

DMA CLASSROOM TRAINING TEST

NAME: Kaleb Stevens DATE: _____ SCORE: _____

1. Where should medication keys be kept?

on the designated 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 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 is taking
 - a and c
 - All of the above

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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:

<u>Route</u>	<u>dose</u>
<u>Time</u>	<u>Medication</u>
<u>documentation</u>	<u>Client</u>

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.

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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:
- ask the resident to tell you his or her name
 - identify the resident with his or her photo on EMAR
 - hand them a glass of water
 - All of the above
23. What is the medication administration time frame?
- half hour before and half hour after the correct administration time.
 - one hour before and one hour after the correct administration time
 - 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 form 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?

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.

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.