Medication administration to students at school

Pre- and Post Test
Circle the appropriate response

T  F  1. Medication administration at school requires a parent’s written consent.
T  F  2. You can store medications in an unlocked cabinet if the school is locked.
T  F  3. Record medication administration prior to giving the medication.
T  F  4. When a student refuses to take a scheduled medication, you should report this immediately.
T  F  5. Prescription medication is over-the-counter medication.
T  F  6. Proper handwashing is very important in fighting the spread of germs.
T  F  7. It is proper to put tablets and capsules directly out of the bottle into the student’s hand if you are careful.
T  F  8. Unwrap individually wrapped medication when you are ready to give the medication.
T  F  9. Measure liquid medication at eye level to assure proper dosage.
T  F  10. You may apply topical medications such as ointments, creams and lotions, using fingers if you wash your hands first.
T  F  11. If you are unsure about how to administer a medication, check before administering.
T  F  12. Report any change in the student’s condition immediately to the school nurse.
T  F  13. The auto-injector pen may be administered through clothing.
T  F  14. Drug legislation is designed to ensure the public’s safety and to regulate the manufacture and sale of drugs.
T  F  15. Any school personnel may dispense medication.
T  F  16. A legal prescriber includes the pharmacist, physician and dentist.

Continue next page
17. Drugs are classified as:
   A. Over-the-Counter (OTC)
   B. Controlled substances
   C. Prescription medication
   D. All of the above

18. The first action you take when you are unclear about administering a medication is:
   A. Check with the student
   B. Check with the physician
   C. Check with the school nurse
   D. Use judgment

19. The record of medication administration includes:
   A. Name of the student
   B. Date
   C. Time medication if given
   D. All of the above

20. The student does not come for the medication on time. You should:
   A. Check with the classroom teacher, attendance office, or principal
   B. Call the student’s parents
   C. Notify the school nurse immediately
   D. Call the physician

21. A student vomits after taking medication, you report:
   A. Student’s name and age
   B. Medicine and dosage
   C. Time interval between medication and administration and vomiting
   D. All of the above

22. You make a medication error. You should immediately:
   A. Report the error following school guidelines
   B. Fill out an incident report
   C. Induce vomiting
   D. Notify the student’s parents and physician
23. To prevent the spread of germs, wash hands:
   1. Before administering medication
   2. After administering medication
   3. At the beginning of the day
   4. After using the restroom
   5. After removing gloves
   A. 1, 2, 6
   B. 3, 4, 6
   C. All of these
   D. None of these

24. Each time you give a medication you should:
   A. Perform proper handwashing techniques
   B. Check the “Six Rights”
   C. Fill out the medication log
   D. All of the above

25. A student is taking two liquid medications. You do all except:
   A. Measure the liquid using a medicine cup
   B. You may mix liquid medication in the same cup
   C. Hold the bottle with the label facing you palm
   D. Measure dosage at the bottom of the disc (meniscus)

26. Administration of eye drops includes:
   A. Approach from inside the student’s field of vision
   B. Touch the eye with the dropper
   C. After administration the student closes the eyes for a few minutes
   D. Blot excess from the outside of the eye to the inside

27. Administration of the auto-injector medication in emergencies includes:
   A. Pull off the safety cap
   B. Place tip on thigh
   C. Press auto-injector against thigh until mechanism activates
   D. All of the above

28. When administering ear drops:
   A. Pull the ear up and back for children (3 and older)
   B. Wait at least 1 minute before putting drops in the second ear
   C. Washing your hands is necessary prior to giving any medication including ear drops.
   D. All of the above
29. Qualified school personnel may administer medication by injection:
   A. In non-emergency situations
   B. In emergency situations such as allergic reactions
   C. Both A and B
   D. None of the above

30. Monitoring student self-administration by inhaler does not include:
   A. Exhale immediately after inhalation for medication to settle
   B. Reminding the student to take medication
   C. Shaking the inhaler for two seconds
   D. Waiting 2 minutes before the second inhalation

31. The role of the qualified person to administer medication includes all except:
   A. Responsibility in following medication administration procedures
   B. Obtain medication information from the school nurse
   C. No accountability for errors
   D. Know the specific instructions for each medication administered

32. The best definition of medication is:
   A. A synthetic and artificial substance prepared in labs from chemicals
   B. A substance to prevent, diagnose, cure or relieve disease
   C. The generic name is designated and patented by manufacturer
   D. A substance which is unlikely to produce adverse effects

33. Reliable sources of medication information include all of the following except:
   A. Phenology textbooks
   B. Drug reference books
   C. School nurse
   D. Pharmacist

34. List the "Six Rights" of medication administration and explain each one (12 points)