

CENTRAL LOUISIANA STATE HOSPITAL

Medication Competency Examination



PLEASE REVIEW MEDICATION HANDBOOK AND CLSH PHARMACY POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

Name: _____ Date: _____

TRUE / FALSE

1. _____ Health care personnel must be alert to the potential for various neuroleptics to sensitizes patients to the harmful effects of sun exposure.
2. _____ Drugs listed DNG (Do Not Give) is place on the front of the patient's medical record only.
3. _____ A patient 's WBC of 3000/mm and ANC 1900 is an indication that Clozaril to be continued.
4. _____ Caffeine, citrus fruits, cola drinks, fruit punches, pickles, and tomatoes, need not to avoided if taking ASA, Erythromycin, or Penicillin but must be avoided if taking antibiotic Tetracycline.
5. _____ It is O.K. to give Neuroleptics as well as Cogentin and Artane when NMS is present, because these drugs do not impair the autonomic nervous system.
6. _____ The practice of rotating insulin injection sites is no longer advisable when clinical manifestation of diabetic neuropathy are present, because trauma and infection is relatively painless in the diabetic patient.
7. _____ The Oxygen tank and Emergency Tray should be check on every shift.
8. _____ Verbal orders to be sign within 72 hours of the time it is given.
9. _____ It is O.K. for a nurse to borrow medications from another patient as long as it is replaced before the end of the shift.
10. _____ A general rule; to prevent drug-induced EPS (extrapyramidal) side effects, routine and prophylactic use of SIDE-EFFECT medications are encouraged.
11. _____ If a controlled drug is discontinued and the pharmacy cannot pick it up, you must continue to count the controlled drug and keep it secured until pharmacy pick it up.
12. _____ Patient being treated concomitantly with Clozaril and other neuroleptics **during downward titration of the first neuroleptic** in anticipation of Clozaril only therapy will be excluded as a "polypharmacy" designation.

13. _____ Baseline Labs results should be in the chart before patients begin treatment with clozaril or any atypical Drugs
14. _____ The following is a valid order: Amoxicillin 500mg x7 days.
15. _____ The following is a valid order, Multivitamin give one tablet po qd.
16. _____ The following is a valid order, Vitamin E 400 iu po q am.
17. _____ Second generation neuroleptics represent a significant change in treatment because they are effective in reducing both positive and negative symptoms of psychosis and decrease incident of EPS.
18. _____ Medication that comes in liquid form can be helpful with patients who "cheek" medicine and later spit it out and can be used with patients who requires dose titration.
19. _____ DNG for patients on Clozaril includes: **Low Potency Neuroleptics, Deconate Injections(Respiradal Consta), Carbamazepine/Tegretol and Bupropion/Wellbutrin.**
20. _____ On medication review printed orders, the physician may strike through a portion of a line and make a change.
21. _____ Pregnancy status will be reviewed with at-risk females prior to initiating any psychotic medications and during subsequent follow-up.
22. _____ A baseline measure should be obtain before or ASAP after the initiation of any atypical antipsychotic medication. Includes a family history of diabetes, hypertension, CVD, BMI, B/P, FBS(plasma) and fasting lipid profile.
23. _____ Synthroid 0.025 milligram=**25** microgram.
24. _____ Meds for patients returning from inpatient Hospital stay; all meds are automatically discontinued and all meds must be reordered upon return to CLSH.
25. _____ The maximum dose of Benztropine per day is 8mg.
26. Which of the following statements are true about Valporic Acid?
- a. Effective in the treatment of manic-depressive illness
 - b. May be used in conjunction with anti-psychotic agents
 - c. Toxic effects closely related to serum blood levels.
 - d. Acceptable serum VPA levels: 50-120mcq/ml
 - e. All of the above
27. List the five rights in administration of medicine to a patient.
- A. right
 - b. right
 - c. right
 - d. right
 - e. right

28. For what must the nurse be on alert with the patient who is receiving atypical anti-psychotic medication?
Name six or more indicators.

29. Lithium carbonate is the drug of choice for _____. There is a narrow margin between the therapeutic and levels of lithium carbonate. What are the therapeutic range and list sign and symptoms of lithium toxicity. _____ and SS _____

30. Which of the following medications would the physician prescribe for a client with tremors and shuffling gait?

- a. Diazepam (Valium)
- b. Amitriptyline (Elavil)
- c. Benztropine (Cogentin)
- d. Methylphenidine (Ritalin)

31. Joey, age 8, takes methylphenidate for attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder. His mother complains to the nurse that Joey has a very poor appetite, and she struggles to help him gain weight. Which of the following answer would be an appropriate for the nurse to advise Joey's mother?

- a. Administer Joey's medication immediately after meals
- b. Administer Joey's medication at bedtime
- c. Skip a dose of the medication when Joey does not eat anything
- d. Assure Joey's mother that Joey will eat when he gets hungry

32. The nurse noted that Mary was **allergic** to tegretol (carbamazepine) and the doctor ordered trileptal (oxcarbazepine):

- a. The nurse should go on and administer the medication as ordered.
- b. The nurse should hold the medication .
- c. The nurse should wait and tell the physician tomorrow.
- d. The nurse should hold the medicine and notify the physician to clarify the order and the pharmacy because both medications have some of the same chemical properties.

33. Identify the follow standard administration times:

3X a day _____

2 X a day _____

4X a day _____

Nightly _____

Every 4 hours _____

34. Match the approximate metric equivalent from each column:

1. _____ 500ml

A. 1 fluid ounce

2. _____ 1,000ml

B. 1 fluid pint

3. _____ 4 to 5 ml

C. 1 quart

4. _____ 30 ml

D. 1 teaspoon

5. _____ 60 ml

E. 2 fluid ounces

Information can be found in the Nurse's Drug Handbook for #35 TO#38!

35. The atypical agent with the greatest propensity to induce EPS in patient is:
- a. thioridazine
 - b. clozapine
 - c. risperidone
 - d. olanzapine
 - e. aripiprazole
36. Atypicals can increase the incidence of certain metabolic side effects, the one specifically shown to increase Type II diabetes is:
- a. thioridazine
 - b. clozapine
 - c. risperidone
 - d. olanzapine
 - e. aripiprazole
37. A medication that can cause such severe constipation that patients may have to be placed on a bowel regimen is:
- a. thioridazine
 - b. clozapine
 - c. risperidone
 - d. olanzapine
 - e. aripiprazole
38. The psychotropic that has a particular risk of causing agranulocytosis and the CBC and ANS should be monitored closely is:
- a. thioridazine
 - b. clozapine
 - c. risperidone
 - d. olanzapine
 - e. aripiprazole

Typical and Atypical Matching(Generic and BrandNames) and Place by each name if they are Typical with a T or Atypical with an A:

_____ Navane

A. Chlorpromazine HCL

_____ Abilify

B. Loxapine Succinate

_____ Clozaril

C. Ziprasidone

_____ Thorazine

D. Paliperidone

_____ Loxitane

E. Olanzapine

_____ Geodon

F. Fluphenazine

_____ Risperdal

G. Quetiapine

_____ Zyprexa

H. Thiothixene

_____ Haldol

I. Aripiprazole

_____ Seroquel

J. Risperidone

_____ Invega

K. Haloperidol

_____ Prolixin

L. Clozapine

Anti-anxiety and Amphetamine Matching

_____	Concerta	A. Clonazepam
_____	Cylert	B. Methylphenidate
_____	Ativan	C. Atomoxetine HCL
_____	.Vistaril	D. Diazepam
_____	.Klonopin	E. Dextroamphetamine
_____	.Adderall	F. MethylphenidateHCL(extended released)
_____	Ritalin	G. Lorazepam
_____	Valium	H. Permoline
_____	Strattera	I. Hydroxyzine
_____	.Dexedrine	J. Dextroamphetamine sulfate

ANTIDEPRESSANT TEST

Matching

_____ Prozac

_____ Zoloft

_____ Desyrel

_____ Wellbutrin

_____ Paxil

_____ Luvox

_____ Ludiomil

_____ Effexor

_____ Celexa

_____ Cymbalta

A. Fluvoxamine maleate

B. Fluoxetine HCL

C. Citalopram

D. Setraline HCL

E. Duloxetine

F. Trazodone HCL

G. Bupropopn HCL

H. Venlafaxine HCL

I. Maprotiline HCL

J. Paroxetine HCL

Mood Stabilizer, Anti- Convulsant and Side Effect Medications

Matching

_____ Cogentin

A. Carbolith-Eskalith-Carbonate

_____ Gabitril

B. Amantadine

_____ Tergretol

C. Diphenhydramine

_____ Artane

D. Valporic Acid-VPA

_____ Neurontin

E. Carbamazepine

_____ Depakene

F. Trihexyphenidial

_____ Trileptal

G. Tiagabine HCL

_____ Lithium

H. Gabapentin

_____ Benadryl

I. Benztropine

_____ Symmetrel

J. Oxcarbazepine

Revised 09/03/09

Margie Honore', BSN, RN, BC

EMERGENCY TRAY INFORMATION

Emergency tray is located on all units, usually by the front door so all staff can open the door with the unit key and transport the emergency tray to the nurse and/or the physician in an emergency (ON THE ADOLESCENT SERVICE, IT IS KEPT IN THE KITCHEN). The emergency tray is checked by the nurse on each shift. The nurse is checking for the expiration date and if the red tag is intact. A checklist is left inside of the locked cabinet to record on each shift. If the nurse uses the emergency tray or find it was opened, she must notify the pharmacy immediately (day, evening, and night shifts, weekends and holidays). The emergency tray is locked in the medication room once the emergency tray **opened!!!!**

(DRUG USE GUIDELINES POLICY AND PROCEDURES).

Drugs in the Emergency Tray:

1. Activated charcoal
2. Glucagon 1 mg Injection
3. Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) Injection
4. Dextrose 50% Injection
5. Epinephrine Injection 1:1000
6. Ipecac Oral Syrup
7. Nitroglycerin Tablet 1/150 gr
8. Albuterol Inhaler
9. Haldol Injection 5mg/ml
10. Risperdal M-Tab 2mg
11. Zyprexa/Zydis Tablets 15mg
12. Haldol tablets 10mg
13. Ativan tubex is to be taken from the unit refrigerator (no tubex on the units) in case of Emergency evacuation.

Other Items in Emergency Tray:

1. Assorted Needles
2. Assorted Syringes
3. Tourniquet
4. Padded Tongue Depressor
5. Tape 1"
6. Bandage Scissors
7. Thomas Collar
8. Band-Aids
9. Flashlight
10. Ace Bandages 3" or 4"
11. Telfa Pads
12. Gloves (sm, med, lg)
13. Kling (3)
14. Surgical Pads
15. Glucometer
16. Stethoscope & Manual B/P Cuff

Employee Name (required): _____

Date: _____

EMERGENCY TRAY TEST

1. The emergency tray is located: _____
2. The emergency tray is checked (how often) _____ and is checked for _____ and _____.
3. When the red seal is broken, the nurse should:

4. Name six drugs that are in the emergency tray:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
5. Name six articles that are in the emergency tray:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____