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In Home Services Post Test

The meaning of confidentiality is:

- a. Share information with my friends
- b. Private and secret
- c. Open and public
- d. Tell anyone who asks

“Ambulate with assistance” means:

- a. Walk with the consumer twice a day
- b. The consumer can use a wheelchair with help
- c. Take the consumer’s blood pressure
- d. The consumer can walk with help

How many times during a home visit should a direct care worker wash his or her hands?

- a. Before and after each contact with a consumer or a soiled item and every time they change gloves
- b. At the beginning and end of the visit
- c. At least once before the visit
- d. At least once after the visit

Which one of the following would NOT spread communicable diseases?

- a. Droplets from the nose and mouth
- b. The use of universal precautions
- c. Direct contact with feces (bowel movement)
- d. Open wounds that are draining blood

Upon arrival at the consumer’s home, the direct care worker hears screaming and yelling coming from the house but it is only the voice of the consumer. First, the direct care worker should:

- a. Leave and come back another day
- b. Knock, call the consumer’s name, identify themselves and ask if the consumer is okay.
- c. Go to the neighbor’s house to wait until the screaming stops
- d. Call the police

Abuse can be infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, intimidation or punishment with resulting physical harm, pain or mental anguish and/or willful deprivation by a caretaker of goods or services which are necessary to maintain physical or mental health.

- a. True
- b. False

When shaving a consumer’s face with a blade shaver (razor blade) it is important to FIRST:

- a. Soften the beard and skin with a warm washcloth and shaving cream or soap for a few minutes
- b. Leave the skin dry
- c. Apply only water
- d. Rub the face vigorously

The direct care worker is busy doing Mr. Clean’s light housework. Mr. Clean asks the direct care worker to help him write a letter. What should the direct care worker say?

- a. “I am too busy”
- b. “Write it yourself”
- c. “It is not part of my job”
- d. “If it is okay for me to finish what I am doing right now, I will be happy to help you in just a few minutes.”

Mr. Jim likes to go outside for walks. He is a little unsteady but he has a walker to assist him. The direct care worker should:

- a. Not allow Mr. Jim to go outside
- b. Tell Mr. Jim “You’re not allowed out while I’m here”
- c. Call his family
- d. Accompany Mr. Jim for a short walk with the use of his walker

Which statement is FALSE when transferring the consumer from the bed to a chair?

- a. Assess the consumer’s ability to help
- b. Remain silent so you can concentrate on the transfer
- c. Allow consumer to dangle his/her legs while sitting at side of bed
- d. Bring the chair or wheelchair to the bedside with the front edge of the seat at a 90 degree angle.

A direct care worker discovers a small fire in a sofa in a room where the consumer is sitting. The direct care worker should FIRST:

- a. Call 911
- b. Contain the fire
- c. Remove the consumer from the room
- d. Extinguish the fire

Upon entering the consumer's home, the direct care worker finds the consumer on the floor crying, in pain, and holding their arm which is bent in an awkward position. The direct care worker should:

- a. Change the position of the arm
- b. Help the person get off the floor
- c. Call for medical help
- d. Tell the person to quit crying

Part of a direct care worker's job is to report "critical incidents." An incident can be changes in a consumer's behavior or condition, or accident that happens to the consumer or the worker while working with the consumer. When reporting a "critical incident", the worker should:

- a. Tell the supervisor as soon as the worker becomes aware of incident
- b. Wait until they get back to the office and have time to write it up
- c. Leave a note
- d. Call the family

A direct care worker slaps a consumer. This is an example of:

- a. Neglect
- b. Verbal abuse
- c. Physical abuse
- d. Restraint

An angry consumer curses loudly at the direct care worker. It would be BEST for the direct care worker to:

- a. Put the consumer to bed immediately
- b. Curse back
- c. Ask the consumer what is bothering him or her
- d. Restrain the consumer in case he or she becomes violent

Some consumers receiving homecare services may have a record that is kept at their home. In those cases, it may be requested that all services, interventions and uncommon observations are to be recorded. The direct care worker notices that "prepare lunch" hasn't been recorded for several days while they were off. The direct care worker should:

- a. Ignore it and only record what they do that day
- b. Fill it in
- c. Tell the supervisor
- d. Call the person who worked those days

The consumer has a history of difficulty with chewing and swallowing. The direct care worker should:

- a. Prepare the meal and leave the consumer alone
- b. Ask if there are preferred foods or preparation techniques, then prepare the meal and stay with the consumer to assist as needed
- c. Not worry about it
- d. Call the supervisor

The direct care worker notices that the consumer has multiple types of guns lying around the house and doesn't know if they are loaded or not. The direct care worker is afraid of guns. What should the worker do first?

- a. Tell the consumer to get rid of the guns
- b. Peek in the window and leave
- c. Leave if they feel unsafe and immediately contact their supervisor to discuss the situation
- d. Call the family

While helping Mrs. Spratt prepare her meals, the direct care worker notices that Mrs. Spratt keeps dropping things with her right hand, can't hold her fork without shaking, and seems to lean to her right side when sitting at the table. Mrs. Spratt didn't do those things yesterday. The direct care worker should:

- a. Tell Mrs. Spratt to sit up straight and quit dropping things
- b. Talk to Mrs. Spratt to see if she notices any change in her hand or in how she feels today and then call the supervisor to explain the changes in Mrs. Spratt's behavior
- c. Ask Mrs. Spratt to go lay down until she feels better
- d. Call the family

The consumer prefers to use a bedpan with assistance while in bed. You should:

- a. Hand the bedpan to the consumer and leave the room
- b. Offer to assist in positioning the consumer on the bed
- c. Only check to see if the bedpan is nearby
- d. Tell the consumer "Get the bedpan yourself"

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The direct care worker is going to bathe a consumer they have not assisted before. What should the direct care worker do **FIRST**?

- a. Test the temperature of the water
- b. Help the consumer to undress
- c. Ask the consumer if they have preferences in the order of bathing, then bathe consumer according to their instructions
- d. Close the bathroom door and windows

Mrs. Jones tells the direct care worker that she would like her hot dog fried not put in the microwave. The direct care worker has never fried a hot dog. The direct care worker should:

- a. Ignore the request and microwave the hot dog
- b. Ask Mrs. Jones to explain exactly how she used to do it and follow the directions
- c. Prepare something else
- d. Tell Mrs. Jones "No, I know how to cook a hot dog; I'll cook it my way."

When giving the consumer a bed bath, the most common procedure is to:

- a. Start by washing the face, including, eyes, ears and neck
- b. Proceed to wash arms, forearms, hands, including fingers & nails
- c. Next, wash chest & abdomen, legs and feet and finish by washing back, buttocks, and perineum
- d. All of the above, in that order

Mr. Smith tells the direct care worker that he has had pain for three days and no one cares. The direct care worker should:

- a. Tell Mr. Smith that they care
- b. Ask Mr. Smith to describe his pain
- c. Call their supervisor to report Mr. Smith's complaint
- d. All of the above

Which of the following is FALSE?

- a. Respect the consumer's dignity when washing him by draping when not washing a particular area
- b. Bathing is a good time to check for any possible bed sores
- c. Always use soap on the consumer's face, even if they complain
- d. Always rinse and pat dry after washing a specific area

The consumer prefers tub baths instead of a shower. The direct care worker should:

- a. Assist consumer into the tub using fall prevention techniques
- b. Ensure water temperature is safe and comfortable and protect consumer from unnecessary exposure and chilling
- c. Wash the consumer's body parts that they cannot
- d. All of the above

It is important to smooth out wrinkles in the consumer's bed because:

- a. It will look nice and help the consumer sleep better
 - b. It will be easier to keep clean
 - c. It makes it more comfortable for the consumer and helps decrease the risk for skin irritation and bed sores.
 - d. The consumer's cat likes it that way
- This is especially important and very serious for those with quadriplegia as it can cause their blood pressure to increase to a dangerous level.

The direct care worker has many responsibilities. Which one below is **NOT** one of the responsibilities?

- a. Fall prevention
- b. Light housekeeping
- c. Making decisions for a consumer who is capable of making decisions
- d. Assisting the consumer with activities of daily living

A consumer begins to cry out suddenly. What should the direct care worker do **FIRST**?

- a. Restrain the consumer
- b. Call the family
- c. Provide reassurance and ask what is wrong and ask how they can help.
- d. Leave the consumer alone

The consumer has severe arthritis. The consumer's medications come in child proof bottles. The direct care worker should:

- a. Assist the consumer by opening the bottles and
- c. Tell the consumer you will not assist unless they/they

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Shampooing a consumer who is confined to bed includes:

- a. Head and shoulders are moved to edge of bed if position is allowed
- b. Plastic or rubber trough is placed under head and drains into basin
- c. Multiple towels may be used to help position the head and shoulders
- d. All of the above

To transfer a consumer from the bed to a wheelchair safely, the direct care worker should:

- a. Place a cushion in the back of the wheelchair
- b. Use a foot stool
- c. Lock the wheels on the wheelchair
- d. Raise the bed to a high position

Which of the following is FALSE?

- a. When transferring consumer from bed to chair, tell them what you are going to do.
- b. Ask the consumer to place their hands on the arm supports of wheelchair or around your shoulders
- c. Leave the brakes of wheelchair off while consumer is in it so they feel more independence
- d. To ensure safety, always keep brake on while consumer is trying to sit in the chair

Common sites for pressure sores are:

- a. Elbow, shoulder
- b. Hips, sacrum, coccyx, buttocks
- c. Heels, ankles
- d. All of the above

The consumer had a doctor's visit since the worker's last visit and tells the worker "I have to eat foods that are high-iron". Knowing the consumer's preferences, the worker suggests one of the following:

- a. Cake, candy, potato chips
- b. Skim milk, rice, broth
- c. Green leafy vegetables, liver, peanut butter
- d. Cheese, fruit, bacon

Exercises that move each muscle and joint are called:

- a. adduction
- b. range of motion
- c. abduction
- d. rotation

The direct care worker who assists with meal preparation for a consumer with no dietary restrictions should:

- a. Ask the consumer's likes and dislikes
- b. Cook what the direct care worker likes
- c. Prepare only finger food
- d. Prepare only liquids

Hair care may consist of:

- a. Brushing the hair and spraying it with lots of hairspray
- b. Brushing and/or combing from the scalp toward the hair ends
- c. Wash, dry and style hair according to consumer instruction
- d. Any of the above that the consumer requests

Mrs. Tune needs assistance doing the laundry. The direct care worker is not familiar with the type of washing machine in Mrs. Tune's apartment. The direct care worker should:

- a. Not do the laundry
- b. Ask Mrs. Tune to explain how to use it or ask to see the "how to operate" instructions
- c. Take the clothes to the closest Laundromat
- d. Leave it for the next worker to do

The consumer is on a low sodium diet and should AVOID:

- a. Canned Vegetables (unless they are rinsed)
- b. Bacon and lunchmeat
- c. Prepared frozen or boxed meals
- d. All of the above

The consumer needs the urinal. What do you do?

- a. Ignore him
- b. Get the urinal, ask if assistance is needed with placement, keep him covered
- c. Hand him the urinal and walk away
- d. Tell him to wait until you are done with folding laundry

Providing well balanced meals that limit fatty foods would help the consumer who has one of the following illnesses:

- a. Heart Disease
- b. Circulatory problems
- c. A desire to lead a healthy lifestyle
- d. All of the above

If a consumer has a disability that causes them to have difficulty speaking clearly. The attendant should:

- a. ignore the consumer until he starts to make sense
- b. restrain the consumer so that he does not hurt himself
- c. smile and pretend you understand what they are saying
- d. remain patient and ask for clarification on the things you cannot understand

When helping a consumer who is recovering from a stroke to walk, it is safest for the attendant to assist:

- a. on the consumer's strong side
- b. the consumer's weak side
- c. from behind the consumer
- d. with a wheelchair

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is a law that protects:

- a. Who can know if a person receives home care services
- b. Who can know or share a person's personal health information
- c. Who can know about a person's disability information
- d. All of the above

The consumer tells the direct care worker that they aren't happy with the person who is the consumer's power of attorney or guardian. The direct care worker should:

- a. Volunteer to be the consumer's power of attorney
- b. Listen to their concerns, but offer only to report their concerns to their Service Coordinator, who can discuss some options with them
- c. Tell the family
- d. Offer to be their power of attorney but make them promise not to tell anyone

What would be the BEST way for the attendant to promote consumer independence in bathing a consumer who has had a stroke?

- a. Give the consumer a complete bath only when the consumer requests it
- b. Encourage the consumer to do as much as possible and assist as needed
- c. Leave the consumer alone and assume the consumer will do as much as she can
- d. Limit the consumer to washing her hands

A consumer's dentures should be stored in:

- a. Tissues
- b. A denture cup
- c. Napkins
- d. The dresser drawer

When a consumer offers the direct care worker a tip for the services. The direct care worker should:

- a. Accept and then return it to consumer's family member
- b. Refuse and act shocked
- c. Refuse in a firm, courteous manner, explaining that it is against agency policy
- d. Accept the tip and share it with other direct care workers

When helping the consumer to dress, which of the following is NOT correct?

- a. Ask the consumer what he/she would like to wear
- b. Ask the consumer in what order he/she would like to be dressed
- c. Never let the consumer pick out the clothes
- d. Patiently follow a consumers request to straighten or adjust clothing or body position until they say they are comfortable.

Upon arrival, you find the consumer unconscious and unresponsive. You should:

- a. Call CLASS
- b. Notify their family members
- c. Walk out
- d. Check to see if the consumer is breathing, then call 911 (or hospice, if using that service), then call CLASS

The attendant enters a consumer's home and observes that the consumer is conscious but their condition has changed. What should the attendant do?

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- The Heimlich maneuver (abdominal thrust) should be used if the consumer is:
- a. Confused
 - b. Diabetic
 - c. Vomiting
 - d. Choking
- What is the process of restoring a person with a newly acquired disability to the highest level of functioning possible?
- a. Responsibility
 - b. Retention
 - c. Rehabilitation
 - d. Reincarnation
- When a consumer has left-sided weakness, what part of a sweater is put on first?
- a. Both sleeves
 - b. Left sleeve
 - c. Consumer's choice
 - d. Right sleeve
- To BEST communicate with a consumer who is totally deaf, the attendant should:
- a. smile frequently and speak loudly
 - b. smile often and talk rapidly
 - c. avoid eye contact
 - d. write out information
- In giving care according to the consumer's rights, the attendant SHOULD:
- a. open the consumer's mail without permission
 - b. use the consumer's personal possessions for another consumer
 - c. prevent the consumer from complaining about care
 - d. provide privacy during the consumer's personal care
- What is the term for a device used to take the place of a missing body part?
- a. Pronation
 - b. Abduction
 - c. External rotation
 - d. Prosthesis
- When a consumer starts to share spiritual beliefs with the direct care worker, the direct care worker should:
- a. Listen to what the consumer has to say
 - b. Tell the consumer to stop talking
 - c. Start to talk about personal beliefs
 - d. Report it to the family
- What should you have in place before bathing a consumer?
- a. soap
 - b. washcloths
 - c. towel/s
 - d. all of the above
- Ms. Larson asks you to do things (change work hours, work overtime, assist other family members, walk the dog etc) that you are not permitted to do. She gets very angry when you will not comply with her requests. What is the best course of action?
- a. Always do everything she asks so she does not get mad
 - b. Quit the assignment
 - c. Try to explain why you cannot do this, then notify your supervisor
 - d. Ignore her requests
- To prevent the spread of infection, how should the attendant handle the soiled linens removed from a consumer's bed?
- a. Shake them in the air
 - b. Place them in a neat pile on the floor
 - c. Try to gather them gently, keeping soiled areas enveloped in the linens
 - d. Throw them away and tell the consumer to get new linens
- When transferring a consumer, MOST of the consumer's weight should be supported by the attendant's:
- a. back
 - b. shoulders
 - c. legs
 - d. wrists
- What is a beginning sign of a pressure sore?
- a. Swelling
 - b. Numbness
 - c. Discoloration
 - d. Coolness

6. Many people (especially those with breathing disorders) do not use bleach. If the consumer asks you to disinfect with bleach, the proper ratio for cleaning with Clorox and water is:

- a. 2 parts Clorox to 1 part water
- b. 3 parts Clorox to 5 parts water
- c. 1 part Clorox to 10 parts water
- d. 10 parts Clorox to 1 part water

7. What is the best way to test water temperature?

- a. Make it the temperature that the attendant prefers
- b. Check temperature with elbow or wrist
- c. Use the hottest temperature possible
- d. Make the water cold to avoid burning the consumer

8. When assisting with oral care, you need:

- a. Toothbrush
- b. Toothpaste, water
- c. Spit basin
- d. All of the above

How often should you sterilize kitchen and bath surfaces with disinfectant?

- a. Monthly
- b. Weekly
- c. As often as needed, sometimes daily
- d. B or C

Catheter or leg bags should be emptied:

- a. Daily
- b. Every other day
- c. AM and PM only
- d. At least at the beginning and end of each shift

The direct care worker provided several services during one home visit. In this home, the consumer has a daily log and the direct care worker is always asked to record the services provided. The direct care worker documented that only one service was done. When the supervisor reviews the consumer's service record, which statement will the supervisor be most likely to make?

- a. "I assume all the services were done."
- b. "Did the consumer refuse the other services?"
- c. "Were the other services discontinued?"
- d. "If it's not documented, it didn't happen."

The most basic measure for preventing spread of disease is:

- a. Washing hands frequently, wear gloves and follow Universal Precautions/ Standard Procedures
- b. Dragging soiled clothing on the floor on way to the washing machine
- c. Keeping bed linens clean
- d. Flushing the toilet frequently

You are working with a consumer who has a Spinal Cord Injury and they insist that you straighten out any wrinkles in their clothes and anything they sit or lay on. You should remember that they may be doing this because:

- a. They may have dysreflexia, a condition which causes blood pressure to increase to dangerous levels very suddenly when their body senses discomfort, even if they are unable to feel it.
- b. They may want to avoid pressure sores or circulatory problems
- c. They may want to look nice
- d. Any or all of the above

It is important for the direct care worker to remain in front of the consumer for a few minutes after they stand up and before helping them to a chair, bed, or start to walk because:

- a. The direct care worker needs to think about what to do next
- b. The consumer may have something to say
- c. The consumer may feel dizzy from standing up
- d. The direct care worker wants to take the consumer's pulse

Discoloration, sediment, unusual odor, or decrease in urine can indicate:

- a. Infection
- b. Dehydration
- c. Kidney failure
- d. All of the above

When you arrive at the consumer's home, their door is locked and they do not answer. You should:

- a. Go home and report back for your next scheduled shift
- b. Leave and put 2 hours of show up time on time card.
- c. Remain at the consumer's home and call CLASS, staying until CLASS instructs you to leave.
- d. Try to break in

76. If a consumer can't do his or her oral hygiene, the direct care worker should:
- Ignore the consumer
 - Give them gum
 - Brush their teeth for them
 - Give them some mouthwash and tell them to spit it out
77. The major recommendation of universal precautions is to minimize contact with which one of the following?
- Consumer's linen
 - Consumer's personal belongings
 - Blood and body fluids
 - Consumer's skin
78. When an attendant feels uncertain about using a particular piece of equipment (Ex: Hoyer Lift) they can:
- Tell the consumer they will never use it
 - Call the CLASS office to request more training in the office
 - Ask if a CLASS Mentor will provide on-site training
 - Both B & C
79. Miss English has decided to wear two sweaters instead of one because she says she is always cold. The two sweaters make her look "funny". The direct care worker should:
- Tell Miss English she looks funny
 - Take one of the sweaters off Miss English and hide it
 - Respect Ms. English's choice
 - Call her family and tell them she's acting funny
80. The consumer prefers to use a urinal while in bed. The direct care worker should do all of the following but ONE – select the one that the worker should NOT do:
- Ask the consumer if assistance is needed with placement of urinal and offer to empty it when they are finished
 - Provide privacy but remain nearby to assist
 - Assist consumer with hand washing
 - Remove urinal and leave it on the nightstand until it is full
81. The consumer asks you to help organize their kitchen so they can prepare foods independently. The attendant should:
- Put things where the attendant has them in their own kitchen
 - Ask the consumer where things would be most convenient for them
 - Tell the consumer that is not part of their job
 - Ignore the request and leave the task for the next attendant
82. If the attendant is going to be 30 minutes late, they should:
- Call the consumer
 - Call the CLASS office or on-call staff as soon as they realize they may be late
 - Wait until the shift starts to call the CLASS office
 - Hope no one notices they are late
83. Mr. Smith's disability causes him to have a difficult time communicating verbally. Mr. Smith asks the direct care worker a question that the worker cannot understand. The direct care worker should:
- Keep guessing at what he is trying to say and let him tell you if you are right.
 - Ignore his request
 - Ask him to repeat what he is saying until you understand
 - Pretend you do not hear him and find something else to do
84. The consumer calls the attendant to request a schedule change. The attendant should:
- Immediately notify the CLASS office and write the new shift on their time sheet
 - Accept the change and not bother to call the CLASS office
 - Accept the change and write the original shift times on their time sheet
 - Tell the consumer they are not permitted to ask for a change in the shift
85. A consumer's home is cluttered. It is difficult for the consumer or the attendant to move around. The attendant should:
- Ignore the situation
 - Criticize the consumer for the clutter
 - Offer to help the consumer organize so they can get around better
 - Throw out the consumer's belongings when they are in another room

A consumer gives the direct care worker \$50 as a birthday gift. The direct care worker should:

- a. Accept the money and thank the consumer
- b. Share the money with the other direct care worker who helps
- c. Politely refuse the gift and explain it is against agency policy to accept cash gifts
- d. Use the money to buy a gift for the consumer

It is important to be reliable on the job because:

- a. Punctuality and reliability are important to consumers
- b. It shows respect for the consumer and demonstrates your dedication and professionalism
- c. Consumers may have other scheduled appointments
- d. All of the above

For consumers, abuse and neglect is reported to:

- a. Pennsylvania's Human Relations
- b. The family member
- c. The individual's church, mosque, or synagogue
- d. The CLASS Supervisor who will take appropriate action and/or report to the appropriate agency

A consumer complains to the direct care worker that another worker neglected her. The direct care worker should:

- a. Stand up for the other worker
- b. Report the complaint to their own supervisor
- c. Listen to the complaint but do nothing
- d. Tell the consumer she is just confused

Individuals with MS often experience exacerbations. In this situation, an exacerbation is described as:

- a. A skin condition characterized by dry, flaky skin.
- b. An increase (often temporary) in the severity of a disease or any of its symptoms
- c. A blood clot
- d. A change in blood flow to the hands and feet, that causes a tingling sensation.

CLASS attendants are permitted to change dry dressings. A dry dressing is one that:

- a. Is not oozing or bloody
- b. Needs no prescription ointment
- c. Needs debrided (cleaned of foreign material or dead tissue)
- d. A and B only

Normal blood sugar is between:

- a. 50-60
- b. 90-120
- c. 20-30
- d. 600-700

You are feeding someone who begins to cough. You should:

- a. Immediately perform the Heimlich maneuver
- b. Stick your fingers in their mouth
- c. Let them continue to cough as long as they need to do so
- d. Force them to drink some water

A consumer begins to have a seizure. You should:

- a. Ease them into a comfortable position (in bed or on the floor) so they do not fall and move things away from them so they do not hurt themselves
- b. Watch them carefully and call 911 if the seizure does not stop in a few minutes.
- c. Avoid putting anything in their mouth and turn their head to the side, if possible, so they do not choke
- d. All of the above

Normal blood pressure should not be above:

- a. 120/80
- b. 80/120
- c. 140/120
- d. 60/20

Which of the following is NOT correct regarding elastic stockings?

- a. It is better to put them on the consumer while they are lying down
- b. Turn the stocking inside out first.
- c. Position the stocking over the toe and heel first
- d. Grab the top of the stocking and pull it quickly over the rest of the leg

When assisting the consumer with using the bathroom in their home, the direct care worker should:

- a. Provide privacy but remain nearby for safety or assistance if needed
- b. Leave the consumer alone for at least 20 minutes
- c. Only check to see that there's enough toilet tissue
- d. Make sure the consumer flushes before and after

Mr. Smith confides to the direct care worker that he is not happy with one of his children's drug use behaviors and doesn't want anyone to know. The worker should:

- a. Assure Mr. Smith that the conversation is private but let the consumer know you may be required to discuss the issue with your supervisor.
- b. Tell the worker's friends
- c. Share the story with the worker's family
- d. Write the story down

The direct care worker finds a consumer's medication on the living room floor. The direct care worker should:

- a. Ask the consumer if they know it was dropped and ask what they would like you to do with it
- b. Return the medication to the bottle that it might have been in
- c. Flush the medication down the toilet
- d. Call their supervisor

The direct care worker can assist the consumer with self-administration of medications. It is important for the direct care worker to:

- a. Tell the consumer if they notice that the medications are out-dated
- b. Remind the consumer that he/she is taking the right medication, the right dosage, at the right time
- c. Check to see if the medication is to be taken with food or on an empty stomach
- d. All of the above

TOTAL SCORE _____ /100

SIGNATURE OF PERSON SCORING TEST: _____