

## UNIT I FEEDBACK EXERCISES

1. What are the (4) reasons to use medication: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Identify the (4) basic rules regarding medication administration: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The (3) three main effects of medication are: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. True / False Self-administration should be taught and encouraged as much as possible.
5. True / False The resident has the right to refuse treatment.
6. True / False Medication can be given to a resident for the convenience of the staff.
7. True / False It is a good practice in an Assisted Living Facility to have the residents line up to receive their medication.
8. True / False The changes you see in a resident's appearance, behavior, and bodily functions are called symptoms.
9. True / False Seeing a resident crying or moaning is an example of a sign.
10. True / False Pain, itching, dizziness and nausea or all examples of symptoms.
11. True / False Holding one's hand is an example of non-verbal behavior.
12. Medications that can interfere with a resident's daily functioning is considered a ----- effect.



13. Give two observations in physical changes you should know when administering medication. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_
14. List two changes in a resident's behavior you should know when administering medication. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Which of the following categories of changes must be reported:  
A. Emergency Medical Conditions.  
B. Non-Emergency Medical Conditions.  
C. Other Physical or Behavioral Changes.  
D. A and C only  
E. All of the above.
16. True / False An emergency medical condition should be reported immediately.
17. True / False 911 can be a designated emergency number.
18. True / False When making a verbal report regarding an emergency medical condition  
You should always include Who, What, When and Where in the report.
19. True / False Accidents involving broken bones and slurring of a resident's speech are  
examples of conditions that are always considered emergency medical  
conditions.
20. True / False Physical and behavioral changes that require documentation should be  
reported to your designated supervisor.
21. The following physical and behavioral changes are all considered non-  
emergency medical condition except:  
A. A fever that just started with a temp of 101 degrees.  
B. Loss of consciousness.  
C. A rash which lasts for several days or is getting worse.  
D. Any change in usual behavior.



22. True / False It is not necessary to provide a resident's dietary information or special diets when assisting a resident on a visit to a health care professional.
23. True / False When assisting a resident on a visit to a Health Care Professional it is always better when the staff member answers the doctor's questions for the resident.
24. When a new medication is prescribed which of the following questions must be asked?
- A. What is the purpose of the medication?
  - B. Are there any negative effects to watch for?
  - C. Are there any potential drug interactions to watch for?
  - D. What should you do if the resident refuses to take the medication?
  - E. All of the above.
25. True / False When leaving a Health Care Professional when medication is prescribed it is not necessary for the prescription to match the PMOF exactly.
26. All of the following would be found on a prescription form except:
- A. The resident's date of birth.
  - B. Date of the prescription.
  - C. Number of refills permitted
  - D. Route/Method of administration.
  - E. None of the above.
27. True / False If a medication has to be reordered because it is still required, the resident must go back to the Health Care Professional and have the prescription form re-written.
28. True / False Two questions you should ask a pharmacist about medication involve special instructions and medication storage.



29. List three components of a medication label. A. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_  
C. \_\_\_\_\_

30 True / False In order to check if the PMOF and pharmacy label agree it is necessary to check and compare each section on the PMOF and the prescription container very carefully.

31. Give three examples of medication packaging. A. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_  
C. \_\_\_\_\_