

HOSA Pharmacy Science Assessment Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Is Adipex-P considered a controlled drug?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only in some states**
 - D. Depends on the use**

- 2. What error occurs when a dose is given above or below the prescribed amount?**
 - A. Wrong dose error**
 - B. Wrong time error**
 - C. Omissions error**
 - D. Medication error**

- 3. What is the defining feature of an ampule?**
 - A. It is made of metal**
 - B. It has an open top**
 - C. It has an elongated neck**
 - D. It is disposable**

- 4. What is the milliliters equivalent of 1 liter?**
 - A. 500 ml**
 - B. 600 ml**
 - C. 800 ml**
 - D. 1000 ml**

- 5. What information should a discharge order include for a patient?**
 - A. Emergency contact details**
 - B. Follow-up appointment schedule**
 - C. At-home medication instructions**
 - D. Financial responsibility for treatment**

- 6. Celexa is used primarily for the treatment of which condition?**
- A. Anxiety**
 - B. Hypertension**
 - C. Depression**
 - D. Epileptic seizures**
- 7. What is the primary indication for Novolog?**
- A. Treatment of anxiety**
 - B. Treatment of insulin-dependent diabetes**
 - C. Management of muscle spasticity**
 - D. Treatment of bacterial infections**
- 8. Medicare Part B is primarily focused on which type of services?**
- A. Inpatient hospital services**
 - B. Emergency services**
 - C. Outpatient services and physician services**
 - D. Long-term care services**
- 9. Which medication is classified as a muscle relaxant?**
- A. Cymbalta**
 - B. Flexeril**
 - C. Klonopin**
 - D. Warfarin Sodium**
- 10. What is the brand name for the drug used primarily for the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome?**
- A. Bentyl**
 - B. Amaryl**
 - C. Celebrex**
 - D. Novolog**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Is Adipex-P considered a controlled drug?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only in some states**
- D. Depends on the use**

Adipex-P, which contains the active ingredient phentermine, is classified as a controlled substance due to its potential for abuse and dependence. It is categorized as a Schedule IV drug under the Controlled Substances Act. This classification indicates that while it has accepted medical uses for the treatment of obesity, it also carries a risk of abuse, similar to other medications in this schedule. This status as a controlled drug means that there are specific regulations surrounding its prescription and dispensing. Physicians must adhere to these regulations to ensure the responsible use of phentermine. The other choices, while addressing various circumstances, do not reflect the fact that the controlled status applies universally and consistently across the United States.

2. What error occurs when a dose is given above or below the prescribed amount?

- A. Wrong dose error**
- B. Wrong time error**
- C. Omissions error**
- D. Medication error**

When a dose is administered that is above or below the prescribed amount, this constitutes a wrong dose error. This type of error specifically relates to the discrepancy in the quantity of medication given compared to what was intended by the prescribing healthcare provider. It can occur for a variety of reasons, including miscalculations, miscommunications, or oversight. Understanding the importance of administering the correct dose is critical in the clinical setting, as improper dosing can lead to ineffective treatment or adverse drug reactions. Each medication has a specific therapeutic range, and exceeding or falling short of the prescribed dose can impede patient safety and treatment efficacy. The other options signify different types of medication errors but do not directly address the specific issue of dosing anomalies. Wrong time errors pertain to administering medication at an incorrect time relative to the prescribed schedule, omissions errors involve failing to administer a prescribed medication, and medication errors encompass a broader category that includes any mistakes related to the medication process, such as wrong medication or wrong route of administration. However, none of these directly identify the issue of administering the wrong dose.

3. What is the defining feature of an ampule?

- A. It is made of metal
- B. It has an open top
- C. It has an elongated neck**
- D. It is disposable

An ampule is characterized by its sealed glass container which typically features an elongated neck. This design allows for easy breakage to access the contents inside, which are usually sterile liquids. The elongated neck of the ampule provides a narrow point that can be snapped off, thus maintaining the sterility of the medication. This feature is essential for healthcare settings, especially when dealing with pharmaceuticals that must remain uncontaminated until usage. The other choices do not accurately capture the essence of what defines an ampule. While disposability and being made of glass or plastic may be true for some ampules, these characteristics do not specifically define their unique structure. An open top is also not a feature of ampules, as they are sealed to protect their contents until they are ready to be used.

4. What is the milliliters equivalent of 1 liter?

- A. 500 ml
- B. 600 ml
- C. 800 ml
- D. 1000 ml**

One liter is equivalent to 1,000 milliliters. This relationship is based on the metric system, where the metric prefix "milli-" denotes a factor of one-thousandth. Therefore, since a liter is the base unit for volume and one milliliter equals one-thousandth of a liter, multiplying the number of liters (1) by 1,000 gives you the milliliters equivalent. This conversion is crucial for dose calculations in pharmacy, ensuring accurate medication dispensing.

5. What information should a discharge order include for a patient?

- A. Emergency contact details**
- B. Follow-up appointment schedule**
- C. At-home medication instructions**
- D. Financial responsibility for treatment**

A discharge order is a crucial document that provides patients with the necessary information to manage their health after leaving a healthcare facility. At-home medication instructions are essential components of this discharge order because they ensure that patients understand how to take their medications properly, including the dosage, frequency, and any precautions or side effects to watch for. This information helps prevent medication errors, enhances patient safety, and supports the continuity of care, significantly impacting the patient's recovery and management of their health condition after discharge. While the other options present relevant information that could be valuable for a patient, they are not as critical as at-home medication instructions. Emergency contact details may be helpful but are not typically part of a discharge order aimed at facilitating immediate continuity of care. A follow-up appointment schedule is important for ensuring continued healthcare, but without clear instructions on how to manage medications at home, the effectiveness of that follow-up might be compromised. Financial responsibility, although it can affect a patient's decisions regarding care, does not directly relate to the medical management necessary immediately upon discharge. Therefore, the focus on at-home medication instructions reflects the essential needs of the patient transitioning from a healthcare facility back to their own home.

6. Celexa is used primarily for the treatment of which condition?

- A. Anxiety**
- B. Hypertension**
- C. Depression**
- D. Epileptic seizures**

Celexa, known generically as citalopram, is an antidepressant that belongs to a class of medications called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Its primary use is for the treatment of major depressive disorder. Citalopram works by increasing the levels of serotonin in the brain, which can help improve mood and alleviate symptoms of depression. While it can be beneficial for patients who may experience anxiety symptoms (which often co-occur with depression), its main indication is centered around depression itself, making it a key option in treating this condition. Other conditions listed, such as hypertension and epileptic seizures, are not treated with Celexa, as they require different pharmacological interventions. Thus, its designation as primarily a treatment for depression is rooted in its mechanisms of action and established efficacy in clinical practice.

7. What is the primary indication for Novolog?

- A. Treatment of anxiety
- B. Treatment of insulin-dependent diabetes**
- C. Management of muscle spasticity
- D. Treatment of bacterial infections

Novolog is primarily indicated for the treatment of insulin-dependent diabetes, which includes both Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes where insulin is required for blood sugar regulation. This rapid-acting insulin allows patients to manage blood glucose levels effectively, particularly during mealtime. It works by mimicking the way the body normally releases insulin in response to food intake, helping to prevent hyperglycemia after meals. The other options do not pertain to the indications for Novolog. Treatment of anxiety involves medications that are not related to insulin, while management of muscle spasticity typically involves muscle relaxants or other specific therapies. Additionally, treating bacterial infections would require antibiotics, which are also unrelated to the function of insulin. This highlights the specialized role of Novolog in diabetes management.

8. Medicare Part B is primarily focused on which type of services?

- A. Inpatient hospital services
- B. Emergency services
- C. Outpatient services and physician services**
- D. Long-term care services

Medicare Part B primarily covers outpatient services and physician services, making it a vital aspect of medical insurance for those enrolled in Medicare. This part of Medicare provides coverage for a variety of necessary services that are not confined to a hospital setting. These services include routine doctor visits, preventive care, outpatient hospital services, diagnostic tests, and certain durable medical equipment. Understanding the goal of Medicare Part B helps clarify why other options do not fit as correctly. Inpatient hospital services fall under Medicare Part A, which is focused on providing coverage for hospital stays and inpatient care. Emergency services can sometimes be included but do not encompass the broader range of outpatient and physician services covered by Part B. Lastly, long-term care services are typically not covered by Medicare at all; instead, they are usually dealt with through separate long-term care insurance or Medicaid programs. Thus, Medicare Part B is specifically designed to enhance access to crucial outpatient and physician-related health services, addressing a significant portion of the healthcare needs of enrollees.

9. Which medication is classified as a muscle relaxant?

- A. Cymbalta
- B. Flexeril**
- C. Klonopin
- D. Warfarin Sodium

Flexeril is classified as a muscle relaxant primarily used to relieve muscle spasms and associated pain. It works by acting on the central nervous system to help relax the muscles, providing relief from acute musculoskeletal conditions. Cymbalta, on the other hand, is an antidepressant and serotonergic medication that can also help in pain management but is not classified as a muscle relaxant. Klonopin is a benzodiazepine primarily used for anxiety and seizure disorders, while Warfarin Sodium is an anticoagulant that prevents blood clots and has no muscle-relaxing properties. Therefore, Flexeril is distinctly recognized within its pharmacological class for its effectiveness in treating muscle-related issues.

10. What is the brand name for the drug used primarily for the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome?

- A. Bentyl**
- B. Amaryl
- C. Celebrex
- D. Novolog

The drug primarily used for the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is known by the brand name Bentyl. Bentyl, whose generic name is dicyclomine, is an anticholinergic medication that works by relaxing the muscles in the gut, which helps to alleviate spasms and cramping associated with IBS. In contrast, the other options are utilized for different medical conditions. Amaryl, for instance, is used to manage blood sugar levels in individuals with type 2 diabetes. Celebrex is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) effective for pain relief and inflammation, but not specifically for IBS. Novolog is an insulin used for controlling blood glucose in diabetes, which does not relate to gastrointestinal issues. Thus, Bentyl is specifically indicated for treating the symptoms of IBS, making it the correct answer in this context.

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://hosapharmacyscience.examzify.com>

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

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