Kroger Pharmacy Technician Level 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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1. What type of coating do enteric-coated tablets have?

A. A soft gel coating

B. An acid-resistant coating

C. A protective lipid coating

D. A special outer coating that dissolves in the intestine

2. When labeling a stock bottle, which information should not be covered up?

A. Directions for reconstitution

B. Expiration date and NDC

C. Lot number only

D. Prescription number

3. Which medication is classified as a sedative?

A. Flexeril

B. Mobic

C. Ativan

D. Ritalin

4. What does the abbreviation "asa" refer to?

A. Acetylsalicylic acid

B. Aspirin

C. Amoxicillin

D. Ampicillin

5. What is the purpose of pharmacy minimum standards/regulations?

A. To enhance customer service in the pharmacy

B. To deter and detect theft and diversion of dangerous drugs

C. To streamline the prescription filling process

D. To ensure all pharmacy staff are adequately trained

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6. What does the abbreviation "OD" refer to in prescription terms?

- **A. Ocular delivery**
- **B. Oral dosage**
- **C. Right eye**
- **D. Over dose**

7. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "qd"?

- **A. Every day**
- **B. Every other day**
- **C. As needed**
- **D. Twice a week**

8. What does the abbreviation "ml" indicate?

- **A. Milliamp**
- **B. Milliliter**
- **C. Milligram**
- **D. Microgram**

9. How are controlled substances defined?

- **A. Medications identified as having the potential for abuse and therefore require more strict regulations**
- **B. Drugs that are solely available over the counter**
- **C. Medications that are used to treat chronic diseases**
- **D. Items that have no potential for misuse**

10. Which medication is often used in the treatment of bacterial infections and belongs to the penicillin family?

- **A. Cefalexin**
- **B. Penicillin vk**
- **C. Azithromycin**
- **D. Lisinopril**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of coating do enteric-coated tablets have?

A. A soft gel coating

B. An acid-resistant coating

C. A protective lipid coating

D. A special outer coating that dissolves in the intestine

Enteric-coated tablets are designed with a unique outer coating that serves a specific purpose: it allows the tablet to withstand the acidic environment of the stomach and dissolve only in the more neutral or alkaline conditions found in the intestine. This design is crucial for medications that may be degraded by stomach acid or need to be activated in the intestine for proper absorption. The special outer coating of enteric-coated tablets ensures that the active ingredients are protected until they reach the appropriate area within the gastrointestinal tract, promoting effective drug delivery and minimizing potential side effects that can arise from exposure to stomach acid.

2. When labeling a stock bottle, which information should not be covered up?

A. Directions for reconstitution

B. Expiration date and NDC

C. Lot number only

D. Prescription number

In the context of labeling a stock bottle in a pharmacy, the expiration date and the National Drug Code (NDC) are critical pieces of information that must remain visible and uncovered. The expiration date indicates the time frame during which the medication is guaranteed to be effective and safe to use, while the NDC serves as a unique identifier for the medication, ensuring that both pharmacists and patients have access to specific information about the drug's formulation and manufacturer. Without this information, it could lead to potential medication errors, such as dispensing an expired product or misidentifying the medication. In a pharmacy setting, it's essential to maintain clear visibility of this important data to comply with regulations and to ensure patient safety. The other options, while important in the context of medication administration, do not carry the same level of necessity for visibility as the expiration date and NDC. For instance, while directions for reconstitution are vital once a bottle is opened, they become relevant primarily during preparation rather than at the stock level. Similarly, lot numbers and prescription numbers are important for tracking and accountability but are secondary compared to the critical details that affect medication efficacy and identification.

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3. Which medication is classified as a sedative?

A. Flexeril

B. Mobic

C. Ativan

D. Ritalin

Ativan, known generically as lorazepam, is classified as a sedative and belongs to the benzodiazepine class of medications. It is commonly used to treat anxiety, insomnia, and seizure disorders, and it works by enhancing the effects of a neurotransmitter called gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the brain, which results in a calming effect. This mechanism makes Ativan effective for sedation in various clinical situations, such as preoperative anxiety management or for acute agitation. The other medications listed serve different purposes: Flexeril (cyclobenzaprine) is a muscle relaxant, Mobic (meloxicam) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to relieve pain and inflammation, and Ritalin (methylphenidate) is a stimulant primarily used in the treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Their actions do not induce sedation, which further reinforces that Ativan is the correct answer regarding the classification as a sedative.

4. What does the abbreviation "asa" refer to?

A. Acetylsalicylic acid

B. Aspirin

C. Amoxicillin

D. Ampicillin

The abbreviation "asa" specifically refers to "Acetylsalicylic acid," which is the chemical name for aspirin. Aspirin is a widely used medication for its analgesic (pain-relieving), anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic (fever-reducing) properties. Although aspirin is the common name, it is derived from its chemical composition, which is acetylsalicylic acid. Therefore, in this context, the abbreviation serves as a shorthand reference to the medication that most people know as aspirin, reinforcing its significance in both clinical and everyday use. While amoxicillin and ampicillin refer to antibiotics and are important medications, they do not relate to the abbreviation "asa." The focus here is on acetylsalicylic acid as the direct correspondence with "asa," demonstrating the importance of chemical terminology in understanding medication references.

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5. What is the purpose of pharmacy minimum standards/regulations?

A. To enhance customer service in the pharmacy

B. To deter and detect theft and diversion of dangerous drugs

C. To streamline the prescription filling process

D. To ensure all pharmacy staff are adequately trained

The primary purpose of pharmacy minimum standards and regulations is to deter and detect theft and diversion of dangerous drugs. These standards establish a framework that pharmacies must adhere to in order to maintain the safety and security of medications, particularly those that are classified as controlled substances due to their potential for misuse and abuse. By implementing stringent regulations, pharmacies can monitor and control access to these medications, reducing the risk of illegal activities such as drug theft and diversion for illicit purposes. These regulations typically include measures like inventory checks, prescription monitoring programs, and secure storage requirements, all aimed at safeguarding both the medications and the public health. While enhancing customer service, streamlining prescription processes, and ensuring staff training are important aspects of pharmacy operations, they are secondary to the necessity of preventing the diversion of potentially harmful drugs. Ensuring that medications are dispensed appropriately and protected from theft aligns directly with the overarching goal of safeguarding patient health and welfare.

6. What does the abbreviation "OD" refer to in prescription terms?

A. Ocular delivery

B. Oral dosage

C. Right eye

D. Over dose

In prescription terminology, the abbreviation "OD" specifically refers to the right eye. This designation is often used in ophthalmology to indicate which eye a medication is intended for, especially in the context of eye drops or treatments. Understanding that "OD" stands for "oculus dexter" in Latin is essential; it helps healthcare professionals communicate accurately and avoid medication errors. This is particularly important in cases where medications may be prescribed for conditions that affect one eye but not the other, ensuring patients receive the correct treatment. The other options, while related to medication and prescriptions, do not accurately represent the meaning of "OD" in this context. For instance, ocular delivery might refer to how medications are administered to the eyes, and oral dosage pertains to how medications are taken by mouth. Overdose indicates taking more than the prescribed amount of a medication, which is a critical concern but not the meaning of "OD." Understanding the correct terminology helps maintain clarity in patient care and medication administration.

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7. What is the meaning of the abbreviation "qd"?

A. Every day

B. Every other day

C. As needed

D. Twice a week

The abbreviation "qd" stands for "quaque die," which is Latin for "once a day" or "every day." This term is commonly used in the medical field to indicate that a medication should be taken daily. Understanding this abbreviation is crucial for pharmacy technicians, as it ensures that medications are dispensed and administered correctly according to the prescribed frequency. The other options represent different dosing schedules that are not associated with "qd," making it important to distinguish between them to avoid potential medication errors.

8. What does the abbreviation "ml" indicate?

A. Milliamp

B. Milliliter

C. Milligram

D. Microgram

The abbreviation "ml" stands for milliliter, which is a unit of volume in the metric system. It is commonly used in pharmacy to measure liquid medications, ensuring accurate dosages are administered. One milliliter is equal to one-thousandth of a liter. Understanding this unit is essential for pharmacy technicians as they prepare and dispense medications, perform calculations, and communicate effectively with both healthcare professionals and patients regarding dosages. The other options represent different units of measurement unrelated to volume: milliamp is a unit of electric current, milligram measures mass, and microgram is a smaller unit of mass. Therefore, their definitions do not apply to the context of measuring liquid volumes when referring to "ml."

9. How are controlled substances defined?

A. Medications identified as having the potential for abuse and therefore require more strict regulations

B. Drugs that are solely available over the counter

C. Medications that are used to treat chronic diseases

D. Items that have no potential for misuse

Controlled substances are defined as medications that are recognized for having the potential for abuse and therefore are subject to stricter regulations. This classification helps to ensure that these drugs are used safely and responsibly, given their potential for addiction and misuse. The regulations surrounding controlled substances include guidelines for prescribing, dispensing, and record-keeping, all designed to prevent illegal use and ensure patient safety. In contrast, medications that are solely available over the counter do not fall under the controlled substances category because they are deemed to pose a lower risk of abuse and are available without a prescription. Medications used to treat chronic diseases may include both controlled and non-controlled substances, so this description does not specifically address the regulatory framework surrounding controlled substances. Lastly, items with no potential for misuse are not regulated as controlled substances at all, further distinguishing them from those classified under stricter controls.

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10. Which medication is often used in the treatment of bacterial infections and belongs to the penicillin family?

A. Cefalexin

B. Penicillin vk

C. Azithromycin

D. Lisinopril

Penicillin VK is specifically used to treat a variety of bacterial infections due to its origin in the penicillin family. This antibiotic works by inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis, ultimately leading to the destruction of the bacteria. It's particularly effective against certain types of bacteria and is commonly prescribed for infections like strep throat or mild pneumonia. Cefalexin, while also an antibiotic, belongs to the cephalosporin class rather than the penicillin family, and thus does not fit the parameters of the question. Azithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic, used to treat different types of infections such as respiratory and skin infections, but it is not part of the penicillin family. Lisinopril is an entirely different type of medication known as an ACE inhibitor, primarily used to manage high blood pressure and heart failure, making it irrelevant to the treatment of bacterial infections.

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