Section 5: Preparing and Administering Injections
Your Name:_____

1. Before drawing up a vaccine or medication, always draw up 1 mL of air in the syringe and express the air into the airspace above the fluid. ☐ True ☐ False

2. If a vial has a metal cap, remove the cap and wipe the rubber seal with an alcohol prep pad before inserting the needle into the vial. ☐ True ☐ False

3. Always dispose of needles in the nearest sharps receptacle. ☐ True ☐ False

4. After mixing the MMR vaccine with the diluent, change the needle on the syringe to a 1-inch 18-gauge needle before administering the vaccination. ☐ True ☐ False

5. Before administering an injection, perform patient education about the procedure and assess the patient's level of compliance. ☐ True ☐ False

6. Hold the needle bevel up at a 45 degree angle to the skin when administering a subcutaneous injection. ☐ True ☐ False

7. Hold the needle bevel up at a 75 – 90 degree angle to the skin when administering an intramuscular injection. ☐ True ☐ False

8. Pinch the skin up at the injection site when administering a Tuberculin Skin Test. Release the skin and inject the antigen slowly after inserting the needle through the epidermis (just below the surface of the skin). ☐ True ☐ False

9. What are the "landmarks" for the following injection sites?
   a. Intramuscular (Deltoid) – List one landmark
   b. Intramuscular (Gluteal) – List two landmarks

10. An intramuscular gluteal injection administered improperly can injure the sciatic nerve of the patient. ☐ True ☐ False

11. You have just given a Tuberculin Skin Test, but a bleb did not appear. What layer of skin or type of tissue did you likely inject?
   ☐ a. Epidermis
   ☐ b. Dermis
   ☐ c. Subcutaneous tissue
   ☐ d. Muscle

12. You are in the process of administering a flu vaccine, and when you aspirate for a blood return, blood appears in the syringe. What actions should you take?

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