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