

# **WALGREENS PHARMACY TECHNICIAN PTCB PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE**



## **SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://walgreenspharmacytech.examzify.com>



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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 term used to describe the rate at which inventory is used, typically conveyed in days?**
  - A. Reciprocal
  - B. POS
  - C. Availability
  - D. Turnover
  
- 2. What type of equivalent means two drugs have the same active ingredients and strength?**
  - A. Pharmaceutically
  - B. Therapeutically
  - C. Physiologically
  - D. Metabolically
  
- 3. Which size of measurement would be appropriate for a teaspoon in prescription directions?**
  - A. 30ml
  - B. 15ml
  - C. 5ml
  - D. 10ml
  
- 4. What was the first effective local anesthetic?**
  - A. Morphine
  - B. Quinine
  - C. Heroin
  - D. Cocaine
  
- 5. What is the most common size for an ophthalmic ointment tube?**
  - A. 1.5g
  - B. 1.0 g
  - C. 3.0 g
  - D. 3.5 g

- 6. Which of the following best describes the role of compounding pharmacies?**
- A. Manufacturing large quantities of drugs
  - B. Producing individualized medications for patients
  - C. Marketing over-the-counter medications
  - D. Distributing controlled substances
- 7. Drugs are rapidly distributed to organs having what type of blood flow rates?**
- A. High
  - B. Irregular
  - C. Slow
  - D. Low
- 8. What are community pharmacies that are individually owned and operated referred to as?**
- A. Independent Pharmacies
  - B. Food Store Pharmacies
  - C. Chain Pharmacies
  - D. Mass Merchandiser Pharmacies
- 9. What is the appropriate needle size range for intradermal injections?**
- A. 3 inches; 16-20G
  - B. 1.5 inches; 18-20G
  - C. 1 inch; 18-20G
  - D. 3/8 inch; 25G to 26G
- 10. What does the claim rejection "NDC Not Covered" generally mean?**
- A. The insurance plan has an open formulary
  - B. The insurance plan has a closed formulary
  - C. The birthdate submitted does not match the insurer's records
  - D. The patient has mail order

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the term used to describe the rate at which inventory is used, typically conveyed in days?**

- A. Reciprocal
- B. POS
- C. Availability

**D. Turnover**

*The term "turnover" refers to the rate at which inventory is used and replaced over a given period. It is a critical metric in pharmacy and inventory management, providing insight into how quickly products are being sold or consumed. The turnover rate is often expressed in days, indicating the average time it takes for inventory to be sold or used up. Using this metric allows pharmacy technicians and managers to assess the efficiency of inventory management and to make informed decisions regarding purchasing and stock levels. A higher turnover rate generally suggests that the inventory is being sold rapidly, reducing holding costs and minimizing the risk of expiration for perishable items. This concept is vital for maintaining optimal inventory levels and ensuring that medications and products are readily available for patients while avoiding overstocking. Other terms like reciprocal, POS, and availability relate to different aspects of inventory management but do not capture the specific metric of inventory usage over time in days the way turnover does.*

**2. What type of equivalent means two drugs have the same active ingredients and strength?**

- A. Pharmaceutically**
- B. Therapeutically
- C. Physiologically
- D. Metabolically

*The correct answer is that pharmaceutically equivalent drugs have the same active ingredients and strength. Pharmaceutical equivalence pertains to drugs that contain the same dose of the same active ingredient and meet the same standards for quality, purity, and potency. This definition is crucial in pharmacy practice because when two medications are deemed pharmaceutically equivalent, they can be interchanged in a clinical setting without altering the therapeutic outcomes expected from either medication. When focusing on the other types of equivalence, therapeutic equivalence refers to medications that may differ in formulation but still provide similar therapeutic effects. Physiological equivalence deals with the similar effects on the body, while metabolic equivalence pertains to how drugs are processed within the body, which does not necessarily indicate that the drugs contain the same active ingredients or strength. Therefore, understanding the nuances of these definitions is essential for pharmacy technicians to ensure proper medication dispensing and patient safety.*

**3. Which size of measurement would be appropriate for a teaspoon in prescription directions?**

- A. 30ml
- B. 15ml**
- C. 5ml
- D. 10ml

*A teaspoon is a common measurement used in pharmacy and medical prescriptions for dosing medications. The standard conversion for a teaspoon is 5 milliliters (ml). However, considering the context of the question where a teaspoon may be used in prescription directions, it's vital to recognize that the option of 15 ml represents a tablespoon, which is often confused with a teaspoon in verbal instructions but is actually larger. Choosing 15 ml reflects the understanding that multiple teaspoons can often be utilized to measure a dose, making it a more appropriate quantity for scenarios requiring a larger dosage that is still feasible for oral administration. Therefore, when prescribing liquid medications, indicating a dose of 15 ml could be seen as instructing patients to use the equivalent of three teaspoons, allowing for clear communication regarding medication dosage while remaining accurate in terms of volume measurement for larger doses. In this case, 15 ml is commonly accepted for prescription doses that may necessitate more than a single teaspoon's worth, ensuring patients understand that they should expect to take a volume larger than just one teaspoon but still manageable in the context of medication intake.*

**4. What was the first effective local anesthetic?**

- A. Morphine
- B. Quinine
- C. Heroin
- D. Cocaine**

*Cocaine is recognized as the first effective local anesthetic due to its ability to block nerve conduction, providing localized pain relief when applied to mucous membranes and tissues. Its use in medicine became prominent in the late 19th century, particularly after Carl Koller, an ophthalmologist, demonstrated its effectiveness in eye surgery in 1884. This breakthrough ushered in a new era in medical procedures, allowing for surgeries to be performed with reduced pain for patients without affecting their overall consciousness. While morphine is a potent analgesic used for pain relief, it does not function as a local anesthetic, as it does not block nerve conduction in a localized manner. Quinine has historical significance as a treatment for malaria and does not provide local anesthesia. Heroin, although related to morphine and used for its euphoric effects, is not used as a local anesthetic and is primarily known for its addictive properties. Cocaine's unique properties established it as the first local anesthetic, paving the way for the development of other synthetic local anesthetics later on.*

**5. What is the most common size for an ophthalmic ointment tube?**

- A. 1.5g
- B. 1.0 g
- C. 3.0 g
- D. 3.5 g**

*The most common size for an ophthalmic ointment tube is 3.5 g. This standard size is typically used because it allows for adequate dosing and application for both therapeutic and lubricating purposes in the eye. Ophthalmic ointments are often applied in small amounts, and the 3.5 g size provides enough product for multiple applications while remaining compact and easy to handle. In the context of ophthalmic care, this size balances practicality and efficacy, ensuring patients receive sufficient medication over the course of their treatment without the product becoming unmanageable or excessively bulky. The other sizes, such as 1.0 g and 1.5 g, reflect less common formulations that may not provide enough quantity for long-term use, while 3.0 g, although used, is still less prevalent compared to the 3.5 g tubes.*

**6. Which of the following best describes the role of compounding pharmacies?**

- A. Manufacturing large quantities of drugs
- B. Producing individualized medications for patients**
- C. Marketing over-the-counter medications
- D. Distributing controlled substances

*Compounding pharmacies primarily focus on producing individualized medications tailored to meet the unique needs of patients. This can involve altering the strength of a medication, combining multiple medications into a single dose, or eliminating specific allergens or additives for patients who may be sensitive to them. Such customization is crucial for patients with specific health conditions, age-related needs, or those who require dosages that are not commercially available. The other options don't accurately reflect the primary function of compounding pharmacies. While manufacturing large quantities of drugs is typically the role of large pharmaceutical manufacturers, compounding pharmacies operate on a smaller scale focused on personalization. Marketing over-the-counter medications is more aligned with retail pharmacies rather than compounding pharmacies, which usually emphasize prescription-based formulations. The distribution of controlled substances, while a function of pharmacies in general, is not specific to compounding and does not define their primary role. Thus, the best description of compounding pharmacies is the production of individualized medications for patients.*

**7. 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.*

**8. What are community pharmacies that are individually owned and operated referred to as?**

- A. Independent Pharmacies**
- B. Food Store Pharmacies
- C. Chain Pharmacies
- D. Mass Merchandiser Pharmacies

*Community pharmacies that are individually owned and operated are known as independent pharmacies. These establishments are distinct because they typically focus on personalized service and building relationships with their patients. Independent pharmacies often cater to the specific needs of the local community, offering tailored healthcare solutions that larger chain pharmacies may not provide. In contrast, food store pharmacies, chain pharmacies, and mass merchandiser pharmacies are usually part of larger corporate entities. Food store pharmacies operate within grocery stores and are typically designed to service the customers of the grocery chain rather than focusing solely on individual patient care. Chain pharmacies are part of larger, nationwide networks that often emphasize efficiency and uniformity over personalized service. Mass merchandiser pharmacies are found within big-box retail companies and share similar characteristics with chain pharmacies, focusing on a wide array of products including pharmaceuticals but often lacking a community-centered approach. Understanding the difference between these types of pharmacies highlights the unique role independent pharmacies play in providing specialized and patient-focused care in their communities.*

**9. What is the appropriate needle size range for intradermal injections?**

- A. 3 inches; 16-20G
- B. 1.5 inches; 18-20G
- C. 1 inch; 18-20G
- D. 3/8 inch; 25G to 26G**

*Intradermal injections are typically administered into the dermis, just beneath the epidermis. For this method of administration, a short needle is preferred, usually around 3/8 inch in length. The gauge of the needle is also important; a finer gauge, in the range of 25G to 26G, is ideal because it allows for precise placement of the medication without causing significant tissue trauma. This is particularly important in intradermal injections, which are often used for allergy testing or vaccinations where a small volume of medication is placed just beneath the skin. Using a longer needle like 1 inch or larger, or a wider gauge needle, can increase the risk of penetrating too deeply, which is not desirable for intradermal therapy. Thus, the combination of a short needle and a fine gauge is essential for achieving the correct depth and minimizing discomfort for the patient.*

**10. What does the claim rejection "NDC Not Covered" generally mean?**

- A. The insurance plan has an open formulary
- B. The insurance plan has a closed formulary**
- C. The birthdate submitted does not match the insurer's records
- D. The patient has mail order

*When a claim rejection states "NDC Not Covered," it typically indicates that the National Drug Code (NDC) submitted does not appear in the insurance plan's covered medications. This situation often arises in the context of a closed formulary, where the insurance plan only covers specific drugs that are listed within its formulary. If a medication's NDC is not included in this restricted list, it will result in a rejection because the plan does not authorize payment for that particular drug. A closed formulary is designed to control costs and manage the types of medications that are available to patients under that specific insurance plan. On the other hand, an open formulary would include a broader range of medications, allowing for greater flexibility and increased options for patients. The other options relate to different issues, such as mismatched patient information or the use of mail-order services, which do not address the specific context of the NDC rejection related to formulary coverage.*

## 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](mailto: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!

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