Medications Errors

1. The majority of medication errors related to intravenous (IV) meds are due to:
   a. Meds are given too fast
   b. Wrong medications
   c. Meds administered too slowly
   d. Wrong dosages

2. Studies suggest that MOST preventable drug-related injuries occur at:
   a. Hospitals
   b. Long-term care settings
   c. Outpatient clinics
   d. Patient’s home

3. What type of medication error is a wrong dose for the type of condition, i.e., under or over dosing?
   a. Prescription error
   b. Transcription error
   c. Dispensing error
   d. Administration error
   e. Monitoring error
   f. Documentation error

4. What type of medication error is illegible writing or documentation?
   a. Prescription error
   b. Transcription error
   c. Dispensing error
   d. Administration error
   e. Monitoring error
   f. Documentation error
5. What type of medication error is omission of orders?
   a. Prescription error
   b. Transcription error
   c. Dispensing error
   d. Administration error
   e. Monitoring error
   f. Documentation error

6. What type of medication error is incorrect labeling of package from the dispensary?
   a. Prescription error
   b. Transcription error
   c. Dispensing error
   d. Administration error
   e. Monitoring error
   f. Documentation error

7. What type of medication error is the wrong dose / strength administered to the patient?
   a. Prescription error
   b. Transcription error
   c. Dispensing error
   d. Administration error
   e. Monitoring error
   f. Documentation error

8. What type of medication error is an additional (duplicate) dose given?
   a. Prescription error
   b. Transcription error
   c. Dispensing error
   d. Administration error
   e. Monitoring error
   f. Documentation error

9. What type of medication error is giving the meds at an incorrect time?
   a. Prescription error
   b. Transcription error
   c. Dispensing error
   d. Administration error
   e. Monitoring error
   f. Documentation error
10. What type of medication error is giving the prescribed medication to the wrong patient?

   a. Prescription error  
   b. Transcription error  
   c. Dispensing error  
   d. Administration error  
   e. Monitoring error  
   f. Documentation error

11. What type of medication error is inadequate monitoring of client response to medication?

   a. Prescription error  
   b. Transcription error  
   c. Dispensing error  
   d. Administration error  
   e. Monitoring error  
   f. Documentation error

12. What type of medication error is inadequate or lack of client education?

   a. Prescription error  
   b. Transcription error  
   c. Dispensing error  
   d. Administration error  
   e. Monitoring error  
   f. Documentation error

13. What type of medication error is documenting in the wrong patient’s record?

   a. Prescription error  
   b. Transcription error  
   c. Dispensing error  
   d. Administration error  
   e. Monitoring error  
   f. Documentation error

14. Giving some IV medications too fast may lead to cardiac arrest.

   True       False
15. Concentration is one way to avoid too rapid administration of IV meds.
   True   False

16. A nurse should always be familiar with drugs she is administering.
   True   False

17. The medication order – Cipro 500 mg po q6h – is adequate.
   True   False

18. The medication order – Digoxin 0.25 mg od – is adequate.
   True   False

19. The medication order – NitroSpray 0.4 mg for angina prn – is adequate.
   True   False

20. The medication order – Ativan 2.0 mg po for anxiety – is adequate.
   True   False

21. The medication order - AZT 100 mg po od – is adequate.
   True   False

22. A nurse must document in her notes any telephone / verbal medication orders she has taken.
   True   False
Answer Key to Medication Errors: Quiz 1

Q01  a
Q02  b
Q03  a
Q04  b
Q05  b
Q06  c
Q07  d
Q08  d
Q09  d
Q10  d
Q11  e
Q12  e
Q13  f
Q14  T
Q15  F  Dilution avoids rapid administration.
Q16  T  Being familiar with the drugs allows the nurse to catch and prevent medication errors.
Q17  F  Full name of drug should be written out (Ciprofloxacin); dose exceeds usual range of 0.5 gm to 1.5 gm per day in two divided doses.
Q18  T
Q19  F  Order needs to indicate number of metered dose sprays and the maximum number of permissible sprays per dose to achieve effectiveness.
Q20  F  The trailing zero should NOT be used as it could result in a ten-fold error in administration (20 mg instead of 2 mg); directions needs to include frequency of medication.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q21</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Abbreviations for names should be avoided since in this case AZT could refer to any of azathioprine, zidovudine or aztreonam. Writing generic and trade names is helpful if there is a risk of misinterpretation.</th>
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<td>Q22</td>
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