

Medication Administration Training Final Exam for Routine and Emergency Medications

1. Under FERPA, which of the following parties can access student education records without consent?
 - a. Healthcare providers
 - b. Health plans
 - c. Educational Institutions
 - d. Healthcare clearinghouses
2. What is the main difference between the types of information protected under HIPPA and FERPA?
 - a. HIPPA protects educational records, while FERPA protects health records
 - b. HIPPA protects health records, while FERPA protects educational records
 - c. Both HIPPA and FERPA protect the same types of information
 - d. Neither HIPPA nor FERPA protect any specific type of information
3. Which hormone is deficient in adrenal insufficiency?
 - a. Insulin
 - b. Cortisol
 - c. Thyroxine
 - d. Adrenaline
4. Which symptom is NOT typically associated with adrenal insufficiency?
 - a. Fatigue and weakness
 - b. Weight gain
 - c. Nausea and vomiting
 - d. Low blood pressure
5. What is the first step in managing an adrenal crisis in a school setting?
 - a. Administer emergency medication
 - b. Call 911 immediately
 - c. Notify the school nurse
 - d. Give the student water
6. What should school staff do if a student with adrenal insufficiency shows signs of hypoglycemia?
 - a. Give a sugary snack
 - b. Call the student's parents
 - c. Administer insulin
 - d. Ignore the symptoms

7. Who is responsible for delegating nursing tasks in Kentucky schools?
 - a. School principal
 - b. Registered nurse (RN), APRN, PA, or Physician
 - c. School Counselor
 - d. Unlicensed personnel
8. What is the purpose of an Emergency Action Plan?
 - a. To outline academic goals
 - b. To provide emergency procedures for specific health conditions
 - c. To list extracurricular activities
 - d. To document family medical history
9. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of hypoglycemia?
 - a. Shakiness
 - b. Sweating
 - c. Confusion
 - d. High blood sugar
10. Who should be notified first during a student medical emergency?
 - a. The student's friend
 - b. The school nurse and the principal
 - c. The student's teacher
 - d. The student's coach
11. Which of the following professionals are NOT licensed to prescribe medications?
 - a. Physician
 - b. Physician's Assistant
 - c. Registered Nurse
 - d. Dentist
12. Delegation is defined by the American Nurses Association as:
 - a. Assigning tasks to another individual
 - b. Transferring responsibility for an activity while maintaining accountability
 - c. Supervising the work of others
 - d. Evaluating the performance of others
13. The supervising RN of unlicensed school personnel does not have to be present in the same building but is at least available by phone for consultation.
 - a. True
 - b. False

14. KRS 156.502 allows anyone to delegate medication administration to unlicensed school personnel in the state of Kentucky.
- True
 - False
15. Proof of successful completion of the medication administration training course provided by the Kentucky Department of Education is valid ONLY for the current school year.
- True
 - False
16. Which would you do first if you were unclear about administering a medication?
- Ask the parent
 - Ask the student
 - Refrain from administering the medication until the supervising school nurse is contacted
 - Ask the student's teacher
17. Local school district policies and procedures should provide information on topics such as:
- Storage of medication
 - How to dispose of medication
 - Administration of medications on field trips
 - All of the above
18. A student vomits after taking a medication. You should report to the supervision school nurse:
- Student's name
 - Medication dose
 - Time interval between medication administration and vomiting
 - All of the above
19. Gloves should be worn when administering eye, ear and buccal medications
- True
 - False
20. A "PRN" medication means that a medication should be given:
- Once a month
 - On an as needed basis
 - Daily

21. Extended, sustained or slow-release medications should never be crushed or broken
- True
 - False
22. A student is prescribed two liquid medications. You should do all EXCEPT:
- Measure the doses at eye level
 - Measure the liquid using a marked medicine cup for each medication
 - Mix the two medications in the same cup
23. A common problem in using an inhaler medication is:
- Forgetting to shake the canister
 - Not waiting long enough between puffs
 - Not taking the medication as prescribed
 - All the above
24. Liquid medications should be poured toward the label:
- Because you may spill on the counter
 - To make sure it is the correct medication
 - To prevent smearing of the medication label
25. If a medication has been given and not documented, this is considered a medication error because of the potential for:
- Under dosing the student
 - Overdosing the student
 - Documenting on the incorrect student
26. Which of the following is NOT required on a prescription label?
- Pharmacy phone number
 - Medication expiration date
 - Route of medication
 - Student's name
27. Prescribed medication sent to the school should be in the:
- Original labeled container
 - A generic container
 - A labeled envelope
 - A pill organizer (Medi planner)
28. Over-the-counter medications should ONLY be administered in schools with:
- Parent/guardian consent only
 - Medical practitioner's order and signed parental consent
 - School nurse approval only
 - Principal's approval only

29. The first dose of any medication should not be given at school
- True
 - False
30. Medications sent to school with a note or consent from the parent can be administered in the school setting without a medical provider order.
- True
 - False
31. Student health information should be shared with school personnel on a:
- Need to know basis
 - Regular basis
 - Public forum
 - As needed basis
32. Medications should NOT be given:
- Beyond the date specified on the authorization form/provider order
 - After the medication expiration date
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
33. Discrepancies between the authorization form/provider's order and the prescription label should be resolved by:
- Administering the medication according to the authorization form/provider order
 - Administering the medication as per the prescription label
 - Obtaining a new form or prescription
 - After consulting with the building principal
34. Except for emergency medications, all medications should be stored in a:
- Unlocked container
 - Secure, locked container and behind a locked door
 - Student's locker
 - Teacher's desk
35. When disposing of unused medication, it is important to:
- Flush it down the toilet
 - Document the disposal with a witness
 - Throw it in the trash as is
 - Give it to another student

36. When a medication treatment or dosage changes, a new authorization form with medical provider's orders as well as parental consent for administration required.
- True
 - False
37. For field trips, medications should be:
- Placed in a labeled envelop with the student's name
 - In their original pharmacy container
 - Mixed together in one container
 - Left at school
38. When a student refuses medication, it should be documented as:
- A medication error
 - "Refused medication"
 - An act of defiance
 - A reason for suspension
39. Which one of the following is NOT one of the "six rights of medication administration"
- Right medication
 - Right dose
 - Right location
 - Right time
40. Which of the following is NOT a type of inhaler
- Voltoco[®]
 - Epipen[®]
 - Narcan[®] nasal spray
 - Neffy[®]
41. Adverse drug effects are:
- Always predictable
 - Unwanted and unexpected reactions to drug
 - The same as allergic reactions
 - Always life-threatening
42. Where an information regarding medications and side effects be found?
- Medication education sheets
 - Drug handbooks
 - Online medical websites
 - All of the above

43. Anaphylaxis is considered a:
- Mild allergic reaction
 - Life-threatening reaction
 - Common side effect of medication
 - Chronic condition
44. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the use of mediplanners (pill organizers) in the school setting?
- They should be used for all student medications
 - Medications should only be stored in their original pharmacy-labeled containers until administered to the student
 - They can increase the risk of medication errors
 - They complicate the verification process
45. Is it acceptable to organize and lay out multiple students' medication ahead of time to save time during the administration process?
- True
 - False
46. Suspensions are liquid medications that:
- Do not need to be shaken
 - Do not dissolve completely in the liquid
 - Are clear
 - Are always shaken
47. Narcan (naloxone) is used to treat:
- Seizures
 - Anaphylaxis
 - Opioid overdose
 - Low blood sugar
48. Sublingual medications are placed:
- Under the tongue
 - Inside the cheek
 - Rectally
 - In the ear
49. When pouring pills, tablets or capsules, it is recommended to pour them into the:
- Hand
 - Bottle cap
 - Disposable medicine cup directly
 - Student's hand

50. What is “cheeking” in the context of medication administration?
- a. A method of administering eye drops
 - b. Hiding medication in the mouth
 - c. A type of allergic reaction
 - d. A side effect of a medication
51. How often must parents or guardians sign consent forms for medication administration?
- a. Monthly
 - b. Bi-annually
 - c. Annually
 - d. Every two years
52. What two identifiers should be used to identify the student prior to administering a medication?
- a. Student states their name and is identified by another student or peer
 - b. Student photograph and student states their name
 - c. Parent authorization and student photograph

Kentucky Department of Education 2025

Participants must score 85% or above for a closed book exam or 100% on open book exam in addition to scoring 100% on all skills competency evaluations.