**Medications – Prepacked**

**Multi Choice Questions**

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## Segment 1

1. Whose role is it to dispense medications?
   1. Nurse
   2. Doctor
   3. Pharmacist
   4. Health Care worker
   5. Manager
2. Your role as a health care worker is to do what with medications?
   1. Dispense
   2. Administer
   3. Distribute
   4. Prescribe
   5. Ingest
3. What cannot be included in a medication package
   1. Lotions and creams
   2. Short course medications
   3. Heart medications
   4. Evening medications
   5. All medicine will be in the package
4. Which of the following information is NOT included on a package of medication?
   1. Name of the person taking the medications
   2. Name of the medication
   3. Name of person to administer medication
   4. Dosage of medication
   5. Instructions for giving medications
5. Before you give out medications in a blister pack, what do you need to do?
   1. Count the number of pills and check they match the number prescribed
   2. Complete the safety check of medications
   3. Check the contraindications of each medication
   4. Check the clients are happy to take the medications
   5. All of the above
6. If medications come into a facility with a person not in an approved package, what should you do?
   1. Throw them out
   2. Use their method until empty then move to facilities process
   3. Continue to use their preferred method
   4. Check with person how they would like their medication dispensed
   5. Send them to the pharmacist to be re-dispensed
7. True or false: If a packaged medication comes in that does not have the clients name on it, you can still use if for the client.
   1. True
   2. False
8. How long is a blister pack made up for?
   1. One day
   2. One week
   3. One fortnight
   4. One month
   5. Depends on the length of time the medication is prescribed
9. Sachets are packaged by who?
   1. Robotic machine
   2. Family / power of attorney
   3. Pharmacist
   4. Health care worker
   5. Doctor

## Segment 2

1. A person using pre-packaged medication is less likely to do what?
   1. Take the wrong medication
   2. Remember what medications they take
   3. Have reactions to medications
   4. Overdose on medication
   5. Remember to take medication
2. Which statement is NOT true about pre-packaged medication?
   1. More likely to give correct medication at the correct time
   2. Less time consuming for the facility to dispense medication
   3. Medication is more likely to be correct for the person receiving it
   4. It is a cheaper way of dispensing medication
   5. Less mistakes are likely to happen with dosages
3. What information does your supervisor need to provide before you use pre-packaged medication?
   1. None, they are self-explanatory
   2. All of the medications in the package
   3. Training and work-place policies
   4. B & C
   5. Only nurses should touch pre-packaged medication
4. If one of the medications in a pre-packaged set up is to be stopped, what do you do?
   1. It will only be stopped at the end of that package
   2. Take that particular pill out of all of the pockets then re-seal
   3. Send the pack back to pharmacy to be re prescribed without the pill
   4. Take that particular pill out each time you open the pocket
   5. You should not do anything, it’s the clients responsibility to know what not to take.
5. Scenario: You are a home based support worker and you are noticing that the client is having trouble opening the pack, what should you do?
   1. Return the pack to the pharmacy
   2. Pre open all the pockets for them
   3. Open up the ones that are due while you are there, they may skip the others
   4. Let your supervisor know so a plan can be put in place
   5. Give them all the days medications while you are there so they don’t need to try and open up the others
6. True or false: Blister packs are free of charge and something that pharmacies offer to all people on multiple medications.
   1. True
   2. False
7. When will you be competent to give out medications?
   1. Once you have finished this segment
   2. Once you have been observed and assessed by a registered nurse or trainer
   3. Once you have done a certificate in medication safety
   4. You will only be deemed competent if you are a registered nurse
   5. You will only be competent if you have an NZQA qualification in support work
8. How will you know what support a person needs to take their pre-packed medication?
   1. Only people who are self-sufficient at taking medications will use blister packs
   2. It is standard policy if you are working with a person that you will open the pack and give them the medication
   3. You can ask the nurse
   4. You can ask the client
   5. It will be in their personal plan
9. Medications are designed to be taken with what?
   1. Full glass of water
   2. Small glass of water
   3. Food
   4. An empty stomach
   5. Warm drink like tea
10. After a person has taken their medication you need to do what?
    1. Wait with them for 10 minutes to ensure there is no reaction
    2. Report back to the nurse
    3. Crush the blister pouch to flat to show it’s been taken
    4. Fill the blister pouch with new medication
    5. Record what they have taken

## Segment 3

1. How many checks (the R’s) are there that you need to do before giving medication
   1. 1
   2. 2
   3. 3
   4. 4
   5. 5
2. Why would there be a photo of a person on a blister pack?
   1. To ensure you are giving the right person the medication
   2. To identify separate blister packs if 2 people with the same name
   3. For people who do not remember their name
   4. If a person is new to a facility to help staff get to be familiar with their medications
   5. You will not see photos, just names
3. If a pack doesn’t have a name on it what should you do?
   1. Leave it until last to see who hasn’t had their medication
   2. Open up the pack to keep the medication as spares
   3. Put their name on it when you find out who’s it is
   4. You never give the medication out, notify supervisor
   5. Look at the pills and find out what they are and who has those medications
4. How can you match the medication with the script?
   1. You don’t need to worry about this, the pharmacist will have checked
   2. The name is engraved onto the pills to check
   3. Counting the number of pills and checking the number matches the script
   4. There is a guide which has all the pictures of medications that you can use to cross-reference with the blister pack
   5. Each pill is different color and shape, you will become familiar with what the medications are over time
5. You will need to check the dose is correct according to the medication chart, where are you likely to find the dosage on a pack?
   1. Dosage is not recorded on blister packs as it has already been checked by the pharmacist
   2. They will be on the sachet
   3. They will on a separate sheet that you can attack to the blister pack
   4. They will be on the pill
   5. You check both B and D
6. When discussing medication, what is the route?
   1. The way the medication is packaged
   2. The order in which you give the medication
   3. The plan to have all clients given their medication at the right time
   4. The way the medicine is administered
   5. How long the person is on the medication for
7. If a person is struggling to swallow medication what should you do?
   1. Give it rectally
   2. Hand them more water and keep trying
   3. Notify the doctor or nurse on duty
   4. Crush them up and put on a spoon
   5. Don’t worry about it, try again the next day
8. When ensuring you have checked the 5 R’s. Right time includes what?
   1. The time of day
   2. How many times during a day
   3. How many times a week
   4. The days date matches the date on the sheet
   5. All of the above
9. What should you do if a person refuses their medication?
   1. Listen to them and their reasons
   2. Tell the nurse as they have the right to make them
   3. Remove the medications from their room and dispose of them
   4. Crush them up and slip it into their food
   5. Organise a compulsory treatment order
10. What is a compulsory treatment order?
    1. When a person has been prescribed medication that is life saving so they must take it
    2. When a court of law has determined they need to be on a order for their own protection and safety
    3. When a person has been diagnosed with a mental health condition so can’t make decisions for themselves
    4. When they have organised a Power of Attorney so they can no longer make decisions for themselves
    5. When the nurse has determined that they must take the medication for their own wellbeing

## Segment 4

1. Whose responsibility is it to ensure the medication is given for the right reason?
   1. Whanau of client
   2. Client
   3. You as the support worker
   4. Doctor or Nurse
   5. Manager
2. If you are withholding medication for some reason, what should you do?
   1. Throw the medication away
   2. Record the reason in the clients notes and medical chart
   3. Put the medication aside in their room incase they want it later
   4. Take the pills out of the blister pack and reseal it
   5. Leave them in the blister pack and reseal it
3. What does PRN mean?
   1. As required
   2. Per Rectum
   3. At Night
   4. Prescribed by Registered Nurse
   5. Only registered nurse can give
4. What should you do if you think a person might need PRN medication
   1. Give it to them and record it
   2. Check with the nurse
   3. Ask the person if they want it
   4. Ask the nurse to give it
   5. Monitor and record
5. A prescribing sheet needs to be what to prevent errors?
   1. Duplicated
   2. Written in blue pen
   3. Legible
   4. Written in red pen
   5. Attached to a persons’ notes
6. In residential care, a prescription sheet will be written by who?
   1. A registered nurse
   2. A nurse practitioner
   3. The facility manager
   4. A support worker
   5. A doctor
7. True or False: You need to complete all your checks before you give medication
   1. True
   2. False
8. When do you sign the medication chart?
   1. Before you give it out to the client
   2. Before you start medication rounds
   3. After you have given the medication to the client
   4. After medication rounds
   5. At the end of your shift
9. Scenario: You have handed the medication to a client who says they will take it in a minute, what should you do?
   1. Leave them with the medication to take but do not sign the chart until you have come back and confirmed they have taken it
   2. Leave them with the medication and sign the chart as given
   3. Place the medication on the table and ask someone else to check on them
   4. Take the medication away with you and write refused medication on chart
   5. Explain that you need to witness them take the medication
10. What is the cause of most medication errors?
    1. New staff left alone to give medication
    2. Messy writing on the prescription sheet
    3. People pretending to take medication they havn’t
    4. Being distracted while doing medication
    5. All of the above
11. If you realise that a mistake has been made with medications, what should you do?
    1. Monitor the client for any reactions
    2. Give the client activated charcoal to make them throw up the medication
    3. Notify the nurse immediately
    4. Notify the nurse if you see a reaction from the patient
    5. Withhold medications at the next rounds
12. If you have any concerns regarding medications what should you do?
    1. Speak the client you are concerned about
    2. Talk to a fellow staff member and see if they are concerned to
    3. Talk directly to the prescribing doctor
    4. Speak to the nurse
    5. Write and incident report