PHARMACY TECHNICIANS POST-TEST QUESTIONS

1. The most common medication error occurring in schools is:
   A. Wrong drug administered
   B. Dose given at the wrong time
   C. Wrong dose administered
   D. Student missed dose

2. Injectable naloxone is available in which of the following formulations?
   A. A vial of powder and a syringe full of liquid
   B. A talking auto-injector that delivers multiple doses
   C. A nasal spray with doses for each nostril
   D. A kit including a vial of medication and a syringe

3. A school nurse calls your pharmacy stating she keeps students’ insulin at room temperature. She would like to know when she needs to obtain a new vial/pen from caregivers. You suggest:
   A. 14 days after the insulin was dispensed by the pharmacy
   B. 28 days after the insulin was removed from the refrigerator
   C. 42 days after the insulin was dispensed from the pharmacy
   D. 60 days after the insulin was removed from the refrigerator

4. A school nurse calls your pharmacy stating a child has brought in an MDI inhaler with no dose counter built in, and she is unsure how to recognize when the device is empty. Which of the following is a reasonable recommendation?
   A. Float the canister in water; if it floats, there are no doses remaining
   B. Prime the inhaler into the air to check if it puffs
   C. Make hash-marks on the inhaler to track doses used/remaining
   D. Shake the inhaler to listen for remaining medication

5. What is the most frequent illicit drug abused among adolescents and young adults?
   A. Heroin
   B. Prescription opioids
   C. Prescription stimulants
   D. Marijuana

6. Which medication would be most likely forgotten by a child during the school day?
   A. Short-acting insulin with lunch
   B. SABA administration before recess
   C. Antibiotics for an acute infection
   D. A noon-time dose of immediate-release stimulant medication
7. School nurses and administrators at which of the following institutions should be most concerned about possible hypoglycemia unawareness in diabetic students?
   A. Pre-K and Kindergarten
   B. Elementary School
   C. Junior High
   D. High School

8. A mother calls your pharmacy with concerns that her son, who is living with Type 1 diabetes, will be starting school soon. Which of the following is a good resource to recommend to her?
   A. WebMD
   B. Glucagon training website
   C. ADA Safe at School website
   D. The manufacturer website of her son’s insulin

9. Which patient should be referred to the pharmacist for counseling about medication use at school?
   A. A 9-year-old with ADHD filling a stimulant medication with a newly-added noontime dose
   B. A 13-year-old with uncontrolled Type 1 DM adding a sliding scale mealtime insulin
   C. A 16-year-old soccer player with asthma receiving only one MDI for acute symptoms
   D. All of the above

10. A new prescription for which of the following should prompt a referral to the pharmacist to counsel a school-aged child?
    A. Albuterol MDI
    B. Fluticasone nasal spray
    C. Metformin
    D. Methylphenidate ER