

## 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.   |

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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)