

Confidential
Examination for Medication Assistants

1. Assisting a student with prescribed medications during the school day enables the student to:
 - a) Remain in school
 - b) Maintain or improve health status
 - c) Improve potential for learning
 - d) All of the above
2. Which of the following violates student confidentiality?
 - a) Signing for access to health records.
 - b) Discussing student medications with another parent at the football game.
 - c) Assisting each student with medications individually.
 - d) Secure storage of records.
3. Which of the following allows the student to have privacy when assisting with their medications?
 - a) Assisting each student with medications individually
 - b) Tell the student over the intercom system, that it is time to take their depression medication.
 - c) Let the student use the nurse's office to self- administer their insulin injection in the stomach.
4. As you walk down the school corridor, two teachers stop you and ask about a specific student's medication. The student is not in either teacher's classes. You should:
 - a) Do nothing if the information is correct.
 - b) Correct the teachers if the information is incorrect.
 - c) Verify the medications in the student record.
 - d) Do not disclose any information as the teachers do not have a need to know.
5. The Americans with Disabilities Act is a federal law that prohibits discrimination against the disabled.
 - a) True
 - b) False
6. Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) provides the parent with:
 - a) Access to school educational and health records
 - b) Requires a specific parent's consent for records to be released outside of the school system
 - c) Allows health information to be left on voice mail
 - d) a and b only
 - e) All of the above
7. Both the registered nurse (RN) and the licensed practical nurse (LPN) are required to have a license issued by the Alabama Board of Nursing.
 - a) True
 - b) False
8. The license represents that the RN or LPN has:
 - a) Specialized knowledge, independent judgement, the fitness and capacity to practice
 - b) Independence, can write medication orders, make more money
 - c) Specialized knowledge, student will need a physician for medication orders
9. Delegation is defined in the Board of Nursing regulations as the act of authorizing a competent

individual to perform acts supportive to the RN or LPN in selected situations.

- a) True
- b) False

10. Designated school personnel should receive school-specific, student –specific training from the delegating registered school nurse prior to assisting students with medication.

- a) True
- b) False

11. The Alabama Board of Nursing’s legal mandate is the protection of public:

- a) Health, money, education
- b) Health, safety and welfare
- c) Safety, welfare, education

12. The unlicensed medical assistant is responsible for the outcomes of the task assigned to them by the RN or LPN.

- a) True
- b) False

13. You can place your lunch in the medication refrigerator because you are a school employee.

- a) True
- b) False

14. Which of the following is **NOT** an expectation for the medication assistant?

- a) Notify the school nurse when new medications are brought in by a parent
- b) Change the dose of the medicine according to parental instruction
- c) Accept controlled substances from the parent according to state and local policies.
- d) Report discrepancies in the quantity of a controlled substance to the school nurse, principal and other authorities.

15. What are the **Seven Rights** for assisting with medication?

- a) Right student, right medication, right dose, right time, right route, right documentation and right reason
- b) Right physician, right dose, right time, right route, right reason, right documentation
- c) Right student, right medication, right dose, right time, right route, right nurse and right documentation.

16. Which of the following are examples of infectious agents?

- a) Wheat, eggs, milk, chocolate and nuts
- b) Chemicals, animals, parasites, plants and metal
- c) Bacteria, viruses, fungi and animal parasites
- d) Aspirin, antibiotics and serums.

17. A student comes to the front office after eating peanuts, complaining of difficulty breathing, swollen eyes and hives. You and the bookkeeper are in the front office. What should you do?
- a) Tell the bookkeeper to call the school nurse and notify administration
 - b) Check to see if the student has an allergy alert and allergy pen.
 - c) Give the emergency allergy pen per prescriber authorization form and medication administration record.
 - d) All of the above.
18. An elementary student comes to your office with complaints of tightness in his chest. You observe that he makes a wheezing sound as he breathes. You check your medical alerts and see that he has asthma. What would you do?
- a) Check to see if the child has an alert for asthma and an inhaler per your school policy
 - b) If an inhaler is available, assist the student in taking the dosage per medication administration record
 - c) Notify the school nurse if the child continues to complain of shortness of breath.
 - d) All of the above
19. Common side effects from asthma medications include:
- a) Tremors, nervousness and irritability
 - b) Dry mouth/throat and insomnia
 - c) Headache and increased heart rate
 - d) All of the above
20. Which of these medications are commonly used to treat ADHD?
- a) Methylphenidate (Ritalin)
 - b) Triamcinolone (Azmecort)
 - c) Flunisolide (Aerobid)
 - d) Sertraline hydrochloride (Zoloft)
21. Michael has returned to school after being diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. His doctor has prescribed an anti-anxiety controlled substance medication. What is important for the medication assistant to do?
- a) Talk with the parent about the anxiety diagnosis
 - b) Assess the student's behavior before giving the medication
 - c) Counsel the student regarding drug abuse
 - d) Count the number of tablets with the parent
22. A very serious metabolic disorder that prevents the normal breakdown and use of food, especially sugars (carbohydrates), by the body is:
- a) Pancreatitis
 - b) Diabetes
 - c) Nephritis
 - d) Asthma
23. John has diabetes and comes to the clinic every day for diabetic management by the nurse. The nurse is out of the building. John states his blood sugar is low. What symptoms might John exhibit?
- a) Shaking and anxiousness, dizziness, irritability, sweating, weakness
 - b) Dry skin, hunger, extreme thirst, frequent urination, nausea
 - c) None of the above
 - d) All of the above

24. If John became unconscious what would you do?
- a) Follow John's emergency care plan
 - b) Send him back to class until the nurse returns
 - c) Notify the parent
 - d) Send him to get something to eat from the cafeteria
25. The emergency care plan is a written individual plan that helps school nurses, school personnel and emergency responders react to emergency medical situations in a prompt and safe manner.
- a) True
 - b) False
26. The spread of infectious disease may occur by:
- a) Airborne droplets entering the body via the airway
 - b) Direct contact (skin to skin)
 - c) Ingestion (eating/drinking)
 - d) All of the above
27. Mary came to you and states she is having diarrhea. She is itching and her heart is feeling funny from starting on her new medication. She thinks she was given an antibiotic. You notice she has a rash on her face and arms. What would you do?
- a) Send Mary back to class
 - b) Tell Mary to make sure she eats when taking her medication
 - c) Notify the school nurse
28. Sarah has fallen to the floor and you observe that she is having a seizure. The **first** thing you will do is to:
- a) Place a spoon or tongue depressor in her mouth
 - b) Turn her on her side and refrain from placing fingers or other objects in her mouth
 - c) Insert rectal medication as prescribed by the doctor
 - d) Hold her arms and legs down to keep her from being injured
29. The medication assistant may assist students with medications by any of the following routes except:
- a) Rectum and vaginal
 - b) Oral
 - c) Topical
 - d) Ear, eye, or nose medications
30. Which one of the following devices is **NOT** acceptable to measure liquid medication?
- a) Calibrated medicine cup
 - b) Calibrated spoon
 - c) Calibrated syringe
 - d) Teaspoon
31. The teacher tells you she saw David spitting in a napkin after taking his attention deficit medication. What should you do immediately after David takes his medication?
- a) Check order and pharmacy label for instructions
 - b) Tell David to open his mouth and lift up his tongue
 - c) Give his medication after he eats

32. Which of the following should you **NOT DO** when assisting with nose drops?
- a) Insert the dropper into the nasal passage and instill the medication.
 - b) Wash hands and apply gloves to both hands
 - c) Have the student blow his/her nose after the procedure
 - d) Wipe the dropper off with a clean gauze pad to remove mucus
33. One of the **MOST IMPORTANT** safety practices to remember when assisting with eye drops is:
- a) To gently pull the upper lid of the affected eye up and out to form a pocket
 - b) To touch only the eyelid or lashes with the dropper
 - c) To avoid dropping the solution on the sensitive cornea
 - d) To not blink or rub the eye after the eye drops are administered.
34. Which of the following is **NOT** required to assist students with medication?
- a) Signed authorization/order from a licensed prescriber
 - b) Copy of license from the delegating nurse
 - c) Knowledge of potential side effects and adverse reactions
35. A signed authorization/order from a licensed prescriber includes:
- a) Name of medication with dosage, route and reason
 - b) Frequency and time medication is given and student name
 - c) Beginning and end date
 - d) All of the above
36. The prescription medication bottle should include:
- a) Student's name, prescriber's name, parent's name, route, dosage, date and time
 - b) Name of medication, date and time, dosage amount, time interval, discontinuation date
 - c) Name of student and prescriber, route, dose amount, date and time
 - d) Name of student, prescriber, medication, strength, dosage, time interval, route and date of drug discontinuation when applicable
37. Over the counter medication can be brought in by a parent in a sealed Tupperware container.
- a) True
 - b) False
38. When taking controlled substance medication from a parent/guardian, you should:
- a) Count the medication with the parent and have them sign the back of the Prescriber Authorization with the amount counted.
 - b) Notify the school nurse of the medication
 - c) Lock the medication up in the designated location
 - d) All of the above
39. Over the counter medication given in school does not need a Prescriber Authorization form completed and signed by a parent/guardian.
- a) True
 - b) False

40. A 9th grade student comes to your office and complains that she is experiencing menstrual cramps. Which of the following action is **NOT** appropriate for the medication assistant?
- a) Check the student's medication record for OTC.
 - b) Provide two Tylenol tablets from the school supply
 - c) Permit the student to phone her parent
41. When the wrong medication is given to a student, the person assisting with the medication should immediately:
- a) Complete the Unusual Occurrence Report
 - b) Notify the school nurse
 - c) Document all circumstances and actions taken on the student's health record.
 - d) Give the medication
42. Self-administration means the student is able to consume, inject, instill or apply medication in the manner directed, without additional assistance or direction from the school nurse.
- a) True
 - b) False
43. Amy's mother tells you she can carry and administer her prescription medication. You tell the mother:
- a) A licensed prescriber must indicate that self-administration is permitted on the Prescriber/Parent Authorization form.
 - b) The Prescriber/Parent Authorization form must be signed by a parent indicating self-administration.
 - c) The school will review the medication with the student to be assured the student follows self-administration procedures.
 - d) All of the above
44. Annabeth's mother brought in a new medication for her depression with Prescriber Authorization form completed. The mom stated she took the medication over the weekend without problems. The medication was not taught in your assisting with medication class. What would you do?
- a) Call the physician
 - b) Tell the mother you cannot give the medication
 - c) Notify the school nurse