New Jersey CVS Board of Pharmacy (BOP) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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1. What must be presented for prescriptions under Medicare?

A. A hard copy or an e-script

B. A verbal order from the pharmacist

C. An insurance verification call

D. A referral from a primary care physician

2. What is a key purpose of the CVS Code of Conduct?

A. Maximizing profit for stakeholders

B. Helping people on the path to better health

C. Reducing employee turnover

D. Enhancing product distribution

3. How many milliliters are in 1 pint?

A. 240 mL

B. 480 mL

C. 720 mL

D. 960 mL

4. What does the abbreviation "AS" represent?

A. Right ear

B. Both ears

C. Left eye

D. Left ear

5. How are hard copy prescriptions organized in a pharmacy?

A. By prescription date

B. Control 3-5, Marcs, Non-Controls

C. Alphabetical order

D. By patient last name

6. Which workstation handles both Drop Off and Pick Up tasks?

A. Drive-Thru

B. Production

C. Pick up

D. Drop-Off

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7. What is the formula for calculating days supply of a medication?

A. Quantity Dispensed / Dose

B. Quantity Dispensed / (Dose x Frequency)

C. Quantity Dispensed x Frequency x Days

D. Quantity Dispensed + Dose

8. What does the iPLEDGE program specifically relate to?

A. A process for generic drug approval

B. A stringent control program for isotretinoin

C. A support program for mental health

D. A program for opioid prescription tracking

9. What are the components used to calculate the total quantity of medication needed?

A. Strength, formulation, and dosage

B. Dose, frequency, and days

C. Brand, generic, and side effects

D. Patient weight, age, and allergies

10. Which of the following items should be disposed of in blue trash bags?

A. Empty prescription bottles

B. Personal Health Information (PHI)

C. Unmarked medication samples

D. Unused medical equipment

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must be presented for prescriptions under Medicare?

A. A hard copy or an e-script

B. A verbal order from the pharmacist

C. An insurance verification call

D. A referral from a primary care physician

For prescriptions to be processed under Medicare, a hard copy or an electronic prescription (e-script) is required. This is essential because Medicare has specific guidelines to ensure that prescriptions are accurately documented and verifiable. Hard copies provide a physical record of the medication, while electronic prescriptions enhance safety, reduce errors, and streamline the filling process by making it easier for pharmacies to access and manage prescription information. The requirement for a hard copy or e-script emphasizes the importance of maintaining proper documentation in order to comply with regulations that ensure patient safety and medication management. This system helps to ensure that patients receive the correct medications and allows for better tracking of prescriptions, which is crucial in a system like Medicare that serves a large population of elderly individuals or those with disabilities. Maintaining stringent documentation standards also helps to prevent misuse or errors, ultimately supporting better healthcare outcomes for patients.

2. What is a key purpose of the CVS Code of Conduct?

A. Maximizing profit for stakeholders

B. Helping people on the path to better health

C. Reducing employee turnover

D. Enhancing product distribution

The key purpose of the CVS Code of Conduct is centered on promoting ethical practices that align with the company's mission of helping people on their path to better health. This principle emphasizes the commitment to patient care, transparency, and responsible behavior in all interactions, whether with customers, employees, or partners. The Code of Conduct serves as a framework for employees to make decisions that uphold the integrity of the organization and ensure that the services provided genuinely contribute to the well-being of individuals and communities. In contrast, while maximizing profit, reducing employee turnover, and enhancing product distribution are important for a business's success, they are more focused on operational or financial performance rather than the ethical obligations and values that underpin the Code of Conduct. The emphasis on health not only reflects the core mission of CVS but also aligns employee actions and decisions with the company's broader goal of promoting health and wellness in society.

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3. How many milliliters are in 1 pint?

A. 240 mL

B. 480 mL

C. 720 mL

D. 960 mL

One pint is equivalent to 480 milliliters. This relationship is based on the standard conversion between pints and milliliters, where 1 pint equals approximately 473.176 milliliters. However, for practical purposes in most settings, this is often rounded to 480 mL. Understanding these conversions is crucial in pharmacy practice, as accurate dosage measurements are vital for patient safety and medication efficacy. In the context of pharmacy, knowing how to convert pints to milliliters allows pharmacists and pharmacy technicians to prepare medications accurately, particularly when dealing with liquid formulations. This understanding also aids in communicating effectively with healthcare providers and patients regarding measurements.

4. What does the abbreviation "AS" represent?

A. Right ear

B. Both ears

C. Left eye

D. Left ear

The abbreviation "AS" stands for "left ear" in medical and pharmaceutical terminology. It is derived from the Latin term "auris sinistra," which directly translates to "left ear." This abbreviation is often used in prescriptions and medical records to indicate that a treatment or medication is intended for administration in the left ear. Understanding the terminology and use of abbreviations like "AS" is crucial in the context of pharmacy practice, as accuracy in interpreting prescriptions is vital for ensuring patient safety and effective treatment. The other options relate to different anatomical locations and ear designations that are distinct from the meaning of "AS," but "left ear" is the specific reference that is represented by this abbreviation.

5. How are hard copy prescriptions organized in a pharmacy?

A. By prescription date

B. Control 3-5, Marcs, Non-Controls

C. Alphabetical order

D. By patient last name

Hard copy prescriptions are organized based on their classification, ensuring that those with potential for abuse are easily identifiable and separated from non-controlled substances. The classification typically involves grouping controlled substances into schedules, which is a requirement under federal and state laws to prevent misuse and facilitate proper management of medications. In this context, categorizing prescriptions into Control Schedule III-V, MARCS (Medication Assisted Recovery and Counseling Services), and non-controlled medications provides an effective way to handle and monitor these prescriptions in the pharmacy. This organization not only streamlines the workflow for pharmacists but also enhances patient safety and regulatory compliance. Other organizational methods, such as by prescription date, alphabetical order, or by patient last name, do not provide the same level of clarity and security regarding the classification of medications and their potential risks.

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6. Which workstation handles both Drop Off and Pick Up tasks?

A. Drive-Thru

B. Production

C. Pick up

D. Drop-Off

The workstation that handles both Drop Off and Pick Up tasks is the Drive-Thru. This setup is designed to enhance convenience for customers, allowing them to drop off their prescriptions and pick them up without leaving their vehicles. The Drive-Thru provides a streamlined approach, ensuring that patients can manage their pharmacy needs efficiently while also accommodating those who may have mobility issues or prefer not to enter the pharmacy. In a traditional pharmacy environment, the Drop-Off station is focused on receiving medications and prescriptions from customers, while the Pick-Up station is primarily for handing out completed prescriptions. The Production area is dedicated to the preparation and dispensing of medications. Therefore, only the Drive-Thru integrates both the drop-off and pick-up functions, making it the correct answer in this scenario.

7. What is the formula for calculating days supply of a medication?

A. Quantity Dispensed / Dose

B. Quantity Dispensed / (Dose x Frequency)

C. Quantity Dispensed x Frequency x Days

D. Quantity Dispensed + Dose

The formula for calculating the days supply of a medication is based on how frequently the medication is taken and the amount dispensed. The correct answer incorporates both the dosage and the frequency of administration to give an accurate measure of how long the supplied medication will last. When calculating the days supply, you divide the total quantity dispensed by the total daily dosage. This is achieved by multiplying the dose by the frequency. For example, if a medication is prescribed to be taken twice a day at a specific dose, this frequency must be factored in to determine how many days the entire quantity of medication will last. Thus, using this formula allows for a more precise calculation of how many days the medication will be effective based on the prescribed regimen. This method contrasts with other options, which either do not consider frequency adequately or mix terms wrongfully, resulting in an incorrect understanding of how long the medication will last for the patient.

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8. What does the iPLEDGE program specifically relate to?

A. A process for generic drug approval

B. A stringent control program for isotretinoin

C. A support program for mental health

D. A program for opioid prescription tracking

The iPLEDGE program is a mandated risk management program specifically related to isotretinoin, a medication used for the treatment of severe acne. Isotretinoin has a high risk of causing severe birth defects if taken during pregnancy, which is why the program was established. It requires healthcare providers, pharmacies, and patients to follow strict protocols to ensure that women of childbearing age do not get pregnant while on the medication. Under iPLEDGE, patients must be enrolled and meet specific criteria, including using effective contraception and undergoing regular pregnancy testing before and during treatment. This helps to minimize the risks associated with the drug and ensures that all parties involved understand their responsibilities in preventing potential harmful outcomes. Thus, the focus on stringent controls makes this program crucial for ensuring patient safety with isotretinoin use. Other options, like those pertaining to generic drug approval, mental health support, or opioid prescription tracking, do not accurately reflect the purpose or scope of the iPLEDGE program.

9. What are the components used to calculate the total quantity of medication needed?

A. Strength, formulation, and dosage

B. Dose, frequency, and days

C. Brand, generic, and side effects

D. Patient weight, age, and allergies

The correct answer involves considering the dose, frequency, and duration of treatment in days to calculate the total quantity of medication needed. This approach focuses on the practical aspects of medication administration. When determining how much medication is required for a patient, the dose specifies how much of the drug is given at one time, the frequency indicates how often the dose should be taken (e.g., once daily, twice a day), and the number of days indicates the total duration of therapy prescribed by the healthcare provider. By multiplying these three components together, you arrive at the total quantity of medication required. For instance, if a patient is prescribed a medication that requires a dose of 10 mg to be taken twice daily for 7 days, you would calculate the total quantity needed as follows: $10 mg \times 2 \text{ doses/day} \times 7 \text{ days} = 140 mg$. This calculation is pivotal in ensuring that patients receive the appropriate amount of medication for their treatment course and is a fundamental consideration in both pharmacy practice and safe medication management.

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10. Which of the following items should be disposed of in blue trash bags?

A. Empty prescription bottles

B. Personal Health Information (PHI)

C. Unmarked medication samples

D. Unused medical equipment

The correct choice is the disposal of Personal Health Information (PHI) in blue trash bags. PHI includes any individually identifiable health information, such as patient records, prescriptions, and personal identifiers that are protected under regulations such as HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act). The disposal of such sensitive information requires specific protocols to ensure confidentiality and compliance with privacy laws. Using designated blue trash bags for PHI helps to properly segregate this material from regular waste, minimizing the risk of inadvertent disclosure or breaches of patient confidentiality. In contrast, while empty prescription bottles can be recycled or disposed of through regular waste as long as any personal information is removed, unmarked medication samples should be handled according to specific disposal guidelines to prevent misuse. Unused medical equipment typically follows another set of regulations for safe disposal or recycling, often through dedicated channels to ensure safety and compliance with health regulations.

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