

Final Exam Key

Assisted Living Med Aide Training

1. A resident may store and consume his own medications if:
 - a. The resident does not have a diagnosis of dementia
 - b. The family signs a statement which is maintained in the resident's chart
 - c. Never
 - d. There is written physician approval

2. Which statement is not true about allergies?
 - a. An allergic reaction should be reported immediately to your supervisor and the resident's physician
 - b. A resident may develop an allergic reaction to a medication, even though he took it successfully in the past
 - c. Allergic reactions are never life threatening
 - d. All of the above

3. Which of the following is not likely to cause a medication error?
 - a. Transcribing information incorrectly onto the MAR
 - b. Checking the medication label with the MAR
 - c. Relying on your expertise and experience in remembering the medications your resident takes
 - d. Borrowing medications from a resident to give to another resident

4. Orthostatic hypotension, confusion, drowsiness and nausea are all examples of
 - a. Adverse drug reactions
 - b. Medication synergistic effects
 - c. Medication use
 - d. Benefits of taking medications



5. Which statement best describes your responsibility as a Med Aide?
- a. Med Aides are only responsible for giving meds
 - b. Med Aides are responsible for ensuring meds are not left unattended
 - c. Med Aides are responsible for ensuring medications and supplies are available, assisting with medications in a safe manner, and monitoring the resident for a change in status
 - d. None of the above
6. PRN medications may _____.
- a. Never be used in an assisted living community
 - b. Only be administered by a physician
 - c. Be used under special guidelines specified by state regulations
 - d. None of the above
7. A routine medication is given:
- a. As requested by the resident.
 - b. On a regularly scheduled basis.
 - c. Only by a registered nurse.
 - d. Without worrying about proper technique.
8. Injections may _____.
- a. Never be used in an assisted living community
 - b. Only be administered by a physician
 - c. Ne used under guidelines specified by state regulations
 - d. None of the above
9. A resident may refuse medication:
- a. Unless she has dementia and does not know what medications do for her.
 - b. Only with permission of the family.
 - c. Anytime.
 - d. Only when the medication is PRN.



10. What must be included when documenting the use of a PRN medication?
- a. The time the medication was given.
 - b. The dose of medication given.
 - c. The resident's response to the medication.
 - d. All of the above.
11. If a resident refuses his medication, what should you write on the MAR?
- a. Just initial it as you normally would.
 - b. Circle your initials, then explain the refusal, including your action taken on the back of the MAR.
 - c. Nothing, leave the space blank.
 - d. None of the above.
12. Your resident, Mr. Smith, has diabetes and requires insulin injections several times a day. Who may administer Mr. Smith's insulin?
- Ensure the answer given matches your community policy and state regulations**
13. Your resident, Mrs. Jones is taking hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg. This is an important medication for the treatment of her blood pressure. You ran out of this medication because the family did not drop off the prescription yesterday. You do not have any to give this morning. You should:
- a. Call the son and tell him he is not taking proper care of his mom's refills.
 - b. Notify the resident's physician.
 - c. Give her extra of her Atenolol to make up for this missing hydrocholorthiazide
 - d. All of the above.
14. You received a stat order at 2:00 pm for Avelox, an antibiotic. You should:
- a. Fax the order immediately to the pharmacy.
 - b. Notify the next shift that there is an expected med delivery.
 - c. Call the pharmacy to be sure the order was received.
 - d. All of the above.



15. DOXYCYCLINE is the generic name for VIBRA-TABS. How would you expect these names to be written on the medication label?
- a. "Doxycycline generic for vibra tabs"
 - b. "Doxycycline generic for Vibra Tabs"
 - c. "doxycycline generic for Vibra-Tabs"
 - d. doxycycline generic for vibra tabs"
16. Mr. Fritz' new order reads: "Atenolol 25 mg by mouth every morning." You have on hand his original Atenolol which is 12.5 mg. How many tablets will you give to match his new order?
- a. 2 tablets.
 - b. One half tablet.
 - c. 3 tablets.
 - d. 1 tablet.
17. The physician has ordered "ibuprofen 200 mg, give 2050 mg every night at bed time." The tablets you have on hand are coated. What is your best action with this order?
- a. Carefully cut one tablet in half and in half again using a pill cutter. Then give the quarter tablet along with 10 tablets to equal the correct dose
 - b. Ask your supervisor to cut the tablet in half and in half again, as she has more experience and then give with 10 tablets to equal the dose
 - c. Refuse to give the medication, since you cannot cut coated un-scored tablets
 - d. Call the doctor to verify the dose; this is an unusual dose
18. When preparing a resident's medication, how many times should you check the label?
- a. 1 time.
 - b. 3 times.
 - c. 2 times.
 - d. 6 times.



19. If a resident refuses his medication, it is best to:

- a. Gently force the resident's mouth open using a gloved hand.
- b. Don't bother to give the medication, as it will only upset him more.
- c. Try to determine the reason the resident does not want to take the medication.
- d. None of the above

20. If you make a medication error:

- a. Do not panic.
- b. Immediately report the error to your supervisor.
- c. Make sure the physician is contacted and orders are followed.
- d. All of the above.

21. You have two residents who both take Coumadin 2 mg. One resident has run out of the medication. Is it permissible to borrow a Coumadin from the other resident, if you return it once the refill comes in?

- a. Yes
- b. No

22. An expired medication may be given:

- a. If it is expired less than 7 days.
- b. If it is an over the counter medication.
- c. If the resident says it is okay.
- d. Never.

23. When giving a sublingual medication it is important to:

- a. Crush it in applesauce before giving.
- b. Ask the resident to place it in his cheek.
- c. Ask the resident to place it under his tongue.
- d. Make sure the resident swallows it with plenty of water.



24. When giving eye drops:

- a. Hold the medication dropper 8-10 inches above the eye.
- b. Hold the dropper above the conjunctival sac.**
- c. Gently rest the dropper on the eye, so no medication is missed.
- d. None of the above.

25. A PRN medication is given to the resident:

- a. As needed, according to physician orders.**
- b. Every morning and evening.
- c. Every other day.
- d. Whenever the resident wants it.

26. The six rights are:

- a. The right: resident, drug, response, time dose, and documentation.
- b. The right: medication, drug, dose, time, documentation, and resident.
- c. The right: resident, drug, dose, time, route, and documentation.**
- d. The right: resident, generic name, strength, quantity, method, and technique.

27. The sequence for assisting with inhalers is as follows. The resident:

- a. Breathes in, presses inhaler, holds, and breathes out.
- b. Breathes out, presses inhaler as he is breathing in, holds, and breathes out.**
- c. Presses inhaler, breathes in, and breathes out.
- d. Breathes out, holds, presses inhaler, holds, and breathes in.

28. It is permissible to leave a medication cup with a resident:

- a. Never.**
- b. If he agrees to take the medication within a half an hour.
- c. If his family is present.
- d. If he has a private room.



29. When pouring medication:

- a. Only pour one resident's medication at a time.
- b. Check the six rights three times.
- c. Verify the label with the MAR three times.
- d. All of the above.

30. BID is a common abbreviation for:

- a. Once a day.
- b. Twice a day.
- c. Three times a day.
- d. At bed time.

31. Before assisting a resident with a medication you must:

- a. Have a physician order.
- b. Conduct a service planning meeting.
- c. Perform a head to toe assessment.
- d. All of the above.

32. It is important to wear gloves when assisting with topical medications:

- a. Because it reassures residents that it is a clean procedure.
- b. Because you could absorb the medication you are handling if it touches your skin.
- c. Because gloves are worn at all times when working with medications.
- d. Because it must be a sterile procedure.

33. The physician has prescribed a suppository for Mrs. Smith. Who may administer the suppository?

Ensure the answer given matches your community policy and state regulations



34. When a medication is discontinued it must be destroyed or returned to the pharmacy, depending upon your facility protocol. What statement best describes destruction?

- a. One staff member may complete the destruction, as long as he or she is a trained medication aide.
- b. Two staff members must witness and document the destruction.**
- c. Medications are expensive and if the family wants to take the medication, it is permissible, as long as you document the amount of discontinued medication the family is picking up.
- d. Destruction must be done by a physician.

35. When assisting with medications, the main reason you do not leave a medication unattended is because:

- a. It could cause the resident to become agitated.
- b. The medications could get dirty.
- c. The resident may not take the medication, or someone else might take it.**
- d. Medications are expensive.

36. Which of the following may be an example of an adverse drug reaction?

- a. Fatigue
- b. Confusion
- c. Dizziness
- d. All of the above**

37. OTC is an abbreviation for:

- a. An urgent drug order.
- b. On the Coumadin.
- c. Over the counter.**
- d. Out of treatment category.



38. The abbreviation for teaspoon is:

- a. TBS
- b. gm
- c. tsp**
- d. None of the above

39. An order is written for metoclopramide 10 mg three times a day. The solution of metoclopramide on hand is 5mg/5ml. How many milliliters per dose should the resident receive?

- a. 5 ml
- b. 10 ml**
- c. 15 ml
- d. None of the answers are correct

40. You have received an order for a liquid medication, but you are not sure how much to give to equal the number of mg ordered. Your supervisor is not in the building. What should you do?

- a. Do your very best to calculate and err on the side of giving too little rather than too much.
- b. Hold the order until tomorrow and there is appropriate supervision.
- c. Call the pharmacy and ask for assistance from a pharmacist.**
- d. Go to online and search for the answer.

41. The physician has ordered a liquid medication for your resident. When measuring the medication it is best to use:

- a. A plastic medication cup with graduated measurements.**
- b. A tablespoon from the kitchen, since the resident is most familiar with this.
- c. An eye dropper.
- d. A measuring cup from the kitchen.



42. When assisting a resident to apply a transdermal patch, you should:

- a. Use glue to hold it in place.
- b. Remove the old patch first.**
- c. Pierce the underside of the patch to be sure the medication is delivered to the skin.
- d. Cleanse the area where the patch will be applied with betadine first to prevent an infection.

43. "Ambien 5 mg po PRN" is a complete PRN medication order.

- a. True
- b. False**

44. When working as a med aide you must:

- a. Follow your state regulations.
- b. Follow your facility systems for documentation.
- c. Follow instructions from your supervisor.
- d. All of the above.**

45. Unless otherwise indicated by the physician, medications typically may be given:

- a. Between one hour before to one hour after the scheduled time.**
- b. Only at the exact time written on the MAR.
- c. Within two hours after the scheduled time.
- d. Whenever you feel like giving them.

46. Having more than one resident's medications out at a time for pouring:

- a. Must never be done.**
- b. May be done as long as you are following a neat orderly system.
- c. Helps ensure efficiency and that all meds are given on time.
- d. None of the above.



47. It is best to use a _____ when writing on the MAR.

- a. pencil
- b. red pen
- c. black pen
- d. felt-tip marker

48. The medication label and the MAR are compared:

- a. When removing the medication from the storage area.
- b. When pouring the medication.
- c. When returning the medication to the storage area.
- d. All of the above.

49. When a resident is going to be gone for a week with her family, it is best to:

- a. Give all of the prescribed medications in the original container from the pharmacy to the family along with any special instructions.
- b. Place the pills for the day carefully in envelopes and label each envelope.
- c. Give the meds when the resident returns at the end of the day.
- d. Refuse to give any medications to the family.

50. If you have an uneasy feeling about the meds you are about to give a resident, it is best to:

- a. Give it anyway; you are experiencing something called "new med aide jitters."
- b. Consult with your supervisor.
- c. Ask the resident if the meds seem correct.
- d. Call the resident's family.

