

Test for General Principles and Oral Medication Administration

Name: _____

Please circle the correct answer and take the completed test to the school nurse or school district administrator for scoring.

1. Which of the following medication guidelines or rights are not appropriate for medication administration?
 - a. Right student
 - b. Right dosage
 - c. Right place
 - d. Right time

2. Which of the following is considered a medication error?
 - a. Student forgets to come to the health office for daily medication.
 - b. Medication is not available at school due to inability of the parents to bring in additional medication.
 - c. Student refuses to take the daily medication.
 - d. Student vomits the medication 15 minutes after administration of the medication.

3. When administering liquid medications which of the following are true?
 - a. All medication should be shaken before pouring in a measuring cup.
 - b. Only elixir medication should be shaken prior to pouring in a measuring cup.
 - c. When pouring liquid medication into a measuring cup use the sides of the meniscus to measure the correct amount of medication.
 - d. Only suspension medications should be shaken using the bottom of the meniscus in the measuring cup to measure the correct amount of medication.

4. What documentation is necessary prior to the administration of prescription medications?
 - a. Medical provider authorization and parent consent
 - b. Properly labeled prescription bottle
 - c. Parent consent and properly labeled prescription bottle
 - d. Medical provider and properly labeled prescription bottle

5. School personnel should check the first five rights or guidelines for medication administration each of the times below except?

- a. Before pouring the medication into a medication cup
- b. Upon arrival of the medication.
- c. Prior to administration of the medication to the student
- d. After administration of the medication to the student.

Number correct: ____ of 5 answers

Epinephrine-Epi-Pen® or Twinject®

1. What other diseases increase the likelihood of future anaphylactic reactions in a particular student?
 - a. Asthma and sickle cell disease
 - b. Sickle cell disease and eczema
 - c. Asthma and eczema
 - d. Asthma, eczema, and sickle cell disease

2. Which of the following symptoms is not associated with an anaphylactic reaction?
 - a. Involuntary movements
 - b. Drooling
 - c. Nausea and vomiting
 - d. Tingling of skin

3. What percentages of students with first anaphylactic reaction have a second reaction?
 - a. 50%
 - b. 10%
 - c. 85%
 - d. 30%

4. How long might a student experience a second anaphylactic reaction after having an initial reaction?
 - a. 24 hours
 - b. 72 hours
 - c. 1 hour
 - d. 16 hours

5. What is considered to be the best sequence of steps for administration of epinephrine if alone with the student?
 - a. Administration of the epinephrine, call 911 and parent, monitor for secondary symptoms.
 - b. Call 911 and parent, administer epinephrine, monitor for secondary reactions.
 - c. Administration of the epinephrine, monitor for secondary symptoms, and call 911 and parent.
 - d. None of the options are correct because I do not need to call 911.

Rescue inhaler

1. When do I need to prime an inhaler?
 - a. Inhaler has not been used in two weeks
 - b. Inhaler has been dropped
 - c. Inhaler is new
 - d. All of the above
2. From the following, what is not considered a common trigger for asthma?
 - a. Food ingestion
 - b. Allergies
 - c. Particle and ozone pollution
 - d. Respiratory infection
3. What type of inhaler is used to treat active symptoms of asthma?
 - a. Rescue inhaler
 - b. Controller inhaler
 - c. Both inhalers
 - d. Neither inhaler
4. In accordance with Wisconsin law, students are allowed to carry a rescue inhaler if the following is in place?
 - a. Permission from parent
 - b. Permission from medical provider
 - c. Permission from parent and medical provider
 - d. None of the above options. Students in Wisconsin are not allowed to carry their own inhalers.
5. After administration of the rescue inhaler, what sign would cause you to be concerned about the need to call emergency medical services or 911 for the student with asthma?
 - a. Talking in complete sentences
 - b. Respirations getting slower
 - c. Shoulders rising up every time the student tries to breath
 - d. Quiet respirations