

Giant Eagle Pharmacy Tech Qualification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is an elixir in the context of pharmaceutical formulations?**
 - A. A solid medication form**
 - B. A liquid with dissolved medication without alcohol**
 - C. A clear liquid containing water and/or alcohol, often with sweeteners**
 - D. A medication that must be injected**

- 2. Which medication is known for the brand name Elimite?**
 - A. Metronidazole**
 - B. Permethrin**
 - C. Venlafaxine**
 - D. Citalopram**

- 3. What is the primary use of drops in pharmacy?**
 - A. To apply large volumes of liquid medication**
 - B. For precise measurement of small liquid volumes**
 - C. To create solid formulations**
 - D. For topical ointments**

- 4. Which piece of legislation ensures patient privacy in healthcare?**
 - A. FDA Regulations**
 - B. HIPAA**
 - C. PHR Act**
 - D. Medicare Improvement Act**

- 5. Atenolol is sold under which brand name?**
 - A. Tenormin**
 - B. Glucophage**
 - C. Lyrica**
 - D. Glucotrol**

6. What is the brand name of Fluconazole?

- A. Prozac**
- B. Flagyl**
- C. Diflucan**
- D. Nix**

7. What does "sc" signify in medical terms?

- A. Subcutaneous**
- B. Subdermal**
- C. Sublingual**
- D. Subinfectious**

8. What does "au" refer to in medical abbreviations?

- A. Both ears**
- B. Both eyes**
- C. Only one ear**
- D. Only one eye**

9. What does MAC stand for in health insurance terminology?

- A. Maximum allowable cost**
- B. Minimum allowable charge**
- C. Maximum average coverage**
- D. Medicare annual cost**

10. Simvastatin is more commonly known as?

- A. Zetia**
- B. Calan**
- C. Zocor**
- D. Diovan**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is an elixir in the context of pharmaceutical formulations?

- A. A solid medication form**
- B. A liquid with dissolved medication without alcohol**
- C. A clear liquid containing water and/or alcohol, often with sweeteners**
- D. A medication that must be injected**

An elixir, in the context of pharmaceutical formulations, is defined as a clear liquid consisting of water and/or alcohol, often enhanced with sweeteners for flavor. This formulation allows for the dissolution of active pharmaceutical ingredients, making the medication easier to swallow as a liquid. Elixirs are particularly useful for patients who have difficulty swallowing solid forms like tablets or capsules. The presence of alcohol in some elixirs can also aid in the solubility of certain medications, while the sweeteners improve the taste, making it more palatable. This definition reflects the characteristics that differentiate elixirs from other dosage forms, such as solids, which are not categorized as elixirs. By understanding the nature of elixirs, pharmacy technicians can better interpret prescriptions and assist patients in selecting the appropriate medication form to meet their needs.

2. Which medication is known for the brand name Elimite?

- A. Metronidazole**
- B. Permethrin**
- C. Venlafaxine**
- D. Citalopram**

The medication known by the brand name Elimite is Permethrin. This agent is primarily used to treat scabies, a skin condition caused by infestation with the *Sarcoptes scabiei* mite. Permethrin works by paralyzing and killing the mites and their eggs, effectively eradicating the infestation. Understanding why Permethrin is associated with Elimite is important for those treating conditions related to parasitic infections. In comparison, Metronidazole is an antibiotic used for bacterial and protozoal infections, Venlafaxine is an antidepressant that helps treat major depressive disorder and anxiety, and Citalopram is another antidepressant used primarily for depression. Each of these medications has a distinct mechanism of action and is prescribed for different conditions, showcasing the importance of recognizing brand names in the pharmacy context.

3. What is the primary use of drops in pharmacy?

- A. To apply large volumes of liquid medication
- B. For precise measurement of small liquid volumes**
- C. To create solid formulations
- D. For topical ointments

The primary use of drops in pharmacy is for precise measurement of small liquid volumes. This method is particularly beneficial when administering medications that require exact dosages, as the drop size can be consistent and controlled. Using drops allows for accurate dosing in situations where only small amounts of liquid are needed, such as with eye drops, ear drops, or certain liquid medications. In contrast, the options that suggest applying large volumes, creating solid formulations, or using drops for topical ointments don't accurately capture the typical use of drops in medication dispensing. Drops are specifically designed to deliver small, precise quantities rather than larger volumes or to be employed in solid formulations. This precision in measurement is crucial for ensuring patient safety and medication efficacy.

4. Which piece of legislation ensures patient privacy in healthcare?

- A. FDA Regulations
- B. HIPAA**
- C. PHR Act
- D. Medicare Improvement Act

The correct choice is HIPAA, which stands for the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. This legislation was enacted in 1996 to address the privacy and security of individuals' medical records and personal health information. HIPAA establishes national standards that protect sensitive patient information from being disclosed without the patient's consent or knowledge, thus ensuring patient privacy in healthcare settings. HIPAA not only governs the confidentiality of health records but also specifies patients' rights to access their medical records, request corrections, and receive notices regarding how their information is used and shared. The act mandates safeguards for healthcare providers, health plans, and other entities that handle protected health information, strengthening the overall trust patients have in the healthcare system. Other options, such as FDA Regulations, PHR Act, and the Medicare Improvement Act, are related to various aspects of healthcare and medicine but do not focus specifically on patient privacy. FDA Regulations primarily deal with the approval and regulation of food and drugs, PHR Act relates to personal health records and their management without specifically addressing privacy, and the Medicare Improvement Act centers around the enhancement of Medicare benefits.

5. Atenolol is sold under which brand name?

- A. Tenormin**
- B. Glucophage**
- C. Lyrica**
- D. Glucotrol**

Atenolol, a beta-adrenergic blocker used primarily to treat high blood pressure and other cardiovascular conditions, is marketed under the brand name Tenormin. This brand name is widely recognized in the pharmaceutical industry and among health professionals for its association with atenolol. It is important for pharmacy technicians to know brand names, as they can help in the identification and dispensing of medications, ensuring that patients receive the correct treatment. The other options listed represent different medications that are used for various conditions. Glucophage is the brand name for metformin, which is used to manage diabetes. Lyrica is the brand name for pregabalin, prescribed for nerve pain and certain types of seizures. Glucotrol is the brand name for glipizide, also used to manage blood sugar levels in diabetes. Recognizing the correct brand name for a specific medication is essential for effective communication in a pharmacy setting.

6. What is the brand name of Fluconazole?

- A. Prozac**
- B. Flagyl**
- C. Diflucan**
- D. Nix**

Fluconazole is an antifungal medication that is primarily used to treat fungal infections, particularly those caused by *Candida* species, including vaginal yeast infections, oropharyngeal and esophageal candidiasis, and cryptococcal meningitis. The brand name for fluconazole is Diflucan. This name is well-known in the healthcare community, and the medication is widely prescribed for its effectiveness in treating various fungal infections. In contrast, the other options represent entirely different medications. Prozac is a brand name for fluoxetine, an antidepressant medication that falls under the category of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Flagyl is the brand name for metronidazole, which is an antibiotic used to treat certain bacterial and parasitic infections. Nix is known as a treatment for lice infestations, specifically containing permethrin. Understanding these distinctions helps to clarify why Diflucan is the relevant brand name for fluconazole among the choices provided.

7. What does "sc" signify in medical terms?

- A. Subcutaneous**
- B. Subdermal**
- C. Sublingual**
- D. Subinfectious**

In medical terminology, "sc" signifies "subcutaneous." This term refers to the layer of tissue beneath the skin and is often used to describe the method of administering medications, particularly injections. Subcutaneous injections are delivered into the fatty tissue just under the skin, allowing for the medication to be absorbed slowly into the bloodstream. This route is commonly used for medications such as insulin or certain vaccines, as it provides a gradual absorption rate and can be less invasive than other forms of injection. Understanding the term "subcutaneous" is essential for pharmacy technicians, as it directly relates to medication administration techniques, patient care, and ensuring the proper routes of delivery for treatments. The other terms, while they may relate to different aspects of medical procedures or anatomy, do not align with the abbreviation "sc" in this context.

8. What does "au" refer to in medical abbreviations?

- A. Both ears**
- B. Both eyes**
- C. Only one ear**
- D. Only one eye**

In medical abbreviations, "au" stands for "auris utra," which translates to "both ears" in Latin. This term is commonly used in prescriptions and medical documentation to indicate that a treatment or medication should be applied to both ears of the patient. Understanding this abbreviation is crucial for pharmacy technicians and healthcare providers, as it ensures accuracy in patient care and prevents confusion when administering medications. The other options pertain to different parts of the body or conditions; "both eyes" is typically represented as "ou" (oculus uterque), while "only one ear" and "only one eye" would be indicated by "a" (auris) and "o" (oculus), respectively. Knowing these distinctions helps in avoiding potential medication errors and ensuring effective communication in a healthcare setting.

9. What does MAC stand for in health insurance terminology?

- A. Maximum allowable cost**
- B. Minimum allowable charge**
- C. Maximum average coverage**
- D. Medicare annual cost**

The term MAC in health insurance terminology stands for Maximum Allowable Cost. This refers to the highest amount that a health insurance plan will pay for a specific medication or service. Understanding the concept of Maximum Allowable Cost is crucial for pharmacy technicians, as it directly impacts the pricing and reimbursement for medications. The MAC is used by insurance companies to control costs while maintaining the quality of care for patients. Since pharmacies must navigate these reimbursement rates when billing insurance, having knowledge of the MAC helps in managing medication procurement and pricing strategies effectively. This ensures that the pharmacy can remain profitable while providing necessary medications to patients within the agreed-upon payment structure set by health insurance plans.

10. Simvastatin is more commonly known as?

- A. Zetia
- B. Calan
- C. Zocor**
- D. Diovan

Simvastatin is more commonly known as Zocor. This medication is classified as a statin, which is primarily used to lower cholesterol levels in the blood. Statins work by inhibiting an enzyme involved in the production of cholesterol in the liver, thereby helping reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases. Zocor is a well-recognized brand name for simvastatin, and it is frequently prescribed as part of a treatment plan for patients with high cholesterol or those at risk for heart disease. The other options listed correspond to different medications with distinct uses: Zetia is the brand name for ezetimibe, which also lowers cholesterol but through a different mechanism; Calan is known generically as verapamil, a calcium channel blocker used for hypertension and heart rhythm disorders; and Diovan refers to valsartan, which is an angiotensin receptor blocker used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure. Understanding the specific brand names and their corresponding generic medications is important for pharmacy technicians, as it aids in accurate dispensing and patient counseling.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://gianteaglepharmtechqual.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE