

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Adapt-a-Caps® can be fitted with
 - A) Slip-Tip® syringes.
 - B) Luer-Lok® syringes.
 - C) oral syringes.
 - D) calibrated pipets.

2. “The preparation, mixing, assembling, altering, packaging, and labeling of a drug or device in accordance with a licensed practitioner's prescription, medication order, or an initiative based on the practitioner/patient/pharmacist/compounder relationship in the course of professional practice” is an official definition of
 - A) manufacturing.
 - B) compounding.
 - C) stability.
 - D) documentation.

3. Which is the largest hard gelatin capsule size?
 - A) 00
 - B) 0
 - C) 1
 - D) 2

4. “The extent to which a dosage form retains, within specified limits, and throughout its period of storage and use, the same properties and characteristics it possessed when it was made” is one definition of
 - A) stability.
 - B) incompatibility.
 - C) expiration.
 - D) half-life.

5. Which technique would be expected to increase the solubility of a drug in a solution?
 - A) trituration
 - B) stirring the solvent
 - C) sonication
 - D) none of the above

6. Which type of mortar and pestle would be best for mixing liquids and semisolids?
- A) wedgewood
 - B) porcelain
 - C) glass
 - D) ceramic
7. Polyethylene glycol (PEG) 8,000 would be expected to be
- A) a liquid.
 - B) a gel.
 - C) an emulsion.
 - D) a solid.
8. All suspension formulations should have the following auxiliary label on the container:
- A) Refrigeration required
 - B) Shake well before use
 - C) Keep at room temperature
 - D) For internal use only
9. Why is there a need for pharmaceutical compounding?
- A) make dosage forms that are more appealing to increase compliance.
 - B) parenteral admixtures ordered on an "as needed" basis.
 - C) difficulty in handling or measuring dosages.
 - D) all of the above.
10. Which is a true statement about coloring a compounded liquid?
- A) Coloring agents are contraindicated in all sterile preparations.
 - B) Dark colored liquids are perceived as very potent.
 - C) Colorless liquids are perceived as very effective.
 - D) Flesh-toned colors are preferred for oral liquids.
11. Geometric dilution should be used to blend
- A) a large amount of drug powder with a large amount of powder diluent.
 - B) a small amount of drug powder with a small amount of powder diluent.
 - C) a large amount of drug powder with a small amount of powder diluent.
 - D) a small amount of drug powder with a large amount of powder diluent.

12. When selecting a device for liquid measurement,
- A) use the smallest device that will accommodate the volume of liquid.
 - B) use a larger device than is required for the volume of liquid to allow room for mixing.
 - C) use only devices marked TC.
 - D) use the appropriate size prescription bottle.
13. Aqueous solutions containing high concentrations of a sugar are called
- A) syrups.
 - B) elixirs.
 - C) tinctures.
 - D) fluid extracts.
14. When using a Class A torsion balance,
- A) the weight goes on the left pan and the powder goes on the right pan.
 - B) the weight goes on the right pan and the powder goes on the left pan.
 - C) no need to place weights, as the weight can be adjusted internally.
 - D) Class A torsion balances only have one pan to weigh powders.
15. The USP-NF provides beyond-use date recommendations for compounded preparations when other scientific stability information is not available. For nonaqueous formulations, what is the USP-NF recommended beyond-use date?
- A) fourteen days
 - B) the earliest expiration date of any active principal ingredient or 6 months, whichever is earlier
 - C) 6 months
 - D) the intended duration of therapy

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. A
13. A
14. B
15. B

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