

PHARMACY TECHNICIAN EXAMINATION

1. In a fraction, the number below the line is called the _____.
 - A. numerator
 - B. denominator
 - C. product
 - D. dividend

2. In a fraction, the number above the line is called the _____.
 - A. numerator
 - B. dividend
 - C. integer
 - D. minuend

3. .25 equals
 - A. 25/100
 - B. 1/3
 - C. 25/1000
 - D. 2.50

4. When you add .35 mg + .45 mg + .200 mg, the answer is _____.
 - A. 1.0 mg
 - B. 283 mg
 - C. 2.83 mg
 - D. 1.30 mg

5. If a compound A must be added to compound B so that the proportion of A to B is 3 to 1, how much compound A must be added to 5 grams of compound B?
 - A. 15 grams
 - B. 20 grams
 - C. 1.66 grams
 - D. 1 gram

6. Liter, milliliter and kiloliter are measurements of _____.
- A. length
 - B. volume
 - C. temperature
 - D. conversion
7. To convert a patient's body weight to kilograms, divide the number of pounds by _____.
- A. 10
 - B. 100
 - C. 2.2
 - D. 50
8. Which of these is the smallest amount of liquid measure?
- A. minim
 - B. drop
 - C. microcentimeter
 - D. gram
9. The normal range of temperature for the human body is _____.
- A. 97 to 99 degrees F
 - B. 100 degrees F
 - C. 36.1 to 37.2 Celcius
 - D. a and c
10. A _____ is a small, sterile, pre-filled glass bottle containing a hypodermic solution or powder for reconstitution.
- A. test tube
 - B. vial
 - C. syringe
 - D. box

11. Which of these means that medication is injected into the body?
- A. aural
 - B. parenteral
 - C. oral
 - D. rectal
12. An ampule usually holds _____ dose(s) of solution.
- A. 2
 - B. 1
 - C. 3
 - D. 10
13. Solutions, elixirs and syrups are examples of _____.
- A. dry measurement
 - B. liquid preparations
 - C. capsules
 - D. vials
14. A physician orders 650 mg of Tylenol. You have 325 mg tables on hand. You will give _____ capsules to the patient.
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 4
 - D. 8
15. The body surface area is considered _____ methods of calculating dosages for children up to 12 years old.
- A. the only
 - B. the worst
 - C. one of the most accurate
 - D. one of the most flawed

16. A _____ drug produces sleep or stupor by depressing the nervous system.
- A. carcinogenic
 - B. controlled
 - C. narcotic
 - D. illegal
17. A substance that may cause physical and/or psychological dependency is _____.
- A. desirable
 - B. addictive
 - C. illegal
 - D. secretive
18. The process of determining the strength and quality of a drug by testing it on an animal or on an isolated organ is called _____.
- A. clinical trials
 - B. phase I
 - C. bioassay
 - D. petri dish
19. The study of drugs and their actions on living organisms is _____.
- A. pharmacodynamics
 - B. pharmacognosy
 - C. pharmacokinetics
 - D. pharmacotherapeutics
20. The study of metabolism and action of drugs within the body is _____.
- A. toxicology
 - B. pharmacokinetics
 - C. pharmacotherapeutics
 - D. pharmacognosy

21. Which drugs are used to take the place of substances normally found in the body?
- A. therapeutic
 - B. diagnostic
 - C. replacement
 - D. preventive
22. Which drugs are used to ward off or lessen the severity of disease?
- A. therapeutic
 - B. prophylactic
 - C. curative
 - D. therapeutic
23. The formula that shows the composition of the drug is a _____ name.
- A. chemical
 - B. trade
 - C. generic
 - D. none of the above
24. The official name of a drug is its _____ name.
- A. chemical
 - B. brand
 - C. generic
 - D. none of the above
25. Drug brand names must be _____.
- A. approved by the USDA
 - B. trademarked
 - C. registered by the US Patent Office
 - D. consistent with the generic equivalent

26. Insulin comes from _____.
- A. pancreas of cows
 - B. pancreas of hogs
 - C. pharmaceutical companies
 - D. all of the above
27. Sulfa drugs have widespread use in the treatment of _____.
- A. ophthalmic difficulties
 - B. urinary problems
 - C. reproduction
 - D. dermatitis
28. Schedule I drugs _____ accepted for medical use in the US.
- A. are not
 - B. are under certain conditions
 - C. are state by state
 - D. are always
29. _____ drugs are not subject to federal order form requirements.
- A. Schedule I
 - B. Schedule II
 - C. Schedule III
 - D. Schedule IV
30. In a medical setting, controlled substances are _____.
- A. available
 - B. kept in a locked compartment
 - C. forbidden
 - D. accessible

31. The audit sheet for controlled substances is signed by _____ at the end of each day.
- A. two individuals
 - B. the unit clerk
 - C. the physician
 - D. the FDA
32. When a drug should not be given to a specified person, this is a(n) _____.
- A. contraindication
 - B. controlled substance
 - C. allergy
 - D. category
33. When a fractional portion of a medication is administered at short intervals, the dosage is said to be _____.
- A. therapeutic
 - B. divided
 - C. unit
 - D. cumulative
34. Which dose could poison a patient, without being deadly?
- A. lethal
 - B. toxic
 - C. cumulative
 - D. minimum
35. Which of these must be double locked by Federal law?
- A. controlled substances
 - B. antihistamines
 - C. anticoagulants
 - D. chemotherapeutics

36. Which of these is the summation of a drug present in the body after repeated medication?
- A. maximum dose
 - B. maintenance dose
 - C. cumulative dose
 - D. average dose
37. That in which a substance is dissolved is called_____.
- A. solvent
 - B. solution
 - C. water
 - D. dissolution
38. The solid that is dissolved in a liquid to form a solution is called a _____.
- A. powder
 - B. solute
 - C. granules
 - D. dust
39. When a drug is injected, it must be _____.
- A. solid
 - B. semisolid
 - C. caked
 - D. liquid
40. A drug may be classified as aqueous or alcohol, according to the _____ used.
- A. brand
 - B. solvent
 - C. container
 - D. physician

41. In an elixir the bitter or salty taste of the drug is _____.
- A. enhanced
 - B. disguised
 - C. augmented
 - D. encouraged
42. Alcoholic solutions of easily vaporized drugs are called _____.
- A. cough syrup
 - B. spirits
 - C. elixir
 - D. wine
43. Which of these would use a propellant and be packaged in pressurized units?
- A. spirits
 - B. emulsions
 - C. lotions
 - D. aerosols
44. Which of these are designed as two-part containers to help them dissolve in the stomach?
- A. pills
 - B. capsules
 - C. tablets
 - D. suppositories
45. Sublingual tablets are designed to be placed _____.
- A. in the nasal cavity
 - B. in the vial
 - C. under the tongue
 - D. between the lips

46. Scored tablets are those whose surface is bisected by a groove in order for the user to _____.
- A. swallow
 - B. break them in halves
 - C. quarter
 - D. purchase
47. Nictrol is an example of a(n) _____ system.
- A. subdural
 - B. exothermic
 - C. transdermal
 - D. nasal
48. Which of the following is not an example of parenteral administration of medication?
- A. subcutaneous injection
 - B. ingesting a pill by mouth
 - C. administration by IM injection
 - D. intradermal injection
49. Intravenous pertains to within a(n) _____.
- A. joint
 - B. vein
 - C. artery
 - D. limb
50. Which of these medication types would be carried throughout the body by the bloodstream?
- A. topical
 - B. ectopic
 - C. systemic
 - D. local

51. An anti-emetic prevents or relieves _____.
- A. depression
 - B. diarrhea
 - C. blood clotting
 - D. vomiting
52. An anti-coagulant prevents or delays _____.
- A. loss of consciousness
 - B. acidity
 - C. blood clotting
 - D. poisonous action
53. The purpose of an expectorant is to _____.
- A. lower the glucose level in the blood
 - B. reduce mental anxiety
 - C. clear the broncho-pulmonary passages
 - D. promote normal function
54. What does a diuretic do?
- A. relaxes skeletal muscle
 - B. reduces fever
 - C. increases excretion of urine
 - D. increases elimination of bowel
55. Drug interaction may occur with the use of _____.
- A. various foods
 - B. alcohol
 - C. tobacco
 - D. all of the above

56. Aspirin and acetaminophen are examples of _____.
- A. analgesics and antipyretics
 - B. antitussives and decongestants
 - C. antihistamines and antiemetics
 - D. antidotes and antibiotics
57. A(n) _____ is an unfavorable or harmful unintended action of a drug.
- A. interaction
 - B. side effect
 - C. adverse reaction
 - D. specific action
58. The prescription is a written _____.
- A. legal document
 - B. notary
 - C. suggestion
 - D. itinerary
59. Prescriptions _____ refilled without the physician's authorization.
- A. may not be
 - B. may be
 - C. can be
 - D. are always
60. Which of the following is a typical caution on a medication label?
- A. refrigerate, shake well
 - B. may cause drowsiness; use care when operating a car
 - C. may cause discoloration of the urine or feces
 - D. all of the above

61. NPO indicates _____.
- A. physician post office address
 - B. nothing by mouth
 - C. normal saline
 - D. at night
62. "q3h" indicates _____.
- A. every 15 minutes
 - B. every 3 days
 - C. every 3 hours
 - D. renewed every 3 months
63. The abbreviation for "as needed" is _____.
- A. sos
 - B. prn
 - C. npo
 - D. stat
64. The abbreviation for "after meals" is _____.
- A. p.c.
 - B. a.c.
 - C. p.m.
 - D. a.m.
65. After use, disposable needles should be _____.
- A. recapped
 - B. broken by hand
 - C. placed in a puncture-resistant container
 - D. removed from the syringe

66. The _____ of a needle is measured by the size of its lumen.
- A. sharpness
 - B. tensile strength
 - C. gauge
 - D. hardness
67. Which of the following is not a component of the syringe?
- A. barrel
 - B. vial
 - C. lounger
 - D. tip
68. Subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular and intradermal are _____.
- A. typology of body tissues
 - B. routes for parenteral injection
 - C. Latin words
 - D. layers of the skin
69. Before mixing two solutions in one syringe, one should check _____.
- A. with the physician
 - B. with the patient
 - C. the PDR
 - D. with the pharmacist
70. A disadvantage of using the parenteral route for medication administration is that _____.
- A. needles never break
 - B. needles always pierce the bone
 - C. injections can injure tissue, nerves or veins
 - D. none of the above

71. Which sites should be avoided when giving injections?
- a. bones
 - b. nerves
 - c. large blood vessels
 - d. all of the above
72. The body areas used for an intradermal injection are _____.
- A. deltoid muscle and/or gluteal muscle
 - B. inner forearm and middle of the back
 - C. middle of the back and outer forearm
 - D. thigh and middle of the back
73. If an accidental stick occurs after an injection, you would _____.
- A. report and document the incident
 - B. thoroughly wash the site
 - C. cleanse the skin with an antiseptic
 - D. all of the above
74. A correctly administered intradermal injection will produce a _____.
- A. wheal
 - B. wheal
 - C. wheel
 - D. weave
75. Which is not a common drug therapy for allergies?
- A. antihistamines
 - B. decongestants
 - C. antibiotics
 - D. corticosteroids

76. _____ is the term for a set of physiological symptoms that occur when an individual is no longer taking a substance to which he or she has become addicted.
- A. Tremon
 - B. Detox
 - C. withdrawal
 - D. rehabilitation
77. What is the most commonly used drug in the US?
- A. heroin
 - B. cocaine
 - C. alcohol
 - D. marijuana
78. Very high doses of barbiturates can cause _____.
- A. death
 - B. euphoria
 - C. drowsiness
 - D. eye dilation
79. The nutrient level recommended by the National Research Council and Nutrition Board to be adequate for most healthy individuals is termed _____.
- A. NRC
 - B. RDA
 - C. NRA
 - D. NAACP
80. Minerals are _____ substances that are essential constituents of all body cells.
- A. chloride
 - B. iron
 - C. nonorganic
 - D. drug

81. Drugs that elevate a person's mood are _____.
- A. anti-anxiety agents
 - B. anti-depressant agents
 - C. anti-manic agents
 - D. anti-psychotic agents
82. Which of these drugs are used to treat the manic episode of bipolar disorder?
- A. anti-psychotic agents
 - B. anti-manic agents
 - C. non-prescription drugs
 - D. none of the above
83. Which of the following are barbiturates?
- A. Nembutol
 - B. Seconal
 - C. neither a nor b
 - D. both a and b
84. Which of these agents are chemical substances that relieve anxiety and muscle tension?
- A. anti-depressive
 - B. anti-psychotic
 - C. anti-manic
 - D. anti-anxiety
85. Morphine is a _____.
- A. depressant
 - B. narcotic
 - C. lycergic
 - D. laxative

86. A(n) _____ is a microorganism or substance that is capable of producing disease.
- A. disinfectant
 - B. infection
 - C. pathogen
 - D. infection
87. Which of the following are modes of transmission for pathogenic agents?
- A. contaminated blood
 - B. vectors
 - C. human carriers
 - D. all of the above
88. For which disease might a physician prescribe penicillin?
- A. meningitis
 - B. gout
 - C. phlebitis
 - D. none of the above
89. Which of these is the process of inducing or providing artificial immunity by administering an immunobiologic agent?
- A. immunization
 - B. homeopathic
 - C. steroid
 - D. vaccine
90. Which vaccine is used in the high incidence of tuberculosis?
- A. Bacille Calmette-Guetin
 - B. Varivax
 - C. Rubeloa
 - D. Pneumococcus

91. Which of these is the medical term for the common cold?
- A. pertussis
 - B. candida
 - C. fever
 - D. tinea
92. Patients who should not receive live, attenuated-virus vaccines include _____.
- A. persons with normal immune response
 - B. persons with immunodeficiency disease
 - C. persons with leukemia
 - D. b and c
93. Which of these is the process whereby normal cells lose their specialization and become malignant?
- A. alopecia
 - B. anorexia
 - C. de-differentiation
 - D. differentiation
94. Which of these is the process whereby liquid escapes from veins into surrounding tissues?
- A. IV
 - B. exacerbation
 - C. extravasation
 - D. laminar flow
95. The spreading of cancer cells from one part of the body to another is called _____.
- A. metastasis
 - B. oncology
 - C. pea d'orange
 - D. remission

96. Malignant means _____.
- A. unruly
 - B. cancerous
 - C. lymphokines
 - D. immunotherapy
97. Signs and symptoms of breast cancer include _____.
- A. unusual secretions from the nipple
 - B. dimpling of the skin over the area
 - C. pain or non-tender movable lump
 - D. all of the above
98. Which of the following is recommended when caring for chemotherapy patients?
- A. emotionally support the patient
 - B. discourage the patient from asking questions
 - C. don't seek answers for questions
 - D. none of the above
99. Which of the following may lessen the severity of nausea in the chemotherapy patient?
- A. eating heavy meals
 - B. avoiding unpleasant odors
 - C. smoking
 - D. refusing the prescribed anti-emetic
100. The process by which normal cells have a distinct appearance and specialized function is known as _____.
- A. de-differentiation
 - B. differentiation
 - C. remission
 - D. exacerbation