**The A-B-Cs of Kids and Medication: Re-Schooling Pharmacists and Families for Best Outcomes**

**Post-test for Pharmacy Technicians**

**After participating in this activity, pharmacy technicians will be able to:**

1. DESCRIBE the principle behind school medication policies
2. IDENTIFY proper storage temperatures for medications to be used at school, and communicate the information effectively
3. RECOGNIZE when to refer patients to the pharmacist for recommendations about strategies that ensure adherence at school

**1. What is the most common medication error occurring in schools?**

1. Dose given at the wrong time
2. Wrong dose administered
3. Student missed dose

**2. Injectable naloxone is available in which of the following formulations?**

1. A vial of powder and a syringe full of liquid
2. A talking auto-injector that delivers multiple doses
3. 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. What would you suggest?**

1. 14 days after the insulin was dispensed by the pharmacy
2. 28 days after the insulin was removed from the refrigerator
3. 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 built-in dose counter, and she is unsure how to recognize when the device is empty. Which of the following is a reasonable recommendation?**

1. Float the canister in water; if it floats, there are no doses remaining
2. Make hash-marks on the inhaler to track doses used/remaining
3. Shake the inhaler to listen for remaining medication

**5. What is the most frequent illicit drug abused among adolescents and young adults?**

1. Heroin
2. Prescription opioids
3. Marijuana

**6. Which medication would be most likely forgotten by a child during the school day?**

1. Short-acting insulin with lunch
2. Antibiotics for an acute infection
3. 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?**

1. Pre-K and Kindergarten
2. Elementary School
3. 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?**

1. WebMD
2. Glucagon training website
3. ADA *Safe at School* website

**9. Which patient should you refer to the pharmacist for counseling about medication use at school?**

1. A 9-year-old with ADHD filling her third refill for a stimulant medication
2. A 13-year-old with controlled Type 1 DM adding a sliding scale mealtime insulin
3. A 16-year-old soccer player purchasing ibuprofen for a sprained ankle injury

**10. A new prescription for which of the following should prompt a referral to the pharmacist to counsel a school-aged child?**

1. Albuterol MDI
2. Fluticasone nasal spray
3. Metformin