Coordinator Resources

Medication Management: A Framework

This pack contains resources for the Altura Learning Coordinator to utilise in order to further embed the learning of the participants completing the course.

Contained in this pack are the following:

- A learning game – this game will be an opportunity to have a bit of fun to have with the participants! It can be used as an ice breaker or to continue to engage participants after having watched the video.
- A case scenario is a fictional story of a person that allows learners to extrapolate and apply what they have learned to a practical scenario. You can present the case scenario to a group of staff for discussion or use it as a self-directed exercise. You could ask staff to relate the case scenario to the related policy and procedures at your organisation.
- Essential Assessment Answers are contained in this pack to allow you to mark the Essential Assessment with ease.
- Mathematics Test Answers for CSE/CW and RN/EN are contained in this pack to allow you to mark the mathematics test for CSE/CW's or RN/EN's with ease.

Other Learning Resources:

Altura Learning has four assessments available to test learner's knowledge or to apply what they have learned to the workplace. You will be able to download these assessments in a PDF version or they may be assessed online depending on how you access Altura Learning.

- Essential Assessment – this assessment demonstrates that the learner has understood the information contained in the video.
- Extension Assessment – this assessment asks the learner to reflect on the subject discussed in the video. This requires short answers which are marked by the Coordinator.
- Evidence Assessment – overall there may be a variety of these assessments offered depending on the subject matter of the course, but they are all designed for the learner to demonstrate that they have the skills to implement the care or service in the workplace.
- Mathematics Test for CSE/CW or RN/EN – this test asks the learner to use mathematics in order to identify the correct medication administration dos

In addition to these assessments, Altura Learning supports each course with the following resources:

- Quick Reference Guide – this contains the key points of the information in the course. It can be used for a quick face to face up date (toolbox talk), placed in a folder, noticeboard or in a staff area.
- Course Information Sheet – this is an informational sheet that directs learners to further resources, information, definitions and who the Subject Matter Expert is. This is useful to have prior to viewing the course.
- Certificate – a certificate is issued for each course to be completed by the Coordinator. Hours of active learning can be recorded on the certificate for learners who are required to maintain a record of continuing professional development.
- Poster – a poster is available for each course.

Training Game
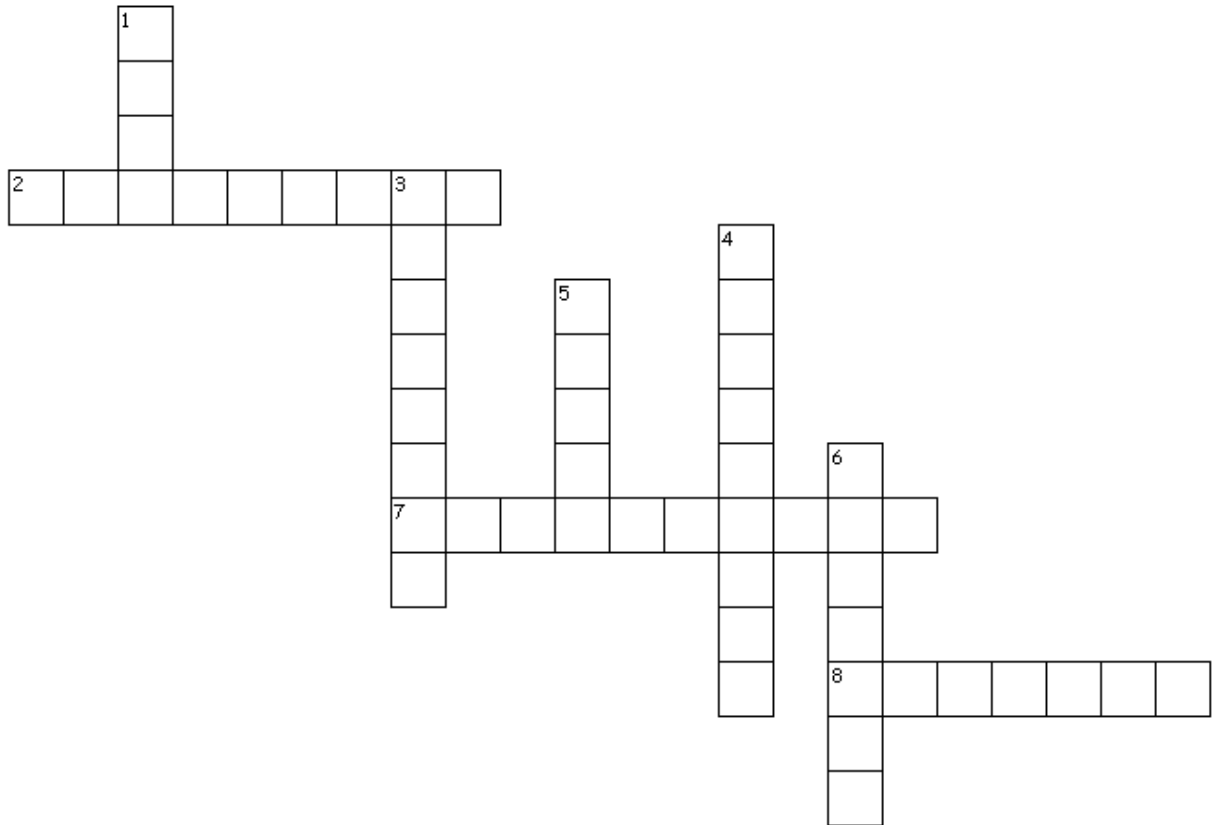
Across

2. An example of a high-risk drug.
7. A quality medication management system must be -----
8. The goal of medication management is to achieve ----- outcomes for all.

Down

1. A ---- cause assessment should be carried out following a critical incident.
3. Studies show that when nurses are interrupted during medication administration, errors -----
4. A medication is any ---- taken to treat illness or maintain health.
5. The '---- drug ' refers to checking the medication you are giving is the one ordered.
6. It is important to ---- of unwanted, ceased, or expired medicines in a safe manner.

Word Bank

cytotoxic dispose increase optimum right root substance systematic

Case Scenario

Mrs. Mayer is an 84-year-old resident who has just come back from hospital after a fall, with a fractured wrist. Her dose of the anticoagulant medication Coumadin was increased to 2mg while in hospital, and the hospital discharge letter notes that the GP should order a follow up blood test to check her INR result in one week.

RN Sharon is on duty when Mrs. Mayer returns, and administers 2mg of Coumadin to Mrs. Mayer that evening, as per the hospital discharge letter. She gets busy with a number of unexpected work demands throughout her shift and forgets to contact the GP to inform him that Mrs. Mayer has returned from hospital.

Sharon makes a note to herself to contact the GP when she is back on shift the following day; however, Sharon becomes unwell and calls in sick for work the following day.

RN Brian is a casual nurse and replaces Sharon the following day. Brian is not aware that Mrs. Mayer was in hospital and has not been informed that Mrs. Mayer has a change in her dose of Coumadin. He checks her medication chart, which still has the old dose of Coumadin 1mg. He administers this dose.

RN Sharon is absent from work for the remainder of the week due to illness, so RN Brian replaces her, and continues to administer 1mg of Coumadin daily, as per the medication order. To think about:

1. What medication error/s occurred?
2. What factors contributed to the medication error/s occurring?
3. What may continue to occur if this is not rectified?
4. What kind of medication is Coumadin and why is this considered a high-risk medication?
5. When should the GP be contacted after a resident returns from hospital?
6. What may happen if the GP is not contacted about Mrs. Mayer's change in medication and blood test requirements?

Essential Assessment Answers

Part A

Select tick if the statement is TRUE or FALSE.

1. The term medication does not refer to non-prescription medicines, such as vitamins or mineral products.

   True ☐   False ☒

2. All medicines can be altered by crushing or chewing them, if required.

   True ☐   False ☒

3. Too much or too little of the correct medication can cause issues for the older person.

   True ☒   False ☐

4. Medications do not have the potential to cause harm.

   True ☐   False ☒

5. Staff must safely work within their scope of practice, professional boundaries and the organisation's policies and procedures.

   True ☒   False ☐

Part B

Select the MOST CORRECT answer from the options below each question.

1. The goal of medication management in an aged care setting is to:

   A. complete the medication round as quickly as possible   ☐
   B. safely achieve optimum health outcomes for the person   ☒
   C. ensure the doctor's prescriptions are easy to read   ☐
   D. avoid making obvious mistakes on the person's medication chart   ☐

2. What committee is central to an organisation's medication management system?

   A. Quality Committee   ☒
   B. Medication Committee   ☐
   C. Quality Commission   ☐
   D. Medication Commission   ☐

3. Unwanted, ceased or expired medicines must be:

   A. stored in the medication trolley in case of an emergency ☐
   B. stored as PRN medication ☐
   C. administered until the stock has completely run out ☐
   D. disposed of safely ☒

4. In the video, what factor/s influenced the outcome of the case with Mrs. Davidson?

   A. the facility followed their procedures for training and delegation ☐
   B. the procedure for charting and packing medications was not followed ☒
   C. the daily dose was mistakenly given as a weekly dose ☐
   D. all of the other answers ☐

5. The right route refers to:

   A. the person receiving the medication ☐
   B. the amount of medication that was ordered ☐
   C. how the medication should be administered ☒
   D. none of the other answers ☐

Part C

Select the MOST CORRECT word or phrase to complete the sentence

1. A member of the healthcare team .... delegate aspects of the older person's care to another competent member of the team.

   A. can ☒
   B. cannot ☐
   C. must not ☐

2. In residential care, people are often older and more frail, therefore the risk of adverse events and drug related problems is ....

   A. lower ☐
   B. minimal ☐
   C. higher ☒

3. Cytotoxic drugs, such as Methotrexate, are classified as ……………… risk medicines.

   A. low ☐
   B. high ☒
   C. no ☐

4. Studies have shown that nurses interrupted in the administration of medications had …………… in the number of errors.

   A. a decrease ☐
   B. no impact ☐
   C. an increase ☒

5. In the video, the incident with Mrs. Davidson is due to the wrong ………… being administered.

   A. dose ☒
   B. drug ☐
   C. route ☐

Questions

1. The dose to be given is 0.6g. The stock strength is 150mg per tablet. How many tablets would you give?
   Answer: 4

2. The dose given is 2250mg. The stock strength is 1.5g per tablet. How many tablets would you give?
   Answer: 1.5

3. The dose to be given is 0.08mg. The stock strength is 20mcg per tablet. How many tablets would you give?
   Answer: 4

4. The dose to be given is 0.6mg. The stock strength is 200mcg per capsule. How many capsules would you give?
   Answer: 3

5. The dose to be given is 500mg. The stock strength is 0.25g per capsule. How many capsules would you give?
   Answer: 2

6. The does to be given is 6000mg. The stock solution contains 2g per 5ml. how many mL's would you give?
   Answer: 15mLs

7. The dose to be given is 1000mg. The stock solution contains 2g/10mL. How many mL's would you give?
   Answer: 5mLs

8. The dose to be given is 75mg. the stock solution contains 50mg/5mL. How many mL's would you give?
   Answer: 7.5mLs

9. The dose to be given is 300mg. the stock solution contains 1g/10mL. How many mL's would you give?
   Answer: 3mL

10. The dose to be given is 15mg. the stock solution contains 2.5mg/mL. How many mL's would you give?
    Answer: 6mLs

Questions

1. The order on the medication chart is Panamax 1000mg. Each Panamax tablet is 500mg. How many tablets would you give?
   Answer: 2

2. The order on the medication chart is Frusemide 60mg. The stock strength is 20mg per tablet. How many tablets would you give?
   Answer: 3

3. The dose to be given is 1g. The stock strength is 2g per tablet. How many tablets would you give?
   Answer: 0.5

4. The dose to be given is 750mcg. The stock strength is 250mcg per capsule. How many capsules would you give?
   Answer: 3

5. The dose to be given is 40mg. The stock strength is 10mg per capsule. How many capsules would you give?
   Answer: 4

6. The dose to be given is 20mg. The stock solution contains 10mg per 5 ml. How many mL's would you give? Shade in the amount you would administer in the medicine cup.
   Answer: 10mLs

7. The dose to be given is 100mg. The stock solution contains 50mg/10mL. How many mL's would you give? Shade in the amount you would administer in the medicine cup.
   Answer: 20mLs

8. The dose to be given is 5mg. The stock solution contains 1mg/mL. How many mL's would you give? Shade in the amount you would administer in the medicine cup.
   Answer: 5mLs

9. The dose to be given is 3g. The stock solution contains 1g/2mL. How many mL's would you give?
   Answer: 6mLs

10. The dose to be given is 2mg. The stock solution contains 2mg/mL. How many mL's would you give?
Answer: 1mL

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