

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What are the recommendations from the Institute of Medicine (IOM) for nurses in order to reduce medication errors?
 - A. Maintain accurate records of all medications.
 - B. Display openness regarding errors and problems.
 - C. Take greater responsibility for monitoring medications and reporting changes.
 - D. All of the above

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]

Concept: Medication: Promoting Health

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	IOM recommends maintaining accurate records of all medications to reduce medication errors.
B	IOM recommends displaying openness regarding errors and problems to reduce medication errors.
C	IOM recommends taking greater responsibility for monitoring medications and reporting changes to reduce medication errors.
D	This is correct. All the answer choices are correct.

PTS: 1

CON: Medication: Promoting Health

2. A nursing instructor asks a nursing student about the Institute of Medicine (IOM). What information given by the student nurse indicates a need for further teaching?
 - A. "It is an independent, profitable organization established in 1975."
 - B. "It serves to inform government policy makers on national health-care issues."
 - C. "It provides reliable information and makes recommendations for best practices."
 - D. "It advocates for the establishment of a partnership between the patient and the healthcare provider."

ANS: A

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]

Concept: Medication

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is correct. IOM is an independent, nonprofit organization established in 1970. If the student nurse says it is a profitable organization established in 1975, there is a need for further teaching.
B	This is incorrect. IOM serves to inform government policy makers on national health-care issues.
C	This is incorrect. IOM provides reliable information and makes recommendations for best practices.
D	This is incorrect. IOM advocates for the establishment of a partnership between the patient and the healthcare provider.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication

3. A nursing student is discussing the Institute of Safe Medication Practices (ISMP). What answer given by the student indicates the need for further teaching?
- A. "It is a nonprofit agency established in 1975."
 - B. "Its primary purpose is to identify the causes of medication errors."
 - C. "It recommends evidence-based strategies for the prevention of medication errors."
 - D. None of the above

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
 Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning
 Client Need: Health Promotion and Maintenance
 Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
 Concept: Medication
 Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. If the nursing student says the ISMP is a nonprofit agency established in 1975, it does not indicate a need for further teaching.
B	This is incorrect. ISMP's primary purpose is to identify the causes of medication errors. If a nursing student says this, it does not indicate a need for further teaching.
C	This is incorrect. ISMP recommends evidence-based strategies for the prevention of medication errors; if a nursing student says this, it does not indicate a need for further teaching.
D	This is correct. All the statements are true and would not indicate a need for further teaching if stated by a nursing student.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication

4.

Electronic Medical Record **Provider Orders** [X]

Name Y. Patient Age 66 Gender M DOB 4-03-xx
MR # 23703 Allergies NKDA Room 335
Provider D. Physician, MD Date 4-30-xx [←] [→]

▼ Order

Amoxicillin 250mg q.8h

Please review the medication order shown and select the statement that applies to the order.

- A. The ordered dose has a trailing zero.
- B. The medication order is correctly written.
- C. The nurse is correct to question the medication order.
- D. The unit “mg” should be spelled out to read “milligrams.”

ANS: C

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Communication and Documentation

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Medication

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. The order does not have a trailing zero. Trailing zeros are those placed after decimal points.
B	This is incorrect. The recommended route of administration for the medication is missing.
C	This is correct. The nurse is correct to question the medication order because the route of administration is not mentioned.
D	This is incorrect. It is acceptable to use abbreviations such as “mg.”

PTS: 1

CON: Medication

5. What is the nurse least likely to find in a medication order?

- A. Ordered dose
- B. Route of administration
- C. Medication composition
- D. Patient identification information

ANS: C

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Communication and Documentation

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]

Concept: Medication

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. Ordered dose is a basic component of the medication order.
B	This is incorrect. Route of administration is a basic component of the medication order.
C	This is correct. Medication composition is not a basic component of the medication order.
D	This is incorrect. Patient identification information is a basic component of the medication order.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication

6. The nurse needs to administer ampicillin to a client with pneumonia and has correctly identified the client and basic components of the medication order in the medication administration record (MAR). Apart from these, what else does the nurse need to look for in the medication order to ensure safe administration of the drug based on the client's clinical condition?
- A. Ordered dose
 - B. Route of administration
 - C. Frequency of administration
 - D. Additional physician instructions

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Communication and Documentation

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Medication: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. Ordered dose is a basic component of the medication order that the nurse needs to identify.
B	This is incorrect. Route of administration is a basic component of the medication order that the nurse needs to identify.
C	This is incorrect. Frequency of administration is a basic component of the medication order that the nurse needs to identify.
D	This is correct. Additional physician instructions are the additional component of the medication order that the nurse needs to identify.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Critical Thinking

7. The nurse is reviewing a paper copy of a newly admitted client's medication administration record (MAR). What is the most appropriate nursing action?
- A. Administer the dose as ordered.
 - B. Ask another nurse to verify the dose.
 - C. Question the dose with the pharmacist.
 - D. Check the medication order to verify the dose.

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Medication: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. The nurse needs to administer the dose as ordered only after cross checking with the medication order to verify the dose.
B	This is incorrect. The nurse should not ask another nurse to verify the dose.
C	This is incorrect. The nurse should question the dose with the pharmacist only if there is any doubt about the preparation or administration.
D	This is correct. The first action by the nurse upon reviewing the paper copy of a newly admitted client's MAR should be to check the medication order to verify dose.

PTS: 1

CON: Medication: Critical Thinking

8. What is correct regarding organizations that embrace a “culture of safety”?
- A. They have the concept of “just culture” as an integral component.
 - B. They promote activities that create a continuous awareness for patient safety.
 - C. Both 1 and 2
 - D. None of the above

ANS: C

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]

Concept: Medication: Safety

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect because organizations that embrace a “culture of safety” have the concept of “just culture” as an integral component.
B	This is incorrect because organizations that embrace a “culture of safety” promote activities that create a continuous awareness for patient safety.
C	This is the correct answer because both options 1 and 2 are true.
D	This is incorrect because both options 1 and 2 are true.

PTS: 1

CON: Medication: Safety

9. A nursing instructor asks a student to cite examples of medical errors that may occur while dealing with clients and their medication due to at-risk behaviors of the nurse. Which example given by the student indicates a need for further teaching?

- A. "Forgetting to double-check medications per the institutional policy"
- B. "Omitting the use of two patient identifiers prior to giving medications"
- C. "Overlooking the six rights of medication administration, thereby taking shortcuts"
- D. None of the above

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Medication: Safety: Nursing Roles
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. A nurse needs to be held accountable for errors that occur due to at-risk behaviors when not double-checking medications per the institutional policy. This does not indicate a need for further teaching.
B	This is incorrect. A nurse needs to be held accountable for errors that occur due to at-risk behaviors when not using two patient identifiers prior to giving medications. This does not indicate a need for further teaching.
C	This is incorrect. A nurse needs to be held accountable for errors that occur due to reckless behaviors when taking shortcuts, such as not following the six rights of medication administration. This does not indicate a need for further teaching.
D	This is correct. Because options 1, 2, and 3 do not indicate a need for further teaching, "None of the above" is correct.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Safety: Nursing Roles

10. In which phases of the medication process does the nurse need to be most cautious about the occurrence of medication errors?
- A. Prescribing and dispensing phases
 - B. Dispensing and monitoring phases
 - C. Prescribing and administering phases
 - D. Administering and monitoring phases

ANS: C

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]
Concept: Medication: Safety
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. Although the prescribing phase has been reported to be most frequently prone to medication errors, the dispensing phase is not most frequently prone to medication errors.

B	This is incorrect. Both the dispensing and monitoring phases are not the phases most prone to medication errors.
C	This is correct. Both the prescribing and administering phases are the phases most frequently reported to be prone to medication errors.
D	This is incorrect. Although the administering phase has been reported to be most frequently prone to medication errors, the monitoring phase is not.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Safety

11. A nurse is reviewing a new client’s medication administration record (MAR) at the change of the shift. It has all the basic information such as the drug name, dose, route, frequency, and time of administration. What should the nurse do first?
- Double-check the medication order.
 - Administer the drug at the given time.
 - Question the route with the pharmacist.
 - Question the ordered dose with the pharmacist.

ANS: A

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
 Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
 Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
 Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
 Concept: Medication: Safety: Critical Thinking
 Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is correct. Although the ordered medication is supplied by the pharmacist, the nurse is responsible for verifying that the MAR matches the physician’s medication order. So, the nurse should double-check the medication order first.
B	This is incorrect. The drug should be administered only after double-checking the MAR and the medication order.
C	This is incorrect. There is a need to question the route of drug administration with the pharmacist only in case of doubt.
D	This is incorrect. There is a need to question the ordered dose with the pharmacist only in case of doubt.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Safety: Critical Thinking

12. Before preparing to reconstitute IV vancomycin for a client, the nurse has washed his or her hands. What other precautions should the nurse follow during the preparation of medications to minimize the chances of a medication error?
- Wear a “Do Not Disturb” vest
 - Employ a “Medication Pass Time-Out”
 - Prepare medications in a designated “no interruption area”
 - All the above

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Medication: Safety
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect alone. A nurse should wear a “Do Not Disturb” vest to minimize interruptions during the medication preparation process.
B	This is incorrect alone. A nurse should employ a “Medication Pass Time-Out,” which allows the nurse time to focus specifically on checking medication orders, drug labels, the medication administration record (MAR), etc. before preparing the medication.
C	This is incorrect alone. A nurse should prepare medications in a designated “no interruption area” to allow a distraction-free environment for the preparation of the client’s medication.
D	This is correct. Options 1, 2, and 3 are all correct; therefore, “All the above” is the correct option.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Safety

13. There are two clients with acute pneumonia in the same clinical ward, and the nurse needs to administer a medication to one of them. What identifier should the nurse use to verify the right client?
- A. Client name
 - B. Client date of birth
 - C. Barcode client identification
 - D. Any two of the above together

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]
Concept: Medication: Safety
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect alone. Client name is one identifier that the nurse should use to verify the client. The nurse must use two identifiers.
B	This is incorrect alone. Client date of birth is one identifier that the nurse should use to verify the client. The nurse must use two identifiers.
C	This is incorrect alone. Barcode client identification is one identifier that the nurse should use to verify the client. The nurse must use two identifiers.
D	This is correct. Because two identifiers are needed to identify the right patient, the nurse should consider any two of the above together to verify the right

	client.
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PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Safety

14. The nurse is reviewing the client's medication administration record (MAR). The drug is available as the prescribed dose. The frequency and time of administration is also mentioned in the MAR. However, the nurse finds that the route of administration is missing in the MAR. What is the most appropriate clinical decision the nurse should consider?
- A. Question the route with the pharmacist.
 - B. Check the medication order to verify the route.
 - C. Administer one tablet of the drug in the mentioned dose.
 - D. Refrain from giving the medication at the mentioned time.

ANS: B

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Medication: Safety: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. The nurse should question the route with the pharmacist only after verifying in the medication order.
B	This is correct. The nurse should first check the medication order to verify the route.
C	This is incorrect. The nurse should not administer one tablet of the drug in the mentioned dose when the route of administration is not clear.
D	This is incorrect. The nurse should not refrain from giving the medication at the mentioned time but should check the medication order for the route of administration.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Safety: Critical Thinking

15. The night shift nurse is reviewing the electronic medication administration record (MAR) of the client and notices a drug that is due to be administered at night was marked as given during the day. What action taken by the nurse is correct?
- A. Question the ordered dose with the pharmacist.
 - B. Ask the client whether the medication was given.
 - C. Be sure that medication was given during the day.
 - D. Ask the day nurse whether the medication was given.

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Medication: Safety: Critical Thinking
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. The nurse need not question the ordered dose with the pharmacist as the dose will be mentioned in the medication order.
B	This is incorrect. The nurse should not ask the client whether the medication was given.
C	This is incorrect. The nurse should not interpret that the medication was given during the day.
D	This is correct. The nurse should ask the day nurse whether the medication was given.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Safety: Critical Thinking

16. What is tall man lettering?
- A. The use of mixed case letters in a drug name
 - B. The official book that contains a listing of drugs marketed
 - C. The name given to the drug by a specific drug manufacturer
 - D. The universal chemical or pharmacological name of the drug

ANS: A

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Medication: Nursing Roles
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is correct. Tall man lettering is the use of mixed case letters (lower- and uppercase) in a drug name with the specific purpose of highlighting a section of the drug name to help distinguish the name from other similar drug names.
B	This is incorrect. The <i>United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary</i> (USP-NF) is the official book that contains a listing of drugs marketed in the United States; it includes comprehensive information about each drug.
C	This is incorrect. The brand name, trade name, or proprietary name is the name given to the drug by a specific drug manufacturer.
D	This is incorrect. The generic name is the universal chemical or pharmacological name of the drug.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Nursing Roles

17. Which statement by a student would suggest a need for further learning?
- A. "Drugs are measured in terms of weight or quantity."
 - B. "The strength of the medication includes a number and a unit of measurement."
 - C. "Milliequivalents indicate the concentration of the electrolyte per liter of solution."

D. “The strength of the medication is the strength of the active ingredient in one dose of the drug.”

ANS: A

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Assessment

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is correct. Not all drugs are measured in terms of weight or quantity. Some drugs are also measured in terms of their biological activities, known as units. Examples of such drugs are insulin and heparin.
B	This is incorrect. The strength of the medication includes a number and a unit of measurement.
C	This is incorrect. Electrolyte solutions are measured by milliequivalents (mEq), a unit of measurement that indicates the concentration of the electrolyte per liter of solution.
D	This is incorrect. The strength of the medication signifies the strength of the active ingredient contained in one dose of the drug.

PTS: 1

CON: Assessment

18.



Which statement is correct regarding the drug label in the image?

- A. The dosage strength of the drug is 10 mL.
- B. The drug name is written using tall man lettering.
- C. The drug label specifies the drug is a controlled drug.
- D. The drug should be discarded after the first dose is administered.

ANS: B

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

Feedback	
A	This is incorrect. The dosage strength for liquid medications is usually expressed using a slash (/) between the strength of the medication and the dosage form. According to the drug label, the dosage strength is 40 mg/mL.
B	This is correct. The drug name is written using both lowercase and uppercase letters.
C	This is incorrect. There is no symbol next to the drug name (C I) indicating that the it is a controlled drug.
D	This is incorrect. It is a multi-dose vial, so it can be reused for a period of 28 days.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

19.

NDC 0641-6044-25

Lorazepam
Injection, USP

2 mg/mL **Rx only**

25 x 1 mL Vials

FOR IM USE;
FOR IV USE DILUTION REQUIRED,
SEE ENCLOSED DIRECTIONS

Manufactured by
WEST-WARD
Eatontown, NJ 07724 USA 462-164-01

Each mL contains 2 mg lorazepam, 0.18 mL polyethylene glycol 400 in propylene glycol with 2.0% benzyl alcohol as preservative.

Usual Dosage:
See enclosed information.
Do not use if solution is discolored or contains a precipitate.
PROTECT FROM LIGHT
Use this carton to protect contents from light.

STORE IN A REFRIGERATOR

In the drug label depicted in the image, what does the red mark signify?

- A. The drug contains a black box warning.
- B. The drug lacks any accepted medical use.
- C. The drug is a controlled substance categorized under Schedule IV.
- D. Both 2 and 3

ANS: C

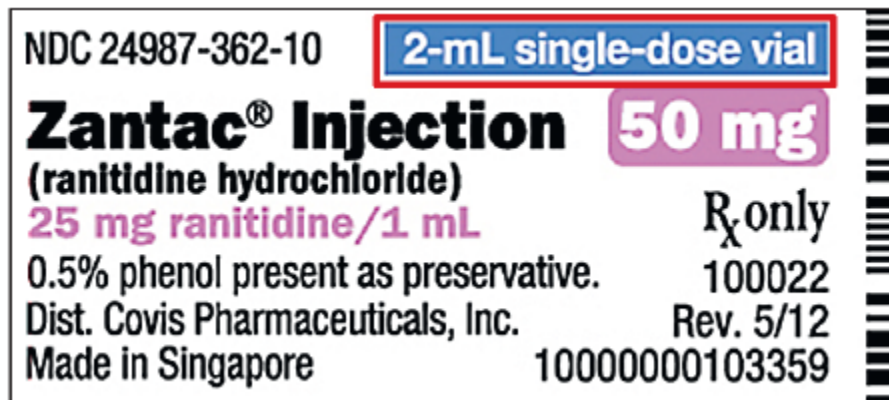
Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

Feedback	
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A	This is incorrect. A black box warning is outlined with a black box on the drug label.
B	This is incorrect. “C I” next to the drug name indicates that the drug is a controlled substance, has no currently accepted medical use in the United States, lacks accepted safety for use under medical supervision, and has a high potential for abuse.
C	This is correct. The “C” indicates the drug is a controlled substance and the “IV” inside the “C” indicates the schedule under which it is categorized.
D	This is incorrect since option 2 is incorrect.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

20.



A nurse needs to administer ranitidine hydrochloride to a hospitalized client with intractable duodenal ulcers. The prescription shows that 1 mL of Zantac is to be administered. According to the instructions mentioned on the drug label depicted, which step must the nurse take?

- A. Administer 1 mL of Zantac solution and refrigerate for reuse.
- B. Administer 1 mL of Zantac solution and discard the remaining solution.
- C. Administer 1 mL of Zantac solution, reseal, and discard the bottle after 28 days.
- D. Administer 1 mL of Zantac solution and store the bottle at room temperature for reuse in the same patient.

ANS: B

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. The nurse should discard remaining medication.
B	This is correct. Since it is mentioned on the drug label that it is a single-dose vial, the nurse should administer the drug in the quantity prescribed and discard the remaining solution irrespective of the volume remaining in the vial.

C	This is incorrect. The nurse should discard remaining medication.
D	This is incorrect. The nurse should discard remaining medication.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

21. What is the difference between the multi-dose and single-dose IV vials?
- A. Multi-dose vials are to be administered to multiple clients, whereas single-dose vials are to be administered to a single client.
 - B. Multi-dose vials can be stored at room temperature, whereas single-dose vials cannot be stored at room temperature.
 - C. Multi-dose vials can be reused for a period of 6 months, whereas single-dose vials are discarded immediately after use.
 - D. Multi-dose IV vials contain antimicrobial preservatives, whereas single-dose vials do not contain antimicrobial preservatives.

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Safety and Infection Control

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. Multi-dose vials, if opened, can be administered to the same client for a period of 28 days, unless the manufacture indicates differently. Single-dose vials are intended for a single use in a single client.
B	This is incorrect. Based on the storing instructions, both can be stored at room temperature.
C	This is incorrect. Multi-dose vials can be reused for a period of 28 days, unless specified for further use, whereas single-dose vials should be discarded immediately after use.
D	This is correct. Multi-dose IV vials contain antimicrobial preservatives, whereas single-dose vials do not contain antimicrobial preservatives.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

22. A nurse is teaching a group of students about drug labels. Which teaching is the nurse likely to provide?
- A. "The same drug can have multiple generic names."
 - B. "Controlled substances have the potential for drug abuse."
 - C. "The word 'capsule' in the drug label denotes a solid dosage form."
 - D. "The brand name of the drug shows the chemical composition of the drug."
 - E. Both 2 and 3

ANS: E

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

DC360, Instructor Test Bank
Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Assessment: Medication

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. A drug can have multiple trade names, not multiple generic names.
B	This is incorrect alone. Controlled substances have the potential for drug abuse and may cause harm.
C	This is incorrect alone. The words “tablets” and “capsules” in the drug label denote the solid dosage form.
D	This is incorrect. The brand name of a drug is the name given by the manufacturer.
E	This is correct. Options 2 and 3 are correct.

PTS: 1

CON: Assessment: Medication

23.



To what does the red arrow point in the label depicted?

- A. The dosage form of the drug
- B. Warning that it is a controlled substance
- C. A United States Pharmacopeia (USP) letter
- D. The registered trademark symbol for the brand name

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Assessment: Medication

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. The dosage form of the drug is indicated by the word "tablet."
B	This is incorrect. A controlled drug is indicated by a "C."
C	This is incorrect. The USP certification is denoted by "USP."
D	This is correct. The red arrow in the image points to the registered trademark symbol for the brand name.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

24. Which number on a drug label is most likely to specify the potency of the drug?
- A. 1 gm
 - B. 25 mcg
 - C. 30 meQ
 - D. 100 units

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]

Concept: Assessment: Medication

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. 1 gm indicates the weight of drug.
B	This is incorrect. 2 mcg indicates the weight of drug.
C	This is incorrect. 30 meQ specifies the concentration per liter of solution.
D	This is correct. 100 units denotes the potency of the drug.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

25. Which statement by a student suggests a need for further learning?
- A. "A drug label can have more than one dosage strength."
 - B. "The dosage strength also includes the dosage form of the drug."
 - C. "The dosage strength for liquid medications is usually expressed in mg/mL."
 - D. "The dosage strength includes the strength of the medication with the unit of measurement."

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Assessment: Medication

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. A drug label can have more than one dosage strength.
B	This is incorrect. The dosage strength also includes the dosage form of the drug.
C	This is incorrect. The dosage strength for liquid medication is usually expressed using a slash (/).
D	This is correct. The dosage strength consists of two parts: the strength of the medication with the unit of measurement and the dosage form of the drug.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

26. Which specifies the dosage strength of a drug correctly?

- A. 1 gm
- B. 5 meQ
- C. 15 units
- D. 10 mg/mL

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]

Concept: Assessment: Medication

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. 1 gm does not denote the dosage strength correctly.
B	This is incorrect. 5 meQ does not denote the dosage strength correctly.
C	This is incorrect. 15 units does not denote the dosage strength correctly.
D	This is correct. 10 mg/mL specifies the dosage strength correctly.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

27. Which unit represents the biological activity or potency of the drug?

- A. Unit
- B. Milligram
- C. Microgram
- D. Milliequivalents

ANS: A

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]

Concept: Assessment: Medication

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is correct. A unit expresses the biological activity or potency of a substance that brings about a specific biological response in the body.

B	This is incorrect. The milligram is a metric system unit and refers to the weight of the drug.
C	This is incorrect. The microgram is a metric system unit and refers to the weight of the drug.
D	This is incorrect. A milliequivalent (mEq) is a unit of measurement that indicates the concentration of the electrolyte per liter of solution.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

28. Which is an example of a Schedule I controlled substance (C I)?

- A. Morphine
- B. Alprazolam
- C. Promethazine
- D. Methaqualone

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]

Concept: Assessment: Medication

Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. Morphine is an example of a Schedule II controlled substance.
B	This is incorrect. Alprazolam is an example of a Schedule IV controlled substance.
C	This is incorrect. Promethazine is an example of a schedule IV controlled substance.
D	This is incorrect. Methaqualone is an example of a Schedule I controlled substance.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

29. Which is true about controlled substances?

- A. Schedule II controlled substances have a low potential for drug abuse.
- B. Schedule I controlled substances have no currently accepted medical use in the United States.
- C. Schedule V controlled substances consist of preparations with limited quantities of certain narcotics.
- D. Schedule I controlled substances have more potential for abuse than Schedule III controlled substances.
- E. Both 2 and 3

ANS: E

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

DC360, Instructor Test Bank
Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. Schedule II controlled substances have a high potential for drug abuse.
B	This is incorrect alone. Schedule I controlled substances have no currently accepted medical use in the United States.
C	This is incorrect alone. Schedule V controlled substances consist of preparations with limited quantities of certain narcotics.
D	This is incorrect. Schedule III controlled substances have more potential for abuse than Schedule I controlled substances.
E	This is correct. Options 2 and 3 are both correct.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

30. If a drug has been recalled from the market, which option in the drug label helps to trace the batch of the drug?
- A. Lot number
 - B. Tall man lettering
 - C. Black box warning
 - D. Manufacturer's name

ANS: A

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is correct. Lot numbers are any unique combination of letters, numbers, or symbols that are assigned by the drug manufacturer to each group or batch of drug produced. In case of a drug recall, the batch of drug can be traced and the distribution identified.
B	This is incorrect. Tall man lettering is the use of mixed case letters for the drug name to avoid confusion between similar drug names.
C	This is incorrect. A black box warning is used to signify the potential harmful effects of a drug.
D	This is incorrect. A manufacturer's name is the company that is involved in the drug manufacturing.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

31. Which is an example of a Schedule III controlled substance (C III)?
- A. Lomotil

DC360, Instructor Test Bank
Module: Safety in Medication Administration

- B. Diazepam
- C. Meperidine
- D. Buprenorphine

ANS: D

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. Lomotil is an example of a Schedule V controlled substance.
B	This is incorrect. Diazepam is an example of a Schedule IV controlled substance.
C	This is incorrect. Meperidine is an example of a Schedule II controlled substance.
D	This is correct. Buprenorphine is an example of a Schedule III controlled substance.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

32.



What information does the nurse understand correctly from the drug label depicted?

- A. Coreg is the generic name of the drug.
- B. There is black box warning on the drug label.
- C. The drug is to be administered via the oral route.
- D. The name of the drug is written using tall man lettering.

ANS: C

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. Coreg is the brand name, denoted with the registered trademark symbol.
B	This is incorrect. There is no black box warning on the drug label.
C	This is correct. The drug label specifies that the drug is a tablet, which means that it is to be administered orally.
D	This is incorrect. Tall man lettering uses both upper- and lowercase letters.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

33. Which information may or may not be present on the drug label?
- A. Lot number
 - B. Controlled substance
 - C. Manufacturer's name
 - D. United States Pharmacopeia (USP) mark

ANS: D
Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Nursing Process
Client Need: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological and Parenteral Therapies
Cognitive Level: Knowledge [Remembering]
Concept: Assessment: Medication
Difficulty: Easy

	Feedback
A	This is incorrect. The lot number is always provided on the drug label.
B	This is incorrect. The drug label must specify if the drug is a controlled substance.
C	This is incorrect. The manufacturer's name is always on the drug label.
D	This is correct. The United States Pharmacopeia (USP) certification may or may not be included on the drug label.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

34. A client asks the nurse about the significance of black box warnings included on the label of specific prescription medications. What information should the nurse provide to the client?
Select all that apply.
- A. "They advise the nurse about look-alike or sound-alike drugs."
 - B. "They advise the client about serious potential risks related to the use of the drug."
 - C. "They advise the healthcare professional about serious side effects related to the use of the drug."

- D. "They advise the healthcare professional about serious potential risks related to the use of the drug."
- E. "They advise the nurse about the dosage strength of the drug and the recommended route of administration."
- F. "They indicate the need to consult the pharmacist, and seek reliable drug references and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommendations."

ANS: B, C, D, F

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Communication and Documentation

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Medication: Safety: Nursing Roles

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1.	This is incorrect. The nurse should get familiar with the look-alike and sound-alike drugs by checking the Confused Drug Names list available on the Institute of Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) Web site. This information is not in the black box warnings.
2.	This is correct. Black box warnings advise the client about potential risks related to the use of the drug.
3.	This is correct. Black box warnings advise the client and healthcare professional about serious side effects related to the use of the drug.
4.	This is correct. Black box warnings advise the healthcare professional about potential risks related to the use of the drug.
5.	This is incorrect. Although the dosage strength of the drug and the recommended route of the administration are mentioned on the drug label, these are not specifically included in black box warnings.
6.	This is correct. Black box warnings indicate the need to consult the pharmacist, and seek reliable drug references and FDA recommendations.

PTS: 1

CON: Medication: Safety: Nursing Roles

35. According to the guidelines of the Institute of Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) for proper use of abbreviations, symbols, and dose designations, what is the correct method of writing the abbreviations, symbols, and dose designations? *Select all that apply.*
- A. "4 mcg" instead of "4 µg."
 - B. "10 cc" instead of "10 mL."
 - C. "5.0 mg" instead of "5 mg."
 - D. "30 u" instead of "30 units."
 - E. "0.3 mg" instead of ".3 mg."
 - F. "0.5 mcg" instead of "0.5mcg."
 - G. "5000 units" instead of "5,000 units."
 - H. "1,500,000 units" instead of "1.5 million units."

ANS: A, E, F

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Communication and Documentation
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Medication
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	This is correct. According to ISMP guidelines, one should write “4 mcg” instead of “4 µg.”
2.	This is incorrect. According to ISMP guidelines, one should write “10 mL” instead of “10 cc.”
3.	This is incorrect. According to ISMP guidelines, one should write “5 mg” instead of “5.0 mg.”
4.	This is incorrect. According to ISMP guidelines, one should write “30 units” instead of “30 u.”
5.	This is correct. According to ISMP guidelines, one should write “0.3 mg” instead of “.3 mg.”
6.	This is correct. According to ISMP guidelines, one should write “0.5 mcg” instead of “0.5mcg.”
7.	This is incorrect. According to ISMP guidelines, one should write “5,000 units” instead of “5000 units.”
8.	This is incorrect. According to ISMP guidelines, one should write “1.5 million units” instead of “1,500,000 units.”

PTS: 1 CON: Medication

36. A nursing instructor asked the nursing student about the Institute of Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) guidelines for proper use of abbreviations, symbols, and dose designations. What answers given by the student indicate adequate learning? *Select all that apply.*
- A. “Spell out the word ‘units.’”
 - B. “Use a period after abbreviations.”
 - C. “Use the abbreviation ‘microg’ for microgram.”
 - D. “Use trailing zeros to indicate the dose of the drug.”
 - E. “Use the word ‘million’ for doses expressed in millions.”
 - F. “Use leading zeros for doses less than one measurement unit.”

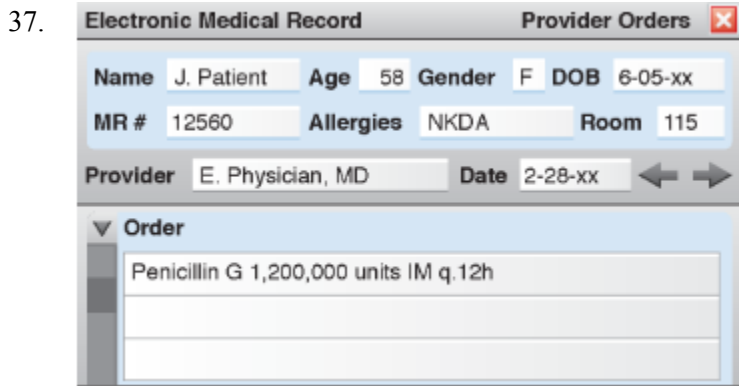
ANS: A, E, F

Module: Safety in Medication Administration
Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning
Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]
Concept: Medication: Nursing Roles
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
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1.	This is correct and indicates adequate learning. According to ISMP guidelines, the word “units,” should be spelled out instead of writing “U.”
2.	This is incorrect. According to ISMP guidelines, periods should not be used after abbreviations.
3.	This is incorrect. According to ISMP guidelines, the abbreviation “mcg” should be used for microgram.
4.	This is incorrect. According to ISMP guidelines, trailing zeros should not be used.
5.	This is correct and indicates adequate learning. According to ISMP guidelines, the word “million” should be used for doses expressed in millions.
6.	This is correct and indicates adequate learning. According to ISMP guidelines, leading zeros should be used for doses less than one measurement unit.

PTS: 1 CON: Medication: Nursing Roles



Please review the medication order shown and choose which statements are correct about this order. *Select all that apply.*

- A. “Units” should be abbreviated to “U.”
- B. The medication order is correctly written.
- C. The frequency of administration is missing.
- D. “1,200,000” should be written as “1.2 million.”
- E. The route of administration is correctly written.

ANS: D, E

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Communication and Documentation

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Medication

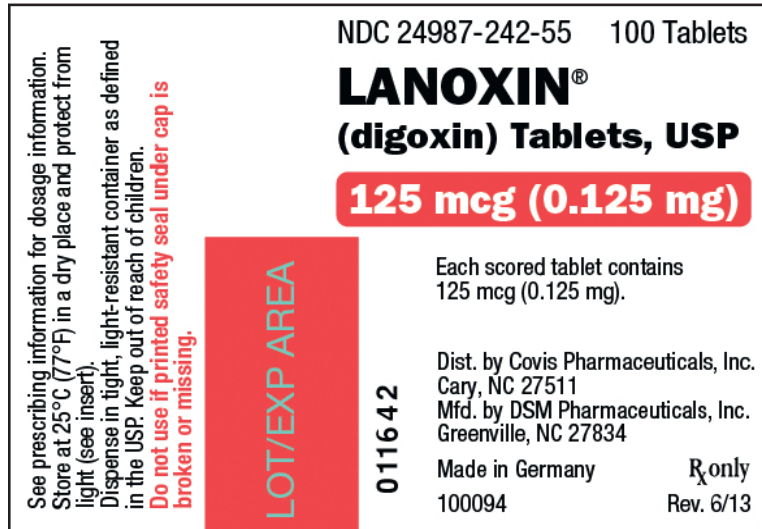
Difficulty: Difficult

	Feedback
1.	This is incorrect. The word “units” should be spelled out. “U” can be easily mistaken as a zero.
2.	This is incorrect. The dose should be written as “1.2 million units” instead of “1,200,000 units.”

3.	This is incorrect. The frequency of administration is written as “q.12h.”
4.	This is correct. “1,200,000” should be written as “1.2 million.” This avoids possible misplacement of commas and misreading the dose if the commas are not seen correctly with such large numbers.
E.	This is correct. The route of administration for the medication is written as “IM.”

PTS: 1 CON: Medication

38.



Which statement is correct regarding the drug label in the image? *Select all that apply.*

- A. The drug is in solid dosage form.
- B. The strength of the drug is 125 mcg.
- C. The generic name of the drug is Lanoxin.
- D. The drug is to be administered sublingually.
- E. The drug is manufactured by DSM Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

ANS: A, B, E

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment

Cognitive Level: Analysis [Analyzing]

Concept: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1.	This is correct. The drug is in solid dosage form (tablets).
2.	This is correct. 125 mcg represents the strength of the medication, which includes a number and a unit of measurement.
3.	This is incorrect. Lanoxin is the trade name of the drug; the generic name of the drug is digoxin.

4.	This is incorrect. Since no route of administration is mentioned in the drug label, the drug is to be taken orally.
5.	This is correct. The manufacturer of the drug is on the label and is DSM Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Critical Thinking: Medication

39. A nursing instructor asks a nursing student about tall man lettering. Which statement made by the student nurse indicates adequate learning? *Select all that apply.*
- A. "Tall man lettering appears at the end of the drug name."
 - B. "Tall man lettering appears in the middle of the drug name."
 - C. "Tall man lettering is the use of mixed case letters in the drug name."
 - D. "Tall man lettering is used to avoid confusion between classes of drugs."
 - E. "Tall man lettering is used to avoid confusion between the similar sounding drugs."

ANS: C, E

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Teaching and Learning

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Comprehension [Understanding]

Concept: Assessment: Medication

Difficulty: Moderate

	Feedback
1.	This is incorrect. Tall man lettering does not appear at the end of the drug name.
2.	This is incorrect. Tall man lettering does not appear in the middle of drug name.
3.	This is correct. Tall man lettering refers to the use of mixed case, that is, both lowercase and uppercase letters, in the drug name.
4.	This is incorrect. Tall man lettering is not used to avoid confusion between drug classes.
5.	This is correct. Tall man lettering is used to avoid confusion between similar drug names.

PTS: 1 CON: Assessment: Medication

ORDERED RESPONSE

40. Prioritize the steps in the medication administration process in order of their occurrence. (*Enter the letter of each step in the proper sequence; do not use commas or spaces.*)
- 1. The medication is ordered.
 - 2. The medication order is interpreted.
 - 3. The ordered medication is prepared.
 - 4. The medication is administered to the patient.
 - 5. The medication order is transcribed as written.

ANS:

DC360, Instructor Test Bank
Module: Safety in Medication Administration

1, 2, 5, 3, 4

Module: Safety in Medication Administration

Integrated Processes: Nursing Process

Client Need: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application [Applying]

Concept: Medication: Critical Thinking

Difficulty: Moderate

Feedback: In the medication administration process, the nurse needs to interpret the medication order once the medication is ordered. After this, the medication order is transcribed as written, and the ordered medication is prepared. After these steps are completed, the medication is administered to the patient.

PTS: 1

CON: Medication: Critical Thinking