



Certificate of Completion
IS HEREBY GRANTED TO

Willie Brown
NAME

TO CERTIFY THAT THEY HAVE COMPLETED TO SATISFACTION IN

DMA Training Class

TYPE OF TRAINING

9/25/19
COMPLETION DATE

Willie
TRAINER SIGNATURE

Willie Brown

Hands on DMA Introductory

Glucose testing and procedure

Hypoglycemic/Hyperglycemic protocols

Insulin: Expiration, pens, syringes, administration, storage

Liquid medications

Bubble packs

Reading labels

EMAR and paper MAR

Controlled substance sheets

Advanced directives, DNR status, Hospice

Staff Signature Willie M. Brown Date 9/25/19

Trainer Signature _____ Date _____

DMA CLASSROOM TRAINING TEST

NAME: Willie Brown DATE: 9/25/19 SCORE: _____

1. Where should medication keys be kept?

on the person they are assigned to at
all times

2. T F PRN is an abbreviation for as needed or whenever necessary.
3. T F NPO is an abbreviation for by mouth.
4. T F Prescription medication, including dietary supplements, or individual special medical procedures, do not need to have a physician or dentist order.
5. T F Prescription medications are to be kept in the original pharmacy container which is labeled for a specific resident, and locked and refrigerated if required.
6. T F You should preset each resident's medication in order to save time.
7. If a resident can't swallow their medications and needs to be crushed, we need:
- a pill crusher
 - the resident to chew the pill
 - a physician's order
8. The medication administration record (MAR) contains the following information:
- the medication, the side effects, and time to be administered.
 - the medication, the dosage, the side effects
 - the medication, the dosage, label instructions for use, and time to be administered
 - the medication, dosage
9. The following information about each medication must be obtained before it is given:
- purpose of medication and therapeutic effect
 - unwanted side effects
 - any known drug interactions with drugs the resident is currently taking
 - a and c
 - All of the above

DMA CLASSROOM TRAINING TEST

10. T F When medication is removed from the pharmacy-labeled container, it must be administered to the resident immediately by the person removing the medication from the container.
11. T F The initials of the person who administers the medication, must be entered at the time the medication is given.
12. List the 6 rights of Medication Administration:
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| Right medicine | Right method |
| Right Dosage | Right on Resident |
| Right time | Right documentation |
13. T F If the MAR is missing the initials of the staff who administered a medication and you cannot verify the medication was given, Medical must be notified. This is a med error.
14. T F If the resident refuses to take their medication, you should record the refusal on EMAR and complete the Event report.
15. T F When a resident is going on a LOA (Leave of Absence), you should remove the meds from the bubble pack and place in another container and label the new container for the resident to take with him or her.
16. T F If a PRN medication is prescribed, you need to know what it is prescribed for, and the PRN medication can only be given for the reason it is prescribed.
17. T F When giving a PRN medication, record the reason for giving the PRN medication, follow-up with effectiveness one hour later, write a note that describes in detail what was observed.
18. T F Medication errors must be reported to the nurse and to the home manager. An event report must be completed.
19. T F It is important for the DMA to be familiar with the medications that are being administered to the residents. The DMA should also be familiar with common side effects.
20. T F It is not important for the DMA to be able to educate the resident about his or her medications.

DMA CLASSROOM TRAINING TEST

21. T F It is important to avoid distractions when preparing and or passing medications.
22. Prior to administering medications to a resident you should:
a. ask the resident to tell you his or her name
b. identify the resident with his or her photo on EMAR
c. hand them a glass of water
d. All of the above
23. What is the medication administration time frame?
a. half hour before and half hour after the correct administration time.
b. one hour before and one hour after the correct administration time
c. whenever the resident decides to take his or her medication
24. T F Good hand-washing technique is not important when you are passing medications.
25. T F When assisting a resident to apply a topical medication, it is alright to use your fingers to remove the medication from the jar.
26. T F Liquid medication is poured at eye level, on a flat surface.
27. T F The resident has the right to refuse medication, but also has the right to know the consequences of refusing the medications.
28. T F Controlled substances must be counted by the on-coming shift (DMA) and the going shift (DMA).
29. T F It is alright to store internal and external medications together.
30. T F When a blood sugar on a diabetic client is below 70, you should treat them with the hypoglycemic protocol, call the medical staff or on call personnel, and retest their blood sugar in 20 minutes.