

PEBC Community Pharmacy Management Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. After first use, for how many days can dulaglutide (Trulicity) be stored at fridge or room temperature?**
 - A. 14 days**
 - B. 7 days**
 - C. 30 days**
 - D. 60 days**
- 2. Who prescribes, delivers, and administers medications to patients?**
 - A. Pharmacists**
 - B. Pharmacy technicians**
 - C. Nurses only**
 - D. Healthcare professionals**
- 3. What is the aim of product acquisition in pharmacies?**
 - A. Maximize shelf space in the store**
 - B. Stable, rapid, and secure product delivery**
 - C. Minimize ordering frequency**
 - D. Prioritize high-margin products**
- 4. Which action is NOT typically performed by a pharmacy technician in the dispensing process?**
 - A. Transcribing prescriptions**
 - B. Packaging medications**
 - C. Conducting final clinical diagnosis**
 - D. Performing technical checks under supervision**
- 5. Which statement best describes the relationship between a biosimilar and a biologic drug?**
 - A. A biosimilar is legally identical to the original biologic.**
 - B. A biologic is a small-molecule chemical.**
 - C. A biosimilar is completely different in structure from the original.**
 - D. A biosimilar is highly similar but not identical to an authorized biologic drug.**

- 6. Which of the following lists the four main pharmacy formats in Canada?**
- A. Independent, Chain, Franchise, Co-operative/Banner**
 - B. Central fill pharmacy**
 - C. Tele-pharmacy**
 - D. Corporation**
- 7. A Registered Pharmacy Technician (RPhT) may accept prescriptions over the phone under what condition?**
- A. Yes, but only if within their scope of practice**
 - B. Yes, but only with direct pharmacist supervision on every call**
 - C. No**
 - D. Only for non-controlled substances**
- 8. Which statement best describes the role of the pharmacy staff in sharps disposal when dispensing injectable products?**
- A. Do not provide containers**
 - B. Counsel on disposal only**
 - C. Provide patients with sharps containers when dispensing injectable products**
 - D. Store containers for in-store use only**
- 9. Which statement best describes the purpose of patient follow-up appointments?**
- A. To bill for services.**
 - B. To monitor the patient's progress and adjust medication as needed.**
 - C. To limit patient contact.**
 - D. To confirm the patient's address.**
- 10. What are quantity discounts?**
- A. Discounts given for ordering higher quantities of a product**
 - B. Discounts offered for early delivery**
 - C. Discounts for buying during end-of-year clearance**
 - D. Discounts based on total annual spend**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. After first use, for how many days can dulaglutide (Trulicity) be stored at fridge or room temperature?

A. 14 days

B. 7 days

C. 30 days

D. 60 days

Once a dulaglutide pen has been opened and used, the remaining drug is only stable for a limited period. The in-use stability window is 14 days, whether the pen is stored in the refrigerator or at room temperature within the manufacturer's allowed range. After 14 days, discard the pen even if some drug remains. To help preserve potency, keep the pen away from extreme temperatures and light (store as directed, usually protecting from light and not freezing). This 14-day rule is the practical guidance clinicians rely on for safe, effective use after first use.

2. Who prescribes, delivers, and administers medications to patients?

A. Pharmacists

B. Pharmacy technicians

C. Nurses only

D. Healthcare professionals

The main idea is that medication management is a team effort across the healthcare system. Different professionals handle different steps: prescribing is typically done by licensed prescribers like physicians and nurse practitioners; delivering and dispensing medications is handled by pharmacists and pharmacy staff; administering medications to patients is carried out by nurses and other authorized clinicians. Because these roles are spread among several professionals, the most accurate answer is the broad term "healthcare professionals," which encompasses all the people who may be involved in prescribing, delivering, or administering medications. The other options point to specific groups that don't cover every part of the process across different settings and jurisdictions.

3. What is the aim of product acquisition in pharmacies?

A. Maximize shelf space in the store

B. Stable, rapid, and secure product delivery

C. Minimize ordering frequency

D. Prioritize high-margin products

Product acquisition is about ensuring a steady, reliable supply of medications and related products to meet patient demand. The aim is stable, rapid, and secure product delivery—orders arrive on time, in good condition, and through dependable channels—so stock levels stay appropriate and interruptions to patient care are avoided. While shelf space is a consideration for how items are displayed, it doesn't guarantee continuity of supply. Reducing ordering frequency can harm responsiveness and increase stockouts. Focusing on high-margin items may boost profitability but can compromise access to essential medications; the acquisition process should balance availability, cost, quality, and delivery speed to support safe, effective patient care.

4. Which action is NOT typically performed by a pharmacy technician in the dispensing process?

- A. Transcribing prescriptions**
- B. Packaging medications**
- C. Conducting final clinical diagnosis**
- D. Performing technical checks under supervision**

Pharmacy technicians handle the hands-on, operational side of dispensing under a pharmacist's supervision. This includes transcribing prescription details into the system, packaging and labeling medications, and performing technical checks to ensure the right drug, dose, and patient information are correct before the pharmacist completes the final review with any clinical considerations. Conducting final clinical diagnosis is not within a technician's typical responsibilities. Diagnosis requires clinical evaluation, medical training, and licensure, and it is the realm of physicians or other qualified prescribers (and, in some settings, the pharmacist performing clinical review) rather than technicians. The other listed tasks align with the technician's role in preparing and verifying medications for dispensing under supervision.

5. Which statement best describes the relationship between a biosimilar and a biologic drug?

- A. A biosimilar is legally identical to the original biologic.**
- B. A biologic is a small-molecule chemical.**
- C. A biosimilar is completely different in structure from the original.**
- D. A biosimilar is highly similar but not identical to an authorized biologic drug.**

A biosimilar is designed to be highly similar to an existing biologic reference product, but because biologics are large, complex proteins produced in living systems, an exact copy cannot be guaranteed. This is why the correct statement is that a biosimilar is highly similar but not identical to an authorized biologic drug. Regulators require rigorous analyses to show there are no clinically meaningful differences in safety, purity, and potency, with any minor differences not affecting clinical outcomes. The reference product remains the standard for comparison, and while biosimilars aim to match its therapeutic effect and mechanism of action, tiny variations in structure can occur, unlike small-molecule drugs which can be exact copies.

6. Which of the following lists the four main pharmacy formats in Canada?

- A. Independent, Chain, Franchise, Co-operative/Banner**
- B. Central fill pharmacy**
- C. Tele-pharmacy**
- D. Corporation**

In Canada, pharmacy formats are defined by ownership and branding across the market. The four main formats are independent pharmacies, which are locally owned and operated by a pharmacist or small group; chain stores, which have multiple locations owned by a single company with standardized systems; franchise pharmacies, where the owner runs a store under a franchisor's brand and operating model; and co-operative or banner models, where pharmacists unite under a shared brand and purchasing/marketing framework. This framing captures how pharmacies are organized and how control, branding, and support are arranged. The other options refer to ways prescriptions are handled or broader business structures rather than distinct ownership formats. Central fill describes a centralized prescription filling operation, tele-pharmacy describes a service delivery method using remote supervision, and "corporation" is a legal form that can exist within any format but doesn't by itself define a separate ownership category. Therefore, the four main formats are independent, chain, franchise, and co-operative/banner.

7. A Registered Pharmacy Technician (RPhT) may accept prescriptions over the phone under what condition?

- A. Yes, but only if within their scope of practice**
- B. Yes, but only with direct pharmacist supervision on every call**
- C. No**
- D. Only for non-controlled substances**

The key idea is scope of practice: a pharmacy technician may take prescription information by phone only if the task falls within the defined duties they're allowed to perform. When a call fits those boundaries, an RPhT can handle the phone interaction as part of the dispensing process, collecting the necessary details and relaying them for final verification. The pharmacist retains responsibility for accuracy, safety, and any clinical decisions, so they review and confirm the prescription and the plan. Tasks outside the technician's scope—such as initiating new therapy, changing dosages, or handling certain controlled substances—would not be appropriate for phone intake by a technician. So the condition is simply that the action is within the scope of practice.

8. Which statement best describes the role of the pharmacy staff in sharps disposal when dispensing injectable products?

A. Do not provide containers

B. Counsel on disposal only

C. Provide patients with sharps containers when dispensing injectable products

D. Store containers for in-store use only

Providing patients with sharps containers when dispensing injectable products is essential for safe waste management. By giving a properly sized container at the point of dispensing, the pharmacy enables immediate and safe containment of used needles and syringes, reducing the risk of needlestick injuries and environmental hazards from improper disposal. It also helps patients follow recommended disposal practices and aligns with regulatory expectations for sharps waste. Counseling about disposal is important, but without a container, patients may struggle to store used sharps safely or may attempt unsafe disposal. Storing containers for in-store use shifts responsibility away from the patient and delays or prevents proper home disposal.

9. Which statement best describes the purpose of patient follow-up appointments?

A. To bill for services.

B. To monitor the patient's progress and adjust medication as needed.

C. To limit patient contact.

D. To confirm the patient's address.

Follow-up appointments focus on monitoring how well the therapy is working and making any needed changes to the medication. By checking progress, safety, and how well the patient is sticking to the plan, the clinician can adjust doses, switch meds, or add therapies to reach the desired outcome and reduce risks. For example, after starting a new antihypertensive, a follow-up helps determine if the target blood pressure is being reached and whether the dose should be changed. Administrative tasks may occur during visits, but they are not the main purpose; the goal is clinical management and optimization of the medication plan.

10. What are quantity discounts?

A. Discounts given for ordering higher quantities of a product

B. Discounts offered for early delivery

C. Discounts for buying during end-of-year clearance

D. Discounts based on total annual spend

Quantity discounts are price reductions offered when you purchase larger quantities of a product. The idea is to reward buying more at once by lowering the per-unit cost, often through tiered pricing as order size increases. This helps you save money on bulk purchases and can simplify procurement planning. The other options describe discounts based on timing (early delivery), stock status (end-of-year clearance), or total annual spend, none of which reflect a price decrease tied to the size of a single order.

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://pebccommunitypharmmgmt.examzify.com>

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