**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ School\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Medication Administration Training FINAL Exam for Routine and Emergency Medications**

1. The supervising RN of the unlicensed school personnel does not have to be present in the same building, but at least available by phone for consultation.
2. True
3. False
4. When accepting the delegation to perform medication administration in the school setting, the unlicensed school employee performs this function under the supervision of the delegating physician, RN, or APRN.
5. True
6. False
7. Proof of successful completion of the Medication Administration Training course provided by the Kentucky Department of Education is valid for the current school year only (July-July).
8. True
9. False
10. Which would you do first if you were unsure about administering a medication?
11. Ask the student
12. Ask the parent
13. Refrain from administering the medication until the supervising school nurse is contacted
14. Ask the teacher
15. Before administering any medication at school, there must be a signed written authorization form from the student’s parent or guardian.
16. True
17. False
18. Except for emergency medications specified in an emergency care plan, all medications should be kept in an appropriately labeled, secure, locked container or cabinet.
19. True
20. False
21. Disposal of unused medication or expired medication that is not picked up by the parent/guardian may be:
22. Poured down the sink
23. Flushed in the toilet
24. Mixed with glue or cat litter before disposing
25. Reused the next school year
26. Changes in a prescribed medication such as a change in the medication, dose, time and/or frequency require a new authorization form and a new prescription bottle (or label if applicable) from the pharmacy indicating the prescription change.
27. True
28. False
29. Parents may not request changes to a prescribed medication without the school nurse first contacting the prescribing physician and obtaining a new order.
30. True
31. False
32. When a student refuses a medication, you should notify the supervising school nurse and parent as soon as possible.
33. True
34. False
35. Extended, sustained, or slow release medications should never be crushed or broken.
36. True
37. False
38. Hands should be washed, gloves, masks, and eye protection used when administering eye, ear, and buccal medications.
39. True
40. False
41. After the student has taken the oral medication, it is very important to make sure they have swallowed the medication by:
42. Asking the student to open their mouth and raise their tongue
43. Watch for the swallowing motion
44. None of the above
45. A common problem in using an inhaler medication is:
46. Forgetting to shake the canister
47. Not waiting long enough between puffs
48. Not taking the medication as prescribed
49. All of the above
50. Before preparing to administer medication, you should:
51. Weigh the student
52. Wash your hands
53. Take the student’s temperature
54. Liquid medications should be poured away from the label:
55. Because you may spill on the counter
56. To prevent smearing of the medication label
57. To make sure it is the right medication
58. When a student is prescribed two liquid medications, you should do all except:
59. Measure the liquid using a marked medicine cup for each medication
60. Mix the two liquid medications in the same cup
61. Hold the bottles with the label facing your palm
62. Measure the dose at eye level
63. What two identifiers should be used to identify the student prior to administering a medication?
64. Student states their name and is identified by another student or peer
65. Name of the student and home address
66. Parents name and address
67. Students name and either photo or date of birth
68. When administering Narcan (naloxone) Nasal Spray, always prime the nasal spray before administering.
69. True
70. False
71. The six rights of medication administration include all except:
72. Right student
73. Right medication
74. Right storage
75. Right dose
76. Right time
77. Right documentation
78. Right route
79. If a medication has been given and not documented, there is a risk of a medication error because there is a potential for:
80. Under dosing the student
81. Over dosing the student
82. Documenting on the wrong student
83. You may record medication administration PRIOR to giving medication.
84. True
85. False
86. What is Diabetes?
87. Inability to produce insulin, or the inability to use insulin appropriately in the body
88. The result of eating too much sugar
89. A contagious disease
90. The result of eating too much “junk” food
91. Hypoglycemia is another term used for low blood sugar levels.
92. True
93. False
94. When is it necessary to administer glucagon?
95. When the student does not feel well
96. When the student has a fever
97. When the student is unable to take food or liquid by mouth and has a low blood sugar
98. When a student complains of being very thirsty
99. Through what routes can glucagon be administered?
100. Rectally
101. Under the tongue
102. By injection
103. By a nasal spray
104. Both C and D
105. What would you do first if a student became unconscious and needs emergency medication administered?
106. Call a parent
107. Designate someone to call 9-1-1
108. Call the school nurse
109. Call the students physician
110. Anaphylaxis may be cause by:
111. Insect bites or stings
112. Foods
113. Medications
114. All of the above
115. Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis include:
116. Itchy skin and hives
117. Swelling or flushing of the lips, swelling of the throat and tongue, nausea and/or vomiting
118. Wheezing, shortness of breath, coughing, hoarseness and/or loss of consciousness
119. All of the above
120. The recommended injection site for the Epipen auto injector is the:
121. Right arm
122. Abdomen
123. Outer thigh
124. Buttock
125. The Epipen must be held firmly in the thigh muscle for a least one minute.
126. True
127. False
128. After administering the Epipen, the effect of the epinephrine will only last 10 to 15 minutes.
129. True
130. False
131. After using the Epipen auto injector you should:
132. Dispose of the used Epipen in the trash can
133. Give the used Epipen to emergency responders or those transporting the student to the hospital.
134. Dispose of the used Epipen in the sharps container
135. Send the used Epipen home with the student
136. Seizures may last a few seconds to a few minutes
137. True
138. False
139. All Seizures are a medical emergency and require Diazepam (Diastat), Klonopin, or Nayzilam to be given as soon as possible as prescribed by the MD order.
140. True
141. False
142. During a seizure, the student should never be restrained or have anything placed in their mouth other than prescribed medications at the appropriate time.
143. True
144. False
145. One first aid measure during a convulsive seizure is to turn the student to one side.
146. True
147. False
148. Unlicensed school personnel may be delegated and trained by an RN to administer Diazepam (Diastat) rectal gel, buccal Klonopin wafers, or nasal Nayzilam.
149. True
150. False
151. Which emergency drug may be prescribed to treat a severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to peanuts?
152. Glucagon
153. Diastat
154. Epipen
155. Match the appropriate medication with the related condition:
156. Glucagon/Baqsimi/Gvoke \_\_\_\_Asthma
157. Epipen/AuviQ \_\_\_\_Seizure
158. Inhaler \_\_\_\_Anaphylaxis/Allergic Reaction
159. Diazepam (Diastat)/Klonopin/Nayzilam \_\_\_\_Hypoglycemia
160. Baqsimi (glucagon) nasal powder is used for:
161. Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar levels)
162. Hyperglycemia (high blood sugar levels
163. Seizures
164. None of the above
165. Baqsimi (glucagon) nasal powder is a life-saving medication prescribed for the student experiencing severe symptoms of hypoglycemia (severe sleepiness, loss of consciousness, seizure, or inability to swallow).
166. True
167. False
168. When administering Baqsimi (glucagon) it is important to know that the medication should be readily accessible, is given as a puff in the nose, should be given if the person is unconscious, can still be given if the nose is congested, and a second dose may be administered (**as ordered**) if no response after 15 minutes.
169. True
170. False
171. Baqsimi (glucagon) can be given with an MD order by the following route:
172. By mouth
173. Nasal powder
174. Injection
175. When administering Nayzilam (midazolam) it is important to know that the medication:
176. Is FDA approved for **children age 12 and above**
177. Intranasal Nayzilam (midazolam) works rapidly with an onset of action within 2-3 minutes
178. Administration is less traumatic for the patient than diazepam (Diastat) rectal gel
179. All of the above
180. When administering Nayzilam (midazolam), you should ensure that the student is positioned on their side, monitor for breathing difficulties, and document the administration of the medication.
181. True
182. False
183. Nayzilam (midazolam) is prescribed for students who have clustered seizures. Clustered Seizures are:
184. Periods of increased seizure activity, which consists of having two or more seizures in a 24-hour period
185. Several seizures in a row or hours apart
186. May also be referred to as: “Multiple seizures”, “Acute repetitive seizures”, “Serial seizures”, “Recurrent seizures”, “Seizures flurries”, or “Crescendo seizures”
187. All of the above
188. After administering which of the following medications should 911 be called:
189. Glucagon Injection, Gvoke, Baqsimi Nasal Powder, Epipen/AuviQ, Diastat, and Nayzilam (midazolam)
190. Methylphenidate
191. Aspirin
192. None of the above
193. The most important information to known about Nayzilam (midazolam) is:
194. It is considered a federally controlled substance because it can be abused or lead to dependence
195. When taken with opioid medications, alcohol, or other central nervous system depressants (including street drugs), it can cause severe drowsiness, breathing problems (respiratory depression), coma, and death
196. It may cause serious breathing problems and excessive sleepiness (sedation)
197. It should not be used for more than one seizure cluster episode every 3 days and no more than 5 seizure cluster episodes per month
198. All of the above
199. An incident report must be completed and the school nurse notified if:
200. An incorrect dose of medication is administered or if a medication is given to the wrong student
201. A medication is given at the incorrect time (outside of the 30 minute window) greater than 3 times
202. If a medication is missed
203. If the student is unable to be located or if the student fails to report for their medication greater than 3 times
204. If a student is out of medication greater than 3 days
205. If there are extra controlled drugs (pills) or if the pill count is short when medications are counted
206. All of the above