

Study Guide: Fill-in-the-Blank: Parenteral Medication Administration

1. What is parenteral medication? _____
2. What are the advantages of parenteral medication administration?

3. What are the disadvantages of parenteral medication administration?

4. Common sites for the following:
 - a. ID injections _____
 - b. SQ Injections _____
 - c. IM injections _____
5. What is the maximum volume for the following:
 - a. SQ injection _____
 - b. IM deltoid site _____
 - c. IM Vastus lateralis/ventrogluteal _____
6. What are the benefits of the Z-track method? _____

7. What is the recommended rate for IM injections? _____
 - a. Why administer at this rate? _____
8. What is the angle of insertion for the following:
 - a. ID injections _____ with the bevel _____.
 - b. SQ Injections _____
 - c. IM injections _____
9. What needle size (length) should be selected for the following:
 - a. ID injections _____
 - b. SQ Injection Insulin _____
 - c. SQ Injection Heparin/enoxaparin _____
 - d. IM injections _____
10. Filtered needles are required when withdrawing medication from _____.
11. Which needle is used for drawing up medication from vials? _____
12. Comfort measures include:
 - a. Use _____ gauge needles.
 - b. Inject into _____ muscle.
 - c. Rotate _____.
 - d. Avoid _____ post-injection.

13. How is enoxaparin/heparin SQ administered? _____
14. How is insulin SQ administered? _____
15. Which is the fastest route of administration? _____ Why? _____
16. Which is the slowest route of administration? _____
17. What supplies are needed in the med room for drawing up? _____

18. What supplies are needed to take in the patient's room? _____

19. What is the best position a patient should be in for the following injections? What landmarks should be identified?:
 - a. SQ enoxaparin/heparin _____
 - b. IM Deltoid _____
 - c. IM Ventrogluteal _____
20. Before administering enoxaparin, monitor _____ count and avoid _____
21. What steps should be taken when mixing 2 medications in one syringe?
22. What is the one stick, one syringe, one patient campaign for? _____

23. When should 1st, 2nd and 3rd checks occur? _____
24. What supplies should be gathered for parenteral injections? _____

25. What are complications of injections with the wrong technique? _____

26. What are the steps of drawing up meds (single dose vial vs multi dose)? _____

27. What are the steps of reconstituting medication? _____

 - a. What may happen to volume when reconstituting medication? _____

28. What actions should be taken if medication is reconstituted and not used immediately? _____
29. Why is it important to read labels carefully? _____
30. What actions can be taken to decrease discomfort in parenteral injections? _____

31. Why is it important to rotate injection sites? _____