

MEDICATION QUIZ

Questions and Answers

1. What should you do if a family brings in medication that does not have a label from a pharmacy?

- A. Ask the family to get it in a pharmacy labeled vial next time
- B. Do not use the medication, explain how it must be labeled, and ask the family to return with it properly labeled
- C. Do not use the medication until you tape the doctor's order to the outside of the container
- D. None of the above

2. Are physician orders required to give a medication?

- A. Yes
- B. Yes, unless it is an over the counter medication, like Tylenol or aspirin
- C. No, as long as the responsible party or conservator is aware the medication is taken
- D. Yes, unless it is a vitamin

3. What medications must be written onto the Centrally Stored Medication Record?

- A. Any medication which is centrally stored
- B. Any medication, other than over the counter medications
- C. Only new medications
- D. Any medication purchase by the community

4. When a medication is refilled, you should:

- A. Log it onto the LIC 622 Centrally Stored Medication Record
- B. Discuss any changes with the resident
- C. Inspect the container to be sure all information is correct
- D. All of the above

5. Prescription labels may be altered by:

- A. Community staff designated to handle meds
- B. The administrator only
- C. The resident
- D. None of the above

6. When a medication is discontinued permanently, you must have:

- A. A physician order
- B. An order from the family
- C. An order from the resident
- D. Any of the above

7. When a medication is discontinued permanently, it must be:

- A. Given to licensed charitable organization for distribution to the poor
- B. Destroyed or returned to the pharmacy
- C. Given to the family
- D. Given to the resident

8. When a medication is temporarily discontinued, it must be:

- A. Destroyed
- B. Returned to the pharmacy
- C. Given to the family
- D. None of the above

9. What kind of medications has an expiration date?

- A. All medications
- B. All medications except ointments and creams
- C. All medications except injectables
- D. None of the above

10. When a resident transfer out of the community:

- A. ever give the medication to the responsible party to take to the new location, it must be destroyed
- B. Destroy the medication within 10 days
- C. Whenever possible it should go with the resident or responsible person or authorized representative, according to CCL guidelines
- D. None of the above

11. When a medication is transferred with a resident, the medication should:

- A. Be counted
- B. Be placed in something other than the original container from the pharmacy
- C. Destroyed immediately
- D. Returned to the family

12. If a resident refuse to take his medication

- A. You may force it in the mouth and force the resident to swallow using gentle pressure
- B. Don't worry about it
- C. Notify the physician within 14 days
- D. None of the above

13. If a resident continually refuses medication, it may be necessary to:

- A. Stop trying to give the resident medication
- B. Reassess the resident
- C. Use stronger measures
- D. Ask another resident to give the medication

14. In order to crush a medication, you must have:

- A. A special license
- B. A physician order
- C. Nothing, there are no special requirements
- D. Approval from licensing

15. If a resident has provided the community with a signed physician statement indicating his ability to determine his need for PRN medications, can clearly communicate his need for an "as needed" medication, and you have a complete physician order to give the medication, you:

- A. May assist with the medication as ordered
- B. May not give the medication, without first calling the physician each time prior to giving the medication
- C. May never give a PRN medication
- D. None of the above

16. When a medication is an injectable, like insulin, it may be given by:

- A. Any living relative of the resident
- B. A certified medical assistant
- C. A currently certified administrator
- D. None of the above

17. Injections are:

- A. Not allowed in a residential care community
- B. Allowed only if the resident can self-inject
- C. Allowed only if the resident can self-inject or it is given by a licensed nurse or physician
- D. All of the above

18. Herbal Medications:

- A. May not be centrally stored, as they are not made by license drug manufacturers
- B. May be centrally stored if the community agrees
- C. Must be centrally stored to the extent that prescription medications are centrally stored
- D. None of the above

19. When assisting a resident with medication, the caregiver:

- A. Is only responsible for handling the medication to the resident
- B. Is required to verify if the medication was consumed
- C. Is only responsible for leaving the medication in the resident's room
- D. None of the above

20. When a resident goes on an outing you may:

- A. Send one dose of the medication
- B. Send one day of medication
- C. Not send medication out of the facility

D. None of the above