

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Continuum Pediatric Nursing Services

## GENERAL MEDICATION EXAM

1. 7-year-old Jacob weighs 60 pounds and is to receive 4mg of Solu-medrol q6 hours. The drug is dispensed at 40mg/ml. How many milliliters should be administered?
  - a. 0.01
  - b. 0.1
  - c. 0.4
2. The order is for potassium chloride (KCl) 6 mEq PO BID. The bottle is labeled KCl elixir 10 mEq/ml. Calculate the correct dosage in ml. You will give:
  - a. 3 mEq twice a day
  - b. A 1.6ml dose, once a day
  - c. A 16ml dose, twice a day
  - d. A 0.6ml dose, twice a day
3. The order is penicillin 750,000 units. The vial reads 300,000u/2ml. How many ml will be given?
  - a. 0.5ml
  - b. 2.5 ml
  - c. 5.0ml
  - d. 50ml
4. The usual dosage of amoxicillin is 25mg/kg. Jason weighs 44 pounds. The bottle available reads amoxicillin 250mg/5ml. What is the correct dosage to be given to Jason?
  - a. 10ml
  - b. 0.1ml
  - c. 50 mg for every kg he weighs
  - d. 1.5ml
5. 10 year old Matt is ordered to receive Dilantin 200mg PO daily in 2 divided doses. Dilantin is supplied in a concentration of 125mg/5ml. How many ml will be given in one dosage?
  - a. 8ml
  - b. 0.8ml
  - c. 4.0ml
6. As you review Jack's medication schedule for your shift you see that he has several oral medications that are due within an hour of one another. When administering these medications to Jack through his G-Tube, which of the following would be appropriate?
  - a. Gather all medications, draw each up in a separate syringe, then combine them for ease of delivery into a single syringe that is then administered to the patient
  - b. Checking each medication against the MAR, draw each medication up separately; label each syringe with the name and dosage of the medication, the date and your initials.
  - c. Administer each medication separately, observing for complete administration and patients tolerance
  - d. B & C

7. Assessments appropriate to all medication administration include:
- Confirm patient diagnosis and appropriateness of medication dosage
  - Identify current physician order
  - Identify any potential contraindication or allergies
  - Consider potential for injury related to possible side effects of medications
  - All of the above
8. Lasix is ordered for 10-year-old John. The dosage is 5mg TID. The bottle of Lasix is labeled: "10mg/ml; give 2ml PO three times a day." You should:
- Check the physician's orders
  - Draw up 2.5ml because the medication is given orally and you must allow for potential waste
  - Give the 2ml as instructed on the bottle
9. Ipecac syrup is recommended for emergency management of in home ingestions of medications or other chemicals.
- True
  - False
10. Nurses caring for a child in the home can give Tylenol every 4-6 hours to help reduce a child's fever and do not require a physician's order.
- True
  - False
11. The protocol for the administration of the 1<sup>st</sup> dose of a new medication requires the nurses to calculate and verify the appropriate dose prior to giving the 1<sup>st</sup> dose.
- True
  - False
12. Melissa is a 6 month old patient who weighs 7 kilograms (kgs). After a recent visit to the physician, she has an order for Phenobarbital 21 mg PO BID. The recommended dosage range for Phenobarbital is 5-8mg/kg/24 hour to be given in 2 divided doses. The dosage the physician ordered is:
- Within the safe dose range
  - Higher than the safe dose range
  - Lower than the safe dose range
13. 8-year-old Jonathan weighs 22 kilograms (kgs) and is ordered to have Depakene 525 mg TID via his gastrostomy tube. The Depakene bottle is labeled with the concentration of 250mg/5ml. How many ml will you administer for each dose?
- 2.1 ml
  - 10.5 ml
  - 10.05 ml
14. 13-year-old Lindsay weighs 35 kilograms (kgs) and is to receive 17 units of NPH insulin and 9 units of regular insulin. When administering the insulins, it is necessary to keep which of these factors in mind?
- NPH and other intermediate acting insulins, should be drawn up prior to regular insulin
  - Regular insulin should always be drawn up prior to intermediate acting insulins
  - The decision depends on the volume, either one maybe drawn up first.

15. How many milliliters are in a teaspoon?
- One
  - Ten
  - Five
  - Seven
16. An 8 month old infant needs to receive 0.3ml of a medication orally. You should use which device to accurately measure the medication?
- Tuberculin (1 ml) syringe
  - 5ml syringe
  - Plastic cup
  - Teaspoon
17. If a child weighs 12 pounds, how many kilograms do they weigh?
- 12.1
  - 5.45
  - 8.3
  - 26.4
18. Martin's antibiotic suspension comes in a concentration of 400mg/5ml. If he is supposed to receive 1 Gm. of the antibiotic, how many mls. will you give him?
- 2.5ml
  - 12.5mls
  - 125mls
  - 10mls
19. It is acceptable to crush enteric coated medications for children
- True
  - False
20. Diastat is given via which route to help stop seizures?
- oral
  - subcutaneous
  - rectal
  - intramuscular
21. Johnny is complaining of pain. If he has an order for 480 mgs of Tylenol PRN and you have Tylenol Elixir 160mg/5ml on hand, how many milliliters of Tylenol should you give?
- 3ml
  - 10ml
  - 7.5ml
  - 15ml
22. You don't have to look up a medication you are unfamiliar with if the child's parent says they have been getting it for two days and tolerating it well.
- True
  - False

23. Monica went to the doctor and received a prescription for an antibiotic for an ear infection. Her Mom wants you (the nurse) to give her an over the counter probiotic while she is on the antibiotic. You know that:
- It's acceptable to give the medication without an order because it's over the counter
  - You need to obtain an order for the probiotic before you can give it
  - Monica should eat yogurt twice a day instead of taking the probiotics
24. How many milliliters are in a tablespoon?
- Fifteen
  - Ten
  - One
  - Twenty-five