

# DMA CLASSROOM TRAINING TEST

NAME:

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DATE:

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SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Where should medication keys be kept?

on the assigned DMA on that shift.

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 taking
- d. a and c
- e. All of the above

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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?

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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:

right Resident      right route  
Right medication      right dose  
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, 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.