

## COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

### Medication Dispensing Errors Assessment Questions

1. The JCAHO is instructing hospitalized patients to:
  - a. State their allergies and/or previous adverse drug reactions before receiving any new medication.
  - b. Demand their physician administer the first dose of a new drug
  - c. Go only to hospitals with bar code drug administration
  - d. Ask for a print out of the drug interaction check done on their medication regimen.
2. The observer method, of dispensing error detection, avoids all of the following, of self reporting EXCEPT:
  - a. Perception bias
  - b. Forgetting to report
  - c. Unwilling to report
  - d. Reporting less dispensing errors
3. All of the following are true about the Ambulatory Pharmacy: National Observation Study (NOS) EXCEPT
  - a. Included chain, independent and health-system pharmacies
  - b. Used the observational method
  - c. Found no clinically serious errors
  - d. Did NOT study errors related to drug therapy problems
4. The NOS reported a 98.3% average dispensing accuracy rate and therefore all of the following are true EXCEPT:
  - a. Patient has a 1:30 chance of a dispensing error
  - b. A pharmacy dispensing 250 Rx's per day will have 4 dangerous errors per day.
  - c. 3.3 million serious dispensing errors occurred when 3 Billion Rx's were dispensed
  - d. New prescriptions had a greater error rate than refills.
5. The NOS reported errors were most likely to occur at:
  - a. Inspection
  - b. Screening
  - c. Order entry
  - d. Getting drug
6. The NOS most common type of dispensing error was:
  - a. Wrong label instructions
  - b. Wrong drug
  - c. Wrong Strength
  - d. Wrong quantity
7. Which of the following is true about medication errors in the hospital medication use system:
  - a. Almost all prescribing errors reach the patient
  - b. Dispensing errors occur more frequently than prescribing errors
  - c. Administration errors were most likely to reach the patient
  - d. In a 240 bed hospital one person is hurt by medications every year.
8. Medication error related deaths were most often associated with:
  - a. Overdose
  - b. Wrong patient
  - c. Wrong duration

- d. Wrong drug
9. The causes of medication error related deaths were most often reported to be associated with:
- a. Lack of knowledge
  - b. Calculation errors
  - c. Written communication errors
  - d. Performance deficiencies
10. Pharmacists and pharmacy owners disagreed about the causes of dispensing errors for all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Overwork
  - b. Fatigue
  - c. Drug names
  - d. Interruptions
11. The Medco automated dispensing system compared to the NOS, reported zero errors for all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Drug
  - b. Strength
  - c. Dosage form
  - d. Directions
12. The most noticeable difference between the NOS and Medco Automated dispensing system was:
- a. New prescription error rate
  - b. Refill prescription error rate
  - c. Directions error rate
  - d. Patient outcomes
13. The Medco automated dispensing system errors were located primarily in:
- a. Counting
  - b. Pouring
  - c. Prescription processing
  - d. Prescription fulfillment
14. The move to Bar Coding medications is being promoted by all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Reducing drug administration errors
  - b. Improving charge capture
  - c. FDA new rules
  - d. JCAHO 2007 accreditation requirements
15. Some of the challenges to implementing Bar Coded name tags on the patient are all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. More cumbersome and time consuming for nurses
  - b. Changes in nurse priorities to being on time with meds.
  - c. Personnel develop workarounds which may impair safety
  - d. Patients complain of being monitored
16. All of the following are true about Computerized Physician Order Entry (CPOE) EXCEPT:
- a. Always interfaces directly with the pharmacy dispensing system
  - b. Can reduce medication errors
  - c. Improves legibility of medication orders
  - d. CPOE may include many variations in clinical decision support
17. All of the following are true about CPOE EXCEPT:
- a. Can increase order entry time
  - b. Is being slowly adopted by hospitals
  - c. Evidence based through controlled trials
  - d. Dose not eliminate the need for pharmacy interventions
18. Physicians adoption of CPOE, to this point, has been characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Universal participation once CPOE is installed
  - b. Concern over where CPOE costs could be better spent elsewhere
  - c. Complaints about being a typist
  - d. Lack of direct benefit to them, personally
19. The argument for CPOE are all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Essential step to the seamless paperless system
  - b. Does reduce medication errors
  - c. Can improve more medical services than just medication use
  - d. Has worked every time it was implemented
20. The Florida CQI program (FL 64B16-27.300) focuses on:
- a. Only dispensing prescription as written
  - b. Electronic prescribing implementation
  - c. Automated dispensing implementation
  - d. Commitment to documenting, analyzing and learning from quality related events