

**MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION**  
**ALTERNATIVE TEST**

**Circle T (True) or F (False) to indicate whether the statements are true or false.**

1.    T    F    Child care staff are not required to wash hands before and after giving medication to a child.
2.    T    F    Medication administration log entries should be done in ink because it is a legal record.
3.    T    F    Medications can be given from ½ hour before the prescribed time to ½ hour after the prescribed time.
4.    T    F    It is not necessary to observe the swallowing of oral medication to be sure that it has been taken.
5.    T    F    If a child refuses to take his/her medication during the day you just need to let the parents know when they come to pick up the child at the end of the day.
6.    T    F    Each time you give a medication you should check the “5 Rights.”
7.    T    F    Medications **CAN** cause a severe allergic response (anaphylaxis).
8.    T    F    It is not a good idea to talk freely to friends and co-workers about the medications and medical conditions of the children in your care.
9.    T    F    As long as there is a signed parent permission form, you may safely and legally give any medication or substance to children in child care.
10.   T    F    If an over-the-counter medication does not give the appropriate dose for a child (for age or weight) on the bottle, then a written authorization is required from the health care provider.
11.   T    F    Child care staff may use a physician's written instructions for a prescribed medication for up to 12 months. This is valid as long as there are no changes in how the medication is given.

**Continued**

**Multiple Choice Questions – Choose the one best answer to each question.**

12. Which of the following is an example of a topical medication?
- a. inhaler
  - b. pills
  - c. Neosporin ointment
  - d. EpiPen
13. Which of the following **SHOULD NOT** be used to measure liquid medications for children:
- a. a calibrated medicine cup
  - b. a clean spoon from the kitchen that has been washed and sanitized
  - c. a syringe provided by the child's parent
  - d. a commercially available calibrated medication spoon or cup
14. The best way to give an infant who usually refuses to take liquid medication is to:
- a. place the syringe filled with medication between teeth and cheek and drip the medication towards the back of the tongue
  - b. place the syringe on the tip of the tongue
  - c. put the medication in the infant's bottle
  - d. place the syringe in the infant's mouth while lying flat in bed.
15. If a three year old child spits up part of a liquid medication, *you should do the following:*
- a. do not repeat the dose, call the parents and receive any further instructions from the child's primary health care provider
  - b. call the parents and tell them they must pick up their child
  - c. guess the amount of medication the child spit out
  - d. give the complete dose of medication again
16. If a child care center or family child care home has only one refrigerator, medications that need refrigeration **MUST** be stored:
- a. in the freezer
  - b. bottom shelf of your refrigerator
  - c. in a designated area of the refrigerator, in a separate container to prevent contamination of food, and not accessible to children.
  - d. separate refrigerator only used for medications

**Continued**

17. The best way to be sure you are giving the right medication is to:
- a. ask someone you work with
  - b. ask the child if the medication looks like the right one
  - c. carefully compare the pharmacy label with the medication log and the written instructions from the health care provider and the parents
  - d. call the health care provider who ordered the medication
18. After giving the medication, what information needs to be written on the medication log?
- a. time and dose for the medication that was given and the signature of the person giving the medication
  - b. parent's initials
  - c. prescription number of the medication
  - d. child's signature
19. The medication log is a legal record and must be accurate. If you make an error when documenting that you have given a medication, *you should*:
- a. call the child's parents and confess
  - b. use whiteout and write over the error
  - c. draw a single line through the error and mark it "error," and sign your initials
  - d. rip out the page and start over
20. If you discover you have given the medication to the wrong child, besides notifying the center director and parent and completing an Injury/Incident report, it is very important to:
- a. call the Poison Control Center
  - b. make sure the rest of the children receive their medication and go about your business
  - c. document it, but don't worry, it probably won't hurt the child if only one dose is given
  - d. tell the parents when they pick up their child

**MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION ALTERNATIVE TEST  
ANSWER SHEET KEY**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. FALSE
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. FALSE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. TRUE
8. TRUE
9. FALSE
10. TRUE
11. TRUE
12. C
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. C
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. A