**Test Your Understanding of How to Assist with Medication**

1. Adverse reactions include:
2. Difficulty concentraiting
3. Loss of hearing or ringigng in the ears
4. Blurred or double vision
5. All of the above
6. The more medications a person takes, the more chance there is of:
7. Onset of senility
8. Unsafe drug interactions, falls and motor vehicle accidents
9. Developing Parkinson’s or Lou Gehrid disease
10. None of the above
11. Ways that aging affects medication response include:
12. Depression
13. Fatique
14. Becomes more varied and unpredictable
15. All of the above
16. Taking multiple prescription drugs:
17. Is not common among the elderly
18. Increases the risk of adverse reactions
19. Decreases the need for medication patches
20. Increases the risk for diabetes
21. When you assist with medications:
22. You can remind your client to take his or her medications
23. Stay with the person until she or hehas taken the medications
24. Record when you assisted and that medications were taken successfully
25. All of above
26. Things to report include:
27. Your client refuses to take medications or takes thaem at the wrong time
28. Your client is unable to take medications him or herself
29. Your client takes medications too often or not often enough
30. All of above
31. The Five R’s are:
32. Right temperature, right person, right amount, right day, right consistency
33. Right angle, right before or after nap, right person, right time, right amount
34. Right person, right medication, right dose, right time, right route of administration
35. None of above
36. Assisting with medications includes:
37. Handing the appropriately marked medication container to the client
38. Inquiring about whether medications were taken
39. Reminding the client to take his or her medicine
40. A and B
41. You are not permited to:
42. Put the medications into the medications organizer
43. Take the medications out of the medications organizer
44. Give a glass of water
45. A and B
46. When helping with medications:
47. Wash your hands throughly
48. Fill the medication container with the appropriate medication
49. Dispense the medication to the client
50. Hand the client a glass of milk
51. The client is responsible to take his or her own medications including eye and eardrops, nasal sprays or ointment.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. Older adults use more prescription and over-the-counter medications that any other age group.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. A side effect is an unusual, unexpected response to medications.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. Some foods slow or increase absorption of a medication.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. Do not assume that depression, fatigue, confusion or weakness in an elderly person is a natural part of aging. It may be an adverse reaction to medication.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. Medications must be stored in warm, dry place.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. Some adverse reactions such as depression, confusion or forgetfulness may take weeks and months to develop.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. You are not allowed to open the properly labeled container if the client is physically unable to open it.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. Used needles should be disposed of in a puncture-proof, leak proof appropriately marked container.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False

1. Always recap needles before placing them in the container.

\_\_\_\_\_True \_\_\_\_False