**V013 Psychotropic Medication Management Quiz**

**Please circle the best answer.**

1. Most Children in Children’s Division custody need psychotropic medications to help relieve emotional stress caused from the trauma of abuse, neglect, and separation.

True

False

1. Non-pharmacological interventions, should be tried before talking to a doctor about prescribing psychotropic medications to a child.

True

False

1. Always talk to a physician, physician’s assistant, or advanced practice nurse if the child has serious symptoms that are not getting better with other interventions or the child is in danger to himself or others.

True

False

1. A child’s medical consenter must provide informed consent before the child can be given a psychotropic medication.

True

False

1. Informed consent involves a discussion with a physician, physician’s assistant, or advanced practice nurse about which of the following issues:

The child’s diagnoses and symptoms

How the medication will help the child

Whether the medication may have risks

Whether there are any alternatives such as non-pharmacological interventions, that do not require the child to take psychotropic medications

All of the above

None of the above

1. Psychotropic medications alone are not the best treatment. A non-pharmacological intervention should always be tried first, such as behavior strategies, psychosocial therapy, and safe, positive, nurturing, consistent care; and should be a consistent form of treatment for long lasting effects.

True

False

1. If the child is having side effects to a psychotropic medication that makes the child very uncomfortable, the first thing to do is:

Talk to the prescribing physician or advanced practice nurse and follow his or her instructions

Do nothing

Reduce the dosage

Stop giving the medication to the child

1. Stimulants are commonly used to treat which behavioral health condition:

Depression

Anxiety

Psychosis

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

1. Antipsychotics may be used to treat which of the following conditions in children:

Psychosis, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, autism, Tourette’s syndrome, severe aggression

ADHD, mild depression and anxiety

Antipsychotics should not be used in children

All of the above

None of the above

1. Children taking most mood stabilizers need regular blood work.

True

False

1. Which of the following classes of medications should not be stopped suddenly and require gradual weaning from a doctor:

Antipsychotics and antidepressants

Stimulants and antidepressants

Mood stabilizers and stimulatns

All psychotropic medications can be stopped suddenly

1. The Secondary Review, also known as psychiatric medication review, can include these questions related to:

A child being placed on psychotropic medication for the first time.

A sibling needing psychotropic medications for allergies.

A change in psychotropic medication.

Both a child being placed on psychotropic medication for the first time or a change in psychotropic medication.

1. There are three types of case reviews for children using psychotropic medication: Secondary reviews, automatic reviews, and mandatory informed consent reviews.

True

False

1. Case Managers should always try to discuss medications with children, as age and developmentally appropriate, to support their understanding and obtain their assent. Case Managers are required to provide notice of their rights about assent in writing to children 8 and older.

True

False

**V150 Informed Consent Quiz**

**Please Circle the best answer.**

1. While in the Custody of the Children’s Division, who has primary responsibility of providing informed consent?

Case Manager

Guardian Ad Litem

Biological parent

Resource Parent

1. It is the responsibility of the consenter to:

Attend medical appointments with youth/child

Request approval from the Guardian ad litem for dosage changes in medicine

Consider alternative interventions for the youth/child that do not involve medication before taking psychotropic medication

Both A and B are correct

Both A and C are correct

1. Under what circumstances may resource providers provide informed consent?

Any medical procedure

Routine or Standard care

Never

1. Resource providers are not able to provide any type of informed consent?

True

False

1. Non-pharmacological interventions are methods to manage behavior \_\_\_ the use of medicines?

with

without

1. Once informed consent has been provided, it shall be reevaluated:

Once every 3 months

Once in the life of the child’s case

Once a year

Once every six months

1. Informed consent applies to:

New medications

After school activities

Selecting a daycare provider

Sleepovers

Medical procedures

Enrollment in school

Mental health services

Obtaining a driver’s license

1. Providing informed consent includes understanding which of the following:

Side effects

Nature and purpose

The benefits

The diagnosis

The dosage

Follow up or monitoring

Alternatives to the medication

All of the above

1. Informed consent is required each time a child starts a new psychotropic medication.

True

False

1. In order to provide informed consent, one must understand if a recommendation is for off-label use. Off-label means:

The medication is a placebo.

The medication is safe for everyone to take.

The medication has been approved for one use, dosage or age group and the prescriber may choose to use it for other reasons in which they believe may be helpful.

The medication is PG rated

The medication is a generic drug

1. A case manager only needs to make one attempt to contact a child’s parent to inquire about their position regarding the recommended mental health treatment for the child.

True

False

1. A statewide Children’s Division Clinical Consultant would be consulted when:

A child’s behavior has escalated in the resource home.

The biological parents are not available for a consult.

The biological parents oppose a course of treatment.

The biological parents have differing opinions as to the course of treatment.

Choice B and C

Choice C and D

1. When a parent is opposed to a proposed course of non-routine treatment, the Case Manager should:

Request approval for treatment from the Guardian ad Litem.

Require the parent to express their opposition in writing.

Offer the opportunity for the parents to consult with the child’s health care provider.

Explain to the parent why the child must receive treatment.

1. Children’s Division/Contracted Case Management staff must provide the consent for in patient psychiatric admission but will not provide broad consent for the use of psychotropic medication.

True

False

1. Use of emergency psychotropic medication should occur only in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances.

Rare and Exceptional

Common and usual

Isolated and lonely

Hot and cold

1. Why talk with child/youth about psychotropic medications? Check all that apply.

It supports the child in understanding how to make informed consent decisions when they become an adult.

It decreases stability for the child.

It creates worry and concern for the child.

It stimulates the brain development in the hippocampus.

It helps the child feel more in control and builds trust in the relationship.

It may make treatment more successful.