

Dose of Knowledge

A Pharmacists Teach Program

Recommended for Elementary School

Medication Safety

Educator Guide



This content is for educational/entertainment purposes only and is not meant to provide medical advice nor recommend the use of any type of medication. Viewers should consult their physician for medical advice.

Background

Medication is a substance that is used to cure, treat, relieve symptoms of, or prevent diseases, illnesses, and medical conditions. Antibiotics, for instance, may be used to cure bacterial infections like strep throat. Pain relievers may be used to treat severe types of pain or after surgery. Vaccinations prevent people from catching diseases like measles or viruses like the flu.

Medications can be split into two categories: prescription (Rx) medication and over-the-counter (OTC) medication. Prescription medication requires a written order from a medical practitioner before they can be obtained. A medical practitioner is a professional who practices medicine, such as a doctor, a nurse, or a physician's assistant. A prescription contains instructions written by a medical practitioner that authorize a patient to be provided a medicine or treatment. Prescriptions are tailored to individual patients based on their age, weight, and medical background. This type of medicine is usually more powerful than OTC medicine. In addition to antibiotics like amoxicillin and penicillin, which are prescribed to fight bacterial infections, some of the most commonly used prescription medications in children and young adults are bronchodilators like inhalers that can be used for asthma, central nervous system stimulants like methylphenidate that can be used to treat ADHD, and antidepressants like fluoxetine.¹ Prescription medicines are prepared by a pharmacist at a local pharmacy, and pharmacists are available to answer any questions that patients or their adult guardians may have before dispensing the medication.

OTC medicines, on the other hand, are usually used to treat minor ailments and aches and pains. Common OTC medicines include pain relievers like Advil® and Tylenol®, antihistamines like Claritin®, antacids like Pepto Bismol®, and cough suppressants like Robitussin DM®. Each year, billions of Americans use OTC medicine without going to a physician's office. Many rely on the advice of their local pharmacist as they select the OTC medicine

that will best treat their symptoms.

The average American household spends about \$442 each year on OTC medicines.² This dollar amount also includes vitamins. About one-third of children and adolescents in the United States currently take dietary supplements³—most commonly multivitamins. Multivitamins are intended to provide people with vitamins that are not consumed through diet. Because they are not considered drugs, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not review them for their safety and effectiveness before they are marketed and sold.⁴

It's crucial that children understand that medicines and vitamins should only be taken if they are given to them by a trusted adult *and* that they must be taken according to the dosage instructions. Both prescription medicines and over-the-counter medicines include instructions that tell the user how much to take, how often to take it, and for how long the medicine should be taken.

When teaching this lesson, it's important to communicate the power of medicine to your students—in regard to its potential to do both good and harm. Every day, more than 300 children in the United States are treated in emergency rooms as a result of being poisoned. Many of these cases are the result of a medication dosing mistake or an accidental ingestion.⁵

The goal of this guide is to give educators a collection of resources designed to teach students that medications can be safe and effective when they are used as instructed and prescribed. However, as students get older, they may be pressured to believe that prescription and over-the-counter drug misuse is safer than abusing illegal substances. Misusing medication is not only dangerous for developing

1 <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/142/3/e20181042>

2 <http://overthecountervalue.org/white-paper/>

3 <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/fullarticle/2685282>

4 <https://www.fda.gov/food/buy-store-serve-safe-food/what-you-need-know-about-dietary-supplements>

5 <https://www.cdc.gov/safekid/poisoning/index.html>

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brains and bodies, but it is also illegal. Though this lesson will not touch on medication misuse, you are playing an important role in building a foundation for a lifetime of safe medication use by teaching students the basics of medication and medication safety.

Overview

In this digital lesson module, students will learn about the power of medicine and the importance of medication safety. They will compare and contrast prescription medicines and over-the-counter medicines, and they will understand what to do in the case of an emergency.

Use of Presentation

The accompanying presentation was created with PowerPoint so that it can be used in a variety of classrooms. If you are using a laptop with an LCD projector, simply progress through the PowerPoint by clicking to advance. The interactive aspects of the presentation, including images, text boxes, and links that open in a web browser, are set to occur on click. If you are using an interactive whiteboard, tap on each slide with your finger or stylus to activate the interactive aspects of the presentation. The notes for each slide provide information on how to proceed.

This guide provides slide-by-slide instructions to ensure educators are prepared to explain, discuss, and facilitate the content in the accompanying presentation. Note that timing guidance is provided as a recommendation, but each situation will be unique.



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Session Structure

The Dose of Knowledge sessions provide the following information to guide the educator through its implementation and teach the necessary skills and content.

- **Learning Objectives:** Each session includes its overall goals as well as specific learning objectives for students.
- **Materials:** Any materials necessary for the session are clearly outlined and included when possible to facilitate easy implementation of the session.
- **Key Terms:** Any words that can be used as vocabulary words will be defined for the teachers.
- **Key Talking Points:** To help the teacher guide discussion and reinforce key concepts, key points are listed next to the corresponding slides.
- **Reflections:** A learning summary is provided at the end of each session for the educator to provide reinforcement of the key concepts and objectives of each session.

Content Areas

Health, Physical Education

Activity Duration

Approximately 45 minutes

Grade Band

3–5

Objectives

Students will

- Understand what medication is and the different reasons why medications may be taken.
- Compare and contrast prescription medicines with over-the-counter medicines.
- Explain how to follow medication rules to be safe and to respect the power of medicine. It can make people feel better and save lives when it is used correctly, but it can also be dangerous and put lives at risk when it is used carelessly.
- Know what to do in the event of a medication emergency.

Materials Needed

- Device with Internet access and projection capabilities, one for the educator
- Lined paper, enough for half the class

Educator Prep

1. Read through the instructions to familiarize yourself with the content. Note that timing guidance is provided as a recommendation. The Lesson At-a-Glance below may be used to help you determine how long to spend on each section.
2. Prepare all materials before the lesson begins.

Key Terms

- **Medicine:** a substance used to diagnose, cure, treat, or prevent disease, illnesses, or other medical conditions
- **Prescription:** an order written by a medical practitioner that authorizes a patient to be provided a medicine or treatment

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- **Prescription medicine:** a drug that can be obtained only by means of a physician's prescription
- **Over-the-counter medicine:** a drug that can be purchased at a pharmacy or in the medicine aisle of another store without a prescription
- **Pharmacist:** licensed healthcare professionals who work in pharmacies and help the public with many parts of their health, including their medication. It's their job to

prepare and dispense medications, as well as help patients better understand them.

- **Trusted adult:** an adult who always wants what is best for a particular minor; someone with whom the minor feels comfortable and safe
- **Dosage instructions:** medication instructions that describe how much to take, how often to take it, and for how long; important to follow precisely
- **Dose:** amount of medication to be taken at one time

Lesson At-a-Glance

Section	Activity	Approximate Timing
Engage	Medicine engagement activity	3 minutes
Learn	What is medicine and how does it work?	5 minutes
	How can we use medicine safely and treat it with care?	8 minutes
	Prescription medication	2 minutes
	Over-the-counter medication	2 minutes
	Vitamins	2 minutes
	Quick review	4 minutes
	Dosage	5 minutes
	Medicine storage and safety	6 minutes
	In case of emergency	1 minute
Reflect	Summary of key points in lesson	5–6 minutes

Procedure

Engage

Slide 1

2. Begin by instructing student to make a fist with their right hand and rest it on their desk or tabletop.
3. Then read the prompts below and ask students to put two fingers out if they have ever experienced them. In between each prompt, instruct students to place their fingers back into a fist.
4. Ask: Have you ever...
 - had a stomachache, cough, or fever?
 - had strep throat or an ear infection?
 - had to go to the school nurse, doctor's office, or hospital because you were sick?
 - had an allergic reaction to something, like peanuts, and had to take a medication like medicine from an Epi-Pen®?
 - had surgery or any kind of operation?
5. Then summarize the activity by explaining that it's likely that students have been in a situation where they took medicine!
6. Tell the class that medicine is powerful. It can make people feel better and save lives when it is used correctly, but it can also be dangerous and put lives at risk when it is used carelessly.
7. Go on to explain that today students will explore the importance of medicine, the risks it presents, and how it can be used safely.

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- Medicine is powerful.
- It can heal and save lives when used correctly.
- It can put lives at risk when used carelessly.

Learn

Slide 2

8. Lead a class discussion around the following questions:
 - What do you already know about medicine?
 - What is medicine?
9. Click once to wrap up the discussion and explain that when we use the correct medicine in a safe way, medicine can help us get or feel healthy and help keep us healthy!
10. Explain that when many people think of medicine, they think of antibiotics. We can get sick when germs (or bacteria) come into our bodies. Germs can cause infections, and our bodies' immune systems try to fight these infections. Sometimes our immune systems can do this entirely by themselves. Other times, medicines called antibiotics can help our bodies kill these bacteria.
11. Click once and bring students' attention to the list on the slide. Ask students to help you read the slide's list aloud, so the class understands that medicine can also be used to:
 - prevent disease, as with vaccinations like a flu shot
 - treat symptoms, as with cough drops or anti-itch creams
 - relieve or lessen pain
 - help replace missing chemicals in our bodies
 - help control illnesses like asthma or diabetes

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- save lives when someone is having an allergic reaction, as with the EpiPen®

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- Medicine can help us get, feel, or stay healthy when used correctly.
- Medicine can be used to help:
 - prevent disease
 - treat symptoms
 - relieve or lessen pain
 - replace missing chemicals in our bodies
 - control illnesses
 - save lives when someone is having an allergic reaction

Slide 3

12. Tell the class that many different kinds of scientists—including chemists, biologists, pharmaceutical scientists, and physicians—work together to research and develop medicines.
13. Click and explain that while some medicines are made up of different chemicals mixed together, many medicines also contain natural ingredients or substances found in nature, like plants and fungi.
14. Click once and review that medicine comes in various forms, including liquids, pills, drops, inhalers, creams, ointments, gels, shots, and even intravenous therapy, or IV. (IV is therapy that delivers fluids directly into the body.) When scientists develop a medicine, they decide how it should be taken so it works best in the body.

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KEY TALKING POINTS:

- Many kinds of scientists work together to make medicine out of chemicals and natural ingredients.
- Medicine comes in various forms, depending on how it works best in the body.

Slide 4

15. Tell students that because medicine is powerful, it must go through many tests and trials before we are allowed to use it.
16. Introduce the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to students. Explain that medicine can only be sold in the United States if it is approved by the FDA. The FDA is an office in the U.S. government and it is their job to make sure a medicine is safe before it is used.
17. Underscore that once a medicine is approved by the FDA, it should only be used as prescribed and taken according to its instructions. If someone doesn't take a medicine according to its directions, it can be dangerous and may make him or her extremely sick.
18. Ask: Are you surprised to learn that more than 300 children in the United States are treated in the emergency room every day because they are poisoned?⁶
19. Explain that taking medicine when you don't need it, or taking too much medicine, is one cause of this poisoning.
20. Click once and recap what was learned so far by asking student pairs to fill in the blanks with a positive and negative effect of medicine:

6 <https://www.cdc.gov/safekid/poisoning/index.html>

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*Medicine has power! It can __+__ but it can also __-__.)**

21. Once students have worked for a couple minutes, encourage a few groups to share the phrases they developed.
22. Wrap up by concluding that because medicine is so powerful, it is very important to understand medication safety. We need to make sure we always use medicine's power for good!

Tip: *If remote learning, students can be assigned a partner and use a shared file to complete the phrase. Or students can use the chat window to share out their ideas.*

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves all medicine before it can be used to make sure it is safe.
- No matter what, medicine is only intended to be used according to its instructions.
- If someone doesn't take medicine according to its directions, it can be dangerous and may make them extremely sick.

Slide 5

23. Ask students to demonstrate through a show of hands: Who has rules that they have to follow? (Be sure to raise your hand too!)
24. Click to project rules on the slide and ask: Why do rules like these exist? What connection or similarities do these rules have?
25. Help the class arrive at the idea that rules are usually created to keep us safe.

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26. Click once and explain that because medicines can be dangerous when used incorrectly, kids need to follow one very important medication rule: Medicine should only be given to children by a trusted adult.
27. Define a "trusted adult" as someone who always wants what is best for you. A trusted adult is someone with whom you feel comfortable and safe. In addition to family members, doctors, school nurses, and pharmacists can also act as trusted adults. (You may need to explain that pharmacists are medicine experts who work in pharmacies. It's their job to prepare and dispense medications, as well as help patients better understand them.)
28. Ask students to turn to a partner and share: Who are some trusted adults in your life?*

Tip: *If remote learning, ask students to add their ideas to the chat box.*

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- Rules exist to keep us safe.
- A very important medicine rule is: Medicine should only be given to children by a trusted adult.
- A trusted adult is someone who always wants what is best for you and someone with whom you feel comfortable and safe.

Slide 6

29. Explain that there are two different kinds of medicine: over-the-counter (OTC) medicine and prescription (Rx) medicine.

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30. Focus on prescription medicine first, and explain that it is medicine that you need a medical *prescription* for. Introduce/review what a prescription is by explaining the following:

- If you go to the doctor because you aren't feeling well or are having another health problem, the doctor will examine you.
- If the doctor determines that you need medicine, he or she may write you a prescription. This means that he or she will write down the type of medicine that you need, how much of it you should take, and when you should take it. A prescription is written specifically for you and your body.
- The prescription is then sent to a pharmacy, like CVS. At the pharmacy, a pharmacist prepares your medicine according to the doctor's prescription.
- When a trusted adult picks up your medicine, the pharmacist is available to explain the prescription's directions and answer any questions they may have. The trusted adult will then give you the medicine according to the prescription's directions.

31. Click once and reiterate that it is important to remember that prescription medicine must be:

- given to children by a trusted adult
- taken only by the person for whom it is prescribed
- taken according to instructions

32. Tell the class that taking prescription medicine without a prescription can be dangerous and is against the law!

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- Prescription medicine is medicine you need a medical prescription for.
- Pharmacists prepare your medicine according to your doctor's instructions.
- Prescription medicine must be:
 - given to children by a trusted adult
 - taken only by the person for whom it is prescribed
 - taken according to instructions

Slide 7

33. Explain that the other type of medicine is called over-the-counter (or OTC) medicine. This is medicine that you can buy without a doctor's prescription. For this reason, people may also call it non-prescription medicine.

34. Tell the class that:

- OTC medicine is often used to treat mild symptoms and sicknesses like coughs, aches and pains, and allergies.
- Sometimes doctors may recommend that you take an OTC medicine because the strength of prescription medicine is not necessary. Other times, adults may know of OTC medicines that can help with your symptoms.
- Adults can buy OTC medicines at a pharmacy and in the medicine aisle of other stores.
- OTC medicines always have labels that contain usage directions and other safety information, and it is important that adults read this information carefully before the medicine is used. If someone has questions about the medicine, he or she can ask a pharmacist at the store.

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35. Click once and be sure students understand that it is important that OTC medicine is:

- given to children by a trusted adult
- taken only when you need it for a medical reason
- taken according to the instructions

36. Explain that taking an OTC medicine when you don't need it or when you don't follow the instructions is dangerous.

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- Over-the-counter (or OTC) medicine is medicine that adults can buy at a pharmacy or in the medicine aisle of other stores without a doctor's prescription.
- OTC medicine must be:
 - given to children by a trusted adult
 - only taken when you need it for a medical reason
 - taken according to the instructions

Slide 8

37. Explain that another product that people can buy over the counter at the pharmacy is vitamins!

38. Ask students to give you a thumbs up if they have ever taken a vitamin. Encourage a couple of these students to describe: What did these vitamins taste like?

39. Then follow-up by asking: Has anyone ever thought that their vitamin tasted like candy?

40. Click and explain that while vitamins may be flavored so that we like to take them, or even

come as a "gummy", their contents are very different from candy!

41. Tell the class that the most common type of a vitamin is a multi-vitamin.

42. Explain that there are several vitamins and minerals, like Vitamin A, Vitamin B, calcium, and iron, that our bodies need to be healthy and strong. While we can get these nutrients from the food we eat, some people may not get enough of them from their diet. The purpose of a multivitamin is to help make sure we get the nutrients we need to help us grow and stay healthy.

43. Click again and stress that, like medicine, vitamins also come with clear instructions. It is important to take all vitamins according to their instructions and only when they are given to you by a trusted adult.

44. Explain that bodies are not able to handle too many vitamins. Eating too many vitamins could cause an upset stomach or dizziness, as well as something much more serious—even shutting down your organs!

45. Wrap up the slide by concluding that it is important to treat vitamins just as seriously and with the same amount of care as you treat medicine.

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- Vitamins:
 - are OTC products that can help supplement our diets
 - may taste like candy, but are very different from candy
 - may only be given to children by a trusted adult
 - must be taken according to directions

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Slide 9

46. Ask the class to help you with a quick review. Tell them that you are about to read several characteristics, and they should decide if each statement describes Rx medicine, OTC medicine, vitamins, or some combination of the three.
47. Explain that they should share their response by:
- making an x in front of their face with two fingers for Rx medicine
(*demonstrate what this should look like*),
 - making a big O in front of their face with both hands for OTC medicine
(*demonstrate what this should look like*),
 - making a V in front of their face with both hands for vitamins
(*demonstrate what this should look like*), or
 - alternating between the different letters.
48. Once students understand the instructions, click once to add each bullet below and then click again to remove it. As you read each one, encourage the class to demonstrate their answers. (Note: If students respond with an incorrect answer, be sure to take a moment to discuss the actual answer.)
- Must be ordered by a doctor
 - Answer: Rx
 - Can be dangerous if taken incorrectly
 - Answer: All
 - Can be bought without going to a doctor
 - Answer: OTC + Vitamins
 - Can only be given to you by a trusted adult
 - Answer: All
 - Used more often to treat minor symptoms like a small cough or a headache
 - Answer: OTC

- Must be taken according to the directions
 - Answer: All

49. Wrap up by emphasizing that both types of medicine, as well as vitamins, must be given to students by a trusted adult according to the directions. While both types of medicine can help people become (and feel) better and vitamins may help your body get the nutrients it needs, they can all be dangerous when used incorrectly.

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- Both types of medicine, as well as vitamins, can only be given to children by a trusted adult.
- Both types of medicine, as well as vitamins, must be taken according to the directions.
- While both types of medicine can help you become (and feel) better and vitamins may help your body get the nutrients it needs, they can all be dangerous when used incorrectly.

Slide 10

50. Take a moment to recap that students have learned a lot about the different reasons why medications may be taken and how they are administered. They also compared and contrasted prescription medications with over-the-counter medications.
51. Tell the class that they will now watch a video that features pharmacists who work at CVS.
52. As students watch the video, encourage them to listen carefully for how pharmacists ensure medicines are taken safely.
53. Then play the video!

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Slide 11

54. Ask the class to consider: Why is it so important to take medicine according to its instructions?

55. Once a few students have shared, explain:

- All medicines, both OTC and Rx, include dosage instructions.
- Dosage instructions tell you how much to take, how often to take it, and for how long. It is important to follow all of these instructions precisely because they have been written to make sure the medication does the best possible job.
- Dosages can differ depending on the person's weight, age, overall health, and whether he or she is taking any other medication. A dosage that is safe for one person may not be safe for another person.

56. Help students understand that if someone takes too much medicine, too little medicine, the wrong kind of medicine, or medicine when he or she is not supposed to, it can affect the body in many negative ways. A person can get very sick, may need to go to the hospital, and (in extreme cases) could even die.

57. Explain that dosing errors, which is when a parent or other caregiver gives too much or too little medicine, are the type of medication mistake that most often brings children into hospital emergency rooms.⁷

58. Click once and explain two ways to avoid dosing errors:

- First, adults can avoid dosing errors by always reading the medication's instructions carefully so they understand the dosage that you need.
 - Click again and bring students' attention to the Rx amoxicillin medicine label on the screen.

- Explain that this is a label on an amoxicillin medicine bottle. Amoxicillin can be used to treat strep throat and ear infections, among other things.

- Point out the highlighted dosage instructions on the label and read it aloud.

- Then click once and bring students' attention to the OTC Tylenol® label. Explain that Tylenol® can be used to reduce pain and fevers. Point out the highlighted dosage instructions on the label and read this aloud too.

- Then click once more and explain that another way that adults can avoid dosing errors is by always measuring the correct amount of medication using the appropriate tool. Tell students that liquid medicine is often measured in either milliliters or teaspoons. It is important to read the label carefully so you understand the exact dosage and unit of measurement.

- Click again and bring students' attention to the visual demonstrating the difference between 2.5 milliliters and 2.5 teaspoons.

- Explain that mixing these up would be a serious dosing error. A dosage of 2.5 teaspoons is about five times the amount of 2.5 milliliters!

- Click once and tell the class that it is also important to measure medicine accurately.

- Bring students' attention to the slide, and explain that medicine should only be measured with devices designed to measure medicine, such as a medicine cup, a measuring spoon, or a syringe. Things like eating spoons, small bathroom cups, or drinking glasses were not designed to measure medicine!

⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/patientsafety/features/safe-medicine-children.html>

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59. Wrap up the slide by summarizing that dosages are determined to help you feel the best with the fewest side effects and should always be read and followed.

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- All medicine, both OTC and Rx, include dosage instructions.
- It is important to follow the dosage instructions precisely.
- A dosage that is safe for one person may not be safe for another person.
- Dosing errors, or mistakes, can affect people in many negative ways.

Slide 12

60. Tell the class that not reading the dosage correctly is one way to get sick from medicine.
61. Explain that other times, children or pets can get sick from medicine or vitamins because they don't know what it is. While the students in the class are old enough to recognize medicine and know not to consume unknown substances, younger children, like their little brothers, sisters, or cousins, may not be. Remind students that, like you discussed before, vitamins and even some medicines may taste or look like candy.
62. Explain that, for this reason, medicines and vitamins should be stored securely and out of sight and reach of children. Even products like eye drops and creams can be harmful if used incorrectly. Children, including each student in the class, should not take medicine or vitamins without a parent or trusted adult giving it to them. It is best to safely store all types of medication out of sight and out of reach!

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63. Click once and tell the class that they are about to participate in an activity called Six-Word Headline.
64. Take a moment to review the headlines on the slide, and explain that a good headline should capture the reader's attention and summarize the most important part of the story.
65. Then divide students into pairs and distribute one piece of lined paper to each pair.*
66. Explain that every pair will now create a headline in 6–8 words that alerts families about the importance of keeping medicine in a safe place.
67. Once pairs have finished, encourage them to share their work with the class.

Tip: *If remote learning, students can use a shared document to collaborate and write their six-word headline. Students can then use the chat window to share out their six-word headlines and you can read aloud a sample.*

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- All medicine and vitamins should be stored securely and out of sight and reach of children.
- Students should only take medicine or vitamins when a parent or trusted adult has given it to them.

Slide 13

68. Tell students that even when you try to be as safe as possible, it's still possible for accidents to happen.
69. Explain that if someone in their home takes medicine in an unsafe way or takes too many

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vitamins, they should tell an adult immediately and make sure someone calls 911. Both children and adults may make this call. If students are home without an adult, the person on the line for 911 will tell them what to do. He or she is there to help the caller!

KEY TALKING POINTS:

- If someone in your home takes medicine or vitamins in an unsafe way:
 - Tell an adult immediately.
 - Make sure someone calls 911. Anyone can call 911!

Reflect

Slide 14

70. Facilitate students' reflection on their learning by reviewing the bullets below. Click to display and read each one together:

- Medicine is powerful! When we use medicine in a safe way for a specific reason, it can help us get healthy or help keep us healthy.
- Pharmacists are medical professionals who work at pharmacies. They help to prepare and dispense medication to help people on their path to health.
- Prescription (Rx) medicine must be ordered by a doctor and picked up at a pharmacy. The dosage ordered is for the specific patient.
- Over-the-counter (OTC) medicine is medicine you can buy at a pharmacy without a doctor's prescription. It is often used to treat mild symptoms and sicknesses.

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- Vitamins provide us with nutrients that we may not get from the food we eat.
 - A dose is how much medicine you take at one time. Dosage instructions tell you how much medicine to take, how often to take it, and for how long you should keep taking it.
 - Remember: Medicine and vitamins should only be given to children by a trusted adult.
 - If a medication emergency occurs, tell a trusted adult. If a trusted adult is not available, call 911.
71. If time allows, provide students with the opportunity to ask questions. You may tell the class that if they ever have questions about medicine or their overall health or they want to learn more about a pharmacist's job, they are always welcome to speak with a pharmacist at their local pharmacy!

Extension Ideas

- Guide students in applying what they have learned to begin a schoolwide information campaign about the power of medicine.
- Challenge students to research and learn more about the pharmacist profession, including education and training as well as day-to-day responsibilities and community involvement. Students may complete Internet research and/or pharmacist interviews.
- Encourage students to continue this discussion about medication at home.

National School Standards

UNITED STATES

[National Health Standards](#)

- Standard 1: Students will comprehend concepts related to health promotion and disease prevention to enhance health.
- Standard 7: Students will demonstrate the ability to practice health-enhancing behaviors and avoid or reduce health risks.

[Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts](#)

- Writing
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.W.4: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- Speaking and Listening
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.SL.1: Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.SL.2: Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.