

GIANT EAGLE PHARMACY TECH QUALIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 type of interaction must be assessed during the prospective drug utilization review?**
 - A. Food-drug interactions
 - B. Drug-drug interactions
 - C. Genetic interactions
 - D. Pediatric interactions

- 2. Which of the following items is NOT required to be stored by the pharmacy according to state regulations?**
 - A. Hypodermic syringes
 - B. Exempt narcotics
 - C. Herbal remedies
 - D. Poisons

- 3. Which medication is classified as an antiviral?**
 - A. Fluconazole
 - B. Acyclovir
 - C. Metronidazole
 - D. Citalopram

- 4. What is one of the factors a pharmacist must review during a drug utilization review?**
 - A. Duration of treatment only
 - B. Drug-drug and drug-allergy interactions
 - C. Cost of medication
 - D. Patient demographics

- 5. What condition is treated with the drug Valsartan?**
 - A. High Cholesterol
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Heart Failure
 - D. Arrhythmia

- 6. What is a key characteristic of caplets?**
- A. They are designed to dissolve quickly.
 - B. They are shaped similar to a capsule.
 - C. They are typically coated for easy swallowing.
 - D. They are liquid-filled capsules.
- 7. Which abbreviation indicates 'after' in medical prescriptions?**
- A. a
 - B. c
 - C. p
 - D. h
- 8. What does UAD or UD stand for in pharmacy terms?**
- A. Urgent Administration Dose
 - B. Use As Directed
 - C. Uniform Dosage
 - D. User Administered Dose
- 9. Which medication is known for the brand name Elimate?**
- A. Metronidazole
 - B. Permethrin
 - C. Venlafaxine
 - D. Citalopram
- 10. Salmeterol is marketed under which brand name?**
- A. Severent
 - B. Allegra
 - C. Rhinocort
 - D. Flonase

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of interaction must be assessed during the prospective drug utilization review?

- A. Food-drug interactions
- B. Drug-drug interactions**
- C. Genetic interactions
- D. Pediatric interactions

The assessment of drug-drug interactions during the prospective drug utilization review is crucial in ensuring patient safety and effective therapy management. This review process involves evaluating a patient's medication regimen before dispensing a new prescription or adjusting dosages. Drug-drug interactions occur when two or more medications react with each other, potentially leading to diminished therapeutic effects or increased adverse effects. These interactions can affect the metabolism, absorption, or excretion of drugs, which can significantly impact patient outcomes. For instance, certain medications may inhibit or induce metabolic enzymes, altering the expected concentration of a drug in the bloodstream, which can lead to toxicity or therapeutic failure. Identifying potential drug-drug interactions allows pharmacy technicians to alert pharmacists so they can take necessary actions, such as adjusting dosages, switching medications, or counseling patients on the risks involved. This proactive approach is essential in minimizing risks and maximizing the safety and efficacy of pharmacotherapy. Other types of interactions, while important, may not be the primary focus of a routine prospective drug utilization review. Food-drug interactions, for instance, concern the effects of certain foods on drug absorption and effectiveness. Genetic interactions involve variations in drug response based on an individual's genetic makeup, while pediatric interactions focus on medication considerations specific to children. Though these considerations

2. Which of the following items is NOT required to be stored by the pharmacy according to state regulations?

- A. Hypodermic syringes
- B. Exempt narcotics
- C. Herbal remedies**
- D. Poisons

The correct choice identifies herbal remedies as the item that is not required to be stored by the pharmacy according to state regulations. This is because herbal remedies are often categorized differently from pharmaceuticals and controlled substances. They are not classified as drugs that require the same level of regulation and storage protocols as prescription medications or substances that have a potential for addiction and abuse. Hypodermic syringes, exempt narcotics, and poisons are regulated items that typically have specific storage and handling requirements to ensure public safety and prevent misuse or accidental ingestion. In many states, hypodermic syringes must be stored securely to prevent unauthorized access, exempt narcotics are regulated to prevent diversion, and poisons are required to be stored in a manner that safeguards them from public access and potential harm. In contrast, the regulation surrounding herbal remedies is less stringent, allowing them to be stored without the same level of oversight as the other items listed.

3. Which medication is classified as an antiviral?

- A. Fluconazole
- B. Acyclovir**
- C. Metronidazole
- D. Citalopram

Acyclovir is classified as an antiviral medication because it is specifically designed to treat infections caused by certain viruses. It primarily targets the herpes simplex virus, which is responsible for conditions such as genital herpes, cold sores, and shingles (herpes zoster). Acyclovir works by inhibiting the replication of viral DNA, which helps to control and lessen the severity of these viral infections. In contrast, the other medications listed serve different purposes. Fluconazole is an antifungal drug used to treat fungal infections, Metronidazole is an antibiotic effective against certain bacterial and parasitic infections, and Citalopram is an antidepressant that belongs to the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) class, primarily used for treating depression and anxiety disorders. Thus, Acyclovir stands out as the appropriate choice due to its specific antiviral action.

4. What is one of the factors a pharmacist must review during a drug utilization review?

- A. Duration of treatment only
- B. Drug-drug and drug-allergy interactions**
- C. Cost of medication
- D. Patient demographics

During a drug utilization review, one of the key aspects a pharmacist must assess is the potential for drug-drug and drug-allergy interactions. This process is crucial because it helps ensure patient safety by identifying any adverse reactions that could occur if the patient is taking multiple medications that may interact negatively with one another or if they have allergies to certain drugs. By reviewing drug-drug interactions, pharmacists can evaluate how different medications may affect each other's effectiveness or lead to harmful side effects. Similarly, assessing drug-allergy interactions allows pharmacists to prevent prescription errors that could result from allergic reactions to a medication the patient might be taking. This comprehensive review helps optimize therapy, enhancing patient care and minimizing risks associated with medication use. While duration of treatment, cost of medication, and patient demographics may be important in patient management and planning, they do not directly address the immediacy and critical nature of interactions that may endanger patients. Therefore, the review of drug interactions is a primary focus during a drug utilization review.

5. What condition is treated with the drug Valsartan?

- A. High Cholesterol
- B. Hypertension**
- C. Heart Failure
- D. Arrhythmia

Valsartan is primarily used to treat hypertension, also known as high blood pressure. It belongs to a class of medications called angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), which work by relaxing blood vessels so that blood can flow more easily. By reducing blood pressure, Valsartan helps to prevent complications such as heart attacks, strokes, and kidney problems, making it an essential drug in the management of hypertension. While Valsartan may also be used in the treatment of heart failure and is sometimes prescribed to reduce the risk of heart failure after a heart attack, its primary and most common indication remains hypertension. Therefore, the choice reflecting its main use is hypertension. Understanding this can help pharmacy technicians better assist patients in recognizing the purpose and importance of their medication.

6. What is a key characteristic of caplets?

- A. They are designed to dissolve quickly.
- B. They are shaped similar to a capsule.**
- C. They are typically coated for easy swallowing.
- D. They are liquid-filled capsules.

A key characteristic of caplets is that they are shaped similar to a capsule. This design is intentional, as caplets are essentially a type of tablet and have a smooth, elongated shape that makes them easier to swallow compared to traditional tablets. The capsule-like shape allows for a more streamlined swallowing experience, which is particularly beneficial for patients who may have difficulty swallowing larger pills. In contrast, the other options refer to characteristics that are not typically associated with caplets. For instance, caplets are solid formulations rather than liquid-filled capsules, which are a different category entirely. Additionally, while some caplets may have a coating, it is not a definitive characteristic, as not all caplets have this feature. The design focus of caplets offers a combination of the ease of swallowing found in capsules with the solid form of a tablet, enhancing patient compliance with medication regimens.

7. Which abbreviation indicates 'after' in medical prescriptions?

- A. a
- B. c
- C. p**
- D. h

The abbreviation that indicates 'after' in medical prescriptions is commonly represented by the letter "p," which stands for the Latin word "post." In medical terminology, "post" is often used to denote something that occurs after an event or a specific time. For instance, you might see it in phrases like "p.c." which means "after meals," indicating that a medication should be taken after eating. In contrast, "a" typically stands for "ante" meaning before, "c" can refer to "cum," meaning with, and "h" usually denotes "hora," meaning hourly or related to time intervals. Understanding these abbreviations is crucial for accurate medication administration and ensuring that patients receive their treatments as intended.

8. What does UAD or UD stand for in pharmacy terms?

- A. Urgent Administration Dose
- B. Use As Directed**
- C. Uniform Dosage
- D. User Administered Dose

In pharmacy, UAD or UD commonly stands for "Use As Directed." This term is crucial in prescription medication instructions as it indicates that the patient should follow the directions given by their healthcare provider regarding how to take the medication. This can encompass various aspects, including dosage, frequency, and duration of treatment, which may not be explicitly specified on the prescription label. It emphasizes the importance of adhering to the specific instructions provided by a healthcare professional to ensure the medication's effectiveness and safety. The term "Use As Directed" helps to avoid confusion about dosages that might be found in a more detailed descriptive instruction. It implies that patients should consult their healthcare provider if they have questions or need clarification on how to take their medication. This reduces the chances of misuse or misunderstanding of the medication regimen, leading to better health outcomes. In contrast to this definition, the other options either do not reflect common terminology used in pharmacy practice or could be misinterpreted in the context of medication use.

9. 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.*

10. Salmeterol is marketed under which brand name?

- A. Serevent**
- B. Allegra
- C. Rhinocort
- D. Flonase

Salmeterol is a long-acting beta agonist used primarily for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). It is marketed under the brand name Serevent. This medication helps to relax the muscles around the airways, making it easier for patients to breathe. The other options presented—Allegra, Rhinocort, and Flonase—are associated with different active ingredients and indications. Allegra is an antihistamine used for allergic symptoms, Rhinocort is a corticosteroid nasal spray used to relieve nasal allergy symptoms, and Flonase is also a nasal steroid used for similar purposes. Thus, Serevent is correctly linked with salmeterol, as it is the recognized brand name specifically for this medication, focusing on long-term management of respiratory conditions.

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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