



**BEACON**  
Specialized Living

**Certificate of Completion**  
IS HEREBY GRANTED TO

Samantha Chartier

NAME

TO CERTIFY THAT THEY HAVE COMPLETED TO SATISFACTION IN

DMA Virtual training and in-services

TYPE OF TRAINING

7/7/21

COMPLETION DATE

*Tommy Ellis*

TRAINER SIGNATURE





**BEACON**  
Specialized Living

**Medication Administration In-Service and Evaluation**

In-Service #		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Eval.	Comments
6	c. DMA verifies medication and strength with order as transcribed on medication record per facility policy and procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	d. Observe Resident to ensure medication is swallowed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	e. Offer adequate and appropriate fluid with medication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	f. Medication record is signed immediately after administration of same	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	g. Controlled substance record is signed immediately after administration of same	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	h. Correct dose is administered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	i. Medication is administered at correct time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	j. Verify no additional MAR pages have been added	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
7	Infection control technique is reviewed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
8	Medication via gastric tube administered per facility policy and procedure (if applicable)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	a. Resident is properly positioned, at a 45° sitting angle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	b. Tube is checked for placement and patency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	c. Tube is flushed before, between and after medications are administered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
9	Injections are administered by the Resident or a DMA if there is a doctor's order present, per facility policy and procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	a. Syringes and needles are disposed of in sharps container, by person giving the injection without recapping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	b. Proper glucometer testing is observed. Determination of competence re: accurately perform and read glucometer testing results	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
10	DMA crushes medication according to facility policy and procedure ONLY with physician's orders.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
11	DMA administers eye and ear medication according to facility policies and procedures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
12	Side effects of psychoactive medication are noted (lethargy, hallucinations) and reported.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
13	Medication administration should not interrupted. DO NOT RUSH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
14	Controlled drugs are stored (Double Locked) according to facility policy and procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
15	Residents' rights are observed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
16	Location, Procedures and Documenting for administering PRN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
17	Designated Medication Administrator follows facility policy and procedure for medications refused or withheld. (MER & IR written)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
18	Medications are administered within time frame per facility policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					



### Medication Administration In-Service and Evaluation

In-Service #		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Eval.	Comments
19	Medication errors are reported to Site Supervisor and RN teaching medication classes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
20	Medication area is cleaned and locked after completion of medication administration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
21	Designated Medication Administrator can identify action and common side effects of medications administered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
22	Approved Abbreviations List is reviewed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
23	Seizure precautions and documentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
24	After hour procedures, procedures for found/spilled medication, location of Guide to Drugs Book	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
25	2nd Staff Verification, what it is, when it is needed, and how to document it	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
26	Refusal of Medication procedures (prompt 3 times, then write appropriate documentation)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

#### FOLLOW UP CONCERNS

Specify time frame for completion: \_\_\_\_\_  N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I have received the above In-service and have read the Organizations **Medical Policies**. I understand what is expected of me as a Designated Medication Administrator. I also understand that any immediate medical questions or concerns should be directed to the Coordinator of Care at my Site during open office hours and to the On-Call person after hours.

*Amantia Chertier*  
Employee Signature

7/7/21  
Date

*Linda Bailey*  
Home Manager Signature

7/7/21  
Date

## DMA TRAINING

### LIST OF MEDICATIONS TO COMPLETE FOR DMA TRAINING

Use the attached forms to look up each of the medications listed below. Each line must be completed and turned in the day that you do your final DMA Evaluation with your ROM (Regional Operation Manager) for your area. You will not be able to become DMA certified until all of the forms are completed [ 48 ]  
See slide 65 in DMA Packette

<b>Mental Illness Anxiety Disorders</b>	<b>Inhalers Allergy / Asthma</b>	<b>Hyperlipidemia Statins</b>	<b>Diabetes Endocrine &amp; Metabolic</b>
Abilify Ativan Clozaril Depakote Haldol Invega Klonopin Lamictal Lithium Risperdal Seroquel Tripleptal Zyprexa	Advair Discus Atrovent Flonase Flovent Loratadine Proventil	Crestor Lipitor Zocor	Apidra Byetta Glucophage Glyburide Lantus Levemir Levothyroxine Novolog Synthroid
<b>Seizures</b>	<b>Gastrointestinal Disorder Constipation</b>	<b>Blood Pressure Meds</b>	<b>Pain &amp; Inflammation</b>
Dilantin Keppra Neurontin Topamax	Colace Miralax Prilosec Protonix Zantac	HCTZ (hydrochlorothiazide) Lisinopril Toprol Tenormin	Flexeril Motrin Norco Tylenol with Codeine Ultram

App/Website: Epocrates

Please complete 10 of the above medications prior to attending DMA class.

DRUG NAME	Abilify
GENERIC NAME	Alprazolam
DOSAGE RANGE	2mg - 5mg - 10mg - 15mg - 20mg - 30mg
HOW TO TAKE	Oral
USES	Schizophrenia - bipolar disorder - depression
SIDE EFFECTS	headache - weight gain - anxiety - insomnia - nausea
WARNINGS	Dementia, Suicide,

DRUG NAME	Ativan
GENERIC NAME	lorazepam
DOSAGE RANGE	.5mg - 1mg - 2mg - Inj - 2mg per mL - 4mg per mL
HOW TO TAKE	Oral - injection
USES	Anxiety - insomnia - Status epilepticus
SIDE EFFECTS	dizziness - hypotension - fatigue - confusion
WARNINGS	Concomitant Opioid use Risk - Addiction, abuse, misuse

DRUG NAME	Clozoni
GENERIC NAME	Clozapine
DOSAGE RANGE	25mg - 100mg
HOW TO TAKE	Oral
USES	Schizophrenia - Suicide Prevention
SIDE EFFECTS	weight gain - drowsiness - dizziness - headache
WARNINGS	Severe Neutropenia - Seizures - hypotension, Bradycardia, syncope

DRUG NAME	Depakote
GENERIC NAME	Divalproex Sodium
DOSAGE RANGE	125mg - 250mg - 500mg
HOW TO TAKE	delay release Tablet - oral
USES	Partial Seizures - absence seizures - bipolar disorder
SIDE EFFECTS	headache - nausea - diarrhea - rash -
WARNINGS	Fetal Risk, Pancreatitis, hepatotoxicity

DRUG NAME	Lipitor
GENERIC NAME	atorvastatin
DOSAGE RANGE	10mg - 20mg - 40mg - 80mg
HOW TO TAKE	oral
USES	hypercholesterolemia, dyslipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia
SIDE EFFECTS	headache, myalgia

DRUG NAME	Miralax
GENERIC NAME	Polyethylene glycol 13350
DOSAGE RANGE	17y < 20kg, <del>20y</del> 17y > 20kg
HOW TO TAKE	Oral
USES	laxative for relieving constipation
SIDE EFFECTS	nausea, cramping, diarrhea
WARNINGS	laxative dependency

DRUG NAME	Lithium
GENERIC NAME	Lithium
DOSAGE RANGE	150mg <sup>cap</sup> - 300mg 600mg <sup>Tab</sup> 30mg
HOW TO TAKE	oral
USES	bipolar disorder, Schizophrenia
SIDE EFFECTS	weight gain, polydipsia, drowsiness
WARNINGS	coma, seizures, diabetes insipidus

DRUG NAME	Risperdal
GENERIC NAME	Risperidone
DOSAGE RANGE	oral 0.25mg 0.5mg, 1mg, 2mg, 3mg, 4mg
HOW TO TAKE	Oral - <del>or</del>
USES	Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Tourette Syndrome
SIDE EFFECTS	Dementia - Prolonged psychosis
WARNINGS	fatigue, insomnia, nausea, constipation, fever

DRUG NAME	Levothyroxine
GENERIC NAME	Levothyroxine
DOSAGE RANGE	Inj - Various Cap - 13mg - 300mg
HOW TO TAKE	Injection - oral most common is injection
USES	hypothyroidism, TSH suppression
SIDE EFFECTS	weight loss, appetite inc, diarrhea, fever, headache
WARNINGS	Not for obesity or weight loss

DRUG NAME	Norel
GENERIC NAME	hydrocodone / acetaminophen
DOSAGE RANGE	Tab - 5mg / 325mg - 7.5 / 325mg, 10 / 325mg
HOW TO TAKE	Oral
USES	Pain, moderate - severe
SIDE EFFECTS	Sedation, rash, drowsiness, nausea
WARNINGS	

# DMA CLASSROOM TRAINING TEST

NAME: Janatha Chastier DATE: 03-24-21 SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Where should medication keys be kept?

On the DMA 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. a pill crusher
- b. the resident to chew the pill
- c. a physician's order

8. The medication administration record (MAR) contains the following information:

- a. the medication, the side effects, and time to be administered.
- b. the medication, the dosage, the side effects
- c. the medication, the dosage, label instructions for use, and time to be administered
- d. the medication, dosage

9. The following information about each medication must be obtained before it is given:

- a. purpose of medication and therapeutic effect
- b. unwanted side effects
- c. any known drug interactions with drugs the resident is currently is taking
- d. a and c
- e. 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 Time

Right Route

Right medication

Right dosage

Right person

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, the resident's physician 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 is 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.
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 call the medical staff or on call personnel, and treat them with the hypoglycemic protocol and retest their blood sugar in 20 minutes?

Name: Amanda Carter

## Medical Training Test

- What are the ranges for vital signs?
  - Blood Pressure: 118/40-16 / 90-50/26
  - Pulse: 50-100 @ 60s
  - Temperature: 96° - 99°
  - Respirations: 12-20
- When are vital signs taken on a resident?
  - When a resident shows signs of infection or reports not feeling well.
  - At the beginning of each month and as needed.
  - As indicated on the MAR.
  - All of the above
- When is it okay to call 911 before contacting anyone else?
  - When the resident tells you to.
  - When the resident has chest pain, shortness of breath/breathing difficulties, seriously high or low vital signs, signs of a stroke, sudden change in condition or is non-responsive.
  - When the resident is experiencing coughing, sneezing and runny nose.
  - When the resident is experiencing nausea vomiting and diarrhea.
- T F : When a resident leaves the home, staff does not have to bring their Epi Pen with them if they don't want to.
- What does the stroke acronym FAST stand for?
  - F: Facial Drooping
  - A: Arm weakness
  - S: Speech difficulties
  - T: Time
- If a resident has an incident of choking, when is it okay not to call 911?
  - When the resident says they are okay.
  - When the Heimlich technique was used.
  - When the regional nurse is on-site, completes an assessment and approves that 911 does not need to be called.
  - When vital signs are normal.
- T P F : It is important to report and record any change in physical condition or behavior of a resident.
- T P F : Behavioral changes can be due to a medical issue.
- T F : If a seizure lasts 3 minutes long and the resident does not have a history of seizures there is no need to call 911 immediately.
- T P F : The circulatory system is made up of the blood, heart, and the brain.

11. The primary purpose of the respiratory system is to:
- Supply oxygen to the tissue cells and eliminate carbon dioxide waste from the cells.
  - Bring food and nutrients to the tissue cells.
  - Both a and b.
  - None of the above.
12. T F F \_\_\_\_: Foods that are difficult for someone to chew are chopped, ground, shredded and/or soft cooked to facilitate chewing and ease of swallowing, this is called a mechanical soft diet.
13. T \_\_\_\_ F X: When a resident is eating and they are gagging, coughing, drooling, sticking their fingers into the back of their throat, or food is pooling in their mouth, it is not important to contact medical.
14. If a resident has a physician's order for a regular diet, the resident can consume:
- Only liquids.
  - Foods that are dry and sticky.
  - All types of foods and liquids.
  - Only what is on the menu.
15. The musculoskeletal system is comprised of:
- Sclera, retina, and cornea.
  - Bones, ligaments, joints, muscles and tendons.
  - Both a and b.
  - None of the above.
16. What does the acronym RICE stand for?
- R: rest
  - I: ice
  - C: compression
  - E: elevation
17. T X F \_\_\_\_: The skin is the largest organ in the human body.
18. What are the signs and symptoms of a urinary tract infection?
- Urinary frequency, low abdominal/back pain
  - Diarrhea, blood in the stool
  - Burning or pain when urinating, blood in the urine
  - Confusion
  - a, c, and d
19. T F F \_\_\_\_: The hormones produced by the endocrine system regulate the entire body.
20. Uncontrolled diabetes can lead to:
- Heart disease.
  - Dental disease.
  - Nerve damage.
  - All of the above.

21. T \_\_\_ F  : In type 1 diabetes, the pancreas continues to produce insulin normally.
22. T  F \_\_\_ : In type 2 diabetes, some people can control their blood sugar levels with healthy eating and exercise.
23. If a resident has a blood sugar of 61 you should:
- Call 911.
  - Give them insulin.
  - Treat with hypoglycemic kit then recheck blood sugar 20 minutes later.
  - All of the above.
24. T \_\_\_ F  : If a resident has a blood sugar of 350, you should treat with sugar or carbohydrates.
25. After an insulin vial or pen is opened it has an expiration date of:
- 28 days later.
  - There is no expiration date.
  - 60 days later.
  - The manufacturer's expiration date.
26. T  F \_\_\_ : Communicable diseases are only transmitted by direct contact.
27. The best way to prevent the flu is by:
- Staying at home.
  - Getting a flu vaccine each year.
  - Washing your hands after going to the bathroom.
  - Wearing a mask and gloves at all times.
28. T  F \_\_\_ : You can get the flu by getting a flu shot.
29. The best prevention to the spread of infection is:
- Washing your hands.
  - Washing your hands.
  - Washing your hands.
  - All of the above.
30. If a resident has a seizure you should:
- Keep the person safe and free from injury by laying them down with something soft.
  - Time the seizure and provide first aid as necessary once the seizure is over.
  - Loosen restrictive clothing.
  - All of the above.
31. T  F \_\_\_ : You can limit a resident's diet without a behavior plan or physician's order.
32. T  F \_\_\_ : It is important to wear gloves when there is the potential to come into contact with blood or bodily fluids.

33. T \_\_\_ F ✓: After removing disposable gloves you do not need to wash your hands.
34. T ✓ F \_\_\_: It is a resident's right to refuse medical treatment, but if you as a staff feel that it is a medical emergency you should call 911 and let the resident refuse to the paramedics.
35. If you accidentally poke yourself with a used insulin needle, what should you do next?
- a. Clean site well with soap and water then notify supervisor immediately.
  - b. Use hand sanitizer and call 911.
  - c. Do not tell anyone.
  - d. Clean site well with soap and water and notify your supervisor at the end of your shift.
36. T \_\_\_ F ✓: It is acceptable to operate a lifting device by yourself.
37. When lifting or transferring a client you must:
- a. Know how many people need to assist.
  - b. Make the resident do it themselves.
  - c. Communicate with your partner and the resident.
  - d. Both a and c.
38. T \_\_\_ F ✓: Assistive devices do not need a physician's order.
39. T \_\_\_ F ✓: It is not necessary to report a fall to medical if no one was hurt.
40. What should you do if a resident experiences a fall?
- a. Take their vitals.
  - b. Check for obvious signs of injury.
  - c. Report to home manager and medical.
  - d. All of the above.