

Walgreens Pharmacy Technician PTCB Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Drugs are rapidly distributed to organs having what type of blood flow rates?**
 - A. High**
 - B. Irregular**
 - C. Slow**
 - D. Low**
- 2. Which organ is responsible for filtering blood and removing waste materials?**
 - A. Liver**
 - B. Kidneys**
 - C. Gall bladder**
 - D. Small intestine**
- 3. What should pharmacy technicians prioritize when preparing medications?**
 - A. Cost-effectiveness**
 - B. Compliance with prescription orders**
 - C. Speed of service**
 - D. Personal interactions with patients**
- 4. Which class of drugs requires the highest level of control within the pharmacy?**
 - A. Non-controlled substances**
 - B. Schedule IV drugs**
 - C. Schedule II drugs**
 - D. Over-the-counter medications**
- 5. What is the typical pH level of the stomach?**
 - A. 7**
 - B. 5-6**
 - C. 3-4**
 - D. 1-2**

6. What is the body's process of transforming drugs called?

- A. Excretion**
- B. Absorption**
- C. Distribution**
- D. Metabolism**

7. What is defined as failing to do something that should or must be done?

- A. trafficking**
- B. compliance**
- C. negligence**
- D. insubordination**

8. Compounding parental admixtures for home infusion requires all of the following except:

- A. Use of clean rooms**
- B. Laminar flow hoods**
- C. Ointment tiles**
- D. Aseptic practices**

9. Which member of the home care team may be involved with compounding, labeling, delivery, and other non-counseling activities?

- A. Pharmacy technician**
- B. Pharm. D**
- C. Home care aide**
- D. RPh**

10. How often should a patient's infusion site be assessed?

- A. Once a week**
- B. Daily**
- C. Every other day**
- D. Every month**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Drugs are rapidly distributed to organs having what type of blood flow rates?

- A. High**
- B. Irregular**
- C. Slow**
- D. Low**

Drugs are rapidly distributed to organs that have high blood flow rates because these organs receive a greater volume of blood over a specific period. Organs such as the heart, liver, kidneys, and brain are examples of those with high blood flow rates. This rapid circulation allows drugs to reach their target sites quickly, facilitating a prompt onset of action. High blood flow ensures that a significant concentration of medication is delivered effectively to these vital organs, which is crucial for both therapeutic effects and the metabolism or excretion processes that may occur. In contrast, organs with slow blood flow or irregular circulation may not receive drugs as quickly or effectively, leading to delayed therapeutic responses. Additionally, areas with low blood flow are less likely to be reached by medications in a rapid manner, negatively affecting the expected pharmacological impact. Therefore, the relationship between blood flow rates and drug distribution is a key principle in pharmacokinetics and is vital for understanding how medications work within the body.

2. Which organ is responsible for filtering blood and removing waste materials?

- A. Liver**
- B. Kidneys**
- C. Gall bladder**
- D. Small intestine**

The kidneys are crucial organs in the body responsible for filtering blood and removing waste materials. They play a vital role in homeostasis by regulating the balance of fluids, electrolytes, and waste in the bloodstream. The process of filtration occurs in the nephrons, the functional units of the kidneys, which remove toxins and excess substances from the blood, ultimately producing urine that is excreted from the body. The liver, while important for detoxifying metabolites and producing biochemicals necessary for digestion, primarily functions in processing and metabolizing nutrients rather than filtering blood for waste. The gall bladder stores bile produced by the liver, which is important for digestion but not for blood filtration. The small intestine is primarily involved in nutrient absorption and digestion, rather than in the filtration of blood. Understanding these roles highlights the specific function of the kidneys in maintaining the body's overall health by filtering and eliminating waste products.

3. What should pharmacy technicians prioritize when preparing medications?

- A. Cost-effectiveness**
- B. Compliance with prescription orders**
- C. Speed of service**
- D. Personal interactions with patients**

When preparing medications, pharmacy technicians should prioritize compliance with prescription orders. This is crucial because ensuring that the medication is prepared exactly as prescribed is fundamental to patient safety and effective treatment. Any deviation from the prescription could lead to medication errors, adverse drug reactions, or ineffective treatment outcomes. Compliance with prescription orders encompasses accurately measuring doses, selecting the correct medication, and considering any special instructions provided by the prescriber, such as dosage forms or administration routes. Attention to detail in this aspect is vital, as it helps to maintain the integrity of the medication process and safeguards patient health. While factors such as cost-effectiveness, speed of service, and personal interactions with patients are important in the pharmacy practice, they should not compromise the primary goal of accurately delivering the medication as prescribed. The emphasis on compliance ensures that patients receive the treatment they need without unnecessary risks or complications.

4. Which class of drugs requires the highest level of control within the pharmacy?

- A. Non-controlled substances**
- B. Schedule IV drugs**
- C. Schedule II drugs**
- D. Over-the-counter medications**

Schedule II drugs require the highest level of control within the pharmacy due to their potential for abuse and dependence. These substances have valid medical uses but also pose a significant risk for addiction and misuse. Because of these factors, the regulations surrounding the handling, prescription, and dispensation of Schedule II drugs are stringent. Pharmacies must maintain meticulous records for all transactions involving these drugs, including detailed inventory logs, which help ensure accountability and prevent diversion. Additionally, prescriptions for Schedule II drugs cannot be refilled; they must be written by a licensed practitioner and signed in ink, which adds another layer of security to their handling. In contrast, non-controlled substances, Schedule IV drugs, and over-the-counter medications are subject to less stringent regulations. Non-controlled substances are generally considered safe and have a low potential for abuse, while Schedule IV drugs, while still controlled, do not have the same level of concern regarding abuse as Schedule II drugs. Over-the-counter medications have the least level of control since they can be purchased without a prescription and are regulated mainly for safety and efficacy rather than for potential for abuse.

5. What is the typical pH level of the stomach?

- A. 7
- B. 5-6
- C. 3-4
- D. 1-2**

The typical pH level of the stomach is between 1 and 2, which is considered highly acidic. This acidic environment is primarily due to the presence of gastric acid, mainly hydrochloric acid (HCl), produced by the stomach lining. The low pH plays a crucial role in digestion, as it aids in breaking down food, activates digestive enzymes like pepsin, and helps to kill harmful microorganisms that may be ingested with food. Maintaining this acidic environment is essential for proper digestion and overall gastrointestinal health. It also facilitates the absorption of certain nutrients and minerals. The other options suggest a higher pH, which does not reflect the true acidic nature of stomach contents.

6. What is the body's process of transforming drugs called?

- A. Excretion
- B. Absorption
- C. Distribution
- D. Metabolism**

The body's process of transforming drugs is called metabolism. This process involves biochemical modifications made by the body to the drug. When a drug is administered, it undergoes various transformations primarily in the liver, where enzymes break it down into metabolites. These metabolites can be either active, leading to therapeutic effects, or inactive, which enables the body to eliminate them more easily. Metabolism is a crucial part of pharmacokinetics, as it influences a drug's duration and intensity of action. It also plays a significant role in drug interactions and can affect how each individual responds to a medication. Other processes such as excretion, absorption, and distribution relate to different stages of a drug's journey through the body. Excretion is the elimination of the drug from the body, absorption involves the uptake of the drug into the bloodstream, and distribution refers to how the drug spreads throughout the body after it has entered circulation. However, none of these processes directly pertain to the transformation of the drug itself, which is why metabolism is the correct answer.

7. What is defined as failing to do something that should or must be done?

- A. trafficking**
- B. compliance**
- C. negligence**
- D. insubordination**

The correct answer is the term "negligence," which refers specifically to the failure to take the necessary action that a reasonable person or professional is expected to take in a given situation. In a pharmacy context, this can involve not adhering to safety protocols, patient care responsibilities, or legal requirements, which can lead to harm or a negative outcome for patients. Negligence implies a lack of due care, where an individual or professional does not fulfill their duty to act in a responsible manner. It is a critical concept in the healthcare field, as maintaining patient safety and following established standards is essential. On the other hand, terms like trafficking pertain to illegal distribution or sale of controlled substances, while compliance indicates adherence to laws, regulations, or guidelines. Insubordination refers to the refusal to obey an order or to follow the directives of a superior, which is distinct from the concept of failing to act when one is supposed to. Understanding these distinctions enhances the comprehension of professional responsibilities in pharmacy practice.

8. Compounding parental admixtures for home infusion requires all of the following except:

- A. Use of clean rooms**
- B. Laminar flow hoods**
- C. Ointment tiles**
- D. Aseptic practices**

The process of compounding parental admixtures for home infusion emphasizes the necessity of maintaining a sterile environment to prevent contamination and ensure patient safety. The correct choice relates to the specialized equipment and practices needed in this process. The use of clean rooms, laminar flow hoods, and aseptic practices are all critical components in achieving the sterility required in compounding parental admixtures. Clean rooms are designed to minimize airborne particles and maintain controlled environments, while laminar flow hoods provide a sterile airflow that protects the compounding area from potential contaminants during the preparation of sterile products. Aseptic practices involve stringent protocols to maintain sterility throughout the compounding process. In contrast, ointment tiles are used primarily for preparing non-sterile compounds, such as ointments and creams, but they do not contribute to the sterile environment required for compounding parental admixtures. Therefore, their use is not necessary in this context, making this choice the exception among the requirements for compounding parental admixtures.

9. Which member of the home care team may be involved with compounding, labeling, delivery, and other non-counseling activities?

- A. Pharmacy technician**
- B. Pharm. D**
- C. Home care aide**
- D. RPh**

The pharmacy technician plays a crucial role in the home care team, particularly in tasks related to compounding, labeling, delivery, and various non-counseling activities. In the context of a pharmacy, the technician is trained to support pharmacists by performing technical tasks that do not require professional judgment, such as the preparation and packaging of medications. This role includes ensuring that medications are accurately compounded according to prescribed formulas, which is essential for delivering safe and effective treatments to patients at home. Additionally, pharmacy technicians are responsible for labeling medications correctly to provide vital information about dosage and usage to both patients and caregivers. By managing these logistics, technicians help streamline the medication delivery process, allowing pharmacists to focus on patient care and counseling, which require a greater level of clinical expertise. In contrast, while the other professionals listed—like the Pharm. D (Doctor of Pharmacy), home care aide, and registered pharmacist (RPh)—are valuable members of the healthcare team, their roles involve more direct patient interaction or oversight. The Pharm. D and RPh focus on clinical assessments, medication counseling, and overall patient management, whereas home care aides typically assist with daily living activities but do not engage in medication compounding or pharmacy-related tasks.

10. How often should a patient's infusion site be assessed?

- A. Once a week**
- B. Daily**
- C. Every other day**
- D. Every month**

Assessing a patient's infusion site daily is critical for ensuring patient safety and preventing complications. Frequent evaluation allows healthcare providers to monitor for signs of infiltration, phlebitis, infection, or other adverse reactions that may occur at the site of an intravenous (IV) line. By conducting daily assessments, healthcare professionals can catch any issues early and take necessary actions, such as replacing the catheter or treating any infections, thereby reducing the risk of further complications and enhancing patient care. Regular checks help maintain the integrity of the infusion therapy and ensure that the patient is not experiencing discomfort or harm related to the infusion site.

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://walgreenspharmacytech.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE