

## **Veterinary Medication Clerk Competency Evaluation Tool**

This tool is provided for training purposes only. Applicants are not required to submit the completed evaluation.

1. All the following tasks may be performed by a veterinary medication clerk under direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian, except:
  - a. Counting legend drugs
  - b. Labeling legend drugs
  - c. Packaging of legend drugs
  - d. Delivery of legend drugs
  
2. Which of the following tasks may not be performed by a veterinary medication clerk under indirect supervision of a licensed veterinarian?
  - e. Inventorying of legend drugs
  - f. Consultation with a client regarding the medication order and/or any information involving professional clinical judgement.
  - g. Ordering legend drugs
  - h. Stocking legend drugs
  
3. In what ways must the licensed veterinarian inspect and document the work of the registered veterinary medication clerk?
  - i. The licensed veterinarian must inspect all packaged medication orders to ensure the accuracy prior to delivery to the client.
  - j. The licensed veterinarian must document the medication inspection by placing his or her initials in the patient's record.
  - k. The licensed veterinarian must personally inspect all packaged medication orders to ensure the accuracy prior to delivery to the client; and the licensed veterinarian will document the medication inspection by placing his or her initials in the patient's record.
  - l. The licensed veterinarian is not required to inspect the packaged orders.
  
4. Which of the following tasks must not be delegated by a licensed veterinarian to a registered veterinary medication clerk?
  - m. Extemporaneous compounding of a medication order.
  - n. Interpretation of data in a patient record.
  - o. Final inspection of a completed medication order.
  - p. All of the above.

5. Which of the following situations would most closely represent “Direct supervision” of a registered veterinary medication clerk by a licensed veterinarian?
  - a. The supervising licensed veterinarian is on the premises and is quickly and easily available.
  - b. Veterinarian is in the building but is performing surgery.
  - c. Veterinarian is not on the premises but has left written instructions for the medication clerk.
  - d. Veterinarian is off the premises but in immediate contact with the clinic.
  
6. Which of the following situations would most closely represent “Indirect supervision” of a registered veterinary medication clerk by a licensed veterinarian?
  - e. The supervisor is on the premises and is quickly and easily available and has examined the animal at such time and in such a manner as acceptable practice requires, consistent with the particular delegated animal health care task being performed.
  - f. The veterinarian is in the building but not necessarily in visual range of the animal patient.
  - g. Veterinarian is within audible and visual range of the animal patient and the technician treating the patient.
  - h. The supervising licensed veterinarian is not on the premises but has given either written or oral instructions regarding policies and procedures for the handling of legend drugs.
  
7. Parenteral refers to what route of administration?
  - i. Orally
  - j. Topically
  - k. Peros
  - l. Injection of drugs into the body
  
8. Unprofessional conduct by a veterinary medication clerk may result in:
  - m. Revocation or suspension of registration
  - n. Remedial education
  - o. Censure or reprimand
  - p. All of the above.

Match the term from column I with the appropriate definition from column II for each section. Please record your responses on the answer sheet. There is only one answer for each numbered item. Each item is worth one point.

| Column I                 | Column II  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 9. Drug                  | a. Any drug which is required by law to be dispensed on prescription only or restricted to the use by practitioners only |
| 10. Controlled Substance | b. The non-proprietary name of a drug or drug ingredient.  |
| 11. Legend Drug          | c. The proprietary or trade name selected by the manufacturer and placed upon its container, when packaged.              |
| 12. Brand Name           | d. Substances (other than food) intended to affect the structure of any function of the body of man or animals.          |
| 13. Generic Name         | e. A drug, substance, or immediate precursor in Scheduled I through V of Article II <a href="#">(RCW 69.50.101)</a> .    |

Match the term from column I with the appropriate definition from column II for each section. Please record your responses on the answer sheet. There is only one answer for each numbered item. Each item is worth one point.

| Column I     | Column II         |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 14. 15 mg    | f. 1 Ounce (oz)   |
| 15. 5ml      | g. 1 ml           |
| 16. 28 ml    | h. 1/4 grain (gr) |
| 17. 20 drops | i. 1 tsp          |

Match the term from column I with the appropriate definition from column II for each section. Please record your responses on the answer sheet. There is only one answer for each numbered item. Each item is worth one point.

| Column I           | Column II                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 18. Methimazole    | j. Diuretic                 |
| 19. Metoclopramide | k. Antibiotic/Antiparasitic |
| 20. Methazolamide  | l. Spasmolytic (anti-spasm) |
| 21. Methocarbamol  | m. Antimetic                |
| 22. Metronidazole  | n. Antithyroid              |

23. Annual renewal of a veterinary medication clerk's registration is required on:

- a. January 1
- b. June 30
- c. Registrant's birth anniversary date
- d. July 1

24. The veterinarian orders 5 mg / lbs of a medication b.i.d. The cat weights 10 pounds. Prepare enough medication for 7 days. You have 25 mg, 50 mg, and 100 mg tablets available.

$$10 \text{ lbs} \times 5 \text{ mg} / 1\text{lbs} = 50 \text{ mg} / \text{dose (bid x 7 days)} = 14 \text{ 50 mg tablets}$$

- a. 2 50 mg tablets
- b. 7 50 mg tablets
- c. 14 50 mg tablets
- d. 28 50 mg tablets

25. The dose rate for a medication is 25 mg / lbs. How many 250 mg tablets are needed to treat a 50 lb. dog?

$$50 \text{ lbs} \times 25 \text{ mg} / 1\text{lbs} = 1250 \text{ mg} \times 1 \text{ tablet} / 250 \text{ mg} = 5 \text{ tablets}$$

- e. 4 tablets
- f. 5 tablets
- g. 8 tablets
- h. 10 tablets

26. How many 10 mg tablets would you dispense for a 14-day prescription if the dog weighs 25 lbs. and the dose is 2 mg / lbs s.i.d?

$$25 \text{ lbs} \times 2 \text{ mg} / 1\text{lbs} \times 1 \text{ tablet} / 10 \text{ mg} = 70 \text{ tablets}$$

- i. 10 tablets
- j. 35 tablets
- k. 50 tablets
- l. 70 tablets

27. The veterinarian orders 30 units of insulin for a patient. The vial reads 100u = 1ml. The dose for the animal = \_\_\_\_\_ ml.

$$30 \text{ U} \times 1\text{ml} / 100 \text{ U} = 0.3 \text{ ml}$$

- m. 0.03 ml
- n. 0.3 ml
- o. 3.0 ml
- p. 3.3 ml

28. A cat weighs 8.89 lbs. The medication you are ordered to dispense is 0.5mg / kg. p.o. for 14 days. Each tablet contains 1mg. How many tablets will you dispense.

$$9 \text{ lbs} \times 0.45 \text{ kg/lb} \times 0.5\text{mg/kg} = 2.02\text{mg} \times 1 \text{ tablet/mg} = 2 \text{ tablets c 14 days} = 28 \text{ tablets}$$

- q. 14 tablets
- r. 20 tablets
- s. 28 tablets
- t. 32 tablets