

Care CEUs

Medication Management and Administration

1. What is a potential consequence of polypharmacy in nursing homes?

- A. Increased resident autonomy in medication decisions
 - B. Reduced healthcare costs for individual residents
 - C. Increased risk of adverse drug reactions and medication errors
 - D. Improved quality of life for nursing home residents
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2. How do staffing shortages in nursing homes negatively impact medication management?

- A. They enable staff to dedicate more time to individual residents.
 - B. They lead to increased opportunities for staff training and development.
 - C. They improve communication and collaboration among healthcare professionals.
 - D. They can result in delayed or missed medication administration, increasing risk of errors.
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3. What is the relationship between federal and state regulations governing nursing homes?

- A. Federal regulations suggest best practices, and states decide if they are mandatory.
 - B. Federal regulations establish minimum standards, and states may add stricter requirements.
 - C. State regulations are always more stringent than federal regulations.
 - D. Nursing homes only need to comply with the regulations of the state they are located in.
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4. How can nursing home administrators ensure compliance with both federal and state regulations governing medication management?

- A. By relying solely on federal regulations, as they supersede state regulations in all cases.
 - B. By focusing on state regulations only, as they are more specific to the needs of their region.
 - C. By maintaining a thorough understanding of both federal and state regulations and ensuring policies and procedures adhere to both sets of standards.
 - D. By delegating all regulatory compliance responsibilities to the nursing staff.
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5. When a patient is unable to swallow medication whole, what are some options for safe and effective administration?

- A. Crushing or dissolving the medication in a suitable liquid is one option.
 - B. Injecting the medication directly into a vein (IV) is always the safest method.
 - C. Leaving crushed medication on the resident's tongue for them to swallow at their own pace is acceptable.
 - D. Administering the medication through a nasal spray is the preferred alternative for most medications.
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6. Which of the following medications is an example of a Schedule II controlled substance, meaning it has a high potential for abuse but also has accepted medical uses?

- A. Ibuprofen
 - B. Morphine
 - C. Antidepressants
 - D. Laxatives
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7. When surveying a nursing home, what aspect of medication storage would be a red flag for surveyors?

- A. Medications stored in a clean and sanitary environment.
 - B. Medications past their expiration date being discarded.
 - C. Medications and biologicals not stored in secured (locked) locations.
 - D. Detailed records of controlled substances being maintained electronically.
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8. When providing medication education to residents, the passage emphasizes the importance of tailoring the information to the resident's:

- A. Age and gender.
 - B. Comprehension level, language preference, and individual needs.
 - C. Insurance coverage and financial limitations.
 - D. Educational background and occupation.
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9. What is the primary benefit of encouraging resident involvement in medication management?

- A. To reduce the workload of healthcare staff in nursing homes.
 - B. To ensure residents follow medication regimens perfectly.
 - C. To promote resident autonomy, dignity, and safety.
 - D. To decrease the cost of medication management for the facility.
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10. What is an example of neglect related to medication management?

- A. A resident refusing to take their medication, even after education.
 - B. A nurse administering the wrong medication dosage due to a labeling error.
 - C. A facility failing to provide pain medication to a resident, resulting in prolonged pain.
 - D. A resident experiencing side effects from their medication that were not communicated to the doctor.
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11. One way a nursing home can improve its quality measures related to resident outcomes and safety is by:

- A. Minimizing unnecessary use of antipsychotic medications.
- B. Reducing resident access to pain medication to prevent potential abuse.

- C. Encouraging residents to self-administer all their medications.
 - D. Enforcing stricter rules and regulations on resident behavior.
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12. How can a robust medication management program positively impact a nursing home's financial performance according to the passage?

- A. By reducing the cost of medication procurement through bulk purchasing.
 - B. By attracting more residents through positive quality ratings linked to good medication management.
 - C. By lowering staffing costs through reduced medication administration time.
 - D. By eliminating the need for mandatory staff training on medication administration.
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13. Which of the following is NOT a key responsibility of a Nursing Home Administrator (NHA) regarding resident medication management?

- A. Overseeing the development and implementation of medication policies and procedures.
 - B. Appointing qualified personnel to administer and manage medications.
 - C. Ensuring compliance with federal and state regulations for medication management.
 - D. Directly administering medications to residents.
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