of hypoglycemia
4. Decreased risk of ulcers
5. Increased risk of infection
6. One of the six right of medications is the
7. Right syringe
8. Right time
9. Right chart
10. Right room

1. Shearing of the skin most likely would happen when a resident
2. Is moved properly
3. Slides down in bed
4. Is lying still
5. Is moved by a mechanical lift
6. Insulin is a hormone and regulates metabolism of
7. Carbohydrates
8. Proteins
9. Vitamins
10. Minerals

1. Eye medications must
2. Be kept when treatment is over in case the condition occurs
3. Have the word “ophthalmic” or “eye” on the label
4. Be shared with others if necessary to save money
5. Be returned to the pharmacy for destruction after the condition clears
6. The main purpose of a medication reference is to
7. Keep from giving the wrong medication at the wrong time
8. Identify all the different names and routes for a medication
9. Understand why and how a particular medication is administered
10. Answer individuals questions about their medication
11. A used lancet is best discarded in
12. A sharps container
13. The toilet
14. The trash in individual’s room
15. The trash in the medication area
16. The duration of action for insulin means
17. The time individual is able to be active after taking insulin
18. How long the individual will be on insulin
19. The time period between doses of insulin
20. How long the effects of the insulin will last

1. Over the counter laxatives are safe and can be
2. Administered daily by request without a treatment plan
3. Administered on occasion without treatment plan
4. Administered daily with a treatment plan
5. Administered on occasion by the request of the family

1. Countable substances requires tamper resistant packaging and counting every time there is a change in certified staff because they
2. Are more likely to be abused than other types of medications
3. Cost more quickly than other types of medications
4. Expire more quickly that other types of medications
5. Are disposed of more often then other types of medications
6. The only topical medications that are intended to be absorbed into the bloodstream are
7. Ointments
8. Transdermal patches
9. Topical anesthetics
10. Topical corticosteroids

1. Mrs.Jones is diabetic, you enter her room and find her shaking and perspiring. The most likely reason is
2. Hypoglycemia
3. Hyperglycemia
4. She has the flu
5. Hypertension
6. A resident who has not had adequate fluid intake and becomes confused and sleepy may be
7. Hypertensive
8. Demented
9. Dehydrated
10. Paranoid

1. The onset of regular insulin is
2. 30 minutes
3. 3 to 4 hours
4. 6 hours
5. 10 to 15 minutes

1. The laboratory test that determines which medication will kill a specific pathogen is called a
2. Gram strain test
3. Smear and reactivity test
4. Bacterial smear test
5. Culture and sensitivity test

1. The signs and symptoms of heart disease include
2. Dyspnea and edema
3. High blood pressure and frequent urination
4. Leg cramping and bradycardia
5. Reddened skin and coughing
6. The individual has been taking levothyroxine sodium (Synthroid) for the past three years This medication is given for
7. Hyperglycemic diseases
8. Hyperadrenalism
9. Hypopituitary conditions
10. Hypothyroidism
11. A common electrolyte that is giving as replacement therapy for a individual taking a diuretic is
12. Magnesium
13. Chloride
14. Sodium
15. Potassium
16. A precaution used for chickenpox, measles, and tuberculosis is called
17. Standard precaution
18. Airborne precaution
19. Droplet precaution
20. Contract precaution
21. The first sign of skin breakdown is
    1. Coolness
    2. Excoriation
    3. Discoloration
    4. numbness
22. The proper way to dispose of a tablet that has fallen on the floor in the individuals room is
23. Flush it down the toilet in the room
24. Place it in a medicine cup on top of the cart to destroy later
25. Follow facility policy that is in place for contaminated medications
26. Crush the tablet and dispose of it in contaminated waste container
27. Joses doctor order reads lorazepam 1mg every morning and 4:00pm, 3mg every bedtime. At 8:00am you give lorazepam 4mg. The first step you should take is to
28. Do nothing. An extra 3mg of medication will have little or no effect on him.
29. Change his other doses so the total dosage for the day remains the same.
30. Immediately call your facility manager/designee
31. Fill out a medication error form.
32. A medication type that could be habit forming is
33. Heart medication
34. Pain medication
35. Blood thinners
36. Thyroid medication
37. Medication must be disposed of in the presence of two certified staff one of which is a facility manager/designee. Both must sign a disposal record stating
38. How the medication was wasted
39. The amount of medication wasted
40. Where the medication was wasted
41. The dose of medication wasted
42. A prescription medication that is to be administered three times a day before meals may include the abbreviation
43. Ac
44. Pc
45. Ad
46. Po
47. Water soluble vitamins include
48. Vitamin B, vitamin E, and biotin
49. Vitamin A, Niacin, and folic acid
50. Vitamin B, vitamin C, and niacin
51. Vitamin K, folic acid, and biotin
52. The Caregiver is valuable for collecting information because they
53. Are with the resident the most
54. Have access to the medical records
55. Share information about residents with other staff
56. Can determine the accuracy of the information
57. The main reason for reporting a medication error is to
58. Specifically document what was said for the resident’s family
59. Minimize the chance of a similar incident in the future
60. Identify the names of any missing medications
61. Track resident certified staff errors
62. Type 1 diabetes
63. Can be controlled with diet and exercise
64. Usually occurs later in life
65. Can be cured
66. Is treated by insulin injections
67. When residents share a room the most important consideration is for the residents to
68. Share similar sleeping habits
69. Maintain personal privacy
70. Share similar interests
71. Eat together in their room
72. If a medication is to be discontinued, you must
73. Write D/C on the original order with your initials
74. Obtain a new order showing the medication discontinued
75. Write “ discontinue” on the original order with the date
76. Obtain a new label from the pharmacy
77. Guidelines for safe storage of controlled medications should include
78. Storing them under a double-locked system
79. Storing them in the individual’s room
80. Storing them in your manager/designee’s office
81. Keeping them with you at all times
82. A disease characterized by a decreased blood flow to the heart due to the arteries narrowed by accumulated cholesterol and lipids is known as
83. Peripheral vascular disease
84. Atrial fibrillation
85. Hypertension
86. Coronary artery disease
87. Before administering a nasal spray the individual should be instructed to
88. Drink a full glass of water to loosen secretions
89. Breathe through his nose with his mouth open
90. Take a deep breath and cough
91. Lie supine with his head tilted back
92. When assisting a female resident with perineal care a caregiver should always wash from the
93. Urethral to rectal area
94. Rectal to urethral area
95. Left side to right side
96. Groin to urethral area
97. Otic medications are used for
98. Dry eyes
99. Nasal congestion
100. Ear pain
101. Gum disease
102. In an individual with hyperglycemia you might notice
103. Foul breath
104. Fruity smelling breath
105. Insomnia
106. Hyperactivity
107. Hypoglycemia is
108. Too little glucose in the blood or less than 70mg/dl
109. Too little insulin in the blood or less than 70mg/dl
110. Too little glycogen in the blood or less than 70mg/dl
111. Too much insulin in the blood or more than 70 mg/dl
112. You have received a health care provider order to administer Laxis but the dose is missing from the order. You should
113. Contact the pharmacist
114. Give the medication in the morning
115. Contact the provider
116. Give the medication in the evening
117. The prescriber has ordered 25mg of Colace syrup HS. You have available a bottle of Colace 20mg= 5ml. you should administer
118. 1.2 ml
119. 4.8ml
120. 6 ml
121. 8ml
122. Food passes through the digestive system more slowly with age, the results in
123. Certain nutrients not being absorbed
124. Increased constipation
125. Increased diarrhea
126. Bowel incontinence
127. Oral antibiotics can cause
128. Extreme thirst
129. An upset stomach
130. A viral infection
131. Congestion
132. An individual who has been receiving prednisone for six months and has a order to discontinue the medication today. You question the nurse about this because discontinuation may
133. Cause increased pain
134. Disrupt the pituitary-hypothalmus feedback system
135. Cause withdrawal symptoms
136. Cause adrenal insufficiency
137. If you are documenting the administration of a medication you are
138. Completing medication administration
139. Preparing medication administration
140. Administering the medication
141. Observing the medication administration
142. A common change in the integumentary system seen in the elderly is
143. Sweat glands increase in activity
144. Skin becomes thin
145. Skin becomes more oily
146. Nails become thin
147. Certified staff give medications
148. Only in residential programs
149. When ordered by a licensed provider
150. Whenever an individual
151. Only during the day shift
152. Signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia include
153. Clammy and shaky
154. Fever and chills
155. Chest pain or cough
156. Constipation or diarrhea
157. You should notify a manager/designee when a medication
158. Is given 15 minutes early
159. Is missing from the package
160. Dose is given 15 minutes late
161. Dose is given as ordered
162. An individual’s family asks you to administer a herbal preparation from the health food store . you should
163. Administer the preparation since it is a herb and probably harmless
164. Call the manager/designee and have them speak to the manager/designee
165. Call the physician and report the situation
166. Refuse to administer the preparation since it is not ordered
167. To find information about an unfamiliar medication look
168. Ina Drug Reference Manual
169. In Taber’s Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary
170. On the medication sheet
171. In the MAP policy manual
172. The correct way to identify the right individual before you assist with medications is to
173. Ask the individual her name, ask a coworker to verify her name , ask another individual to verify her name
174. Ask the individual her name, ask a coworker to verify her name, check the individuals photo in her chart
175. Ask the individual her name, leave the room and re-enter ask the individual to verify her doctors name
176. ask the individual her name, ask two other individuals to verify her name
177. The body part most likely to develop pressure ulcers is the
178. heel
179. elbow
180. ear
181. knee
182. The slowest form of medication absorption occurs when the medication is given
183. Subcutaneously
184. Intramuscularly
185. Orally
186. Intravenously
187. The proper way to dispose of a tablet that has fallen on the floor in the individuals room is
188. Flush it down the toilet
189. Place it in the medicine cuo on top of the cart to destroy later
190. Follow facility policy that is in place for contaminated medications
191. Crush the tablet and dispose of it in contaminated waste container

Answers:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. A 21. A 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. C 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. A 30. B 31. C 32. C 33. D 34. B 35. A 36. A 37. D 38. C 39. B 40. A 41. A 42. D 43. A 44. D 45. C 46. A 47. C 48. D 49. C 50. D | 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. B 14. B 15. D 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. B 21. D 22. C 23. A 24. C 25. C 26. A 27. A 28. B 29. A 30. B 31. D 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. A 36. B 37. C 38. D 39. C 40. D 41. C 42. C 43. D 44. A 45. C 46. D 47. B 48. B 49. B 50. C | 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. D 11. C 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. D 21. A 22. D 23. B 24. B 25. C 26. C 27. B 28. B 29. B 30. B 31. C 32. B 33. D 34. B 35. C 36. C 37. A 38. C 39. B 40. D 41. D 42. A 43. D 44. D 45. D 46. B 47. C 48. D 49. B 50. C | 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. B 11. B 12. D 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. D 21. A 22. A 23. C 24. C 25. A 26. A 27. A 28. B 29. A 30. A 31. B 32. B 33. A 34. B 35. C 36. A 37. C 38. C 39. A 40. A 41. A 42. C 43. A 44. D 45. B 46. D 47. D 48. B 49. C 50. C | 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. B 11. A 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. C 20. B 21. B 22. D 23. A 24. B 25. B 26. A 27. B 28. D 29. A 30. B 31. A 32. C 33. C |