

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A pharmacy technician searching for standards of practice regarding compounding sterile and non-sterile products would consult which reference book?
 - A) King's Guide to Parenteral Admixtures
 - B) "Orange Book"
 - C) *PDR*
 - D) USP Pharmacist's Pharmacopeia Product Information

2. What type of pharmacy references are published frequently and provide a useful source of current information?
 - A) textbooks
 - B) newsletters
 - C) handbooks
 - D) dictionaries

3. Which pharmacy reference would a technician use to find information concerning the dosing of a newly marketed antihypertensive?
 - A) Remington, *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*
 - B) Drug Facts and Comparisons
 - C) USP-NF
 - D) The Merck Manual

4. Which of the following is a principal text on pharmacology and therapeutics, emphasizing clinical pharmacy practice?
 - A) AHFS Drug Information
 - B) Remington, *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*
 - C) Goodman and Gilman's *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*
 - D) Martindale, *The Complete Drug Reference*

5. Where should the pharmacy technician check for a possible incompatibility of two intravenous medications?
 - A) Drugdex
 - B) American Drug Index
 - C) Handbook of Injectable Drugs
 - D) *PDR*

6. The “Orange Book” would provide you with information on:
- A) drug incompatibilities
 - B) bioequivalence
 - C) drug interactions
 - D) wholesale prices and drug availability
7. A listing of goods or items that a business will use in its normal operation is called (a/an)
- A) formulary.
 - B) turnover.
 - C) inventory.
 - D) point of sale.
8. A listing of the medications that are approved for use within a system is a/an
- A) inventory.
 - B) wholesaler.
 - C) database.
 - D) formulary.
9. Businesses that purchase drugs from pharmaceutical manufacturers and resell their inventory to hospitals, pharmacies and other pharmaceutical dispensers are
- A) wholesalers.
 - B) drug manufacturers.
 - C) HMOs.
 - D) PPOs.
10. A package containing a single dose of a medication is called
- A) point of use.
 - B) unit dose packaging.
 - C) point of sale.
 - D) MSDS.
11. The NDC number is used by the manufacturer to indicate
- A) product expiration.
 - B) product manufactured date.
 - C) code of all the ingredients.
 - D) none of the above

12. The U.S. government agency that regulates the distribution of controlled substances is the
- A) FDA.
 - B) OSHA.
 - C) DEA.
 - D) MSDS.
13. What should a pharmacy technician do with expired medications?
- A) Store it with the regular drug stock.
 - B) Throw it into trash.
 - C) Keep it isolated from regular stock.
 - D) Send it to a poor country.
14. A system that maintains a continuous record of every item in inventory so that it always show the stock on hand is called _____.
- A) perpetual inventory
 - B) point of sale
 - C) first-in first-out
 - D) sliding scale
15. Examples of public health insurance are
- A) patient assistance programs.
 - B) Medicare and Medicaid.
 - C) health maintenance organizations.
 - D) preferred provider organizations.
16. Another party, besides the patient or the pharmacy, that pays for some or all of the cost of a medication is called the
- A) first party.
 - B) second party.
 - C) third party.
 - D) fourth party.
17. A company that administers drug benefit programs for insurance companies or employers is a/an
- A) PBM.
 - B) HMO.
 - C) POS.
 - D) PPO.

18. A list of medications that are covered by a third party program is called a
- A) tier.
 - B) MAC.
 - C) formulary.
 - D) U&C.
19. The federal health insurance program for people over age 65 or people with kidney failure is
- A) Medicare.
 - B) Medicaid.
 - C) PBM.
 - D) NPI.
20. A rejected claim for invalid person code following online adjudication of a prescription claim means
- A) the birth date or sex submitted for the claim does not match the birth date or sex for the patient code submitted (01, 02, etc.).
 - B) the refill is too soon.
 - C) the patient must use mail order.
 - D) the prescriber is not authorized by the insurer.

Bonus Questions: Please give the generic name for each of the following Brand Name drugs. (1 point each)

1. NASACORT
2. LANOXIN
3. NASONEX
4. FOLVITE
5. CATAPRES
6. VENTOLIN
7. CELEBREX
8. IMDUR
9. PREMARIN
10. PROVENTIL

Answer Key

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

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