

QUESTIONS CH 15

MEDICATION SAFETY



Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, you will be able to

- List 10 different types or categories of medication errors.
- Identify causes or factors that contribute to medication errors.
- List five “high-alert” medications.
- Describe 10 medication error prevention strategies.
- Define culture of safety.
- Describe the possible consequences of actual medication errors.
- Explain the steps to be taken when an error has been identified.
- Identify the four steps in the PDSA cycle.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- _____ 1. A culture of safety includes the following EXCEPT:
- An environment where personnel feel comfortable questioning co-workers if something doesn't seem right.
 - A philosophy that encourages reporting of all errors directly to the State Board of Pharmacy to ensure appropriate disciplinary action is taken.
 - An environment that encourages reporting of errors without fear of punishment.
 - A philosophy where all pharmacy staff work together to develop systems to improve patient safety.
- _____ 2. The following are examples of compliance errors EXCEPT:
- A patient whose medication is to be taken twice daily takes both doses together first thing in the morning.
 - A patient is to take a blood pressure medication every day and only takes it sporadically.
 - A patient takes two tablets at a time instead of one tablet to make the medication work faster.
 - A nurse fails to give the evening dose to a patient in the hospital.
- _____ 3. An example of a monitoring error is:
- A patient taking a blood pressure medication daily, neglecting to take a blood pressure reading.
 - A patient on a sliding scale of insulin, neglecting to take a blood glucose reading prior to administering insulin.
 - A patient taking an antibiotic for acne who doesn't refill the medication on time, missing a couple of doses.
 - A patient who receives a refill for a 30-day supply when it was written for a 90-day supply.
- _____ 4. Paying attention to detail is critical in busy, constantly changing work environments and when completing complex tasks. Using the STAR safety tool may be helpful in such situations. STAR stands for:
- Stop–think–assess–redo
 - Start–train–act–revise
 - Stop–think–act–review
 - Slow down–think–assess–review
- _____ 5. Wrong administration technique errors include the following EXCEPT:
- An IM injection mistakenly labeled as an IV medication.
 - An oral antibiotic suspension applied to a rash.
 - A unit dose oral medication injected IV by a nurse.
 - A vaginal suppository inserted rectally.
- _____ 6. Wrong dosage form errors include the following EXCEPT:
- An otic solution used instead of an otic suspension.
 - Simvastatin tablets dispensed instead of lovastatin tablets.
 - Amoxicillin capsules dispensed instead of amoxicillin chewable tablets.
 - Betamethasone topical solution dispensed instead of betamethasone topical lotion.
- _____ 7. Medication error rate comparisons are challenging because of:
- The different definition and reporting techniques used.
 - Medication errors being common.
 - Differences in hospitals' census.
 - Medication errors only occurring in the pharmacy.