

Emergency Medication Administration Exam

1. KRS 156.502 states that only physicians, advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNP) or registered nurses (RN) may delegate and train unlicensed school personnel on medication administration.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. When accepting the delegation to perform medication administration in the school setting from an RN, ARNP or physician, KRS 156.502 grants liability protection to unlicensed school personnel.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The supervising RN of unlicensed school personnel does not have to be present in the same building, but at least available by phone for consultation.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Proof of successful completion of the medication administration training course provided by the Kentucky Department of Education is only valid for the current school year
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is the federal law that protects student educational records, including health records, and may only be shared on a “need to know” basis.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. According to KRS 158.838, each school district is required to have at least one school employee who has met the requirements of KRS 156.502 on duty during the entire school day to administer Glucagon or Diazepam (Diastat).
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. According to KRS 158.838, the parent(s)/guardian(s) must be notified one month prior to the expiration date of the emergency medications glucagon and diazepam rectal gel.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. KRS 158.834 and KRS 158.836 permit a student to self-carry and self-administer emergency medication to treat anaphylaxis.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. For intervention in a life-threatening situation, the three emergency medications that a registered nurse may train and delegate to unlicensed school personnel to administer are Glucagon, EpiPen and Diazepam (Diastat rectal gel), Klonopin and Narcan.
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. What is Diabetes?
 - a. Inability to produce insulin
 - b. Eating too much sugar
 - c. Contagious disease
 - d. Obesity

11. Hypoglycemia is another term used for a low blood sugar level.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. Which phrase is true about hypoglycemia?
 - a. Is one of the most frequent complications of children with diabetes who receive insulin
 - b. Is a condition that involves the heart
 - c. Is a condition where there is swelling of the eyes, lips or tongue
 - d. Is a condition where there is itching and/or hives in the throat or mouth

13. When is Glucagon prescribed to treat hypoglycemia?
 - a. When the student is unable to take liquid or food by mouth
 - b. When the student's blood sugar level is more than 150 mg/dl
 - c. Before recess every afternoon
 - d. When the student is tired and sleepy

14. Potential causes for a low blood sugar level may include:
- a. Too much insulin
 - b. Delay in receiving snack/meal
 - c. Increased physical activity
 - d. All the above
15. How is glucagon administered?
- a. By mouth
 - b. Rectally
 - c. Under the tongue
 - d. Injection
16. What would you do first if a student became unconscious and emergency medications are needed to be administered?
- a. Call the parent
 - b. Designate someone to call 9-1-1
 - c. Call the school nurse
 - d. Call the school secretary
17. Anaphylaxis may be caused by:
- a. Insect bites or stings
 - b. Foods
 - c. Medications
 - d. All the above
18. Anaphylaxis is a life-threatening emergency.
- a. True
 - b. False
19. Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis include:
- a. Itchy skin and hives
 - b. Swelling or flushing of the lips, throat, and tongue
 - c. Wheezing, shortness of breath, coughing, hoarseness and/or loss of consciousness
 - d. All the above

20. The recommended injection site for an EpiPen auto-injector is the:
- a. Right arm
 - b. Abdomen
 - c. Outer thigh
 - d. Buttocks
21. Clothing must be removed before using the EpiPen auto injector.
- a. True
 - b. False
22. If administering an EpiPen is necessary, EMS (911) should be called because the effect of the epinephrine will only last 10 to 15 minutes.
- a. True
 - b. False
23. After using the EpiPen auto-injector you should:
- a. Dispose of the used EpiPen in the trash can
 - b. Give the used EpiPen to EMS when they arrive
 - c. Dispose of the used EpiPen in the sharps container
 - d. Send the used EpiPen to the student's parents
24. The EpiPen must be held firmly in the thigh muscle for at least
- a. 3 seconds
 - b. 1 minute
 - c. 10 minutes
 - d. Until EMS arrives
25. Seizures may last a few seconds to a few minutes.
- a. True
 - b. False
26. You should always try to place an object in the student's mouth during a seizure
- a. True
 - b. False
27. Seizures should be tracked as to when it starts and ends.
- a. True
 - b. False

28. A student should not be restrained during a seizure.
- True
 - False
29. A generalized tonic-clonic (also called Grand Mal) seizure has muscle rigidity and jerking
- True
 - False
30. All epileptic seizures are an emergency and require administration of Diazepam (Diastat) immediately.
- True
 - False
31. Seizures always cause a student to lose consciousness.
- True
 - False
32. One first aid measure during a convulsive seizure is to turn the student to one side.
- True
 - False
33. A seizure is considered an emergency when:
- Convulsive (tonic-clonic) seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes
 - Student has repeated seizures without regaining consciousness
 - Student is injured or has diabetes
 - Student has a first-time seizure
 - Student has breathing difficulties
 - Student has a seizure in water
 - All the above
34. Which emergency drug may be prescribed to treat a severe allergic reaction to peanuts?
- Glucagon
 - Diastat
 - EpiPen
35. Which emergency drug may be prescribed to treat a severely low blood sugar that may a student to become unresponsive?
- Glucagon
 - Diastat
 - EpiPen

36. After administration of Klonopin, mouth should be closed, and lip massaged to Promote absorption of medication.
- True
 - False
37. Gloves are not needed when administering buccal Klonopin.
- True
 - False
38. Signs/symptoms of an opioid overdose include:
- Pale, clammy skin
 - Very shallow breathing or no breathing at all
 - Unresponsive to stimuli
 - Slowed heart beat/pulse
 - Pinpoint pupils
 - all the above
39. Unlike Epinephrine, Narcan is a long acting drug. Administration of a second dose is Never needed.
- True
 - False
40. If the person recovers quickly, transporting for further medical treatment is not necessary.
- True
 - False