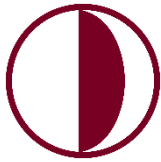
**BASIC NURSING SKILLS EXAM****STUDENT EVALUATION FORM****DATE:****FUNDAMENTALS OF
NURSING****NUR102****NEAR EAST
UNIVERSITY****SUBCUTANEOUS DRUG
ADMINISTRATION****Page No****1/2****SC MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION STUDENT EVALUATION FORM**

Produce Steps	Score Value	Score Obtained
1. Preparing the environment: Ensuring that all necessary supplies are ready and clean, and that the temperature and comfort level are appropriate.	1	
2. Checking the patient's medical record for drug allergies.	2	
3. Hand washing / hand hygiene	0.5	
4. Checking the medication chart.	1.5	
5. Verifying the medication / 10 Principles of Medication Administration (correct medication, correct dose, expiration date).	1.5	
6. Drawing the correct dose of medication from the ampoule or vial using aseptic technique.	1.5	
7. Positioning the patient appropriately.	1	
8. Accurately identifying the injection site.	1.5	
9. Cleaning the site with an alcohol swab, moving from the center outward.	1	
10. Lifting the skin 2.5–5 cm using the non-dominant hand, holding it between the thumb and index finger.	1	
11. Inserting the needle at a 45° or 90° angle depending on tissue thickness.	1.5	
12. Performing aspiration for medications other than insulin or heparin.	2	
13. Administering the medication slowly (for heparin/insulin, pushing the plunger without releasing the tissue).	1	
14. Apply light pressure with a cotton swab using the non-dominant hand (without rubbing).	0.5	
15. Remove used materials and ensure hand hygiene.	0.5	
16. Document the procedures.	2	

TOTAL SCORE:**Instructor's Name, Surname and Signature****Student's Name, Surname Student ID and Signature**



**BASIC NURSING SKILLS EXAM
STUDENT EVALUATION FORM**

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ADMINISTRATION**

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SC MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION STUDENT EVALUATION FORM

➤ **RELATED QUESTION**

• **Question Pool 1**

1. List two disadvantages of parenteral drug administration.
2. List two points to consider when administering an injection.
3. What is the angle of entry into the tissue for the intradermal injection method?
4. What is the angle of entry into the tissue for the intravenous injection method?
5. What is the angle of entry into the tissue for the intramuscular injection method?
6. What is the angle of entry into the tissue for the subcutaneous injection method?
7. Name two subcutaneous injection sites.
8. Name one of the main injections administered via the intradermal route.
9. What is the Turkish term for intramuscular injection?
10. Name two sites where intramuscular injections are administered.

• **Question Pool 2**

1. List two criteria for determining the size of a syringe and needle.
2. What is the maximum amount of medication that can be administered via the intradermal injection method?
3. What is the maximum amount of medication that can be administered via the intravenous injection method?
4. What is the maximum amount of medication that can be administered via the intramuscular injection method?
5. What is the maximum amount of medication that can be administered via the subcutaneous injection method?
6. Give two examples of medications administered via the subcutaneous injection method. (e.g., Vaccine)
7. How is the angle (90° or 45°) determined for subcutaneous injection?
8. Name two common sites for intradermal injections.
9. What is the maximum amount of medication (in ml) that can be administered intramuscularly to children under 2 years of age?
10. If 1 cc equals 1 ml, how many milliliters does 1 ml equal?
11. Briefly define the Z-track technique.
12. In which patients is the ventrogluteal region a preferred choice?
13. In which region can 5 cc of medication be administered via intramuscular injection?

Note: The instructor should select one question each from Question Pool 1 and Question Pool 2 and ask them to the student orally. The questions asked should not be asked to another student on the same day.

Since the question pool covers Medication Administration 2, it is the same as the sections on Preparing Medications from Ampoules and Vials and IM Medication Administration.