Part 1: Match the term or phrase on the right with the abbreviation or term on the left by placing the correct letter on the appropriate line.

_____ 1. PRN (p) a. milligram
_____ 2. ac (e) b. at bedtime
_____ 3. stat (j) c. Medication Administration Record
_____ 4. SL (k) d. over the counter
_____ 5. MAR (c) e. before meals
_____ 6. mg (a) f. tablespoonful
_____ 7. pc (m) g. placed and affixed to the skin
_____ 8. OTC (d) h. teaspoonful
_____ 9. Subcutaneous (r) i. milliliter
_____ 10. po (n) j. immediately
_____ 11. qhs (b) k. sublingual
_____ 12. tbsp (f) l. placed under the tongue
_____ 13. transdermal (g) m. after meals
_____ 14. ml (i) n. by mouth
_____ 15. gm (o) o. gram
_____ 16. QOD (q) p. as needed
_____ 17. tsp (h) q. every other day
_____ 18. sublingual (l) r. inject into the fat with a syringe
Part 2: Fill in the blank with the appropriate word or term. You may choose to use the word bank below.

19. A heart tablet taken by mouth and swallowed is an example of a medication taken by the oral route.

20. A medication that is inserted into the rectum is given using the rectal route.

21. A topical medication is applied directly to the skin surface.

22. A suspension must be shaken before measuring and administering the medication.

23. A medication allergy is a reaction that occurs because of an unusual sensitivity to a medication or other substance.

24. A medication error occurs when a medication is not administered as prescribed by the doctor or practitioner.

25. A hard, compressed medication in a round, oval, or square shape is called a tablet.

26. When placing an ear drop into the right ear, the medication aide should pull the external ear up and back.

27. Crushed medications may be placed in food such as applesauce or pudding.

28. Gloves must be worn when there is a chance of contact with mucus membranes.

29. A fine, ground form of medication that may be used on the skin for rashes is called powder.

30. A device that is placed and affixed to the skin is given by the transdermal route.

Word Bank:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Powder</th>
<th>Gloves</th>
<th>Pudding</th>
<th>Shaken</th>
<th>Error</th>
<th>Restraint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>Transdermal</td>
<td>A lemon</td>
<td>Rectal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
<td>Capsule</td>
<td>Refuse</td>
<td>Allergy</td>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>Topical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 3: Dr. Smith has ordered a STAT dose of oral liquid cough syrup for Mrs. Jackson. Circle each supply that the Medication Aide will need to have in order to administer the medication.

33. Soufflé cup

34. MAR for Mrs. Jackson

35. Alcohol wipe

36. Calibrated plastic cup

37. Gloves

38. Applesauce

39. Lubricant

Part 4: Dr. Majors has ordered a rectal suppository for Mr. Thompson. Circle each supply that the Medication Aide will need to have in order to administer the medication.

40. Soufflé cup

41. MAR for Mr. Thompson

42. Alcohol wipe

43. Calibrated plastic cup

44. Gloves

45. Applesauce

46. Lubricant

Part 5: List 4 of the 6 rights of medication administration.

• Right resident
• Right medication
• Right dose
• Right route
• Right time
• Right documentation