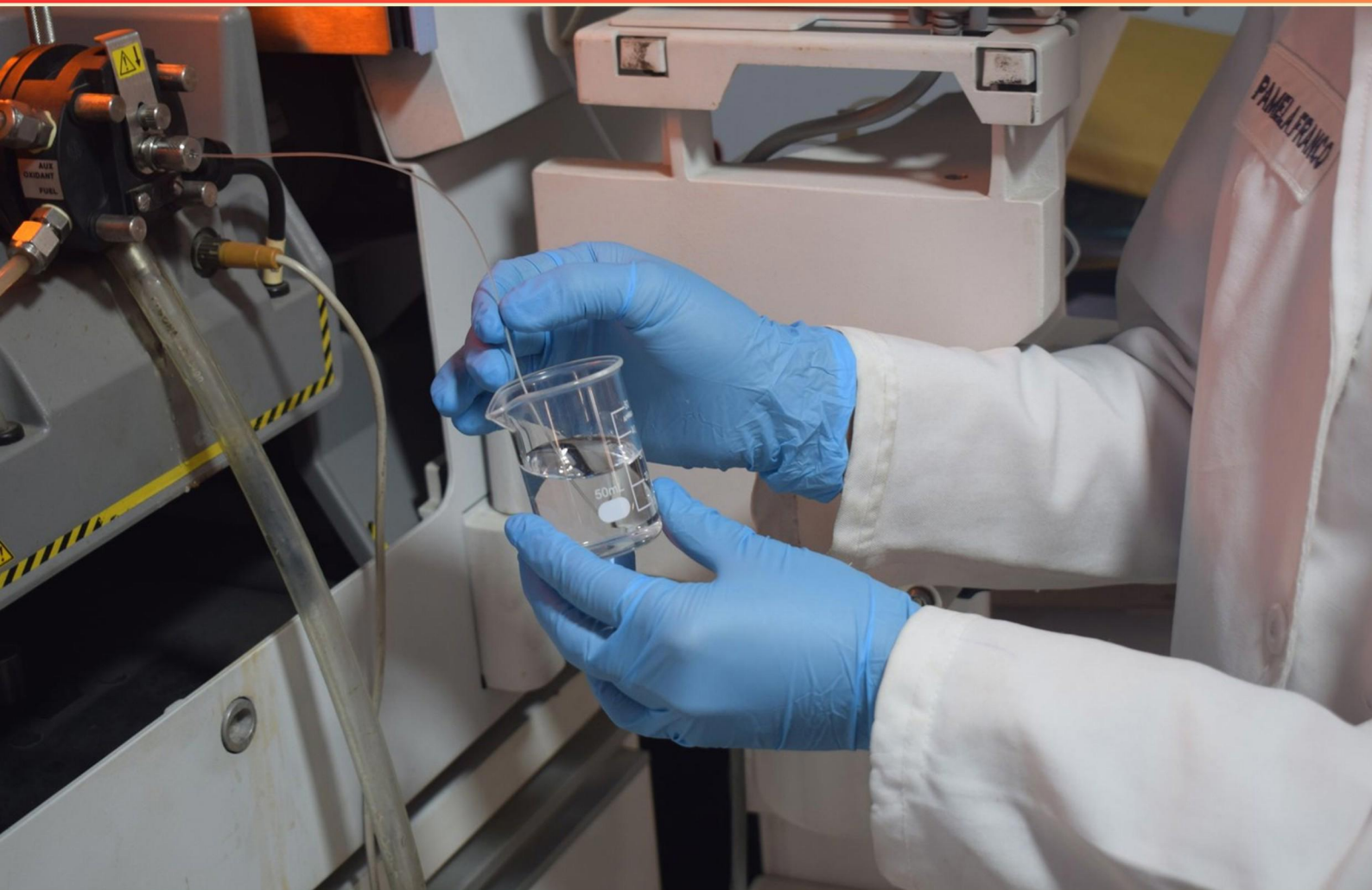


KROGER PHARMACY TECHNICIAN LEVEL 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://krogerpharmacytechlvl2.examzify.com>



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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. Which of the following medications is commonly associated with treating anxiety?**
 - A. Flexeril
 - B. Valium
 - C. Zanaflex
 - D. Celebrex

- 2. Which medication is used for the management of asthma and can also be delivered via inhaler?**
 - A. Proair HFA
 - B. Prazosin
 - C. Cozaar
 - D. Dexamethasone

- 3. What is meant by a non-formulary medication?**
 - A. A medication that is on the list of preferred drugs
 - B. A medication that is not covered by insurance
 - C. A prescribed medication not on the list of preferred drugs
 - D. A medication that has been recalled

- 4. Which of the following indicates a dosing schedule of twice a day?**
 - A. ATC
 - B. BID
 - C. AU
 - D. AD

- 5. Which medication is an analgesic?**
 - A. Prozac
 - B. Tylenol with codeine
 - C. Coumadin
 - D. Amoxil

6. The abbreviation "iv" is used to denote which type of administration?

- A. Involuntary
- B. Intravenous
- C. Intranasal
- D. Immunization

7. What does the abbreviation "ATC" indicate?

- A. Around the clock
- B. Twice a day
- C. As needed
- D. Prior to meals

8. What is the primary purpose of a decongestant?

- A. To relieve pain
- B. To relieve congestion in the nose, lungs, or chest
- C. To promote sleep
- D. To reduce inflammation

9. What does the abbreviation "OS" refer to in ophthalmic terms?

- A. Right eye
- B. Both eyes
- C. Left eye
- D. Eye medication

10. Which is a common insurance audit trigger related to prescriptions?

- A. More than 5 prescriptions on a single blanket
- B. Incorrect doctor's address on prescriptions
- C. Missing patient IDs
- D. Unapproved medication types

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following medications is commonly associated with treating anxiety?

- A. Flexeril
- B. Valium**
- C. Zanaflex
- D. Celebrex

Valium, known generically as diazepam, is commonly used to treat anxiety disorders and is classified as a benzodiazepine. It works by enhancing the effects of a neurotransmitter in the brain called gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which helps to produce a calming effect on the nervous system. Valium is effective in relieving anxiety symptoms and is often prescribed for short-term relief of anxiety or agitation. Other medications listed are associated with different therapeutic uses. Flexeril (cyclobenzaprine) is primarily a muscle relaxant used for muscle spasms, Zanaflex (tizanidine) is an alpha-2 adrenergic agonist also used for muscle spasticity, and Celebrex (celecoxib) is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to alleviate pain and inflammation. Thus, while these medications serve important roles in managing various conditions, only Valium is specifically indicated for anxiety treatment.

2. Which medication is used for the management of asthma and can also be delivered via inhaler?

- A. Proair HFA**
- B. Prazosin
- C. Cozaar
- D. Dexamethasone

Proair HFA is a medication specifically designed for the management of asthma and is commonly delivered via a metered-dose inhaler. It belongs to a class of drugs known as short-acting beta-agonists (SABAs), which work by relaxing the muscles around the airways, leading to dilation and improved airflow. This makes it effective for quick relief from asthma symptoms such as wheezing, coughing, and shortness of breath. Inhalers like Proair HFA are vital for asthma management because they allow for direct delivery of medication to the lungs, providing rapid relief during an asthma attack. The other medications listed serve different purposes; for example, prazosin is primarily used for hypertension and symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia, Cozaar is an antihypertensive that works as an angiotensin II receptor blocker, and dexamethasone is a corticosteroid used to treat various inflammatory and autoimmune conditions but is not specifically indicated for asthma management via inhaler.

3. What is meant by a non-formulary medication?

- A. A medication that is on the list of preferred drugs
- B. A medication that is not covered by insurance
- C. A prescribed medication not on the list of preferred drugs**
- D. A medication that has been recalled

A non-formulary medication refers to a prescribed medication that is not included on a specific health plan's list of preferred drugs. This list, known as a formulary, is established by insurance providers to outline which medications are covered under a particular health plan. Medications on this list typically involve considerations such as effectiveness, cost, and overall value. When a medication is classified as non-formulary, it means that it may not be covered by the insurance plan, or it may come with higher co-pays or additional restrictions. This designation generally signals that a physician must often provide justification for why a non-formulary medication is necessary for the patient's treatment, especially if a formulary alternative is available. The focus on the insurance coverage aspect distinguishes it from preferred drugs and ensures that patients and healthcare providers are well-informed about the options available to them. Other options may reflect related concepts, but they do not accurately capture the essence of what non-formulary means in the context of medication management and insurance coverage.

4. Which of the following indicates a dosing schedule of twice a day?

- A. ATC
- B. BID**
- C. AU
- D. AD

The abbreviation that indicates a dosing schedule of twice a day is "BID," which stands for "bis in die," a Latin phrase meaning "twice a day." This term is commonly used in medical prescriptions to specify that a medication should be taken at two different times throughout the day, helping to ensure optimal therapeutic effects by maintaining adequate drug levels in the body. Other terms such as "ATC," "AU," and "AD" have their own specific meanings that do not correspond to a twice-a-day dosing schedule. For instance, "ATC" generally refers to "around the clock" dosing, suggesting a more continuous administration of medication rather than twice daily. "AU" is used to indicate both ears, often in an otic context, while "AD" denotes the right ear. Understanding these abbreviations is crucial for accurate medication administration and patient care.

5. Which medication is an analgesic?

- A. Prozac
- B. Tylenol with codeine**
- C. Coumadin
- D. Amoxil

An analgesic is a type of medication that is used to relieve pain. Tylenol with codeine fits this definition, as it contains acetaminophen, which is a common pain reliever, and codeine, an opioid analgesic that enhances the pain-relieving effects. This combination works effectively to manage mild to moderate pain. Prozac, on the other hand, is an antidepressant, specifically a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), and is not used for pain relief. Coumadin is an anticoagulant that prevents blood clots and does not have analgesic properties. Amoxil is an antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections and does not relieve pain either. Therefore, Tylenol with codeine is the only option that serves as a medication for pain relief.

6. The abbreviation "iv" is used to denote which type of administration?

- A. Involuntary
- B. Intravenous**
- C. Intranasal
- D. Immunization

The abbreviation "iv" stands for "intravenous," which refers to the administration of medication directly into a patient's vein. This method allows for rapid delivery of drugs into the bloodstream, enabling immediate effects, which is crucial in medical emergencies or when faster therapeutic action is required. Intravenous administration is often used in hospitals for fluids, medications, and nutrients. The other options do not accurately describe the "iv" abbreviation. Involuntary refers to actions that occur without conscious control and is not related to medication administration. Intranasal pertains to administration through the nasal passages but is not represented by "iv." Immunization refers to the process of administering vaccines but does not use the "iv" abbreviation either. Thus, "intravenous" is the correct interpretation of "iv" in the context of medication administration.

7. What does the abbreviation "ATC" indicate?

- A. Around the clock**
- B. Twice a day
- C. As needed
- D. Prior to meals

The abbreviation "ATC" stands for "around the clock." This term is commonly used in medical contexts to indicate that medication should be administered consistently throughout the day at regular intervals, rather than only as symptoms arise or at specific times. This continuous administration is particularly important for medications that require stable blood levels to ensure their effectiveness, such as pain management or chronic condition treatments. For example, a patient who has been prescribed pain medication on an ATC basis will receive doses at set times rather than waiting until they experience pain. This helps to prevent pain from becoming severe and ensures that the patient maintains a consistent level of medication in their system. The other options—indications for dosage frequency or timing—do not accurately reflect what ATC encompasses and are thus not aligned with the meaning of the abbreviation.

8. What is the primary purpose of a decongestant?

- A. To relieve pain
- B. To relieve congestion in the nose, lungs, or chest**
- C. To promote sleep
- D. To reduce inflammation

The primary purpose of a decongestant is to relieve congestion in the nose, lungs, or chest. Decongestants work by narrowing the blood vessels in the nasal passages, which leads to reduced swelling and decreased production of mucus. This response helps clear up blocked nasal passages and improves airflow, making it easier for a person to breathe. Decongestants are commonly used in the treatment of colds, allergies, and sinus infections, where congestion is a prominent symptom. While other options mention important therapeutic areas, they do not pertain directly to the main function of decongestants. For instance, medications that relieve pain generally fall under analgesics, and promoting sleep is associated with sedatives or sleep aids. Reducing inflammation is the primary action of anti-inflammatory drugs, which target different conditions than those treated with decongestants. Understanding the specific purpose of each type of medication helps in the accurate treatment of symptoms and conditions.

9. What does the abbreviation "OS" refer to in ophthalmic terms?

- A. Right eye
- B. Both eyes
- C. Left eye**
- D. Eye medication

In ophthalmic terms, "OS" is derived from the Latin "oculus sinister," which translates to "left eye." This abbreviation is widely used in prescriptions and clinical documentation to specify the left eye when indicating the location for medication application, examination, or other visual assessments. Understanding such abbreviations is essential in ensuring accurate treatment and communication within the healthcare team. The other terms in the options have their specific abbreviations: for instance, "OD" stands for "oculus dexter," meaning the right eye, and "OU" stands for "oculus uterque," which means both eyes. Knowing these distinctions aids healthcare professionals, especially pharmacy technicians, in correctly interpreting and conveying prescriptions for eye care.

10. Which is a common insurance audit trigger related to prescriptions?

- A. More than 5 prescriptions on a single blanket
- B. Incorrect doctor's address on prescriptions**
- C. Missing patient IDs
- D. Unapproved medication types

Incorrect doctor's address on prescriptions is a common insurance audit trigger because it can raise questions about the legitimacy of the prescription. Insurers want to verify that prescriptions are being written by authorized healthcare providers, and an incorrect address may indicate a potential issue, such as fraud or misuse. When auditors find discrepancies like an incorrect doctor's address, it may lead them to scrutinize the transaction more closely, as it could be indicative of a broader problem with the handling of that prescription. In contrast, while having more than 5 prescriptions on a single blanket may seem unusual, it's not a definitive trigger for audits. Similarly, missing patient IDs or unapproved medication types can also raise concerns, but they are less directly linked to the accountability of the prescribing physician, making them less significant in triggering insurance audits. Proper documentation, including accurate addresses, is crucial for maintaining the integrity of prescription processes, which directly influences insurance auditing practices.

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:

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

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