

NAPLEX (NORTH AMERICAN PHARMACIST LICENSURE EXAMINATION) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. Which product is recommended for use in patients with intravenous immunoglobulin to slow infusion rate in renal and cardiovascular disease?
 - A. Gammagard
 - B. Gamunex-C
 - C. Octagam
 - D. All of the above
2. Which is not a first-line treatment option for hypertension during pregnancy?
 - A. Labetalol
 - B. Nifedipine ER
 - C. Methyldopa
 - D. Thiazide
3. What is the percent elemental calcium in Calcium carbonate?
 - A. 40%
 - B. 21%
 - C. 10%
 - D. 30%
4. Which is a possible complication of rapid weight loss after bariatric surgery?
 - A. Kidney stones
 - B. Liver failure
 - C. Gallstones
 - D. Peptic ulcer
5. What do ACE inhibitors commonly cause?
 - A. Gastric upset
 - B. Hypertension
 - C. Cough and hyperkalemia
 - D. Weight gain

- 6. Liposomal Amphotericin B (Ambisome) is preferable due to:**
- A. Higher efficacy
 - B. Fewer toxicities
 - C. Oral formulation
 - D. Cheaper cost
- 7. What is often blocked in the treatment of prostate cancer to manage the disease?**
- A. Estrogen
 - B. Progesterone
 - C. Testosterone
 - D. Cortisol
- 8. What is the initial treatment duration for a diabetic foot infection without MRSA coverage needed?**
- A. 3-5 days
 - B. 7-14 days
 - C. 2-4 weeks
 - D. 4-6 weeks
- 9. The recommended treatment for gonorrhea is:**
- A. doxy
 - B. azithromycin
 - C. CTX
 - D. Penicillin G benzathine IM
- 10. Which vaccines are contraindicated for individuals with immunodeficiency?**
- A. Live vaccines
 - B. Pneumococcal vaccines
 - C. Hep A and B
 - D. DTaP

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which product is recommended for use in patients with intravenous immunoglobulin to slow infusion rate in renal and cardiovascular disease?

- A. Gammagard
- B. Gamunex-C
- C. Octagam
- D. All of the above**

In patients with intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) to slow the infusion rate in renal and cardiovascular diseases, all of the options provided (Gammagard, Gamunex-C, and Octagam) may be recommended. IVIG products like Gammagard, Gamunex-C, and Octagam have different formulations and doses which can be adjusted to slow down the infusion rate as needed based on the patient's condition. Therefore, the correct answer is "D. All of the above."

2. Which is not a first-line treatment option for hypertension during pregnancy?

- A. Labetalol
- B. Nifedipine ER
- C. Methyldopa
- D. Thiazide**

Thiazide diuretics are generally not recommended as a first-line treatment option for hypertension during pregnancy. While thiazides are commonly used in the general population to treat hypertension, they are not preferred during pregnancy due to potential concerns about fetal effects. Labetalol, Nifedipine ER, and Methyldopa are commonly used as first-line treatment options for hypertension during pregnancy due to their safety profiles and efficacy in controlling blood pressure in pregnant women without causing harm to the fetus.

3. What is the percent elemental calcium in Calcium carbonate?

- A. 40%**
- B. 21%
- C. 10%
- D. 30%

Calcium carbonate consists of 40% elemental calcium. This means that for every 1,000 mg of calcium carbonate, there are 400 mg of elemental calcium. It is important for pharmacists to understand the percent elemental calcium in different calcium salts to accurately dose calcium supplementation for patients. Option B (21%), Option C (10%), and Option D (30%) are incorrect because they do not represent the correct percentage of elemental calcium in calcium carbonate.

4. Which is a possible complication of rapid weight loss after bariatric surgery?

- A. Kidney stones
- B. Liver failure
- C. Gallstones**
- D. Peptic ulcer

Bariatric surgery involves reducing the size of the stomach, leading to significant weight loss. This weight loss can sometimes occur too rapidly and cause complications. While it is logical to think that kidney stones, liver failure, and peptic ulcers might be related to rapid weight loss, they are not the most likely complication. Kidney stones are usually formed due to high levels of certain substances in the urine, such as calcium, and are not caused by weight loss. Liver failure is a serious condition that can have multiple causes, including alcohol consumption and medication reactions, but it is not directly linked to rapid weight loss after bariatric surgery. Peptic ulcers are sores that develop in the lining of the stomach or small intestine, most commonly caused by infection or long-term use of certain medications. While rapid weight loss could potentially irritate an existing ulcer, it is not a known complication of bariatric surgery. Gallstones, on the other hand, can develop as a result of rapid weight loss after bariatric surgery. When the body breaks down fat, it releases more cholesterol into the bile, increasing the risk of developing gallstones. Therefore, C is the correct answer.

5. What do ACE inhibitors commonly cause?

- A. Gastric upset
- B. Hypertension
- C. Cough and hyperkalemia**
- D. Weight gain

ACE inhibitors (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors) are commonly used to treat hypertension and are known to cause cough and hyperkalemia as side effects. Gastric upset is not a common side effect of ACE inhibitors and is more commonly associated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Hypertension is not a side effect of ACE inhibitors, but rather the condition they are prescribed to treat. Weight gain is also not a known side effect of ACE inhibitors.

6. Liposomal Amphotericin B (Ambisome) is preferable due to:

- A. Higher efficacy
- B. Fewer toxicities**
- C. Oral formulation
- D. Cheaper cost

Liposomal Amphotericin B (Ambisome) is preferable due to fewer toxicities. High efficacy was not mentioned as a reason because the efficacy of the medication is not necessarily higher than other options, it is just less toxic. The medication also does not come in an oral formulation, so option C is not correct. And while cost may be a factor for some patients, it is not the main reason why Liposomal Amphotericin B is preferred. Therefore, option B is the most accurate answer.

7. What is often blocked in the treatment of prostate cancer to manage the disease?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. Testosterone**
- D. Cortisol

Prostate cancer is hormone sensitive, meaning that hormones can stimulate its growth if present in high levels. Therefore, in the treatment of prostate cancer, testosterone is often blocked in order to prevent its stimulating effects on the cancer cells. Other hormones such as estrogen and progesterone do not have the same effect on prostate cancer growth and are not typically used in treatment. Cortisol, a stress hormone, is also not involved in prostate cancer treatment. Therefore, the correct answer is C, testosterone.

8. What is the initial treatment duration for a diabetic foot infection without MRSA coverage needed?

- A. 3-5 days
- B. 7-14 days**
- C. 2-4 weeks
- D. 4-6 weeks

For a diabetic foot infection without MRSA coverage needed, the initial treatment duration is typically 7-14 days. This time frame is suitable for targeting common pathogens involved in diabetic foot infections while providing adequate time for the infection to respond to therapy. Shorter durations such as 3-5 days may not be sufficient to fully resolve the infection, while longer durations such as 2-4 weeks or 4-6 weeks may increase the risk of antibiotic resistance development and adverse effects without significant added benefit for uncomplicated infections. Therefore, the most appropriate initial treatment duration for a diabetic foot infection without MRSA coverage is 7-14 days.

9. The recommended treatment for gonorrhea is:

- A. doxy
- B. azithromycin
- C. CTX**
- D. Penicillin G benzathine IM

The recommended treatment for gonorrhea is Ceftriaxone (CTX). This is because of the increasing bacterial resistance to other commonly used antibiotics. Ceftriaxone is a third-generation cephalosporin that is highly effective against gonorrhea and is given as an intramuscular injection as a single dose. Other options like doxycycline (A), azithromycin (B), and Penicillin G benzathine (D) are not the first-line treatment for gonorrhea due to either lack of effectiveness or increasing resistance.

10. Which vaccines are contraindicated for individuals with immunodeficiency?

- A. Live vaccines**
- B. Pneumococcal vaccines
- C. Hep A and B
- D. DTaP

Individuals with immunodeficiency are at risk of developing severe infections from live vaccines as they contain weakened or attenuated forms of the virus that could potentially cause the disease in individuals with compromised immune systems. Therefore, live vaccines are contraindicated in individuals with immunodeficiency. The other options (B. Pneumococcal vaccines, C. Hep A and B, D. DTaP) are not universally contraindicated for individuals with immunodeficiency and can usually be administered depending on the severity of the condition and the specific vaccine.

SAMPLE

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://naplex.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE