

Name: _____ Date: _____

Medication Administration

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| 1. amount of drug administered, usually measured in milligrams H | A. night |
| 2. factors that prevent the use of a drug or treatment K | B. drug placed under the tongue |
| 3. Drugs are to be prescribed in 'what' name? S | C. Antagonist |
| 4. IM means? N | D. Afferent |
| 5. NG means? I | E. Agonist |
| 6. PRN means? J | F. immediately |
| 7. Nocte means? A | G. Four times a day |
| 8. State means? F | H. Dose |
| 9. They are sensory neurones and travel back towards the CNS D | I. Nasogastric |
| 10. They are motor neurons that travel outwards from the CNS L | J. as required |
| 11. What blocks target receptor sites? C | K. Contraindication |
| 12. What stimulates their target receptor sites? E | L. Efferent |
| 13. Route by which a drug is administered into the ear M | M. Aural |
| 14. The administration route for a drug injected just beneath the top layer of skin is called: R | N. Intramuscular |
| 15. IV stands for: P | O. Mane |
| 16. Medication that comes in a glass container with a narrow neck is called a: T | P. Intravenous |
| 17. An unexpected effect of a drug is know as: Q | Q. Adverse Effect |
| 18. Sublingual administration means: B | R. subcutaneous |
| 19. QID stands for? G | S. Generic |
| 20. A durg to be given in the morning would be prescribed as what? O | T. Ampoule |