

**SALVATION ACADEMY COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR MEDICATION AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM.**

- 1. To willfully inflict physical pain, injury or mental anguish or unreasonable confinement is:**
  - a. abuse
  - b. neglect
  - c. misappropriation
  - d. abandonment
  
- 2. Guides to moral behavior are:**
  - a. ethical standards
  - b. legal standards
  - c. regulations
  - d. law
  
- 3. A document that states the rights of clients living in long-term care facilities is called the Client's Rights or Resident's Bill of Rights.**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
- 4. Guides to legal behavior are called legal standards.**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
- 5. When one is legally obligated or responsible for an action he is not liable.**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
- 6. Which of the following would be considered ethical standards:**
  - a. life is valuable
  - b. every person deserves respect
  - c. to perform only acts one is qualified for
  - d. a and b only

**7. Violation of ethical or legal standards could result in:**

- a. loss of registration
- b. disciplinary action
- c. loss of employment
- d. all of the above

**8. Which of the following Resident's Rights are related to confidentiality:**

- a. The right to move around freely
- b. The right to participate in research
- c. The right to privacy during medical treatment
- d. a and b only
- e. None of the above

**9. Ethical and legal standards are important because they:**

- a. guarantees clients receive safe, quality care
- b. provides guidelines for legal behavior only
- c. protects Medication Aides
- d. both b and c
- e. both a and c

**10. Medication Aides in Virginia are maintained in a registry by**

- a. the Virginia Board of Pharmacy
- b. the Virginia State Police
- c. the Virginia Board of Nursing
- d. the Virginia Department of Health

**11. Assisted Living Facilities in Virginia are licensed by the Department of Social Services.**

- a. True
- b. False

12. Five occupations that are considered Mandated Reporters in Virginia are listed below. Which one is not included?
- a. Nurses
  - b. Bus Drivers
  - c. Social Workers
  - d. Teachers
  - e. Ministers
13. **The Drug Control Act Allows Medication Aides to administer only those drugs which the client could never self-administer.**
- a. True
  - b. False
14. **Exploitation of a client means that someone helps him/her.**
- a. True
  - b. False
15. **Suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation must be reported to a family member.**
- a. True
  - b. False
16. **Virginia Board of Pharmacy regulates pharmacy practice.**
- a. True
  - b. False
17. **Virginia Board of Nursing regulates nursing practice.**
- a. True
  - b. False
18. **Competency examination is part of the Medication Aide registration process.**
- a. True
  - b. False

**19. Intra-muscular injections are prohibited by Medication Aides.**

- a. True
- b. False

**20. The guiding principle of ethics in health care is, "If we are unable to do good, we should at least do no harm."**

- a. True
- b. False

**21. Free of disease-causing organisms means.**

- a. aseptic
- b. contaminated
- c. dirty
- d. clean

**22. A disease-causing organism that is carried in the blood is called a blood-borne pathogen.**

- a. True
- b. False

**23. Condition in which the use of a certain drug is dangerous or inadvisable is contraindicated.**

- a. True
- b. False

**24. Contraindicated means that a drug is supposed to be given right away.**

- a. True
- b. False

- 25. Wearing gloves when handling body fluids, wearing personnel protective equipment and disposing of biohazardous waste is called:**
- a. standard precautions
  - b. optional practice
  - c. policy of the facility
  - d. experimental
- 26. Delirium is permanent mental confusion.**
- a. True
  - b. False
- 27. Directing is a behavioral management tool that means to indicate the desired action (verbal or non-verbal).**
- a. True
  - b. False
- 28. Cueing is a behavioral management tool that means to give signs or signals to indicate desired action (usually non-verbal).**
- a. True
  - b. False
- 29. Perseveration means a one-time activity.**
- a. True
  - b. False
- 30. Aphasia means loss of the power of expression by speech, writing or signs due to injury or disease of the brain.**
- a. True
  - b. False

- 31. A Medication Aide observes that a resident's wrist is in an unusual position after a fall. The aide should:**
- document the observation and report at the change of shift.
  - call the HCP as soon as possible
  - call 911
  - both b & c
- 32. When only one staff member is present during an emergency, the FIRST thing a Medication Aide should do is to:**
- call emergency service –911 immediately.
  - provide assistance to client until help arrives.
  - collect client's medical records for HCP.
  - all of the above
- 33. Blood pressure is the measurement of:**
- the number of times the heart beats per minute.
  - the pressure exerted on the walls of the arteries.
  - the beating of the veins.
  - the beating of the arteries.
- 34. Communication is MOST effective when:**
- there is a sender and a listener
  - there is a message
  - there is a sender, a receiver and a message
  - there is a message and a receiver
- 35. When a client becomes aggressive the BEST action for the Medication Aide would be to:**
- call for assistance if the client loses control
  - administer a antipsychotic medication immediately
  - back off, if appropriate, and allow the client time to calm down
  - both a and c

**36. With the ABCs of behavior management, the ABC stands for:**

- a. appetite, belief, confusion
- b. aftermath, behavior, confusion
- c. antecedent , behavior, consequences
- d. airway, breathing, circulation

**37. Which of the following items can NOT cause an inaccurate blood pressure reading.**

- a. the cuff is too large or too small.
- b. incorrect arm positioning.
- c. the cuff is not wrapped correctly.
- d. using the same arm for all readings.

**38. In an emergency, the medication aide should call 911.**

- a. True
- b. False

**39. In a non-emergency but health threatening situation, the medication aide should call the HCP as soon as possible.**

- a. True
- b. False

**40. The five most important considerations of medication administration include all of the following except:**

- a. the right client.
- b. the right drug.
- c. the right dose.
- d. the right room.
- e. the right time.

**41. What important step in medication management is sometimes considered the “6th Right?”**

- a. Route of Administration
- b. Right room
- c. Documentation
- d. Right date

**42. Normal pulse range is 60-90 beats per minute.**

- a. True
- b. False

**43. Normal respiration range is 10-40 breaths per minute.**

- a. True
- b. False

**44. 1400 is the international time for 4 p.m.**

- a. True
- b. False

45. The elderly person is at an increased risk of hypothermia due to decreased ability to regulate body temperature.

- a. True
- b. False

**46. Absorption is:**

- a. How a drug is taken into the blood stream.
- b. How wet something is.
- c. How dry something is.
- d. How something smells.

**47. Administration route is how a drug is taken into the body, e.g.: oral, rectal, etc.**

- a. True
- b. False



**48. ADR is:**

- a. Adult Daily Requirement.
- b. Actual Dose Required.
- c. Adverse Drug Reaction.
- d. Activity Daily Required.

**49. Contraindication is a condition in which the use of a drug is dangerous or inadvisable.**

- a. True
- b. False

**50. Controlled substances are substances not often used.**

- a. True
- b. False

**6. Generic drug is a less expensive drug that is the same as a trade drug.**

- a. True
- b. False

**51. Therapeutic range is the level of a drug in the blood required for the desired outcome.**

- a. True
- b. False

**52. Drugs are classified by**

- a. the action that they perform in the body
- b. the system of the body that they affect
- c. how they may be purchased
- d. all of the above

**53. An example of a cardiovascular drug is**

- a. dilantin
- b. furadantin
- c. digoxin
- d. acetaminophen

**54. Maalox is an example of which of a**

- a. respiratory drug
- b. neuroleptic drug
- c. gastrointestinal drug
- d. cardiovascular drug

**55. A controlled substance is one which**

- a. has a high potential for abuse
- b. requires special storage
- c. requires special documentation
- d. all of the above

**56. Which of the following is true of antibiotics:**

- a. It is important not to miss a dose
- b. The entire course of the drug must be administered
- c. It is effective against viral infections
- d. Both a and b

**57. Drug classes which have high incidence of allergic reactions are:**

- a. cardiovascular drugs
- b. pain medication
- c. antibiotics
- d. both b & c

**58. Which of the following are examples of psychotropic drugs:**

- a. antidepressants
- b. antianxiety drugs
- c. antipsychotic drugs
- d. all of the above

**59. Which of the following is true of anticonvulsant drugs:**

- a. They have a narrow therapeutic range
- b. The level of the drug in the blood must be monitored
- c. They are used to prevent psychotic episodes
- d. Both a and b

**60. Some drugs used to treat osteoporosis require that:**

- a. the client not eat, drink or lie down for 30 minutes after administration
- b. they be given with a full 8 oz. glass of water
- c. they be given first thing in the morning
- d. all of the above.

**61. Which of the following is TRUE of antihypertensive drugs:**

- a. they can cause a drop in blood pressure when rising quickly
- b. they are used to lower blood pressure
- c. they help lower the risk of heart attack or stroke
- d. all of the above

**62. The four steps that occur in the body when a drug is taken are:**

- a. Absorption
- b. Distribution
- c. Metabolism
- d. Excretion
- e. All of the above
- f. None of the above

**63. Four physical factors affect drug action. Which of these are not included in the four.**

- a. Age
- b. Weight
- c. Hair Color
- d. Gender

**64. Three psychosocial factors affect drug action in the body. They are:**

- a. Diet
- b. Exercise
- c. Mental State
- d. A, B and C
- e. None of the above

**65. Three drug administration factors that affect drug action.**

- a. Dose, route of administration, day given.
- b. Dose, color of pill, time given.
- c. Dose, route of administration, time administration
- d. Time given, temperature of patient, dose

**66. PRN means to give a medication as needed.**

- a. True
- b. False

**67. q4h means to give every**

- a. 4 days
- b. 4 mins

**68. bid means to give twice a day.**

- a. True
- b. False
- c. 4 hours
- d. 4 weeks

**69. There are six labeling requirements for medications. They include all EXCEPT:**

- a. Pharmacy name, address, phone number and DEA number.
- b. All side effects and contraindications to administration.
- c. Number of times the drug may be reordered without a new prescription.
- d. Directions for taking the medication

**70. Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction to a substance that can be life threatening.**

- a. True
- b. False

71. An enema is all of the following except:

- a. Given rectally
- b. A drug for clearing the bowel
- c. Does not require an order
- d. Requires an order

**72. EpiPen® is all of the following except:**

- a. Can be given po
- b. Is an injection
- c. Is Epinephrine
- d. An emergency allergy treatment

**73. Inhalation therapy is a breathing treatment used to treat respiratory disease.**

- a. True
- b. False

**74. A metered-dose inhaler is a stationary device used to treat diabetes.**

- a. True
- b. False

**75. Nasal means to administer by all of the following EXCEPT:**

- a. By way of the nose
- b. A spray
- c. Clear the lungs
- d. drops

76. Nebulizer is a machine or hand held device used to administer medication into the lung.

- a. True
- b. False

**77 Ophthalmic is related to the:**

- a. Eye
- b. Ear
- c. Nose
- d. Mouth

**78. Otic is related to the:**

- a. Eye
- b. Ear
- c. Nose
- d. Mouth

**79. Suppository is administered:**

- a. IM
- b. PO
- c. Nasal
- d. Rectally or vaginally

**80. The “Five Rights” of medication administration include:**

- a. the right drug, the right dose, the right doctor, the right time & right aide
- b. the right client, right drug, right room, right date, right dose
- c. the right client, right drug, right dose, right route, and right time.
- d. the right client, right drug, right dose, right pharmacy, and right time.

**81. Which of the following actions should the Medication Aide ALWAYS perform before administering medications:**

- a. check the medication order for accuracy
- b. read the label 3 times
- c. wash her hands
- d. all of the above

**82. A “routine medication order” means that a drug is:**

- a. administered as needed
- b. administered while the resident is in standing position
- c. administered on a regular basis until discontinued
- d. all of the above

**83. When administering oral medications, the Medication Aide should:**

- a. leave the drug in the cup at the bedside
- b. always put the drug in the client’s hand
- c. stay with the client until the medication is swallowed
- d. discard the drug if the client is not in the room

**84. A “stat” medication order is one which is to be given**

- a. every morning
- b. nightly before sleep
- c. immediately
- d. as soon as the Medication Aide has time

**85. Which items which should be included on a well-stocked medication cart.**

- a. paper medication cups
- b. straws
- c. disposable gloves
- d. pill crusher
- e. all of the above
- f. none of the above

**86. The action which the Medication Aide must take if one of the five rights is unclear is “When In Doubt, Don’t”.**

- a. True
- b. False

**87. Three important steps to follow when administering eye medications are:**

- a. read the label, warm drops, tell patient to squeeze eyes closed.
- b. wash hands, keep drops in refrigerator, have patient stand.
- c. read the label, wash hands (wear gloves), pull lower lid down and drop in outer aspect of the eye.
- d. only supervise patient self-administering.

**88. Three important things to remember when administering enemas or suppositories include:**

- a. Place patient on left side with right knee drawn up.
- b. Wear gloves.
- c. Insert to approximately the 2nd knuckle.
- d. All of the above.
- e. A and C only.

**89. Four important steps to follow when administering transdermal medications are.**

- a. Cleanse and dry area, check for redness, press firmly for a few seconds after applying, rotate sites and document site.
- b. Cleanse and dry area, check for redness, do not press site, use same site all the time.
- c. Dry off area, check for rash, put compress over, same site each time.
- d. Lubricate area, check temperature of area, massage area, rotate site.

**90. A blister pack is a drug delivery system.**

- a. True
- b. False

**91. A vial is a type of therapeutic bath.**

- a. True
- b. False

**92. Transdermal means through the skin.**

- a. True
- b. False



**93. Sitz is a medication container.**

- a. True
- b. False

**94. Nebulizer means through the skin.**

- a. True
- b. False

**95 HCP stands for "health care provider"**

- a. True
- b. False

**96. A drug inventory form is used to document the maintenance of accurate supply and count of client's medications stored in the facility.**

- a. True
- b. False

**97. HCP forms are:**

- a. forms to record health care predictions
- b. home care pets
- c. holistic care for discharge planning
- d. forms used to prescribe medication and treatments ordered by health care practitioner

**98. Medication Error Report forms are forms used to explain what medication errors can occur.**

- a. True
- b. False

**5. Physician's Order form is the same thing as a HCP form.**

- a. True
- b. False

**99 PRN order is an order to do or give something whenever you want to.**

- a. True
- b. False

100. Stat order is an order for a medication or treatment to be carried out immediately.

- a. True
- b. False

**101. TO stands for:**

- a. Total Operations
- b. Turn Over
- c. Telephone Order
- d. Tall Order

**102. To transcribe is to copy (record) information from one document to another.**

- a. True
- b. False

**103. A oral order is an order given verbally and can be in person or over the phone.**

- a. True
- b. False

**104. Which of the following is true of the Health Care Provider (HCP) form?**

- a. It is the form used by the HCP to write orders for medications and other prescribed care needs.
- b. The Physician's Order Form (PO) is another name for the form and it is used for the same purpose.
- c. The Medication Aide may use the form to write telephone orders.
- d. all of the above

**105. Which of the following is true of the Medication Administration Record?**

- a. MAR is the commonly used abbreviation for the form.
- b. Medication orders are transcribed from the HCP or PO form onto it.
- c. It may be used by licensed nursing staff only.
- d. a and b only

**106. The Medication Administration Record is used for which of the following:**

- a. to document all routinely administered medications
- b. to document medications administered as PRN & their effectiveness
- c. to document omitted medications and reason
- d. all of the above

**107. A Medication Aide may NOT do which of the following:**

- a. Transcribe orders onto the MAR
- b. Receive telephone orders for medications
- c. Transmit orders for new prescription drugs to the pharmacy
- d. Document the administrations of Schedule II drugs.

**108. Which of the following is true of medication errors:**

- a. They must be documented on the HCP or PO form
- b. The error report form must be entered into the clients record
- c. A Medication Error Report form must be used to document the error
- d. The Medication Aide must repeat the training if an error is made.

109. Four (4) points which must be documented on the MAR for every drug given.

- a. Name of the drug
- b. Date the drug is administered
- c. Time the drug is administered
- d. Initials of the person who administered the drug
- e. None of the above
- f. a, b, c and d

**110. When one of the “5 Rights” is violated, a medication error has occurred.**

- a. True
- b. False

**112. With a PRN medication, a registered medication aide can determine if one or two tablets can be administered by assessing the resident/patient needs.**

- a. True
- b. False

113. If a PRN medication is administered and the symptoms persists, a medication aide can (and should) notify the HCP.
- True
  - False
114. There are four types of medication orders, they include:
- Routine, PRN, Weekly, STAT
  - Routine, PRN, STAT, Monthly
  - Routine, PRN, STAT, Single (one time) Dose
  - Routine, Annually, Weekly, Single (one time) Dose
115. Controlled Substances are potentially dangerous or habit-forming drugs whose sales and use are regulated by law.
- True
  - False
- 116. A drug inventory is done to:**
- to maintain an accurate count of OTC drugs
  - to maintain generics of all drugs
  - to maintain an accurate supply of client's medications stored in the facility
  - to maintain accurate exchange of meds between residents
- 117. External medications include:**
- Creams
  - Ointments
  - Patches
  - Suppositories
  - a, b, c only

**118. Internal medications include:**

- a. PO
- b. Rectally
- c. Vaginally
- d. Sub q
- e. All of the above

**119. Verification form requires two signatures that controlled substances have been accounted for accurately.**

- a. True
- b. False

**120. Which of the following statements about medication storage are correct?**

- a. Proper storage ensures safety and integrity of medication
- b. The pharmacy where the drugs are purchased make the rules
- c. ALFs must comply with federal & state laws and regulations
- d. Both a and c

**121. The DSS Standards for Assisted Living Facilities require which of the following regarding medication storage:**

- a. Storage area must be locked, well-lighted and darkened when not in use
- b. Schedule II-V drugs must be double locked and keys kept by person responsible for medication administration.
- c. Residents may never keep medications in their rooms.
- d. a and b only

**122. Which of the following statements about floor-stock drugs and stat boxes apply to assisted living facilities in Virginia?**

- a. It is advisable to keep a good supply of floor-stock drugs in the medication room.
- b. The pharmacy will supply the stat drug box for use by Medication Aides.
- c. Medication Aides are not allowed to take drugs from the "stat" drug box
- d. In an emergency, it is permissible for Medication Aides to use floor-stock drugs and stat drug boxes.

**123. Which of the following is TRUE regarding individual client medications?**

- a. The client has the right to choose the pharmacy provider.
- b. When drugs are delivered, they must be verified according to facility policy.
- c. PRN drugs must be monitored frequently to maintain adequate supply.
- d. all of the above.

**124. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding refilling medications?**

- a. The number of refills is indicated on the prescription label.
- b. Medication Aides may renew refills when they expire.
- c. Medication Aides may order a refill if it is still valid.
- d. The family may renew refills for the client.

**125. Precautions must be taken when storing internal and external medications. They include:**

- a. Oral medications must be stored separately from external
- b. Medications must be stored in original pharmacy container
- c. Eye drops must be stored separately from other meds
- d. All of the above
- e. a and c only

**126. Considerations when storing drugs that require refrigeration are:**

- a. Refrigerator temperature must be between 36 and 46 degrees F
- b. Must be stored separately from food
- c. Must be in locked box if required
- d. a and b only
- e. All of the above

**127. Reasons to dispose of medications include:**

- a. The client refuses the drug after it was poured
- b. The med is dropped or contaminated
- c. The med is discontinued by the HCP
- d. The client is discharged or deceased
- e. All but c
- f. a, b, c and d

**128. Three (3) guidelines for disposing of expired or discontinued medications are:**

1. Follow facility policy that complies with state and federal laws
  2. Have a witness present when a drug is destroyed
  3. Document the disposal according to facility policy
- a. True
  - b. False

**129. The suggested practice for insuring that clients receive medications when they must be away from the facility is/are:**

- a. Have the pharmacy package the drug for the length of the visit
- b. Document the amount of the drug the client takes with him/her
- c. Have client, caretaker, or transporter sign a release
- d. All of the above
- e. a and c only

**130. Room temperature is 59 - 86 degrees F for medication storage.**

- a. True
- b. False

**131. Controlled drugs are not double locked.**

- a. True
- b. False

**132. Drugs that require special documentation are Schedule II drugs.**

- a. True
- b. False

**133. Refrigerator temperature for medication storage is 36 to 46 degrees F.**

- a. True
- b. False

**134. Prescription refills can be ordered by administrators.**

- a. True
- b. False

**135. Constant pacing and the inability to sit still is called:**

- a. akathisia
- b. ataxia
- c. dystonia
- d. torticollis

**136. Irregular muscular action, particularly affecting walking, is called:**

- a. akathisia
- b. ataxia
- c. dystonia
- d. torticollis

**137. Very slow movement is called:**

- a. torticollis
- b. dystonia
- c. bradykinesia
- d. ataxia

**138. A condition caused by loss of fluid from the body is called:**

- a. dystonia
- b. dehydration
- c. torticollis
- d. ataxia



- 139. Abnormal muscle tone that causes jerking and twisting movements of parts of the body is called:**
- a. akathisia
  - b. ataxia
  - c. dystonia
  - d. torticollis
- 140. A group of symptoms related to close and prolonged administration of antipsychotic drugs is called:**
- a. extrapyramidal symptom
  - b. passive refusal
  - c. ataxia
  - d. tardive dyskinesia
- 141. NSAIDs is the abbreviation for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.**
- a. True
  - b. False
- 142. When a client accepts a medication but then doesn't swallow it or later vomits the medication deliberately is called:**
- a. torticollis
  - b. ataxia
  - c. tardive dyskinesia
  - d. passive refusal
- 143. Potentially irreversible neurological side effects of antipsychotic drugs in which there are involuntary, repetitive movements of the face, limbs and trunk. is called:**
- a. torticollis
  - b. ataxia
  - c. tardive dyskinesia
  - d. passive refusal

144. Inadequate muscle tone in the neck muscles that caused twisting of the head from side to side or backward and forward is called:

- a. akathisia
- b. ataxia
- c. dystonia
- d. torticollis

**145. Which of the following are important to consider when administering medications to the elderly client:**

- a. Changes in body composition affect drug concentration and distribution
- b. Changes in the heart are minimal
- c. The liver's ability to metabolize certain drugs changes with aging
- d. a and c only

**146. Special medication administration considerations in the elderly include**

- a. Money is always an issue when purchasing drugs
- b. Elderly persons experience twice as many adverse drug reactions
- c. They usually refuse medications
- d. They usually prefer to receive medications from nurses

**147. Non-compliance with drug regimen in the elderly is affected by which of the following:**

- a. The client does not believe that the drug is useful
- b. The Medication Aide does not know what the drug is for
- c. The client has memory loss
- d. Both a and c

**148. A drug that is most likely to result in toxicity in the elderly is:**

- a. diuretics
- b. digoxin
- c. over-the-counter drugs
- d. none of the above

150. Which are included in the class of psychotropic drugs:

- a. antidepressants
- b. antianxiety
- c. antipsychotic
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

**151. Three conditions that are commonly treated with psychotropic drugs include:**

- a. Bipolar Disorder
- b. Schizophrenia
- c. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
- d. all of the above
- e. a and b only

**152. According to the Virginia Department of Social Services “chemical restraint” is defined as a psychopharmacologic drug that is used for discipline or convenience and not required to treat the client’s medical symptoms.**

- a. True
- b. False

**153. Types of physical harm that can result from the use of chemical restraints include:**

- a. reduced ability to function
- b. loss of muscle tone and strength
- c. incontinence
- d. injury from falls
- e. all of the above
- f. all but c

**154. Psycho-social harm that can result from the use of chemical restraints includes the following:**

- a. depression
- b. social isolation
- c. confusion
- d. increased episodes of aggression
- e. b and c only

f. all of the above

155. Glucagon is a hormone secreted by the pancreas and raises the blood glucose/sugar.

a. True

b. False

**156. Hyperglycemia is one of the following:**

a. Too high

b. Too low

c. In the therapeutic range

d. Critical

**157. Hypoglycemia is one of the following:**

a. Too high

b. Too low

c. In the therapeutic range

d. Critical

**158. Insulin is a hormone that enables the body to metabolize and use glucose for energy.**

a. True

b. False

**159. Subcutaneous means beneath the skin and is where insulin is normally administered.**

a. True

b. False

**160. Type 1 Diabetes is usually an insulin-dependent situation.**

a. True

b. False

**161. Type 2 Diabetes is never insulin dependent.**

a. True

b. False

**162. The purpose of insulin in the body is to**

- a. allows the body to produce glucagon
- b. allows the body to produce glucose
- c. allow glucose to enter the body's cells
- d. allows beta cells to produce glucose
- c. high calorie/high sugar food
- d. blood glucose monitoring

**163. Humulin-R (regular) is a long acting type of insulin.**

- a. True
- b. False

**164. The purpose of monitoring blood glucose levels in the client with diabetes include:**

- a. ensure blood glucose stays within normal limits
- b. to determine a need for additional insulin
- c. to determine Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes
- d. a and b only
- e. all of the above

**165. Three main symptoms of diabetes are:**

- a. increased hunger, decreased thirst, increased urination
- b. increased hunger, increased thirst, increased urination
- c. decreased hunger, decreased thirst, decreased urination
- d. decreased hunger, increased thirst, decreased urination

166. When performing assisted blood glucose monitoring, it is acceptable to use the same fingerstick device on more than one resident.

- a. True
- b. False

167. Clients with Type 1 Diabetes require regular injections of insulin

- a. True
- b. False

168. Clients who have Type 1 Diabetes should not exercise
- a. True
  - b. False
169. Excess weight is considered to be a contributing factor in Type 2 Diabetes
- a. True
  - b. False
170. Heredity is considered to be a contributing factor in both types of diabetes
- a. True
  - b. False
171. An individualized meal plan helps a diabetic control blood-glucose levels
- a. True
  - b. False
172. Foods high in fat and sugar are NOT likely to be found on a diabetic meal plan
173. Exercise for a diabetic must be done consistently
- a. True
  - b. False
174. Premixed insulin contains both short-acting and intermediate acting insulin
- a. True
  - b. False
175. Hypoglycemia is a condition in which the blood glucose is very high.
- a. True
  - b. False
176. Hypoglycemia can occur when the insulin is high
- a. True
  - b. False

177. Feeling sweaty, shaky , or lightheaded may indicate mild hyperglycemia
- a. True
  - b. False
178. True False Increased frequency of urination is a sign that may indicate hyperglycemia.
- a. True
  - b. False
179. Hyperglycemia is a condition in which the blood glucose is high.
- a. True
  - b. False
180. Seizures, unconsciousness or coma are signs of severe hypoglycemia
- a. True
  - b. False
183. It is alright for a Med Aide to give a diabetic resident a soft drink without checking with the HCP if he or she recognizes the signs of hypoglycemia.
- a. True
  - b. False
184. Fruit juice is frequently used as a self-administered treatment for mild hypoglycemia.
- a. True
  - b. False
185. All signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia can be observed by a Medication Aide if he/she observes the resident carefully.<sup>1</sup>
- a. True
  - b. False

186 If the Med Aide thinks the resident needs more insulin, he/she can give it.

- a. True
- b. False

187. Authorized duties for a medication aide, including

- a. Permitted routes of medication administration: Oral, eye, ear, nasal, inhalant, transdermal, topical, vaginal, and rectal
- a. True
- b. False

188. Prohibited routes: Subcutaneous, intradermal, intramuscular, and intravascular injections and medications via tubes and ostomies

- a. True
- b. False

189. Medication Aide's responsibility for reporting to a nurse include, give three

---

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

190. How to address conflict with role and authorized duty issues, state three

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

191. Medication Aide's role under state regulations

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

192 Special circumstances for administering medications include:

- a. Liquid medication
- b. Scoring medications
- c. Crushing medications
- d. Swallowing challenges
- e. Administering medications to children
- f. Allergies



193. Correct medication administration procedure (6 rights)

- a. Right client
- b. Right medication
- c. Right dose
- d. Right route
- e. Right time
- f. Right documentation

194. Client medication rights, including the right to confidentiality and the right to know and refuse medications, list two more rights

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_

195. Client safety and error prevention includes: List three

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

186. List appropriate communication methods with supervising licensed nurse

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

197. Infection control procedures, including standard precautions, List three

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

198. Use of Medication Administration Record (MAR) is limited to:

- a. Administering medications
- b. Documenting medication administration
- c. Medication errors and reporting techniques
- d. Controlled substance counts
- e. Disposition of unused or contaminated medications

199. Information that should be located on the MAR includes what?

- A. Medication dose
- B. Client's next of kin
- C. Medication side effects
- D. Agency medication administration policies

200. When should a Medication Aide report a medication error to the supervisor?

- a. Before the next medication is due
- b. During the end-of-shift report
- c. As soon as the error occurs
- d. After calling the physician

201. One teaspoon of an elixir is equal to what?

- a. 10 milliliters
- b. 5 milliliters
- c. 1 ounce
- d. 1 pint

202. A symptom of anaphylaxis, a life-threatening allergic reaction, is which of the following?

- a. High blood pressure
- b. Quiet breathing
- c. Slow heart rate
- d. Wheezing

203. The site selected for applying a transdermal patch should be what?

- a. Cold
- b. Warm
- c. Hairless
- d. Odor free

204. Legal and Ethical Issues

- a. Identify legal and ethical issues in medication management
- b. Identify client rights regarding medication, treatment decisions, and confidentiality

- c. Identify laws and regulations relating to administration of medications in Virginia assisted-living facilities
- d. Identify permitted practices and practices prohibited by Medication Aides in Virginia
- e. Identify requirement to report client abuse, neglect, or exploitation

205. . Preparing for Safe Administration of Medication (12 items)

- a. Explain principles of maintaining aseptic conditions
- b. . Recognize emergencies and other health-threatening conditions
- c. . Explain principles of communicating with the cognitively impaired client
- d. . Measure vital signs
- e. . Explain the use of international time
- f. . Identify the five rights of medication administration

206. Explain how drugs are classified

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

207 . Identify factors that affect drug action

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

208 . Explain how to facilitate client awareness of the purpose and effects of medication

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

209 . Demonstrate the use of selected drug information sources

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

210 Identify Virginia drug-labeling requirements

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

211 Administration of Prepared Instillations and Treatments. Give six points

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

212. Identify basic principles of medication administration

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2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

213. Administer or assist with self-administration of oral medication

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

214 Administer or assist with self-administration of eye drops

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

215. Administer or assist with self-administration of ear drops

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

216 . Administer or assist with self-administration of nasal drops and sprays

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

217 Administer or assist with self-administration of topical preparations

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

218 Administer or assist with administration of medicinal solutions by way of compresses  
and dressings

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

219. Administer or assist with self-administration of vaginal products

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

220. Administer or assist with self-administration of rectal products

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

221. Administer or assist with self-administration of medicinal solutions by way of soaks and  
sitz baths

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

222 . Assist with the use of oral hygiene products

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

223 Administer or assist with self-administration inhalation medications

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

224 Administer or assist with self-administration of medications by way of a nebulizer

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

225. Administer or assist with self-administration of transdermal patches

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

226. Administer or assist with self-administration of EpiPen injections

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

227. Documentation is the sixth Right of Medication Administration. How can you explain this to another Medication Aide

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

228. Identify three commonly used forms for documentation

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_

229. Demonstrate procedures for receiving and transcribing healthcare provider orders

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

230 Document medication administration using appropriate forms

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

231. Document medication errors using appropriate forms

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

232 Storage and Disposal of Medication, list three methods of storage and three methods of disposal

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

233 Identify all the procedures for storing and securing controlled substance medication

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

234 Identify procedures to maintain an inventory of medication, including controlled  
Substances

235. Identify proper procedures for disposal of medications

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_



236. Special Issues in Medication Administration

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

237 Identify common concerns of drug use in the elderly

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

238 Recognize special considerations for psychotropic drug use

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

239. Identify procedures for monitoring therapeutic drug levels

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

240 Recognize when a drug is a chemical restraint

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_

241 Define the Beers Criteria of medications for the elderly population

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

242 List ways of dealing with medication noncompliance

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

243 Identify issues related to over-the-counter medications and herbal preparations

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

244 Identify Insulin Administration procedures

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

245 Explain basic facts about diabetes mellitus

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

246 Identify activities involved in the management of diabetes

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

247 List signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

248. List signs and symptoms of hyperglycemia

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

249. Demonstrate the Performance of fingerstick for blood-glucose monitoring

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

250 Demonstrate the Administration of insulin injections

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_