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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