

Module 4 Medication Management

1. Medication Management Introduction

1.1 Welcome



Notes:

Welcome to Module 4 of Foster Parent Pre-Placement - Medication Management. In this module, you will be given information on the following topics:

- Proper medication administration
- Psychotropic medication administration
- Safe medication storage
- Secure medication disposal

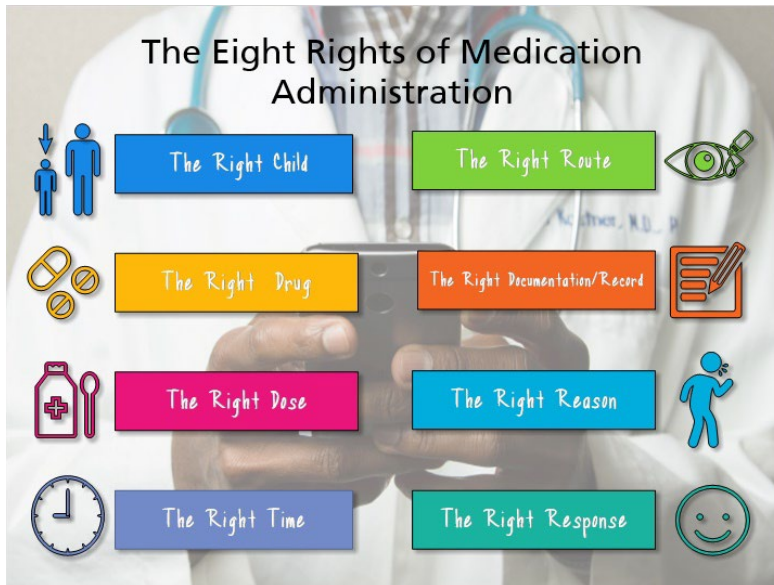
And

- The correct response to medication errors

Before you continue, please remember that you have the notepad document to jot notes in as you go!

2. Eight Rights

2.1 The Eight Rights



Notes:

When preparing to administer any medication to a child, consider The Eight Rights of Medication Administration. They are:

The Right Child

The Right Drug

The Right Dose

The Right Time

The Right Route

The Right Documentation or Record

The Right Reason

And

The Right Response

Over the next several slides, we will go into detail about these rights.

Based off material from: Wisconsin Department of Health Services and Oregon Department of Health Services

2.2 The Right Child



Notes:

Always make sure that you are giving medication to the correct child. One precaution you should take to ensure that the right child receives the correct drug is to give medication to one child at a time. After you have finished giving all required medications to one child, you should then put those medications away before giving medication to the next child.

Carefully read the name on the label each time you give the child medication. You should do this whether this is the first time or the 100th time you have administered the medication to the child.

Be especially vigilant if children in your home have similar names, the same last name, or are taking the same medication.

2.3 The Right Drug




Notes:

Make sure that you are giving the child the correct medication. Avoid distractions. You should be focusing only on the medication and the child that is receiving it. Do not talk to others and ask others not to talk to you. Do not talk on the phone, text, or watch TV while giving out medication. Do not stop to do something else in the middle of administering medication. You might need to go to a quiet room or find an activity to occupy other children in your home.


Reading the label is the most important step you can take to ensure that you are giving the correct medication to the child it is prescribed for. Read the label every time. Always double check - once when you take it out of the medicine cabinet and once right before giving it to the child. Give the medication as soon as you prepare it to avoid it becoming contaminated or taken accidentally by someone other than the child for whom the medication is prescribed.

2.4 Medication Labels


Medication Labels



You must know how to read medication labels.



If you struggle with literacy, request an alternative label or have someone read you the directions.



Have the pharmacist go over the medication label directions with you thoroughly.

Notes:

Proper medication administration requires knowing how to read medication labels. If you struggle with literacy, request an alternative label or have someone read you the directions. You should also make sure to have the pharmacist go over the medication label directions with you thoroughly before you leave the pharmacy so that you feel comfortable administering it on your own at home.

There are two types of medication labels: Prescription labels and over-the-counter labels.

A prescription label is used for prescription-only drugs. These are drugs that are only available with a valid prescription from a prescriber such as a doctor or other qualified healthcare practitioner. These drugs usually require a visit to the prescriber followed by a diagnosis and then monitoring to ensure that the drug is working correctly. Prescription-only drugs are intended to treat a specific individual for a specific condition.

Over the counter drugs do not require a prescription from a prescriber and may be purchased right off the shelves at a pharmacy, drugstore, or supermarket. Examples include pain relievers like Tylenol and Advil and antihistamines like Claritin.

Information from: <https://www.drugs.com/otc/>

2.5 Prescription Label



Notes:

Here is an example of a pharmacy prescription label. Take a few minutes to look over the information on this label. Click on the numbered circles to learn more about each section of the label.

2.6 Over-the-Counter Label

Over-the-Counter Label

Drug Facts

1 Active ingredient (in each tablet) **4 Purpose**
 Chlorpheniramine maleate 2 mg Antihistamine

5 Uses temporarily relieves these symptoms due to hay fever or other upper respiratory allergies:
 ■ sneezing ■ runny nose ■ itchy, watery eyes ■ itchy throat

2 Warnings
Ask a doctor before use if you have
 ■ glaucoma ■ a breathing problem such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis
 ■ trouble urinating due to an enlarged prostate gland

Ask a doctor or pharmacist before use if you are taking tranquilizers or sedatives

When using this product
 ■ You may get drowsy ■ avoid alcoholic drinks
 ■ alcohol, sedatives, and tranquilizers may increase drowsiness
 ■ be careful when driving a motor vehicle or operating machinery
 ■ excitability may occur, especially in children

If pregnant or breast-feeding, ask a health professional before use.
Keep out of reach of children. In case of overdose, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away.

3 Directions

adults and children 12 years and over	take 2 tablets every 4 to 6 hours: not more than 12 tablets in 24 hours
children 6 years to under 12 years	take 1 tablet every 4 to 6 hours: not more than 6 tablets in 24 hours
children under 6 years	ask a doctor

6 Other information store at 20-25° C (68-77° F) ■ protect from excessive moisture

7 Inactive ingredients D&C yellow no. 10, lactose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, pregelatinized starch

Notes:

Now that you have looked at the various sections of a prescription label, take a moment to look over the information on an over the counter medication label. Click on the numbered circles to learn more about each section of this label.

2.7 The Right Dose



Notes:

The right dose is how much of a medication you are to give at one time. This information is located on the medication label. Read the label carefully. For pills and tablets, pay attention to the number of tablets in a dose. Some dosages may even be for half a pill.

If the drug is in a liquid form, use the dosing cup or syringe that came with the medication. Do not use spoons from your kitchen as these can vary in size and are not calibrated measurements.

If more than one child in your home is taking the same medication, pay special attention to the dosage for each child. Children may be prescribed different dosages based on a wide range of factors including weight, age, and medical history.

2.8 The Right Time



The Right Time

- Make sure you know when to give medication.
- Read the medication container for time-specific events such as after a meal, prior to a procedure, or apart from other medications.
- If a child is old enough to self-administer a medication, always stay with the child and watch them take the medication.

Notes:

Always give medication at the required time. When you are first given a new medication to administer, make sure that you know when it needs to be given to the child. Some medications need to be taken at a specific time of day or more than once a day. Other medication may need to be taken around a specific event such as after a meal, prior to a procedure, or apart from other medications. In addition, medications may need to be taken with food or on an empty stomach. Always check the label.

If no specific time is listed on the label, ask the prescriber or pharmacist about the best time of day to give the medication.

Finally, if a child is old enough to self-administer a medication, always stay with the child and watch them take the medication. This is to ensure that the correct child takes the medicine at the correct time.

2.9 PRN Medication



Notes:

For PRN or medicines that are taken only "as needed," make sure you are given clear directions from the medication prescriber on the following information:

- How much medicine you can administer in a set period of time. This will help you prevent giving too much medication. In addition, you should be given information on what steps to take if the medication appears to not be working.
- When to administer the medicine. For example, medication that is needed for pain after surgery should only be administered if the child is feeling pain.
- How to take PRN medication in conjunction with other prescribed medications. Make sure to inform the medication prescriber of all the other medication the child is currently taking.

Ask if there are any rules you should follow such as a specific order in which medication should be taken and how long to wait between doses of different medications.

Information from: <https://www.safemedication.com/pharmacist-insights/2021/04/26/using-prn-or-as-needed-medicines-safely>

2.10 The Right Route



Notes:

Be sure the correct route is used. The route is how and where the medication goes into the body. The label will tell you the correct route. The most common route is through the mouth, but medications can be prescribed to enter the body in different ways such as the eye, nose, lungs, and skin.

For drugs that must go in the nose, eyes, and ears, double check the prescription instructions to ensure that it is going into the correct location, such as the right eye, or both nostrils.

Next, we will go over the various medication forms and their routes.

2.11 Forms of Medication



Notes:

Medication comes in many forms. Knowing a little about each type is helpful in ensuring that you are giving the right drug and using the right route. Here are several of the most common types of medication.

- **Tablets or caplets** come in different sizes, shapes and colors. These are administered orally and swallowed or chewed depending on the label directions.
- **Capsules** have a gel coating on the outside, which is used to encapsulate the medicine. They come in two forms: soft gel which contains oil and hard gel which are the capsules pictured on this slide. These are also administered orally and swallowed.
- **Lozenges** are different from tablets or capsules in that they are usually meant to be sucked on and dissolved in the mouth, instead of being swallowed whole or chewed.
- **Liquid medicine**, also called suspensions, syrups and elixirs must be carefully measured before use. Some must be well-shaken before consumption. As with the previous forms of medication mentioned, liquid medicine is given orally.
- **Inhalants** are designed to inhale into lungs. They are often prescribed for children with asthma. When properly used, they should take effect immediately.
- **Injections** involve putting a liquid form of medication into the body using a needle. An example would be administering insulin to a child

with diabetes.

- **Suppositories** are designed for absorption from the rectum or vagina.
- **Other forms of medication include** creams, ointments, sprays, powders, patches, lotions, and medicated shampoos.

2.12 The Right Documentation



The Right Documentation / Record

- Document immediately.
- Documentation is important for many reasons: Evidence, Confirmation, and Observation.
- Check the amount of drugs left to avoid running out before refilling.

Notes:

Each time a medication is administered to the child, it must be documented. Documentation should be done right after giving a medication and always before giving medication to another child.

Documentation is important for many reasons. It provides evidence that the medication was administered. It confirms when you last gave a medication, which is useful in preventing accidental overdoses or missed doses. It also allows you to keep track of the child's responses to medication which is helpful during follow-up visits to the doctor and for catching any adverse effects to medications.

After you have documented your medication administration, you should also check the amount of medication remaining. This will help you to avoid running out before refilling a prescription.

2.13 Documentation Sheets

Documentation Sheets

MEDICATION TRACKING SHEET

Child's Name: _____

Date	Time	Medication	Dosage	Route	Observations (side effects and/or improvement)	Initials

Notes:

Here are two useful documentation resources you may want to use to record medication administration. The first document is called the "Medication Log." This log can be used to keep track of all the medication the child is taking. It includes space to write the following:

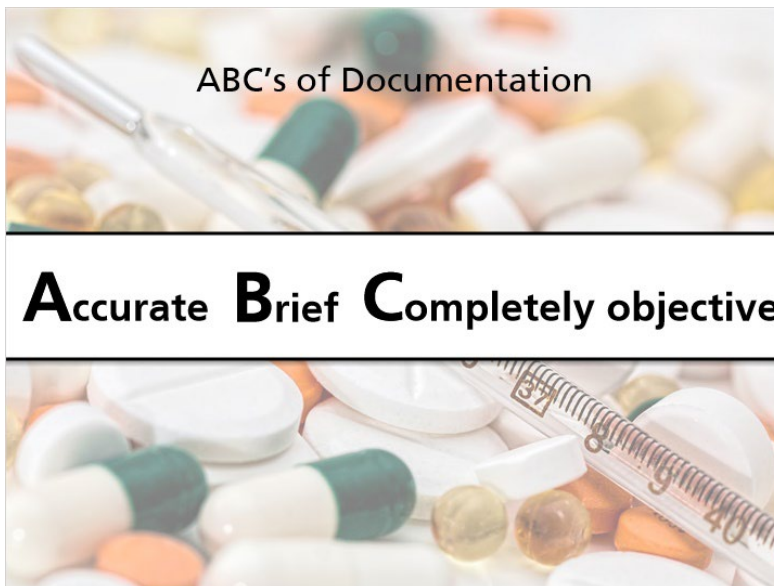
- Medication Name,
- The date the medication started,
- The date the medication was stopped. Daily medications may be stopped after consulting with a doctor. Other medication may be time-limited such as an antibiotic used to clear an infection.
- Dosage and time or times of day you must administer the drug,
- Special instructions such as taking the medication with food,
- Purpose of medication,
- Possible side effects from the medication,
- Prescriber name and phone number, and
- Pharmacy phone number.

The second document is the "Medication Tracking Sheet." This should be used every time you administer medication to the child. You should have one sheet for every child taking medication. Do not use the same sheet to log more than one child's medication. This document requires you to track the following information each time you administer medication:

- Date,
- Time,
- Medication Name,
- Dosage given,
- Route of medication - as an example you might write "Left Eye" for eye drops that you administered into a child's left eye,
- Observations - This is the space to track any side effects the child is experiencing as well as your observations about if the medication is working. Using the eye drop example, you could write, "Left eye is less red today and seems to be clearing up," and
- Finally, the initials of the person who administered the medication to the child.

Keep in mind, that if your child attends day care or school, you should communicate with them about the needed medications and tracking methods. Day cares and schools often have tracking and communication mechanisms already in place.

2.14 ABCs of Documentation



Notes:

When filling out these documents, it can be helpful to follow the ABC's:

- **Be Accurate** - this entails writing your documentation immediately after you administer medication, when it is still fresh in your mind. Being accurate also means double-checking your documentation. Reread it once you have written it, to catch any mistakes. It also means being honest. If you were a little bit early or late giving a medication, always write down the correct time.
- **Be Brief** - Write clearly and concisely. Only write what you believe is important and related to the administration of that medication. Also, write legibly so that others will be able to read your documentation.
- **And Be Completely Objective** - Don't write your opinions. An example would be writing, "It's not working." This is vague and needs more concrete evidence. Instead, write observations that you can see, hear, feel, and smell. For example, "The left eye is as red as it was when I gave drops yesterday," is a more objective observation.

Information from:

<https://dphhs.mt.gov/assets/dsd/DDP/MedicalDirector/TheMARhowtofilloutanduse.pdf>

2.15 The Right Reason



The Right Reason

- Confirm the reason for a prescription with the child's child welfare professional and/or doctor.
- Revisit reasons for long-term use when the child visits their doctor.

Notes:

It is important for a caregiver to understand the reason medication is being prescribed to the child. Before you administer a new medication to the child, confirm with their child welfare professional and/or doctor the reason for the prescription.

While pharmacists have a legal duty to counsel patients when they pick up their medication, some medications can be used for multiple conditions, so it is best to discuss the reason for a medication with the child's doctor.

After the child has been taking the medication for awhile, it is helpful to revisit the reason for the long-term use with a doctor. A child's physical and mental health may change over time as can the effectiveness of a medication.

Knowing the reason for the child taking a specific medication also helps you better undertake the final right - the right response.

Information from: <https://www.pharmacytimes.com/view/pharmacists-neglecting-their-duty-to-counsel>

2.16 The Right Response

The Right Response



- Read the side effects warnings that come with medication.
- Side effects should always be shared with the child's doctor.
- Use the same pharmacy to fill all prescriptions.
- If a medication does not seem to be working, contact that child's doctor.

Notes:

Be sure to monitor that the medication the child is taking is having the desired effect. Read the side effect warnings on the medication label. Common side effects may include rash, upset stomach, constipation, diarrhea, or fatigue.

The prescriber and pharmacist are also useful resources for this information. When completing medication documentation, note typical side effects for the medication and write down any side effects you notice in the child or that are described by the child. These side effects should always be shared with the child's doctor. If a side effect is severe, stop administering the medication and call the child's doctor.

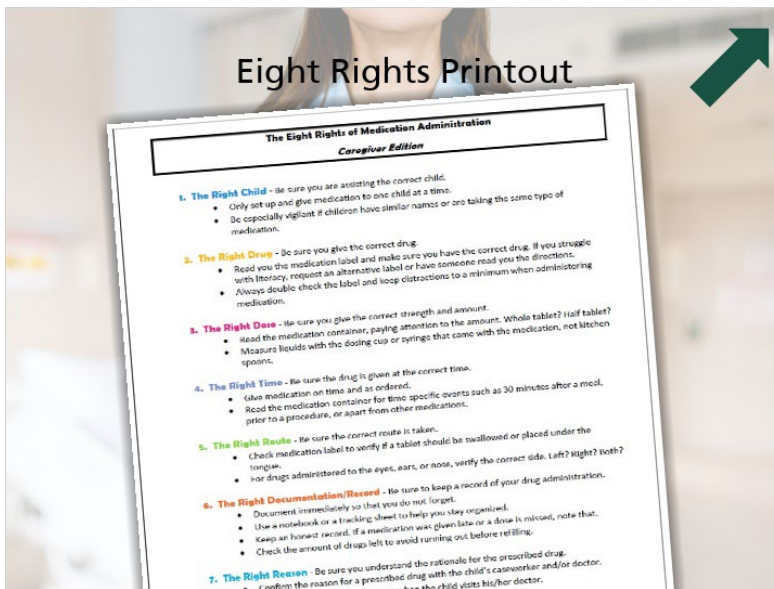
Another type of harmful effect is a drug interaction. Some medications may be harmful when taken together. This is why you should use the same pharmacy to fill all prescriptions. They are trained to know how drugs may interact with one another. It would also be helpful to bring your Medication Log and Tracking Sheets to doctor visits so that the doctor is aware of all the medications the child is taking.

If a medication does not seem to be working, contact that child's doctor.

You should also be documenting the child's response to a medication, so

that you can accurately report whether a medication is working correctly during any follow-up doctor visits.

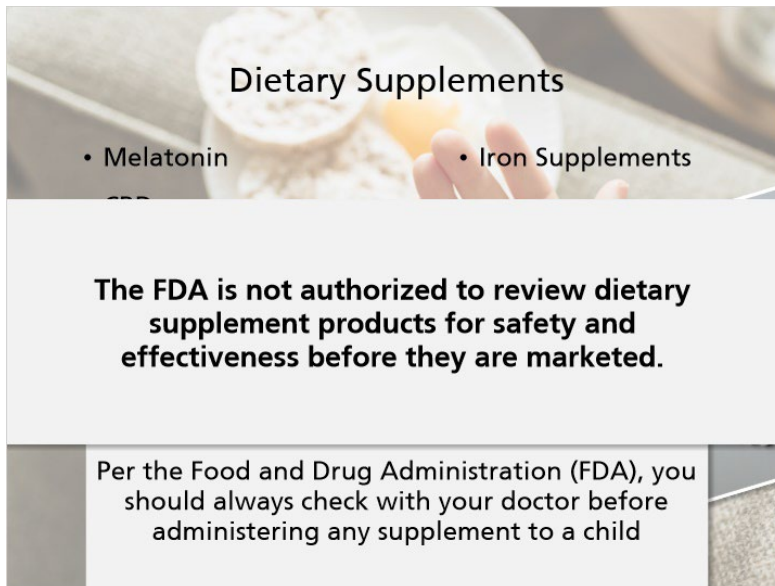
2.17 Eight Rights Printout



Notes:

The Eight Rights of Medication Administration is an important resource for helping you be consistent and thorough while administering medication. A summary of all this information can be found by clicking on the Resources tab. Print out a copy and keep it with your medication as a reminder of these Eight Rights.

2.18 Dietary Supplements



Notes:

Dietary supplements such as Melatonin, CBD, St. John's Wort, iron supplements, fish oil among many others have become increasingly popular to use and are readily available at pharmacies and online. However, they are different than over-the-counter medications and could have side effects or could interact with another medication that a child is taking whether it is a prescribed medication or an over-the-counter medication. Per the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), you should always check with your doctor before administering any supplement to a child. Also, check with your licensing agency about any policies they may have about providing dietary supplements to a child in out of home care.

Dietary Supplements are regulated differently than prescription and over-the-counter medications, the **FDA is not authorized to review dietary supplement products for safety and effectiveness before they are marketed.**

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/mixing-medications-and-dietary-supplements-can-endanger-your-health>

<https://www.fda.gov/food/dietary-supplements/information-consumers-using-dietary-supplements>

2.19 Question 1

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, 5 attempts permitted)

Q1: Medication Administration Rights

Drag the gray medication rules to their correct "Right." Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

The Right Dose

The Right Response

Read the side effects warnings that come with medication.

Read the medication container, paying attention to the amount.

Measure liquids with the dosing cup or syringe that came with the medication

Report any side effects to the child's doctor.

Drag Item	Drop Target
Report any side effects to the child's doctor.	Response Drop
Read the side effects warnings that come with medication.	Response Drop
Read the medication container, paying attention to the amount.	Dose Drop
Measure liquids with the dosing cup or syringe that came with the	Dose Drop

medication

Drag and drop properties

Snap dropped items to drop target (Free)
--

Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Feedback when correct:

That's right! For the "Right Dose" be sure you give the correct strength and amount. For the "Right Response" be sure to monitor that the drug is having the desired effect.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.


Notes:

Drag the gray medication rules to their correct "Right." Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Correct (Slide Layer)

Q1: Medication Administration Rights

Drag the gray medication rules to their correct "Right." Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.



Correct

That's right! For the "Right Dose" be sure you give the correct strength and amount. For the "Right Response" be sure to monitor that the drug is having the desired effect.

[Continue](#)

Read the side effects warnings that come with medication.

Read the medication container, paying attention to the amount.


Measure liquids with the dosing cup or syringe that came with the medication

Report any side effects to the child's doctor.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Q1: Medication Administration Rights

Drag the gray medication rules to their correct "Right." Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.



Incorrect

You did not select the correct response.

[Continue](#)

Read the side effects warnings that come with medication.

Read the medication container, paying attention to the amount.


Measure liquids with the dosing cup or syringe that came with the medication

Report any side effects to the child's doctor.

Try Again (Slide Layer)

Q1: Medication Administration Rights

Drag the gray medication rules to their correct "Right." Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.



Incorrect

That is incorrect. Please try again.

[Try Again](#)

Read the side effects warnings that come with medication.

Read the medication container, paying attention to the amount.

Measure liquids with the dosing cup or syringe that came with the medication.

Report any side effects to the child's doctor.

2.20 Question 2


(Multiple Response, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)

Q2: The Right Documentation/Record

Check each box that contains a rule you should follow when documenting medication administration.

- Document immediately.
- Keep an honest record.
- Refill only after all medication has been taken.
- Use a notebook or tracking sheet.

The Right Documentation/
Record



Correct	Choice
X	Document immediately.
X	Keep an honest record.
	Refill only after all medication has been taken.
X	Use a notebook or tracking sheet.

Feedback when correct:

That's right! It is important to document immediately, keep an honest record, and use a notebook or tracking sheet to stay organized. Do not wait until all medication is gone to call in a refill. There may be a delay in refilling such as needing prescriber approval or insurance issues.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

Check each box that contains a rule you should follow when documenting medication administration.

Correct (Slide Layer)

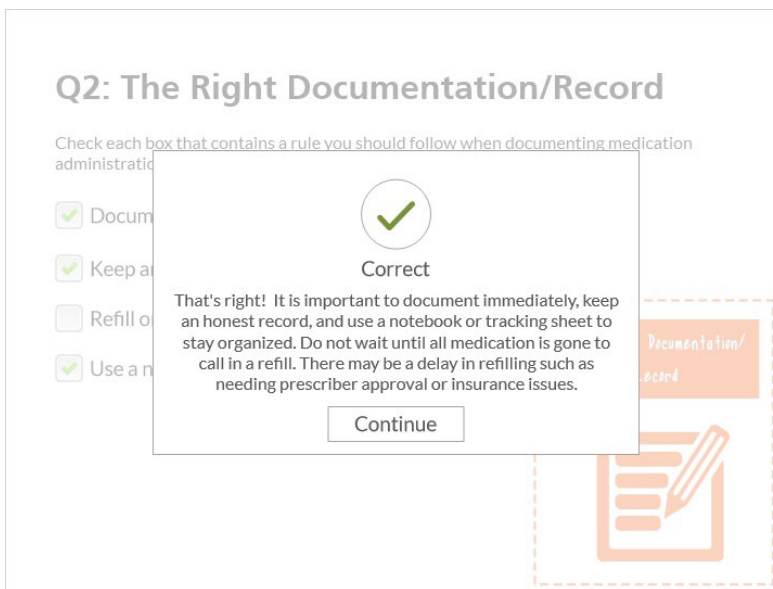
Q2: The Right Documentation/Record

Check each box that contains a rule you should follow when documenting medication administration.

- Document medication administration.
- Keep an honest record.
- Refill orders.
- Use a notebook or tracking sheet to stay organized.

That's right! It is important to document immediately, keep an honest record, and use a notebook or tracking sheet to stay organized. Do not wait until all medication is gone to call in a refill. There may be a delay in refilling such as needing prescriber approval or insurance issues.

Continue



Incorrect (Slide Layer)

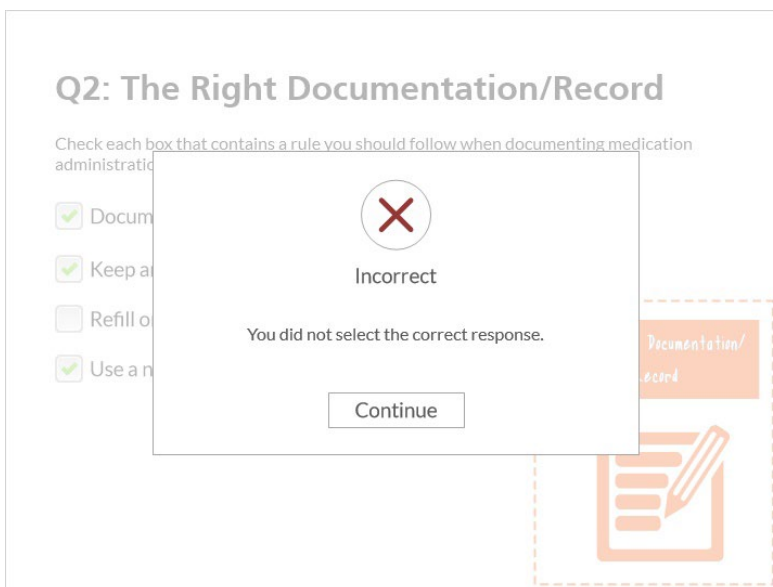
Q2: The Right Documentation/Record

Check each box that contains a rule you should follow when documenting medication administration.

- Document medication administration.
- Keep an honest record.
- Refill orders.
- Use a notebook or tracking sheet to stay organized.

You did not select the correct response.

Continue

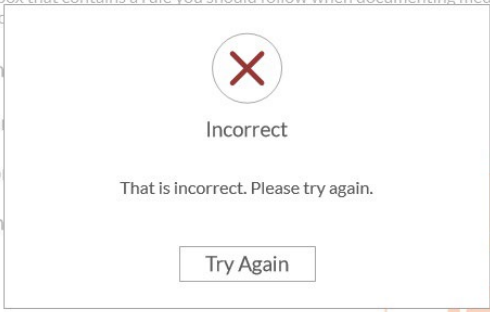


Try Again (Slide Layer)

Q2: The Right Documentation/Record

Check each box that contains a rule you should follow when documenting medication administration.

- Document
- Keep a
- Refill o
- Use a n




✗

Incorrect

That is incorrect. Please try again.

Try Again











2.21 Question 3

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, 5 attempts permitted)

Q3: Forms of Medication

Drag the pictures to the correct circle listing the name of that medication.

Capsules	Liquid	Tablets/ Caplets	Lozenges
			
			

Drag Item	Drop Target
liquid	Drop Target Oval 2
loz	Drop Target Oval 4
caps	Drop Target Oval 1
tab	Drop Target Oval 3

Drag and drop properties
Snap dropped items to drop target (Stack random)
Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct pictures for each form of medication.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

Drag the pictures to the correct circle listing the name of that medication.

Correct (Slide Layer)

Q3: Forms of Medication

Drag the pictures to the correct circle listing the name of that medication.

Capsul .ozenges

Correct

That's right! You selected the correct pictures for each form of medication.

Continue

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Q3: Forms of Medication

Drag the pictures to the correct circle listing the name of that medication.

Capsul .ozenges

Incorrect

You did not select the correct response.

Continue

Try Again (Slide Layer)

Q3: Forms of Medication

Drag the pictures to the correct circle listing the name of that medication.

Incorrect

That is incorrect. Please try again.

Try Again

3. Psychotropic Medications

3.1 About

Psychotropic Medication

Cannot change trauma, but can teach child coping skills, or restore child's sense of safety.

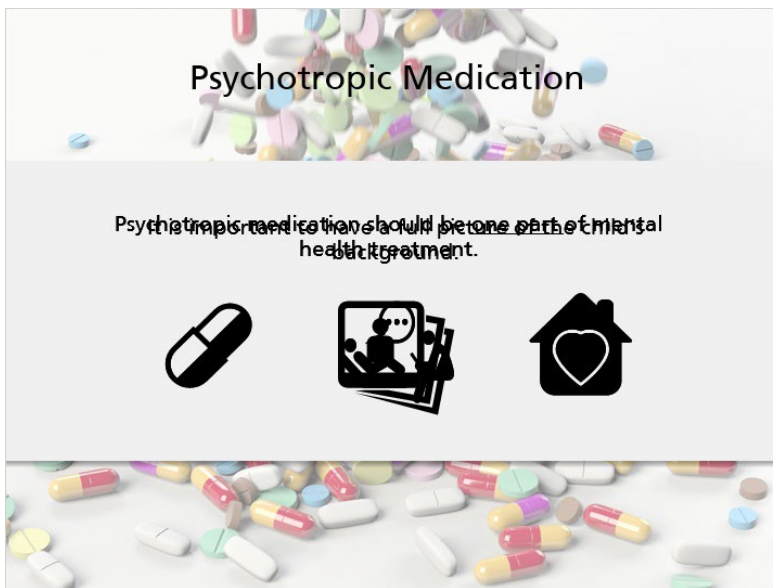
Notes:

Psychotropic medications affect the chemical makeup of the brain and

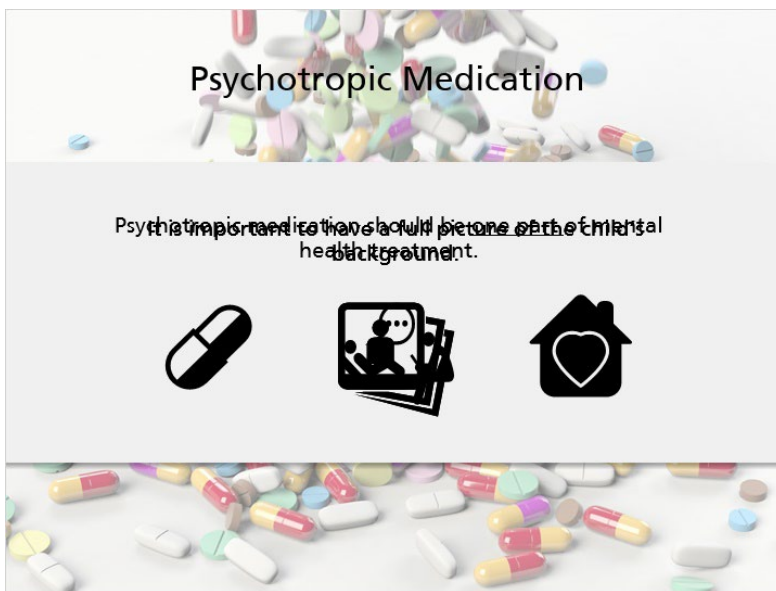
nervous system and require a prescription. Psychotropic medications can decrease hyperactivity, anxiety, and depression but cannot change the child's past life experiences or teach the child coping skills and restore their sense of safety. Some behaviors that present as a significant mental health issue may be due to a child's trauma history. It is important to have a full picture of the child's background and to make the prescribing doctor aware of any trauma history so the prescriber can make an informed decision regarding the most appropriate plan of treatment. If a psychotropic medication is included in the treatment plan, it should be one part of mental health treatment that may also include other therapies to support emotional well-being.

Often, these prescriptions play important roles in helping a child function. However, they can cause side effects, especially when too much or too many are taken by young children. Caregivers should be especially vigilant when administering and monitoring psychotropic medications

End (Slide Layer)



important (Slide Layer)



3.2 Types of Psychotropic Medication



Notes:

Psychotropic medications can affect the mind, emotions, and/or behavior of a child and are prescribed for a variety of behavioral health conditions. Click on a segment of the circle to reveal more information about each type of

psychotropic medication.

- o Antipsychotics are used to control psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, and mania. They may be used to treat Schizophrenia, Bipolar Disorder, or severe depression or anxiety. Examples include Abilify, Clozaril, Geodon, Risperdal, Seroquel, and Zyprexa.
- o Mood Stabilizers are used to treat dramatic mood swings and treat mood disorders. They may be used to treat Bipolar Disorder. Examples include Lithium, Lithobid, and Eskalith.
- o Antidepressants are used to treat symptoms of depression and elevate patient mood. They may be used to treat depression. Examples include Paxil, Prozac, Zoloft, Celexa, and Wellbutrin.
- o Antianxiety Medications are used to relieve anxiety and nervousness. They may be used to treat generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, or PTSD. Examples include Xanax, Klonopin, Valium, Ativan, and Buspar.
- o Stimulants are used to manage attention span, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. They may be used to treat ADHD or ADD. Examples include Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Focalin, and Vyvanse.
- o Hypnotics are used to induce or support sleep. Examples include Ambien, Lunesta, Sonata, and Unisom.

psy (Slide Layer)

Psychotropic Medication

Click on a segment of the circle to reveal more information about this type of psychotropic medication.

Antipsychotics

Hypnotics

Stimulants

Antipsychotics

Used to control psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, mania.

May be used to treat Schizophrenia, Bipolar Disorder, or severe depression or anxiety.

Examples: Abilify, Clozaril, Geodon, Risperdal, Seroquel, Zyprexa

Antianxiety Medications

Close

mood (Slide Layer)

Psychotropic Medication

Click on a segment of the circle to reveal more information about this type of psychotropic medication.

Antipsychotics

Hypnotics

Stimulants

Mood Stabilizers

Used to treat dramatic mood swings and treat mood disorders.

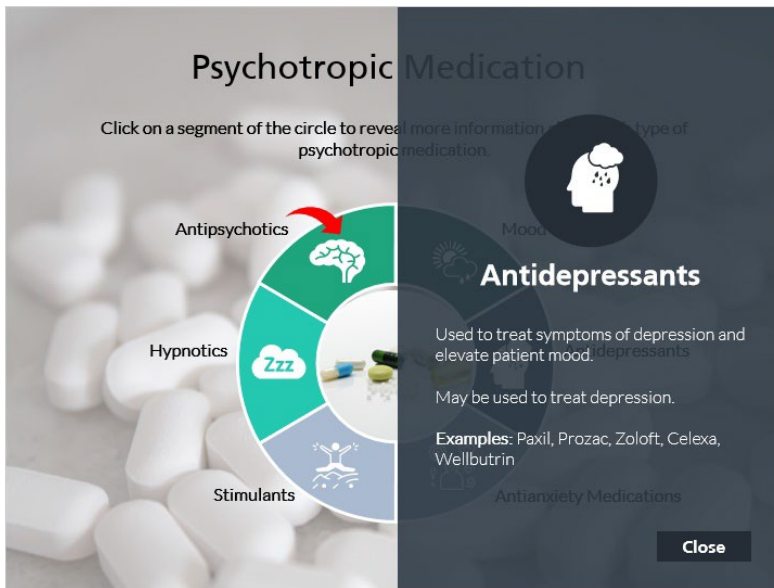
May be used to treat Bipolar Disorder.

Examples: Lithium, Lithobid, Eskalith

Antianxiety Medications

Close

dep (Slide Layer)



Psychotropic Medication

Click on a segment of the circle to reveal more information about this type of psychotropic medication.

Antipsychotics
Hypnotics
Stimulants

Antidepressants

Used to treat symptoms of depression and elevate patient mood.

May be used to treat depression.

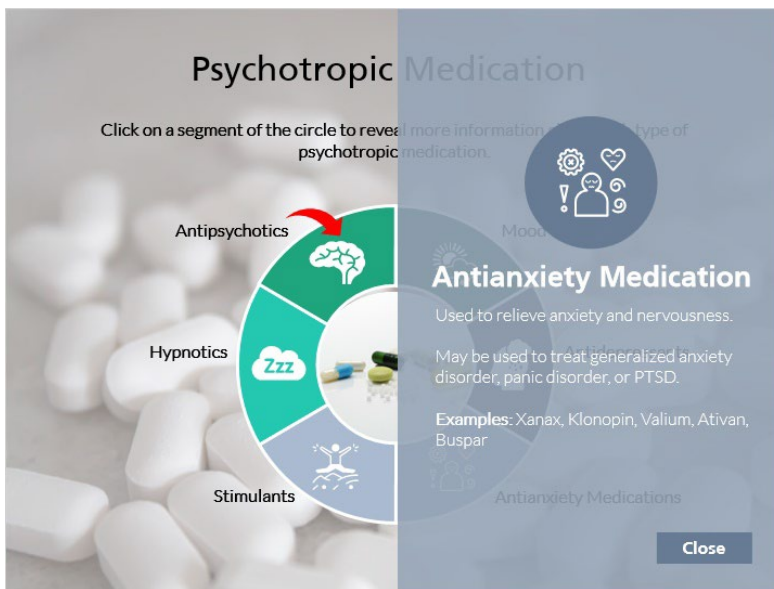
Examples: Paxil, Prozac, Zoloft, Celexa, Wellbutrin

Antianxiety Medications

Close

The slide features a circular menu with three segments: Antipsychotics (green), Hypnotics (teal with 'Zzz'), and Stimulants (blue). A red arrow points to the Antipsychotics segment. The background shows a pile of white pills. The right side of the slide is dark grey and displays the selected category, 'Antidepressants', with a sun icon and a brain icon with a lightning bolt. A 'Close' button is at the bottom right.

anx (Slide Layer)



Psychotropic Medication

Click on a segment of the circle to reveal more information about this type of psychotropic medication.

Antipsychotics
Hypnotics
Stimulants

Antianxiety Medication

Used to relieve anxiety and nervousness.

May be used to treat generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, or PTSD.

Examples: Xanax, Klonopin, Valium, Ativan, Buspar

Antianxiety Medications

Close

The slide features a circular menu with three segments: Antipsychotics (green), Hypnotics (teal with 'Zzz'), and Stimulants (blue). A red arrow points to the Antipsychotics segment. The background shows a pile of white pills. The right side of the slide is light blue and displays the selected category, 'Antianxiety Medication', with a gear icon, a heart icon, and a person icon with a lightning bolt. A 'Close' button is at the bottom right.

sti (Slide Layer)

Psychotropic Medication

Click on a segment of the circle to reveal more information about this type of psychotropic medication.

Antipsychotics

Hypnotics

Stimulants

Stimulants

Used to manage attention span, impulsivity, and hyperactivity.

Antidepressants

May be used to treat ADHD or ADD.

Examples: Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Focalin, Vyvanse

Antianxiety Medications

Close

hyp (Slide Layer)

Psychotropic Medication

Click on a segment of the circle to reveal more information about this type of psychotropic medication.

Antipsychotics

Hypnotics

Stimulants

Hypnotics

Used to induce or support sleep.

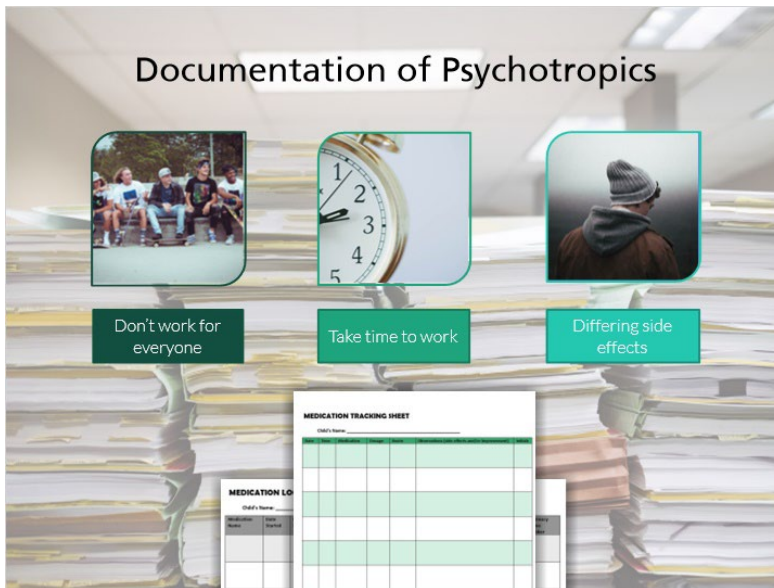
Antidepressants

Examples: Ambien, Lunesta, Sonata, Benadryl, Unisom

Antianxiety Medications

Close

3.3 Documentation



Notes:

Documentation is very important when administering psychotropics for three key reasons.

- Like any medication, not all psychotropic medications will work with all individuals. You may need to try two or more medication options before finding the right fit.
- They are often not designed to work instantly. Many require 4-6 weeks before the desired effect becomes apparent.
- Depending on the behavioral issue of the child, these medications can have different types of side effects including possible adverse side effects. You should talk to the prescriber about possible side effects and pay attention to changes in the child's behavior, activity, and well-being.

Taking accurate and timely notes on the Medication Log and Medication Tracking Sheet you learned about earlier will help you keep track of these issues. Report any changes to the child's team, including their prescriber.

3.4 Question 4

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, 5 attempts permitted)

Q4: Psychotropic Medication

Drag the treatment outcome to the correct psychotropic medication. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Treatment Outcomes


Induces or supports sleep

Treats symptoms of depression


Relieves anxiety and nervousness

Used to manage attention span


Psychotropic Medications



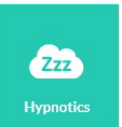
Antidepressants



Anxiety Medications



Stimulants



Hypnotics

Drag Item	Drop Target
Used to manage attention span	stim 1
Relieves anxiety and nervousness	anx 1
Treats symptoms of depression	dep 1
Induces or supports sleep	hyp 1

Drag and drop properties
Snap dropped items to drop target (Free)
Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You matched the potential outcomes with the correct psychotropic medication.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response. Please look back on the "Types of Psychotropic Medications" slide and review.

Notes:

Drag the treatment outcome to the correct psychotropic medication. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Correct (Slide Layer)

The screenshot shows a quiz slide titled "Q4: Psychotropic Medication". The instructions read: "Drag the treatment outcome to the correct psychotropic medication. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done." A central white box with a green checkmark and the word "Correct" is overlaid on the slide. Below the checkmark, it says "That's right! You matched the potential outcomes with the correct psychotropic medication." and a "Continue" button is visible. The background shows a grid of treatment outcomes and medication categories. The outcomes include "Induce support sleep", "Relieve anxiety/nervousness", and "attention span". The medication categories include "Stimulants" and "Hypnotics".

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Q4: Psychotropic Medication

Drag the treatment outcome to the correct psychotropic medication. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Incorrect

You did not select the correct response. Please look back on the "Types of Psychotropic Medications" slide and review.

Continue

Treatment Outcomes: Induce suppressed sleep, Relieve anxiety/nervousness, attention span

Medications: Stimulants, Hypnotics

Try Again (Slide Layer)

Q4: Psychotropic Medication

Drag the treatment outcome to the correct psychotropic medication. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Incorrect

That is incorrect. Please try again.

Try Again

Treatment Outcomes: Induce suppressed sleep, Relieve anxiety/nervousness, attention span

Medications: Stimulants, Hypnotics

4. Medication Storage and Disposal

4.1 Storage & Small Children



Notes:

Safe medication storage is incredibly important when you have children living in your home. An estimated 75,000 children visit emergency rooms each year because of unintentional medication poisonings. Those under 5 years old are especially vulnerable. In fact, the younger the child, the more vulnerable they are. Nearly 70% of emergency department visits for unsupervised medication ingestions by young children involve 1- or 2- year old children.

A few tips for keeping medication away from small children include:

- Store medications in a locked and childproof place that is too high for young children to reach or see.
- Do not leave medications out after using them.
- Never tell children that medicine is candy in order to get them to take it.
- Make sure child-resistant caps are securely on each time you finish using a medication.

And remember, Chapter DCF 56.08(1) requires the medications and other


materials that might be hazardous to children be stored in areas not readily accessible to foster children. While storing medication in a high and locked cabinet may be appropriate for younger children, an alternative might be necessary when children reach adolescence. Locking up medication is recommended and considered best practice for medication storage, especially opioid and antipsychotic medications. This better ensures that children cannot access them. Check with your licensing agency about any policies they may have about medication storage.

Untitled Layer 3 (Slide Layer)



The slide features a background image of a child's face. At the top, the title "Medication Storage and Small Children" is centered. Below the title are four square icons: a hand reaching for a high shelf, a spilled pill tray, a pile of colorful pills, and a pill container with a child-resistant cap. Each icon is accompanied by a short instruction. At the bottom, a white box contains a regulatory citation in teal text.

Medication Storage and Small Children

-  Store medications in a secure place that is too high for young children.
-  Do not leave medications out after using them.
-  Never tell children that medicine is candy.
-  Make sure child-resistant cap is securely on.

Chapter DCF 56.08(1) requires the medications and other materials that might be hazardous to children be stored in areas not readily accessible to foster children.

4.2 Storage & Teens



The infographic is titled "Medication Storage and Teens" and features a background image of a hand holding a pill bottle. It is divided into two columns. The left column has an icon of a pill bottle with "Rx" on it and text stating that abuse of prescription drugs is the fastest growing drug problem in the United States. The right column has an icon of a brain and text stating that prescription stimulants, opioids, and depressants are particularly harmful to the developing adolescent brain and body. At the bottom of the infographic, there is a photograph of several pills scattered on a light-colored surface.

Notes:

For older children you will need to take a different approach. Abuse of prescription drugs is the fastest growing drug problem in the United States. A common misperception is that prescription drugs are safer or less harmful to the body than other kinds of drugs. Prescription stimulants, opioids, and depressants are particularly harmful to the developing adolescent brain and body. You can minimize misuse by doing the following:

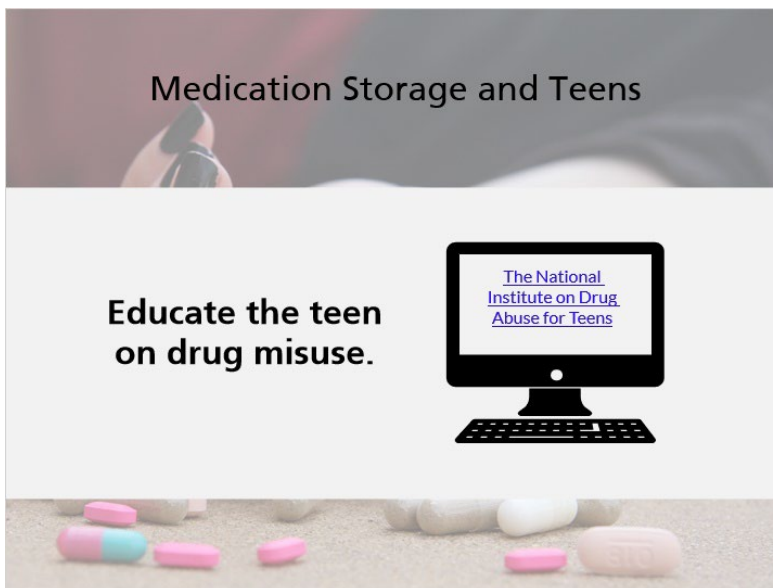
- Educate the teen on the dangers of prescription drug misuse. The National Institute on Drug Abuse for Teens website has useful information for you and your teen. This website specifically discusses prescription drugs. Go over the information together.
-
- Monitor prescription drug use. This means following the suggestions given in the Eight Rights of Medication Administration, including watching the child take their medication, documenting medication administration, knowing the reason the child is receiving the medication, and paying attention to potential side effects.
- Safely store and dispose of medication. Two-thirds of teens who misused pain relievers say that they got them from family and friends,

including their home's medicine cabinets. Best practice is to lock-up prescription stimulants, opioids, and depressants. There is a variety of options on the market. They include locked bags, boxes, and cabinets. You may already have a locked space in your home such as a drawer with a lock or a safe. Those could be used as a safe medication storage space as well.

-
- Locking up medication is recommended and considered best practice for medication storage. This better ensures that children cannot gain access to them. Check with your licensing agency about any policies they may have about medication storage.

Information from: <https://www.samhsa.gov/homelessness-programs-resources/hpr-resources/rise-prescription-drug-misuse-abuse-impacting-teens>

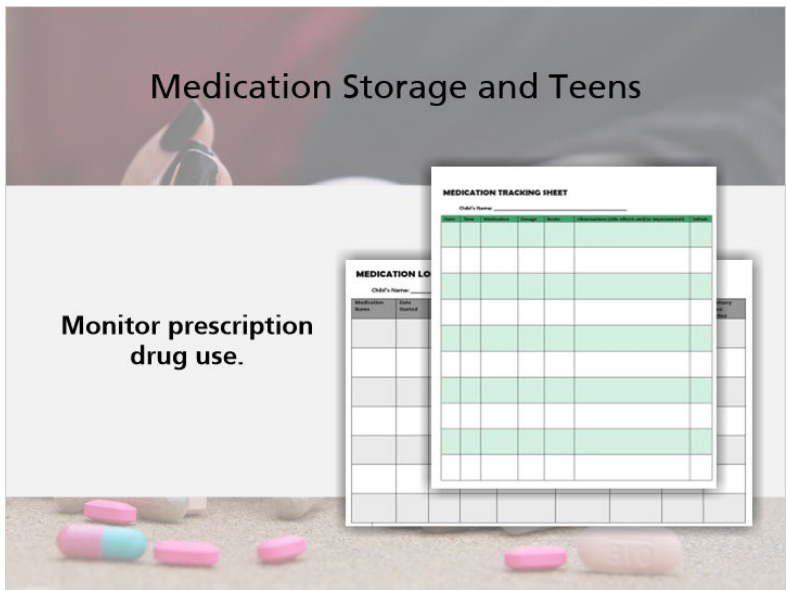
educate (Slide Layer)



document (Slide Layer)

Medication Storage and Teens

Monitor prescription drug use.



The slide features a background image of a hand holding a pill bottle. In the foreground, several pills are scattered on a light-colored surface. Two medication tracking sheets are overlaid on the image. The top sheet is titled "MEDICATION TRACKING SHEET" and has a grid with columns for "Medication Name", "Dose", "Frequency", and "Time". The bottom sheet is titled "MEDICATION LOG" and has a grid with columns for "Medication Name", "Dose", and "Time".

storage (Slide Layer)

Medication Storage and Teens

Safely store and dispose of medication.



The slide features a background image of a hand holding a pill bottle. In the foreground, several pills are scattered on a light-colored surface. A collection of medication storage and disposal products is shown in the center. These include a "SaferLock" box, a "LOCK ME" box, a "PERSONAL LOCKING STORAGE BIN", and a "MIND YOUR MEDS SaferLock BOX".

4.3 General Storage Tips



Notes:

There are also general tips for medication storage that apply to children of all ages. Click on each item in the medicine cabinet to learn more.

- Medication is best kept in a cool, dry place. A bathroom cabinet that gets hot and steamy is not the ideal location for medication storage.
- Always check the label to see if there is a specific storage requirement. Some medications need to be refrigerated.
- Always store medication in the container that was given to you by the pharmacist.
- Do not remove the label from a medication container until the medication is finished.

Remove Label (Slide Layer)

Medication Storage Tips

Click on each item in the medicine cabinet to learn more storage tips.



Do not remove the label from a medication container until the medication is finished.

The image shows a wooden medicine cabinet with its doors open. On the top shelf, a white pill bottle has a large red 'X' over it. Below it, an orange pill bottle is on the second shelf. The third shelf has a white pill tray with compartments labeled 'S M T W T F S'. The left door has a calendar strip with dates from 1 to 31. The floor is made of grey tiles.

Cool Dry (Slide Layer)

Medication Storage Tips

Click on each item in the medicine cabinet to learn more storage tips.



Medication is best kept in a cool, dry place.

The image shows a wooden medicine cabinet with its doors open. On the top shelf, a white pill bottle has a large green checkmark over it. Below it, an orange pill bottle is on the second shelf. The third shelf has a white pill tray with compartments labeled 'S M T W T F S'. The left door has a calendar strip with dates from 1 to 31. The floor is made of grey tiles.

Check Label (Slide Layer)

Medication Storage Tips

Click on each item in the medicine cabinet to learn more storage tips.



A wooden medicine cabinet with its doors open. On the left door is a calendar. Inside, there are three shelves. The top shelf has a white pill bottle. The middle shelf has an orange pill bottle with a green checkmark on its label. The bottom shelf has a white pill tray with the letters 'S M T W T F S' on it.

Always check the label to see if there is a specific storage requirement.

Container (Slide Layer)

Medication Storage Tips

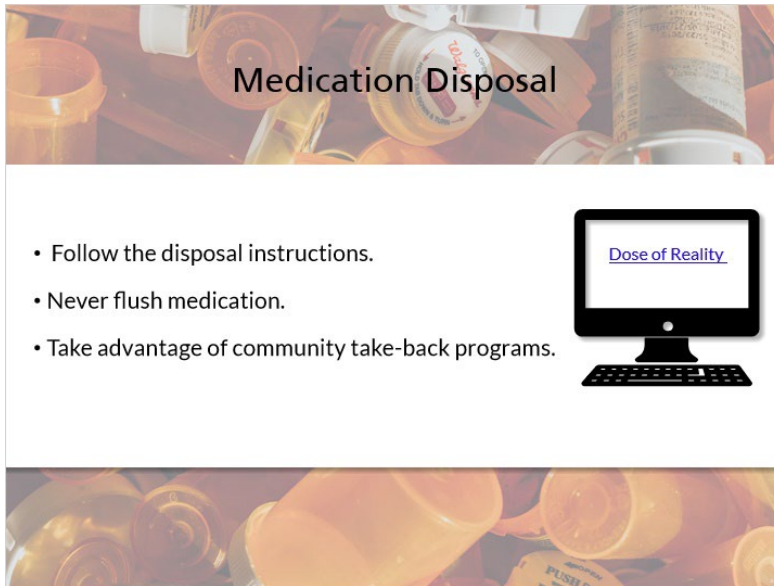
Click on each item in the medicine cabinet to learn more storage tips.



A wooden medicine cabinet with its doors open. On the left door is a calendar. Inside, there are three shelves. The top shelf has a white pill bottle. The middle shelf has an orange pill bottle with a red 'X' on its label. The bottom shelf has a white pill tray with the letters 'S M T W T F S' on it.

Always store medication in the container that was given to you by the pharmacist.

4.4 Medication Disposal

A slide titled "Medication Disposal" with a background image of various pills and capsules. The slide contains a bulleted list of disposal instructions and an image of a computer monitor displaying the "Dose of Reality" website.

Medication Disposal

- Follow the disposal instructions.
- Never flush medication.
- Take advantage of community take-back programs.



Dose of Reality

Notes:

Properly disposing of unused, unwanted, or old medications helps prevent prescription medication from being taken by others and protects the environment.

Follow any disposal instructions that are on the medication label.

Never flush medication down the sink or toilet unless you are instructed to do so.

Take advantage of community take-back programs. You can find a location near you using the Wisconsin *Dose of Reality* website.

Information from: <https://doseofrealitywi.gov/drug-takeback/>

4.5 Question 5

(True/False, 10 points, 5 attempts permitted)

Q5: Medication Storage & Small Children

Select the correct answer and then click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Never tell children that medicine is candy in order to get them to take it.

True

False



Correct	Choice
X	True
	False

Feedback when correct:

That's right! Never tell children that medicine is candy in order to get them to take it.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

Select the correct answer and then click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Correct (Slide Layer)

Q5: Medication Storage & Small Children

Select the correct answer and then click the check mark on the lower right when

Never tell them to take it.

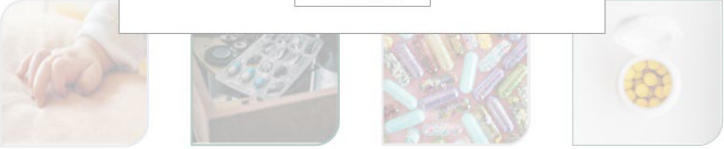
True
 False

em to

Correct

That's right! Never tell children that medicine is candy in order to get them to take it.

Continue



Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Q5: Medication Storage & Small Children

Select the correct answer and then click the check mark on the lower right when

Never tell them to take it.

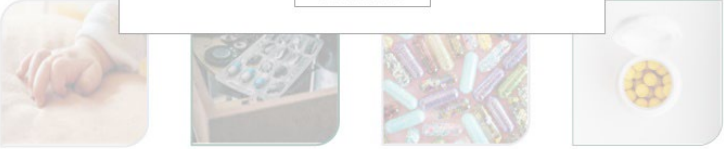
True
 False

em to

Incorrect

You did not select the correct response.

Continue



Try Again (Slide Layer)

Q5: Medication Storage & Small Children

Select the correct answer and then click the check mark on the lower right when

Never tell them to take it.

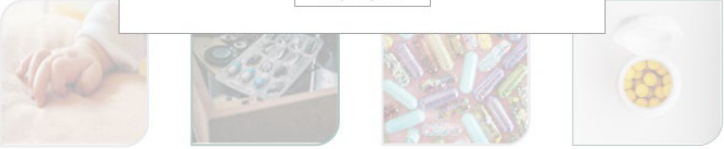
True

False

Incorrect

That is incorrect. Please try again.

Try Again



4.6 Question 6

(Fill-in-the-Blank, 10 points, 5 attempts permitted)

Q6: Medication Storage Tips

Type the correct word into the gray space below. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Always store medication in the that was given to you by the pharmacist.



Choice
container
bottle
bag
box
continar
container
bottle
containers
bottles
container

Feedback when correct:

That's right! Always leave medication in the container or bottle it came in.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Notes:


Type the correct missing word into the gray space below.

Correct (Slide Layer)

Q6: Medication Storage Tips

Type the correct word into the gray space below. Click the check mark on the lower right

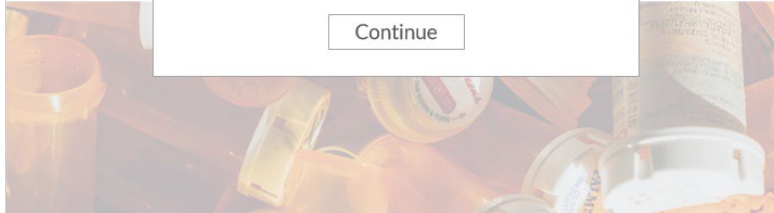
Always store you by the given to



Correct

That's right! Always leave medication in the container or bottle it came in.

[Continue](#)




Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Q6: Medication Storage Tips

Type the correct word into the gray space below. Click the check mark on the lower right


Always store you by the given to



Incorrect

You did not select the correct response.

[Continue](#)



Try Again (Slide Layer)

Q6: Medication Storage Tips

Type the correct word into the gray space below. Click the check mark on the lower right

Always store you by the given to

Incorrect

That is incorrect. Please try again.

Try Again

5. Errors and Ending

5.1 Medication Errors

Responding to Medication Errors

Missed Medication	Wrong Dose	Accidental Ingestion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look on information leaflet for directions. Call doctor or pharmacist. Do not double-up dose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222. If emergency, call 911. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222. If emergency, call 911.

Always notify the child's child welfare professional of any medication errors.

Notes:

Medication errors may happen. Some errors may be minor while others can

Drag and drop properties
Snap dropped items to drop target (Free)
Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You may now continue to the final slide of this online training.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response.

Notes:

Drag the course of action into the correct medication error box. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Correct (Slide Layer)

Q7: Responding to Medication Errors

Drag the course of action into the correct medication error box. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Missed Medication

Wrong Dose or Accidental Ingestion

Correct

That's right! You may now continue to the final slide of this online training.

Continue

Look on information leaflet for directions. Call Poison Control. If emergency, dial 911. Do not double-up dose.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Q7: Responding to Medication Errors

Drag the course of action into the correct medication error box. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Missed Medication

Wrong Dose or Accidental Ingestion

Incorrect

You did not select the correct response.

Continue

Look on information leaflet for directions.

Call Poison Control.

If emergency, dial 911.

Do not double-up dose.

Try Again (Slide Layer)

Q7: Responding to Medication Errors

Drag the course of action into the correct medication error box. Click the check mark on the lower right when you are done.

Missed Medication

Wrong Dose or Accidental Ingestion

Incorrect

That is incorrect. Please try again.

Try Again

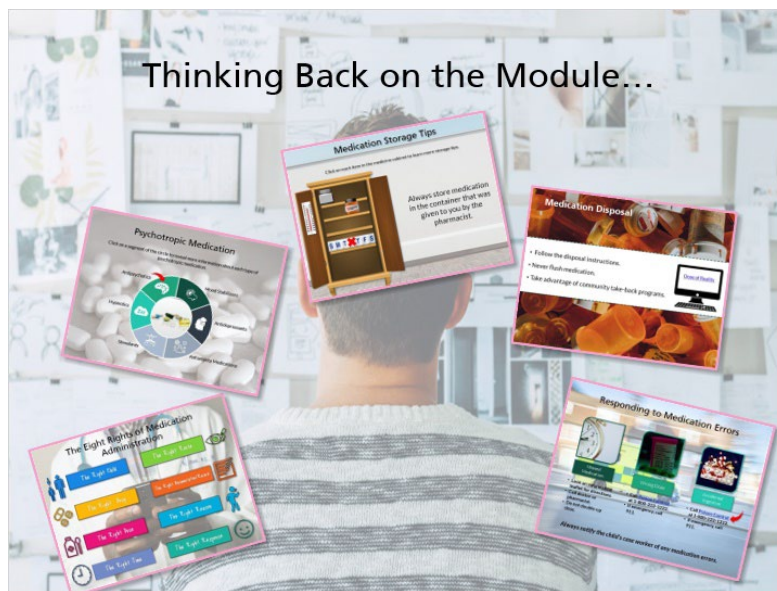
Look on information leaflet for directions.

Call Poison Control.

If emergency, dial 911.

Do not double-up dose.

5.3 Review



Notes:

Please think back over the information you have learned in this module and make some notes about what you feel are the most important points.

- When preparing to administer any drug to a child, consider The Eight Rights of Medication Administration. They are:
 - The Right Child
 - The Right Drug
 - The Right Dose
 - The Right Time
 - The Right Route
 - The Right Documentation or Record
 - The Right Reason and,
 - The Right Response

- Psychotropic medications can affect the mind, emotions, and/or behavior of a child and are prescribed for a variety of behavioral health conditions. Caretakers need to be especially vigilant when administering and monitoring these medications.
- Store medication safely. For young children this means keeping it in a high and locked place. For teens you need to educate them on prescription drug abuse and keep drugs like opiates locked up.
- Never dispose of medication by flushing it. Instead, seek out

community take-back programs.

- Medication errors can happen. Depending on the severity of the situation, call your doctor, pharmacists, Poison Control, or 911.

This concludes the Medication Management module. As always, remember that if you need clarification or have additional questions, ask your licensor.

