

HOSA PHARMACY SCIENCE ASSESSMENT PRACTICE TEST (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 does the term "bioequivalence" refer to regarding generic drugs?

- A. Similar effectiveness to the brand name product
- B. Same testing and clinical trials as brand name drugs
- C. Comparable side effects to the brand name product
- D. Identical packaging as the brand name product

2. Cymbalta is categorized as which type of drug?

- A. Antihypertensive
- B. Antidepressant--selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI)
- C. Platelet inhibitor
- D. Antiepileptic

3. How many quarts are in one gallon?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 16

4. What is the documentation required by the FDA to be filled out for a new drug prior to its marketing?

- A. New Drug Application (NDA)
- B. Investigational New Drug Application (INDA)
- C. Poison Prevention Packaging Act
- D. Kefauver-Harris Amendment

5. What term is used for a medication order given on an "as needed" basis for specific signs and symptoms?

- A. Unit dose
- B. Prescription
- C. PRN order
- D. Floor stock

- 6. What is the annual amount that must be paid out of pocket before insurance benefits will kick in called?**
- A. Co-payment
 - B. Premium
 - C. Deductible
 - D. Coinsurance
- 7. Which condition is treated with antidiabetics?**
- A. Hypertension
 - B. Diabetes
 - C. Asthma
 - D. Heart disease
- 8. What is the method called for administering a drug into the nose?**
- A. Nasal
 - B. Oral
 - C. Rectal
 - D. Vaginal
- 9. What term describes the process by which a pharmacist communicates any questions regarding medication to a patient?**
- A. Counseling
 - B. Consulting
 - C. Advising
 - D. Coaching
- 10. What is a common use of automated dispensing cabinets in hospitals?**
- A. To decrease pharmacy workload
 - B. To enhance security of medication access
 - C. To eliminate all human error
 - D. To provide alarming sounds for medication dispense

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the term "bioequivalence" refer to regarding generic drugs?

- A. Similar effectiveness to the brand name product
- B. Same testing and clinical trials as brand name drugs
- C. Comparable side effects to the brand name product
- D. Identical packaging as the brand name product

The term "bioequivalence" pertains to the comparison of generic drugs to their brand-name counterparts in terms of their bioavailability, which is the degree and rate at which the active ingredient or active moiety is absorbed and becomes available at the site of action. When a generic drug is considered bioequivalent to a brand name drug, it means that both the generic and the brand name drug will deliver the same amount of active ingredient into the bloodstream at the same rate and in the same duration. This ensures that the generic drug has similar effectiveness to the brand name product when administered in the same dosage form and route. Bioequivalence does not necessarily imply that the two drugs undergo the same rigorous testing or clinical trials, which is why the choice stating that they have the same testing and clinical trials is not correct. Additionally, bioequivalence does not require that the side effects be the same, nor does it involve the requirement for identical packaging. Therefore, the concept primarily focuses on the effectiveness and therapeutic equivalence of the generic in comparison to the brand name drug, validating its efficacy and safety for use in patients.

2. Cymbalta is categorized as which type of drug?

- A. Antihypertensive
- B. Antidepressant--selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI)
- C. Platelet inhibitor
- D. Antiepileptic

Cymbalta, or duloxetine, is classified as an antidepressant, specifically a selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI). This categorization highlights its mechanism of action, which involves the inhibition of the reuptake of two critical neurotransmitters in the brain: serotonin and norepinephrine. The increased availability of these neurotransmitters helps to enhance mood and alleviate symptoms of depression and anxiety. In addition to being used for major depressive disorder, SNRI medications like Cymbalta are also prescribed for chronic pain conditions, such as fibromyalgia and diabetic neuropathy, due to their effect on pain pathways in the nervous system. The other types of drugs listed serve different purposes. Antihypertensives are used to manage high blood pressure, platelet inhibitors are a class of drugs that prevent blood clotting, and antiepileptics are prescribed to control seizures. These pharmacological classes do not share the same mechanism or therapeutic effects as Cymbalta. Thus, recognizing Cymbalta as an SNRI underscores its unique role in both mood regulation and pain management.

3. How many quarts are in one gallon?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 16

One gallon is equivalent to four quarts. This relationship is part of the standard measurement conversions used in both the United States customary and imperial measurement systems. Understanding this conversion is crucial, especially in fields such as cooking, chemistry, and pharmacology, where accurate measurement is essential. In practical terms, visualizing a gallon container filled with liquid will reveal that it can be divided into four equal parts, each of which represents one quart. This foundational knowledge helps in various applications, from mixing solutions to measuring ingredients in recipes.

4. What is the documentation required by the FDA to be filled out for a new drug prior to its marketing?

- A. New Drug Application (NDA)**
- B. Investigational New Drug Application (INDA)
- C. Poison Prevention Packaging Act
- D. Kefauver-Harris Amendment

The New Drug Application (NDA) is the critical documentation required by the FDA to be submitted before a new drug can be marketed. This comprehensive application includes detailed information about the drug's pharmacology, therapeutic effects, potential side effects, manufacturing processes, labeling, and proposed usage indications. Essentially, it serves as a formal proposal submitted by a pharmaceutical company to market a new drug in the United States after completing all necessary preclinical and clinical trials. The NDA is designed to provide the FDA with all the necessary data to determine whether the new drug is safe and effective for its intended use, therefore ensuring that it meets the regulatory standards for approval. This process is vital to maintain public health and safety by scrutinizing the efficacy and safety profiles of medications before they become available to consumers.

5. What term is used for a medication order given on an "as needed" basis for specific signs and symptoms?

- A. Unit dose
- B. Prescription
- C. PRN order**
- D. Floor stock

The term used for a medication order given on an "as needed" basis for specific signs and symptoms is referred to as a PRN order. This abbreviation stands for "pro re nata," a Latin phrase meaning "as needed" or "as the situation arises." PRN orders are commonly utilized in clinical settings to allow healthcare providers to administer medications only when a patient demonstrates certain symptoms or requires additional relief. For example, a patient might have a PRN order for pain medication that they can take every few hours as needed, depending on their level of discomfort. This contrasts with routine medication orders that are taken at set times, regardless of symptoms. In addition, other terms mentioned in the options refer to different concepts. A unit dose denotes a specific package or amount of medication meant for a single administration. A prescription is a formal order for a specific medication that must be filled by a pharmacy. Floor stock refers to medications that are stocked on the nursing unit and can be administered without a special order, typically for routine treatment. Understanding these distinctions is key in pharmaceutical practice, particularly regarding how medications are ordered and administered.

6. What is the annual amount that must be paid out of pocket before insurance benefits will kick in called?

- A. Co-payment
- B. Premium
- C. Deductible**
- D. Coinsurance

The annual amount that must be paid out of pocket before insurance benefits will kick in is known as the deductible. This is a specific threshold that policyholders need to meet for their insurance to begin covering costs associated with covered services. Once the deductible is met, the insurance plan typically starts to pay a portion of the expenses, and the insured individual may then be responsible for co-payments or coinsurance for subsequent medical bills. Other terms in the context help clarify the concept of deductible. A co-payment is a fixed fee that a patient pays for a specific service, such as a doctor's visit, at the time of service. Premium refers to the amount paid for an insurance policy, typically on a monthly basis, which secures access to health benefits but does not relate to the cost-sharing aspect after medical services are received. Coinsurance is the percentage of costs that a patient pays after their deductible has been met. Understanding these definitions provides clarity on how a deductible functions within the broader context of health insurance.

7. Which condition is treated with antidiabetics?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Diabetes**
- C. Asthma
- D. Heart disease

Antidiabetics are specifically designed to manage blood glucose levels in individuals diagnosed with diabetes. This group of medications works by targeting the underlying issues in glucose metabolism that arise in diabetes. For instance, some antidiabetic drugs help the body produce more insulin, while others improve insulin sensitivity or reduce the amount of glucose released by the liver. In the context of the other options, hypertension, asthma, and heart disease are unrelated conditions that require different types of medications. Hypertension is managed with antihypertensive medications, asthma is treated with bronchodilators or anti-inflammatory drugs like corticosteroids, and heart disease may involve a range of treatments including statins, beta-blockers, and other cardiovascular medications. Therefore, the correct answer focuses specifically on diabetes, which is the condition directly addressed by antidiabetic treatments.

8. What is the method called for administering a drug into the nose?

- A. Nasal**
- B. Oral
- C. Rectal
- D. Vaginal

The method of administering a drug into the nose is known as nasal administration. This route allows for the delivery of medications directly through the nasal mucosa, which can provide rapid absorption into the bloodstream. This can be particularly beneficial for certain medications that need to take effect quickly, bypassing the digestive system and liver metabolism, which can diminish the effectiveness of oral medications. Nasal administration can be employed for various drug types, including decongestants, hormones, and vaccines, among others. This method is also less invasive compared to other routes of administration and can enhance patient compliance when compared to injections or oral medications.

9. What term describes the process by which a pharmacist communicates any questions regarding medication to a patient?

- A. Counseling**
- B. Consulting
- C. Advising
- D. Coaching

The term that describes the process by which a pharmacist communicates any questions regarding medication to a patient is counseling. In the context of pharmacy practice, counseling is a critical function where pharmacists provide information and advice to patients about their medications, including proper usage, side effects, interactions, and any questions the patient might have. This process is essential to ensure that patients understand their treatment and can use their medications safely and effectively. Counseling goes beyond simply providing information; it involves engaging with patients to assess their knowledge and concerns, ensuring they are well-informed about their treatment options. This direct interaction is key to optimizing therapeutic outcomes and fostering a supportive environment for medication management. Other terms like consulting, advising, and coaching, while related, do not specifically capture the full scope and intent of the pharmacist's role in assisting patients with medication-related inquiries in the same way that counseling does.

10. What is a common use of automated dispensing cabinets in hospitals?

- A. To decrease pharmacy workload
- B. To enhance security of medication access**
- C. To eliminate all human error
- D. To provide alarming sounds for medication dispense

Automated dispensing cabinets (ADCs) are designed to enhance security concerning medication access within hospital settings. These systems are capable of controlling who can access medications by restricting access only to authorized personnel, ensuring that medications are dispensed appropriately and securely. The cabinets also maintain detailed logs of who accessed what medications and when, which is crucial for tracking and accountability. By promoting security, ADCs help prevent diversion of medications and ensure that patients receive the correct drugs in a timely manner. Although ADCs can also help streamline pharmacy operations and reduce workload, their primary purpose as an effective security measure stands out, especially in high-stakes environments such as hospitals where medication management is critical. While human error can be significantly reduced with the use of automated systems, it cannot be completely eliminated, therefore options that suggest total eradication of human error are misleading. Furthermore, ADCs do not typically serve a purpose in providing alarming sounds for medication dispense, as this would detract from their primary function. Thus, the enhancement of medication access security through these cabinets is the most accurate representation of their common use in hospital pharmacy settings.

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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