

## PHARMACISTS POST-TEST QUESTIONS

1. Which is TRUE of children with chronic health conditions?
  - A. 4% to 6% of school-aged children have a chronic condition
  - B. 10% to 20% of school-aged children received medication during a typical school day
  - C. They spend 50% of their waking hours at school
  - D. Their health does not affect their ability to learn
2. Which of the following is a good counseling point for children and caregivers about insulin administration?
  - A. Inject into the same injection site each time for consistency
  - B. Remove the needle immediately after injection to prevent insulin overdose
  - C. Inject subcutaneously at a 90° angle
  - D. Re-using needles is recommended to save money
3. After administration of glucagon, the patient should be kept on their side \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 15 to 20 minutes
  - B. Until they regain consciousness
  - C. Until emergency personnel arrive
  - D. B or C
4. Which of the following is true of food allergies?
  - A. An average of 8 children per classroom are affected
  - B. Two percent of children have a food allergy
  - C. 25% of those with an allergy experience their first anaphylactic reaction at school
  - D. Injectable glucagon should be administered for anaphylaxis
5. Which range best represents the percentage of children with Type 1 diabetes who will experience a diabetes-related emergency at school?
  - A. 0 to 25%
  - B. 25 to 50%
  - C. 50 to 75%
  - D. 75 to 100%
6. What can happen to an MDI if it is not stored in an upright position?
  - A. Medication can leak out of the canister
  - B. The propellant can be compromised
  - C. The medication will degrade faster
  - D. The dose counter will malfunction

7. Which of the following is true about naloxone?
- A. The entire IN dose should be given in one nostril
  - B. Clothing should be cut or removed before IM administration
  - C. It is dangerous to administer unless the patient is truly overdosing
  - D. Dosing is weight-based
8. Emergency personnel should be called after administration of which agent?
- A. Epinephrine
  - B. Naloxone
  - C. Glucagon
  - D. All of the above
9. After administration of an MDI, the user should hold their breath for \_\_\_\_\_, or as long as comfortably possible.
- A. One minute
  - B. 30 seconds
  - C. 10 seconds
  - D. It is not necessary to hold your breath, only to exhale before using.
10. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Children carrying medication to self-administer leads to more medication errors
  - B. A school-aged child requires one 2-pack of epinephrine injectors
  - C. Indicators of hypoglycemia can be mistaken for misbehavior in children
  - D. Section 504 holds all schools to the same standards for medication administration policies
11. Which of the following is a symptom of opioid overdose?
- A. Enlarged pupils
  - B. Labored breathing
  - C. Hyperactivity
  - D. Hyperventilation
12. Which is the most commonly missed step in MDI administration?
- A. Shaking the inhaler before use to homogenize the suspension
  - B. Exhaling completely away from the inhaler
  - C. Holding your breath after administration
  - D. Inhaling slowly during actuation, preventing drug from adhering the back of the throat
13. Which school-aged child would be at increased risk of lifetime heroin use?
- A. A 12-year-old prescribed stimulants for ADHD
  - B. A 15-year-old prescribed opioid pain medication following wisdom tooth removal
  - C. A 16-year-old recreational marijuana user
  - D. A 17-year-old who drinks alcohol recreationally

14. A school nurse asks your pharmacy to partner with them for a vaccine catch-up program, but they are unsure where to start. Which vaccine would be most worthwhile to screen for?
- A. Meningococcal
  - B. Herpes zoster
  - C. Pneumococcal
  - D. Hepatitis B series
15. A school nurse calls for advice regarding a diabetic student who will be transferring into his district. He asks for suggestions of what to keep on-hand in case of mild hypoglycemia. Which is a good recommendation?
- A. 4 ounce bottles of apple juice
  - B. 4 ounce cups of diet soda
  - C. Sugar-free hard candies
  - D. Crackers and peanut butter
16. A 10-year-old diabetic student approaches his teacher complaining of dizziness and sweaty palms. He receives meal-time insulin at school, but he did not finish his lunch. What is the recommended course of action?
- A. Suggest that he eat the carrots that were packed in his lunch today
  - B. Send him to the nurse for a blood glucose check and to eat some quick-carbohydrates
  - C. Immediately administer glucagon; you cannot risk him going unconscious
  - D. Call 911 and his parent/guardian
17. Which of the following is expected to occur following unnecessary glucagon administration?
- A. Brain damage
  - B. Seizures
  - C. Nausea/vomiting
  - D. All of the above
18. A father confides in you that his daughter's teacher has noticed her skipping lunch, crying more than usual, and arguing with her peers. Which of the following would be a possible cause of these symptoms?
- A. Missed doses of insulin, causing high blood sugar during the school day
  - B. Recreational use of marijuana
  - C. Increased dose of the stimulant prescribed for her ADHD
  - D. A food allergy to something served in the school cafeteria
19. At what age should pharmacists begin to counsel school-aged children directly?
- A. As soon as the child comes into the pharmacy
  - B. 10 to 12, dependent on when the child seems ready
  - C. 5 to 7 years, dependent on when the child seems ready
  - D. Never, parents should always be in charge of that

20. Which of the following statements best describes the role of the pharmacist in managing patients receiving medications during a school-day?

- A. Recognizing pediatric medications dosed at school and causes of errors surrounding administration
- B. Setting up patients for success by labeling medications appropriately and suggesting more convenient alternatives
- C. Involving children in their own care to promote autonomy
- D. All of the above