





# PRETEST

NAME (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

**This pretest must be completed by the person submitting this application**  
*Please answer questions based on the student manual*

1. Which of the following are examples of your responsibility when administering medications?
  - a. Observe individuals for changes in physical and behavioral signs
  - b. Report observations to the right person at the right time
  - c. Administer suppositories, eye drops, or ear drops after reading instructions
  - d. a & b only
  
2. When do people with symptoms of challenging behavior benefit from medications?
  - a. Individual has a behavior related to a mental health disorder
  - b. Individual demonstrates acting out behavior
  - c. Individual is upset
  - d. Individual has a stomach ache
  
3. The medication process can either promote learning and self esteem or detract from them and further stigmatize an individual. From the statements below, choose the ones that promote learning and self esteem by placing a checkmark on the line in front of the statement.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ Involve the person to the level of his or her abilities
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Have people line up to receive medications
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ Have people wear identification bracelets or tags
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ Allow the person to speak to physicians and pharmacists
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_ Hang medication charts on walls and/or doors
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_ Teach individuals how to administer their own medications when they can do so safely
  
4. Medications that have a high potential for abuse, such as some prescribed for sleep or pain are called \_\_\_\_\_ medications.
  - a. over-the-counter (OTC)
  - b. prescription, non-controlled
  - c. prescription, controlled
  
5. Side effects, adverse effects, and medication interactions are examples of (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_ effect of a drug.
  - a. desired
  - b. unwanted
  - c. no apparent
  
6. As a direct care worker, you are an invaluable member of the team because:
  - a. You are the person most often in contact with the individual
  - b. You are able to make observations over a period of time
  - c. You would be most likely to notice subtle changes
  - d. People with whom you have a relationship will confide in you
  - e. All of the above
  
7. In a health emergency, which is your **FIRST** action?
  - a. Call for emergency help
  - b. Call appropriate agency personnel
  - c. Write a report
  
8. If you found a person (adult) without a heartbeat, which is your **FIRST** action?
  - a. Call for emergency help
  - b. Call appropriate agency personnel
  - c. Write a report
  
9. When the doctor prescribes a new medication for an individual, what two things do you need? (*select two answers*)
  - a. Prescription for medication
  - b. Drug samples from the physician
  - c. Information about the new medication
  - d. A copy of the medical work up the doctor wrote on the person

# PRETEST (continued)

NAME (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Identify the appropriate reaction to each of the following situations:
- Call doctor
  - Call designated agency personnel
  - Call 911
- \_\_\_\_\_ Difficulty breathing after taking medications
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Person received his or her morning medication twice
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Identified that a dose of medication was due four hours ago
  - \_\_\_\_\_ The lock on the container used to store all of the medication broke
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Changes in sleeping pattern observed following a medication change
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Unable to arouse individual to administer medication
11. What practice during medication administration helps prevent the spread of infection?
- Handling medication
  - Washing hands before administering medications
  - Wearing the same gloves when administering to more than one individual
  - Pouring medications from the bottle directly into a person's hand
12. Which of the following is used to document medication administration?
- Note in the individual's record
  - Answers to eight questions
  - Interaction label
  - Medication log

**For each of the following situations mark "T" for true or "F" for false.**

13. \_\_\_\_\_ Medications are kept in original containers.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ If it is documented that each person in the program can safely use or avoid toxic materials, prescription and potentially toxic nonprescription medications need to be kept in an area or container that is locked.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ It is always safe to keep prescriptions and potentially toxic nonprescription medications that need to be refrigerated in an unlocked area.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ An ideal place to store medication is in the bathroom cabinet.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ After the direct care worker administers a medication, the supervisor must sign the medication log.
18. When preparing medication for administration it is safest to do the following:
- Have the supervisor administer medication after you pour it
  - Call attention to the individual receiving medications
  - Prepare the medications for one individual at a time
  - Carefully label all medications on the tray with the correct person's name
19. Regulations establish criteria by which an individual is considered capable of self-administration of medications. Which of the following is **NOT** a criterion?
- Be able to recognize and distinguish the individual's medication
  - Know how much medication is to be taken
  - Know when medication is to be taken
  - Know the side effects of the medication
20. List the "rights" of medication administration.

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