

Giant Eagle Pharmacy Tech Qualification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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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

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- 1. What is the auxiliary label for Metronidazole tablets cautioning against certain substances?**
 - A. Do not operate heavy machinery**
 - B. Do not drink alcoholic beverages with medication**
 - C. Take with food**
 - D. May cause drowsiness**

- 2. Citalopram is the generic name for which antidepressant?**
 - A. Paxil**
 - B. Celexa**
 - C. Effexor**
 - D. Wellbutrin**

- 3. How many drops are there in one milliliter?**
 - A. 10 drops**
 - B. 15 drops**
 - C. 20 drops**
 - D. 25 drops**

- 4. Which of the following is the brand name for Diclofenac?**
 - A. Aleve**
 - B. Voltaren**
 - C. Norco**
 - D. Celebrex**

- 5. When is it acceptable to use "as directed" for calculating day supply?**
 - A. For all medications**
 - B. Only for prepackaged medications**
 - C. For controlled substances**
 - D. For over-the-counter drugs**

- 6. Which of the following describes a preparation technique in compounding?**
- A. Mixing base powders**
 - B. Conversion of one dose to another**
 - C. Creating stock solutions**
 - D. Administering injections**
- 7. Which of the following is a common use for Valacyclovir?**
- A. Treatment of hypertension**
 - B. Antiviral treatment**
 - C. Control of blood glucose levels**
 - D. Cholesterol management**
- 8. The brand name Paxil refers to which medication?**
- A. Fluoxetine**
 - B. Paroxetine**
 - C. Bupropion**
 - D. Citalopram**
- 9. What is a common application of ointments in pharmacy?**
- A. For oral ingestion**
 - B. As a topical treatment**
 - C. For injection purposes**
 - D. As a liquid solution**
- 10. Bismuth subsalicylate is sold under which brand name?**
- A. Kaopectate**
 - B. Colace**
 - C. Imodium**
 - D. Omeprazole**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the auxiliary label for Metronidazole tablets cautioning against certain substances?

- A. Do not operate heavy machinery
- B. Do not drink alcoholic beverages with medication**
- C. Take with food
- D. May cause drowsiness

The correct auxiliary label for Metronidazole tablets is the caution against drinking alcoholic beverages with the medication. Metronidazole is known for its potential interaction with alcohol, which can lead to a severe reaction. This interaction can cause symptoms such as flushing, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain, collectively referred to as a disulfiram-like reaction. It is crucial for patients to be made aware of this risk to avoid uncomfortable and potentially harmful side effects while taking the medication. Therefore, labeling the medication with a clear warning about the use of alcohol is important for patient safety and adherence to the treatment regimen. Other options do not specifically relate to Metronidazole. For example, the risk associated with operating heavy machinery has no direct link to this medication, and while Metronidazole may be taken with food to minimize gastrointestinal discomfort, this guidance does not highlight any specific safety concern like the alcohol interaction does. Lastly, the caution about drowsiness is not primarily associated with Metronidazole, making the alcohol warning the most relevant and critical auxiliary label for this medication.

2. Citalopram is the generic name for which antidepressant?

- A. Paxil
- B. Celexa**
- C. Effexor
- D. Wellbutrin

Citalopram is indeed the generic name for the antidepressant Celexa. It belongs to a class of medications known as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), which are commonly prescribed to treat depression and anxiety disorders. Citalopram works by increasing the levels of serotonin in the brain, which can help improve mood and alleviate the symptoms of depression. The other medications listed have distinct active ingredients and work through different mechanisms. Paxil is the brand name for paroxetine, Effexor is the brand name for venlafaxine, and Wellbutrin is the brand name for bupropion, each used for various conditions but not interchangeable with citalopram. Understanding the specific relationship between generic names and their brand counterparts is crucial for identifying and administering the correct medications in a pharmacy setting.

3. How many drops are there in one milliliter?

- A. 10 drops
- B. 15 drops
- C. 20 drops**
- D. 25 drops

The correct answer is based on the commonly accepted conversion in pharmacy and medicine, where one milliliter is generally understood to contain approximately 20 drops. This standard is derived from the use of standard dropper equipment and the viscosity of water, which is the most common liquid measured in this manner. In practical terms, different types of liquids can vary in the number of drops per milliliter due to differences in viscosity and surface tension. However, for the purposes of medication preparation and dosage calculations, 20 drops per milliliter serves as a useful and widely accepted standard that pharmacy technicians use when compounding medications or measuring dosages. It's important for pharmacy technicians to be familiar with this conversion, as it plays a key role in ensuring dosages are administered accurately and consistently. Understanding this unit of measure helps in effective patient care and medication management.

4. Which of the following is the brand name for Diclofenac?

- A. Aleve
- B. Voltaren**
- C. Norco
- D. Celebrex

The brand name for Diclofenac is Voltaren. Diclofenac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is commonly used to relieve pain and reduce inflammation. Voltaren, specifically, is often prescribed in topical form or as oral tablets for various conditions, including arthritis and injuries. Understanding the specific branding of medications is vital for pharmacy technicians, as they need to identify both generic and brand names correctly to ensure accurate dispensing and patient education. Voltaren is well-known for its effectiveness in treating specific inflammatory conditions, which is why it is marketed under this particular brand name. In contrast, Aleve is the brand name for naproxen, Norco is a combination of acetaminophen and hydrocodone used for pain relief, and Celebrex is the brand name for celecoxib, another type of NSAID but with a different mechanism of action. This distinction among brand names helps pharmacy technicians recognize the appropriate medication based on a patient's prescription.

5. When is it acceptable to use "as directed" for calculating day supply?

- A. For all medications**
- B. Only for prepackaged medications**
- C. For controlled substances**
- D. For over-the-counter drugs**

Using "as directed" for calculating day supply is most appropriate for prepackaged medications because these medications typically come with specific dosing instructions provided on the label. These instructions often detail how many doses per day are expected based on the standard use of the product. This allows the pharmacy technician to reliably calculate the day supply based on the quantity dispensed and the dosing information. In many cases, prepackaged medications have clear parameters for usage, which provides a consistent framework for interpreting how long a medication will last when taken as indicated. This is particularly important for accurate dispensing and patient education. Other medication categories, such as controlled substances, over-the-counter drugs, or other prescription medications, may have more variability in their dosing requirements or may include patient-specific instructions that can change the calculation of day supply. Thus, relying solely on "as directed" for those categories might not provide the necessary clarity needed for accurate dispensing and patient care.

6. Which of the following describes a preparation technique in compounding?

- A. Mixing base powders**
- B. Conversion of one dose to another**
- C. Creating stock solutions**
- D. Administering injections**

The correct choice relates to the important practice of converting one dose of medication to another, which is a key aspect of compounding in a pharmacy setting. This process often involves altering medications to fit specific needs, such as adjusting dosages for individual patients based on their weight or age or changing the form of a medication (such as from an oral tablet to a liquid). This adaptability allows pharmacy technicians to ensure that patients receive the most appropriate and effective form of their medications. In compounding, the focus is on tailoring medications to meet the unique requirements of each patient. Such conversions may also help in cases where a standard formulation is unsuitable due to allergies, dosage requirements, or other medical considerations. Other techniques mentioned, though relevant to pharmacy practice, do not encompass the full scope of what compounding implies. Mixing base powders and creating stock solutions are methods of preparation, but they do not inherently involve the modification or personal tailoring of a medication's dosage. Administering injections, while an important pharmacy duty, is typically outside the realm of compounding as it relates more to the delivery of already prepared medications rather than the preparation or formulation process itself.

7. Which of the following is a common use for Valacyclovir?

- A. Treatment of hypertension**
- B. Antiviral treatment**
- C. Control of blood glucose levels**
- D. Cholesterol management**

Valacyclovir is commonly used as an antiviral treatment because it is specifically effective against viruses such as herpes simplex virus and varicella-zoster virus. It functions by inhibiting viral DNA synthesis, preventing the replication of these viruses in the body. This makes it an important medication for managing conditions like genital herpes, shingles, and cold sores. The other options pertain to unrelated medical conditions that Valacyclovir does not address. For example, treating hypertension involves medications that lower blood pressure and typically include diuretics or ACE inhibitors. Blood glucose control is managed through insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents for diabetes, while cholesterol management entails using statins or similar drugs. Hence, the use of Valacyclovir specifically as an antiviral treatment distinguishes it from these other therapeutic areas.

8. The brand name Paxil refers to which medication?

- A. Fluoxetine**
- B. Paroxetine**
- C. Bupropion**
- D. Citalopram**

The brand name Paxil refers to the medication Paroxetine, which is an antidepressant belonging to the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) class. Paroxetine is commonly prescribed for various conditions, including major depressive disorder, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Understanding pharmacology is essential for a pharmacy technician, as knowing the brand names and their corresponding generic names helps ensure that patients receive the correct medications. Paroxetine's specific action involves increasing serotonin levels in the brain, which can help improve mood and alleviate anxiety. Recognizing the brand and generic names can prevent medication errors and enhance communication with patients and healthcare professionals.

9. What is a common application of ointments in pharmacy?

- A. For oral ingestion
- B. As a topical treatment**
- C. For injection purposes
- D. As a liquid solution

Ointments are commonly used in pharmacy primarily as a topical treatment. This means they are formulated to be applied directly to the skin or mucous membranes. The thick consistency of ointments allows them to provide a protective barrier and deliver medication directly to the affected area, helping to treat various skin conditions, provide moisture, and assist in healing. The properties of ointments make them particularly suitable for skin-related issues, such as rashes, dry skin, or localized infections, where the goal is to achieve a concentrated effect in a specific area. Their occlusive nature can enhance the absorption of active ingredients into the skin, further promoting therapeutic benefits. In contrast, the other options—oral ingestion, injection purposes, and liquid solutions—represent methods of drug administration that are not applicable to ointments. Oral medications must be ingested and absorbed through the digestive system, injections require sterile preparations, and liquid solutions are typically formulated for systemic distribution rather than localized treatment. Ointments serve a unique and vital role in providing direct, localized therapy, making them a standard choice in various pharmaceutical care applications.

10. Bismuth subsalicylate is sold under which brand name?

- A. Kaopectate**
- B. Colace
- C. Imodium
- D. Omeprazole

Bismuth subsalicylate is commonly recognized under the brand name Kaopectate. This medication is primarily used for treating diarrhea, indigestion, and other gastrointestinal discomforts. Bismuth subsalicylate works by coating the stomach and intestines, reducing inflammation, and has mild antibacterial properties which can aid in digestive issues. Kaopectate has a long-standing presence in the market as a go-to product for these ailments, making it widely familiar among consumers seeking relief from upset stomach and diarrhea. The other names listed correspond to different medications: Colace is a stool softener, Imodium is an antidiarrheal medication containing loperamide, and omeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor used to reduce stomach acid and treat conditions like GERD. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify why Kaopectate is the correct association for bismuth subsalicylate.

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!

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