

DODD MEDICATION PASS CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Normal oxygen levels are typically within which range?**
 - A. 95-100%
 - B. 88-92%
 - C. 100-105%
 - D. 92-96%
- 2. Which action best demonstrates ensuring accuracy during med pass?**
 - A. Verifying resident identity and cross-checking MAR with label prior to administration
 - B. Checking dietary preferences
 - C. Administering based on memory
 - D. Asking resident to remind later
- 3. What should always be done before passing any meds?**
 - A. Check the label
 - B. Wash your hands
 - C. Wear gloves
 - D. Ask the patient
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a health-related activity listed?**
 - A. Billing and coding entries
 - B. Vital signs
 - C. Oxygen therapy
 - D. Blood glucose
- 5. Hyperglycemia is defined as?**
 - A. Low blood sugar
 - B. Normal blood sugar
 - C. High blood sugar
 - D. Very low blood sugar
- 6. During a seizure, what is the recommended mouth-care action?**
 - A. Restrain the jaw and hold the tongue
 - B. Push fingers between teeth to keep mouth open
 - C. Do not insert anything into the mouth
 - D. Shout for help

- 7. How should you secure the medication cart during a pass?**
- A. Keep cart locked when not in use, control keys, never leave medications unattended, and supervise any pass.
 - B. Leave cart unlocked for quick access.
 - C. Hide cart in a closet.
 - D. Let residents handle the cart.
- 8. Which practice is safest when applying topical meds?**
- A. Wear gloves
 - B. Apply with bare hands
 - C. Touch face
 - D. Use no gloves
- 9. After treating hypoglycemia with 15 grams of carbohydrate, what is the target rise in blood glucose?**
- A. 40-60 points
 - B. 30-45 points
 - C. 10-20 points
 - D. 60-80 points
- 10. When administering inhaled medications with a spacer, what steps are essential?**
- A. Shake, prime if needed, attach spacer, have resident inhale slowly, hold breath, and rinse mouth after certain inhaled meds; verify dose.
 - B. Attach spacer, then have resident inhale quickly.
 - C. Do not shake the inhaler if spacer is used.
 - D. Use spacer without any instructions.

Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Normal oxygen levels are typically within which range?

- A. 95-100%**
- B. 88-92%
- C. 100-105%
- D. 92-96%

Normal oxygen levels refer to how well hemoglobin is saturated with oxygen, measured as SpO2 with a pulse oximeter. In healthy individuals breathing room air, this saturation is typically between 95% and 100%. Values below 95% suggest hypoxemia and warrant assessment; 88-92% is considered low, not normal for a healthy person. The range 92-96% is near the lower end of normal for some individuals but the widely accepted normal span is 95-100%. Values above 100% aren't physiologically possible since saturation cannot exceed full saturation of hemoglobin (though measurement error can cause tiny overreads). Therefore, 95-100% is the normal range.

2. Which action best demonstrates ensuring accuracy during med pass?

- A. Verifying resident identity and cross-checking MAR with label prior to administration
- B. Checking dietary preferences
- C. Administering based on memory**
- D. Asking resident to remind later

Ensuring accuracy during med pass means confirming you're giving the right medicine to the right resident at the right time and dose. The best action is to verify the resident's identity and cross-check the MAR with the medication label before administration. This step directly supports the five rights of medication administration and prevents mix-ups between residents, drugs, and doses. Checking dietary preferences isn't related to the accuracy of the med order and won't prevent medication errors. Administering a medication from memory bypasses essential safety checks and increases the risk of giving the wrong drug or dose. Asking the resident to remind you later delays treatment and can lead to missed or late doses.

3. What should always be done before passing any meds?

- A. Check the label
- B. Wash your hands**
- C. Wear gloves
- D. Ask the patient

Hand hygiene before handling medications is the foundational safety step. Washing your hands removes germs that could contaminate the medication, the delivery system, and the patient, and it reduces the chance of passing infections between people or surfaces. While other checks—like confirming the label or verifying the patient's identity—are important, clean hands are essential because they prevent transferring pathogens to meds and the patient. If hands are visibly dirty, wash with soap and water; otherwise, use an alcohol-based sanitizer. Gloves may be used when appropriate, but they do not replace the need for hand hygiene before handling medications or after removing gloves.

4. Which of the following is NOT a health-related activity listed?

A. Billing and coding entries

B. Vital signs

C. Oxygen therapy

D. Blood glucose

Health-related activities are actions that directly assess or influence a resident's health status. Billing and coding entries sit in the realm of administrative documentation and do not affect the resident's health at the point of care. In contrast, taking vital signs provides essential data about current health status, oxygen therapy involves delivering a treatment to improve oxygenation, and blood glucose monitoring tracks metabolic control that can drive medical decisions. So, the item that is not a health-related activity is the administrative billing and coding entries.

5. Hyperglycemia is defined as?

A. Low blood sugar

B. Normal blood sugar

C. High blood sugar

D. Very low blood sugar

Hyperglycemia means high blood sugar. It happens when blood glucose remains elevated, often because insulin isn't working effectively or isn't present in enough amount, so glucose stays in the bloodstream rather than entering body cells. Knowing this is important during medication passes because it guides actions like monitoring glucose, adjusting diabetes medications, and addressing potential dehydration or electrolyte changes. Symptoms can include increased thirst, frequent urination, fatigue, and blurred vision, though some people may not have noticeable signs. The other states describe opposite conditions—low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) and very low blood sugar—and normal blood sugar is simply within the typical range.

6. During a seizure, what is the recommended mouth-care action?

A. Restrain the jaw and hold the tongue

B. Push fingers between teeth to keep mouth open

C. Do not insert anything into the mouth

D. Shout for help

Not inserting anything into the mouth is the safest action during a seizure. Placing objects or fingers between the teeth can cause dental injury, fingernail or finger injuries, and can lead to choking or aspiration if the person bites down or saliva flows. The mouth is not a passage to "save" the tongue, and trying to force it open can injure you and the person. Instead, protect them by clearing nearby hazards, loosening tight clothing, and turning them onto their side (recovery position) if feasible to keep the airway clear and allow saliva to drain. After the seizure ends, check breathing and responsiveness, stay with them, and seek emergency help if the seizure lasts longer than a few minutes or if there are difficulties breathing or other injuries.

7. How should you secure the medication cart during a pass?

- A. Keep cart locked when not in use, control keys, never leave medications unattended, and supervise any pass.**
- B. Leave cart unlocked for quick access.
- C. Hide cart in a closet.
- D. Let residents handle the cart.

During a medication pass, security and accountability are essential to protect residents and ensure accurate dosing. The best approach is to keep the medication cart locked when not in use, control the keys so only authorized staff can access it, never leave medications unattended, and supervise any pass. This reduces the risk of theft, tampering, or medication errors and keeps the process under direct supervision so the right resident gets the right med at the right time. Leaving the cart unlocked creates a clear opportunity for unauthorized access and potential misuse. Hiding the cart in a closet makes it difficult to access quickly when meds are needed and doesn't provide proper oversight. Letting residents handle the cart is unsafe and contrary to policy, as it removes necessary supervision and control during medication administration.

8. Which practice is safest when applying topical meds?

- A. Wear gloves**
- B. Apply with bare hands
- C. Touch face
- D. Use no gloves

Wearing gloves is the safest practice because it creates a barrier between your hands and the topical medication. This helps prevent skin absorption of the medication by you, reduces the chance of transferring any residue to your eyes, mouth, or face, and minimizes the risk of contaminating other surfaces or patients. Handling topical meds with bare hands can lead to unintended exposure and spread, while touching your face after handling meds or not wearing gloves increases the likelihood of transfer. Always perform proper hand hygiene before and after, change gloves between patients, and dispose of them correctly to maintain safety and infection control.

9. After treating hypoglycemia with 15 grams of carbohydrate, what is the target rise in blood glucose?

- A. 40-60 points
- B. 30-45 points**
- C. 10-20 points
- D. 60-80 points

After giving 15 g of fast-acting carbohydrate to treat hypoglycemia, aim for about a 30–45 mg/dL rise in blood glucose. This amount is enough to relieve symptoms without overshooting into hyperglycemia, and it reflects the typical response you can expect in most individuals. Since absorption and metabolism vary, some people may see a smaller rise and need another 15 g, while a much larger rise could cause rebound high blood sugar. Recheck in about 15 minutes; if still below 70 mg/dL, repeat the dose. If it's back above 70 mg/dL and symptoms have improved, follow with a snack to maintain the level.

10. When administering inhaled medications with a spacer, what steps are essential?

- A. Shake, prime if needed, attach spacer, have resident inhale slowly, hold breath, and rinse mouth after certain inhaled meds; verify dose.
- B. Attach spacer, then have resident inhale quickly.
- C. Do not shake the inhaler if spacer is used.
- D. Use spacer without any instructions.

Using an inhaled medication with a spacer relies on delivering the dose effectively through coordinated steps. Shake the inhaler to mix the medication, prime it if the device requires it, then attach the spacer. Have the resident exhale fully, place the lips around the spacer, and press the inhaler to deliver one puff while inhaling slowly. Continue the slow inhalation to bring the medication into the lungs, then hold the breath for about 5 to 10 seconds before exhaling. If the medication is a corticosteroid, rinse the mouth after use to prevent oral thrush. Finally, verify the dose to ensure the resident received the correct amount (and check the spacer and inhaler for remaining doses if applicable).

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://doddmedpass.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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