

PHARMACY PEBC PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What is the role of pharmacists in immunization?

- A. To conduct independent clinical research
- B. To provide vaccinations and monitor patient reactions
- C. To manufacture vaccines in laboratories
- D. To solely educate patients about vaccination schedules

2. In which condition are ACE inhibitors typically used?

- A. Diabetes
- B. Hypertension
- C. Asthma
- D. Hypothyroidism

3. TK is a 63 year old male with chronic kidney disease (Cr Cl = 29 mL/min/1.73m²) and gout. He experienced his last gout attack about 2 months ago. Today his toe is extremely painful, hot, red and swollen. At a walk-in clinic, he receives a prescription for naproxen 500 mg po bid for 5 days. TK's other current medication is pravastatin 20 mg po hs. Following successful resolution of the acute episode, TK's physician decides that he should initiate allopurinol. TK should be advised to:

- A. Limit fluid intake.
- B. Take medication on an empty stomach.
- C. Use precautions to avoid photosensitivity.
- D. Report any skin rash or itching to the physician.

4. How does metformin help in managing diabetes?

- A. By blocking the absorption of glucose
- B. By improving insulin sensitivity and decreasing hepatic glucose production
- C. By stimulating insulin release from the pancreas
- D. By increasing glucose excretion via the kidneys

5. DS wishes to protect her children from West Nile infection and requests information from the pharmacist regarding insect repellents. Which of the following is correct information from the pharmacist?

- A. DEET should be applied to the skin before sunscreen.
- B. DEET is an effective repellent against mosquitoes, ticks and stinging insects.
- C. Products containing oil of citronella are not recommended for children under 6 years of age.
- D. Products containing oil of citronella have a very short duration of effect.

6. PB is a 70 year old female who is on the final day of a 10-day course of cotrimoxazole DS, i po bid for mild pyelonephritis. PB's medical conditions include hypertension and osteoarthritis, for which she takes enalapril 5 mg po bid and acetaminophen 650 mg po qid. PB has been feeling unwell for the past two days, complaining of abdominal pain, diarrhea, and muscle weakness. She presents to the emergency department, where it is discovered that her serum potassium level is 5.9 mmol/L (normal: 3.5-5.0 mmol/L) and her estimated creatinine clearance is 70 mL/min. What drug therapy problem is PB currently experiencing?
- A. Her dosage of cotrimoxazole is too low.
 - B. Her dosage of cotrimoxazole is too high.
 - C. She is experiencing a drug interaction between enalapril and cotrimoxazole
 - D. She is experiencing a drug interaction between acetaminophen and cotrimoxazole.
7. Which legislation governs the marketing and labeling of pharmaceuticals in Canada?
- A. Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
 - B. The Food and Drugs Act
 - C. The Health Canada Act
 - D. Drug Approval Act
8. Which of the following is an appropriate recommendation for a pharmacist to provide to a patient regarding chronic allergic rhinitis from multiple environmental triggers?
- A. Use oxymetazoline 2 sprays in each nostril bid
 - B. Use zippered, allergen-proof casings for mattresses and pillows
 - C. Open windows to get fresh air into the home
 - D. Take ibuprofen 200 mg/pseudoephedrine 30 mg po q8h
9. Which common drug interaction can increase the risk of bleeding when taken with warfarin?
- A. Antibiotics
 - B. NSAIDs
 - C. Antidepressants
 - D. Diuretics

10. What is a common drug interaction involving warfarin?

- A. Increased effectiveness of antibiotics
- B. Decreased absorption of calcium supplements
- C. Increased bleeding risk with NSAIDs
- D. Reduced sedative effects of antihistamines

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of pharmacists in immunization?

- A. To conduct independent clinical research
- B. To provide vaccinations and monitor patient reactions**
- C. To manufacture vaccines in laboratories
- D. To solely educate patients about vaccination schedules

Pharmacists play a crucial role in immunization by providing vaccinations and monitoring patient reactions. This involvement is part of broader public health initiatives aimed at increasing vaccination rates and ensuring community immunity. By administering vaccines, pharmacists contribute to the accessibility of these critical health services, especially in areas where healthcare providers may be limited. Additionally, pharmacists are trained to observe and assess patients for any immediate reactions post-vaccination, which is essential for ensuring patient safety. They are equipped to provide immediate care if an adverse reaction occurs, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness and safety of immunization efforts. In contrast, conducting independent clinical research or manufacturing vaccines falls outside the typical roles of pharmacists. While education about vaccination schedules is important, it is only one aspect of the comprehensive responsibilities pharmacists have regarding immunization, which notably includes the administration of vaccines and monitoring for reactions. This multifaceted role maximizes their impact on public health by ensuring that vaccines are safely and efficiently delivered to patients.

2. In which condition are ACE inhibitors typically used?

- A. Diabetes
- B. Hypertension**
- C. Asthma
- D. Hypothyroidism

ACE inhibitors, or angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, are primarily utilized in the management of hypertension, which is high blood pressure. Their mechanism involves blocking the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II, a potent vasoconstrictor. This leads to the dilation of blood vessels, thereby reducing blood pressure. Additionally, ACE inhibitors help to decrease the workload on the heart and can improve outcomes in patients with heart failure or those who have had a heart attack. While ACE inhibitors can have benefits for patients with diabetes, they are specifically indicated for hypertension to help reduce the risk of cardiovascular events and protect renal function. In conditions like asthma or hypothyroidism, ACE inhibitors do not have a primary role in treatment, as their mechanisms and effects do not address the underlying issues related to these diseases. This makes hypertension the primary condition for which these medications are typically prescribed.

3. TK is a 63 year old male with chronic kidney disease (Cr Cl = 29 mL/min/1.73m²) and gout. He experienced his last gout attack about 2 months ago. Today his toe is extremely painful, hot, red and swollen. At a walk-in clinic, he receives a prescription for naproxen 500 mg po bid for 5 days. TK's other current medication is pravastatin 20 mg po hs. Following successful resolution of the acute episode, TK's physician decides that he should initiate allopurinol. TK should be advised to:

- A. Limit fluid intake.
- B. Take medication on an empty stomach.
- C. Use precautions to avoid photosensitivity.
- D. Report any skin rash or itching to the physician.**

Allopurinol is a medication commonly used to treat gout by lowering the amount of uric acid in the body. It is important for TK to be aware of any potential side effects of this medication, such as skin rash or itching, and to notify his physician if he experiences any of these symptoms. Options A, B, and C are not correct because limiting fluid intake is not necessary for allopurinol treatment, taking the medication on an empty stomach is not recommended, and precautions to avoid photosensitivity are not relevant in this case. The main focus should be on educating TK about potential side effects of allopurinol and the importance of reporting them to his physician.

4. How does metformin help in managing diabetes?

- A. By blocking the absorption of glucose
- B. By improving insulin sensitivity and decreasing hepatic glucose production**
- C. By stimulating insulin release from the pancreas
- D. By increasing glucose excretion via the kidneys

Metformin is an antihyperglycemic agent primarily used in the management of type 2 diabetes, and its effectiveness is largely attributed to its mechanism of action, which includes improving insulin sensitivity and decreasing hepatic glucose production. Improving insulin sensitivity means that metformin helps the body's cells, particularly in muscle and fat tissues, to respond more effectively to insulin. This enhanced response facilitates better uptake and utilization of glucose from the bloodstream, ultimately lowering blood sugar levels. Additionally, metformin reduces the amount of glucose produced and released by the liver. It inhibits gluconeogenesis, which is the process by which the liver generates glucose, especially during fasting. By acting on both liver and peripheral tissues, metformin plays a key role in achieving better glycemic control without causing an increase in insulin secretion, which is important because excessive insulin can lead to hypoglycemia. While metformin does not block glucose absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, initiate insulin release from the pancreas, or predominantly increase glucose excretion via the kidneys, its primary actions are centered on enhancing insulin sensitivity and reducing hepatic glucose output, making it a cornerstone of diabetes management.

5. DS wishes to protect her children from West Nile infection and requests information from the pharmacist regarding insect repellents. Which of the following is correct information from the pharmacist?
- A. DEET should be applied to the skin before sunscreen.
 - B. DEET is an effective repellent against mosquitoes, ticks and stinging insects.
 - C. Products containing oil of citronella are not recommended for children under 6 years of age.
 - D. Products containing oil of citronella have a very short duration of effect.**

Option D is correct because products containing oil of citronella have a very short duration of effect. Oil of citronella only provides protection for about 20 minutes or less, making it an ineffective repellent for children. Option A is incorrect because sunscreen should always be applied before DEET to ensure both products can work effectively. Option B is incorrect because DEET is only an effective repellent against mosquitoes, not ticks or stinging insects. Lastly, option C is incorrect because oil of citronella is not recommended for children under 2 months of age, not 6 years.

6. PB is a 70 year old female who is on the final day of a 10-day course of cotrimoxazole DS, i po bid for mild pyelonephritis. PB's medical conditions include hypertension and osteoarthritis, for which she takes enalapril 5 mg po bid and acetaminophen 650 mg po qid. PB has been feeling unwell for the past two days, complaining of abdominal pain, diarrhea, and muscle weakness. She presents to the emergency department, where it is discovered that her serum potassium level is 5.9 mmol/L (normal: 3.5-5.0 mmol/L) and her estimated creatinine clearance is 70 mL/min. What drug therapy problem is PB currently experiencing?
- A. Her dosage of cotrimoxazole is too low.
 - B. Her dosage of cotrimoxazole is too high.
 - C. She is experiencing a drug interaction between enalapril and cotrimoxazole**
 - D. She is experiencing a drug interaction between acetaminophen and cotrimoxazole.

PB is currently experiencing a drug interaction between enalapril, which is used to treat hypertension, and cotrimoxazole, which is used to treat pyelonephritis. This interaction can lead to an increase in potassium levels in the blood, as seen in PB's case with her elevated serum potassium level of 5.9 mmol/L. The other options, A and B, are incorrect because they do not address the drug interaction and instead focus on the dosage of cotrimoxazole being either too low or too high. Option D is incorrect because there is no known interaction between acetaminophen and cotrimoxazole. Therefore, the correct answer is C PB is experiencing a drug interaction between enalapril and cotrimoxazole.

7. Which legislation governs the marketing and labeling of pharmaceuticals in Canada?

- A. Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
- B. The Food and Drugs Act**
- C. The Health Canada Act
- D. Drug Approval Act

The Food and Drugs Act is the primary legislation that governs the marketing and labeling of pharmaceuticals in Canada. This Act plays a crucial role in ensuring the safety, efficacy, and quality of drugs available to the public. It establishes guidelines for the regulation of pharmaceutical products, including requirements for labeling, advertising, and packaging. This includes mandates that labels must carry essential information such as ingredient lists, usage instructions, and any potential warnings about adverse effects. The Food and Drugs Act also empowers Health Canada to create regulations that further detail the standards for drug marketing and labeling practices. This ensures that consumers receive clear and accurate information, helping them make informed choices about their medications. In contrast, the other options pertain to different aspects of health and drug regulation. The Controlled Drugs and Substances Act specifically deals with the control and regulation of narcotics and controlled substances, rather than general pharmaceuticals. The Health Canada Act outlines the structure and responsibilities of Health Canada itself rather than the specific practices of drug marketing. The Drug Approval Act, if referring to regulations around drug approval processes, is not the title of a specific piece of legislation in Canada but might relate to various regulations that work under the framework of the Food and Drugs Act. Therefore, the Food and Drugs Act is correctly identified as

8. Which of the following is an appropriate recommendation for a pharmacist to provide to a patient regarding chronic allergic rhinitis from multiple environmental triggers?

- A. Use oxymetazoline 2 sprays in each nostril bid
- B. Use zippered, allergen-proof casings for mattresses and pillows**
- C. Open windows to get fresh air into the home
- D. Take ibuprofen 200 mg/pseudoephedrine 30 mg po q8h

One appropriate recommendation for a pharmacist to provide to a patient regarding chronic allergic rhinitis from multiple environmental triggers is to use zippered, allergen-proof casings for mattresses and pillows. This is because these casings can help prevent dust mites and other allergens from accumulating in the bedding, which can help reduce symptoms of allergic rhinitis. Option A, using oxymetazoline nasal spray, may provide temporary relief of nasal congestion but does not address the cause of the allergic rhinitis. Option C, opening windows, may actually exacerbate symptoms for someone with allergies as it can increase exposure to allergens. Option D, taking ibuprofen with pseudoephedrine, may help with congestion and headaches but does not address the underlying issue of exposure to environmental triggers.

9. Which common drug interaction can increase the risk of bleeding when taken with warfarin?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. NSAIDs**
- C. Antidepressants
- D. Diuretics

The correct answer is NSAIDs, as their interaction with warfarin is particularly significant when considering the risk of bleeding. Both NSAIDs and warfarin impact platelet function and affect the gastrointestinal mucosa, which can lead to an increased risk of gastrointestinal bleeding. NSAIDs, such as ibuprofen and naproxen, inhibit the enzyme cyclooxygenase (COX), which is essential for the synthesis of prostaglandins that help maintain the integrity of the gastric mucosa. When individuals on warfarin take NSAIDs, the added inhibition of platelet aggregation can exacerbate the anticoagulant effect of warfarin, compounding the risk of bleeding complications. In contrast, while antibiotics, antidepressants, and diuretics can have interactions with warfarin, their mechanisms do not typically lead to a direct increase in bleeding risk as prominently as NSAIDs. Some antibiotics may enhance the effects of warfarin due to alterations in gut flora or metabolic interactions, but this is less consistently associated with bleeding. Certain antidepressants, particularly SSRIs, have been noted to have some association with bleeding, but they do not have the same well-established risk as NSAIDs. Diuretics primarily affect fluid and electrolyte balance and are not significantly linked to

10. What is a common drug interaction involving warfarin?

- A. Increased effectiveness of antibiotics
- B. Decreased absorption of calcium supplements
- C. Increased bleeding risk with NSAIDs**
- D. Reduced sedative effects of antihistamines

Warfarin is an anticoagulant medication that works by inhibiting vitamin K epoxide reductase, an enzyme essential for the synthesis of clotting factors. Due to its mechanism of action, one of the most critical considerations when using warfarin is the potential for increased bleeding risk, especially when combined with drugs that also affect hemostasis or platelet function. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) can increase this bleeding risk due to their effects on platelet aggregation and gastrointestinal irritation. When taken with warfarin, NSAIDs can further compromise the patient's ability to form clots, leading to an elevated risk of bleeding complications. This interaction highlights the need for careful management and monitoring of patients who are prescribed both warfarin and NSAIDs, as the combination increases the potential for adverse effects, including gastrointestinal bleeding and bruising. Understanding this interaction is crucial for pharmacists and healthcare providers to ensure patient safety and to provide effective counseling on the risks associated with concurrent use of these medications.

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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