

# Walgreen's Retail Pharmacy Practice Test (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,**

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**SAMPLE**

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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. 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!**

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## Questions

- 1. Who may disease state management services be billed directly to?**
  - A. The local health department**
  - B. The patient's insurance company**
  - C. The patient's employer**
  - D. The pharmacy's corporate office**
- 2. What type of prescription requires a detailed risk evaluation and mitigation strategy due to safety concerns?**
  - A. Non-Scheduled Prescriptions**
  - B. REMS Prescriptions**
  - C. Standard Prescriptions**
  - D. Emergency Prescriptions**
- 3. What is the term for organizing drugs alphabetically by their generic names?**
  - A. Alpha-generically**
  - B. Categorically**
  - C. Phonetically**
  - D. Numerically**
- 4. What is the primary purpose of medication therapy management?**
  - A. To reduce prescription costs**
  - B. To ensure proper medication usage and adherence**
  - C. To promote over-the-counter medications**
  - D. To increase the pharmacy's sales**
- 5. How often should Amoxil 250 mg / 5 ml be taken according to the provided instructions?**
  - A. Once daily**
  - B. Three times daily**
  - C. Twice daily**
  - D. Every other day**



- 6. What do Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) provide information about?**
- A. Drug interactions**
  - B. Protective measures for exposure to hazardous chemicals**
  - C. Prescription details**
  - D. Side effects of medications**
- 7. What term is used for community pharmacies that are individually owned?**
- A. Independent pharmacies**
  - B. Chain pharmacies**
  - C. Franchise pharmacies**
  - D. Online pharmacies**
- 8. Directions for medication use on a prescription should start with which of the following?**
- A. Noun**
  - B. Adjective**
  - C. Verb**
  - D. Adverb**
- 9. All dispensed prescriptions must have which type of cap unless specified otherwise by the patient?**
- A. Child resistant**
  - B. Standard**
  - C. Reusable**
  - D. Injection type**
- 10. What are common contraindications for NSAIDs?**
- A. Diabetes, hypertension, and asthma**
  - B. Asthma, gastrointestinal ulcers, and renal impairment**
  - C. Heart disease, liver failure, and pregnancy**
  - D. Allergic reactions, dementia, and hyperlipidemia**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. Who may disease state management services be billed directly to?**

- A. The local health department**
- B. The patient's insurance company**
- C. The patient's employer**
- D. The pharmacy's corporate office**

Disease state management services are designed to enhance patient care by providing comprehensive management and coordination of care for patients with chronic conditions. Billing directly to the patient's insurance company is the most appropriate option because insurance companies are typically responsible for covering the costs associated with healthcare services, including disease management programs. These services often align with insurer mandates for improving health outcomes and reducing costs associated with chronic disease management. When a pharmacy provides these types of services, the intention is often to streamline the patient's experience, ensuring they receive the necessary support for their health conditions. By billing the insurance company, the pharmacy can facilitate reimbursement for the services rendered, which may include medication therapy management, monitoring of the disease process, and education. This process encourages collaboration between the pharmacy and insurance providers to both promote patient health and manage healthcare costs effectively. Other entities like local health departments, employers, and the pharmacy's corporate office do not typically serve as direct billing entities for disease state management services. Local health departments may offer supportive services but are not the ones financially responsible for individual patient care. Employers might contribute to healthcare plans but do not usually engage directly in billing practices. Similarly, the pharmacy's corporate office generally oversees broader operational aspects and may not be involved in the billing process for specific patient services.

**2. What type of prescription requires a detailed risk evaluation and mitigation strategy due to safety concerns?**

- A. Non-Scheduled Prescriptions**
- B. REMS Prescriptions**
- C. Standard Prescriptions**
- D. Emergency Prescriptions**

The correct choice pertains to REMS prescriptions, which stands for Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy. REMS is a program mandated by the FDA for certain medications that have a higher risk of serious adverse effects. These strategies are designed to ensure that the benefits of the drug outweigh the risks, often requiring specific protocols or patient education to minimize potential harm. REMS is employed for drugs that can cause severe side effects or have serious safety issues, necessitating a more rigorous approach to prescribing and monitoring. This may involve special training for healthcare providers, patient registration, and regular follow-up to ensure safety standards are upheld. In contrast, non-scheduled prescriptions typically don't involve such detailed oversight, while standard prescriptions do not carry the same safety concerns that warrant a REMS. Emergency prescriptions are often written in urgent situations and may not involve the same level of scrutiny regarding the medication's risks. Thus, REMS prescriptions are specifically designated for those medications that require a thorough risk management strategy due to their potential dangers.

**3. What is the term for organizing drugs alphabetically by their generic names?**

**A. Alpha-generically**

**B. Categorically**

**C. Phonetically**

**D. Numerically**

The term for organizing drugs alphabetically by their generic names is known as "alpha-generically." This method is beneficial in a retail pharmacy setting as it enables pharmacists and technicians to quickly locate medications based on their generic names, which are often what healthcare providers prescribe and patients recognize. By using this system, it streamlines processes such as filling prescriptions and managing inventory, ensuring that the correct medications can be efficiently accessed. In contrast, organizing drugs categorically would involve grouping them based on therapeutic classes or indications, which does not necessarily aid in locating them by their generic names. Phonetic organization could create confusion, as it would sort drugs by how they sound rather than the actual names, leading to potential errors in identifying medications. Numerically organizing medications might be relevant in specific inventory systems but does not pertain to alphabetical sorting by generic names.

**4. What is the primary purpose of medication therapy management?**

**A. To reduce prescription costs**

**B. To ensure proper medication usage and adherence**

**C. To promote over-the-counter medications**

**D. To increase the pharmacy's sales**

The primary purpose of medication therapy management (MTM) is to ensure proper medication usage and adherence. MTM focuses on optimizing the therapeutic outcomes for patients by reviewing their medication regimens, providing education on the correct usage of medications, and promoting adherence to prescribed therapies. This involves identifying and resolving medication-related problems, which leads to better health outcomes, reduced risk of adverse effects, and improved overall patient management. While reducing prescription costs, promoting over-the-counter medications, and increasing pharmacy sales could be considerations within the broader context of a pharmacy's operations, they do not capture the essence of MTM. The core principle of MTM is to enhance the patient's experience and health results through informed and appropriate medication use, which is essential for effective healthcare delivery.

**5. How often should Amoxil 250 mg / 5 ml be taken according to the provided instructions?**

**A. Once daily**

**B. Three times daily**

**C. Twice daily**

**D. Every other day**

Amoxil, also known as amoxicillin, is commonly prescribed for various bacterial infections. The dosing frequency is typically based on the specific infection being treated, the patient's age, and overall health status. For many infections, especially in children, amoxicillin is prescribed to be taken three times daily to maintain effective drug levels in the body. This frequent dosing helps ensure that the antibiotic remains active in the bloodstream to effectively fight the bacteria. Taking it three times a day allows for better adherence to the treatment schedule and reduces the risk of the bacteria becoming resistant due to insufficient dosing intervals. Once daily dosing or every other day would not maintain adequate therapeutic levels for the majority of conditions treated by this medication. Hence, the correct recommendation of taking Amoxil 250 mg / 5 ml three times daily supports effective treatment outcomes.

**6. What do Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) provide information about?**

**A. Drug interactions**

**B. Protective measures for exposure to hazardous chemicals**

**C. Prescription details**

**D. Side effects of medications**

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are essential documents that provide comprehensive information regarding hazardous chemicals used in workplaces, including pharmacies. They primarily focus on safety protocols, detailing protective measures to mitigate risks associated with chemical exposure. This includes guidance on proper handling, storage, and necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure safety for employees and the environment. The goal of an MSDS is to inform workers of the potential hazards and the steps needed to protect themselves, making the understanding of these sheets crucial in any setting where chemicals are used or stored. While other options touch on important topics in pharmacy practice—such as drug interactions, prescription details, and side effects of medications—they do not pertain to the function of an MSDS. These topics are covered through other resources, such as prescribing information or clinical guidelines, which do not relate to the specific safety measures addressed in an MSDS.

**7. What term is used for community pharmacies that are individually owned?**

- A. Independent pharmacies**
- B. Chain pharmacies**
- C. Franchise pharmacies**
- D. Online pharmacies**

The term used for community pharmacies that are individually owned is "independent pharmacies." These pharmacies are often operated by pharmacists who have the autonomy to make decisions related to the business, from selecting the products they carry to managing customer service. Independent pharmacies usually focus on personalized care and the specific needs of their local communities, allowing them to build strong relationships with their customers. In contrast, chain pharmacies operate under a larger corporate structure, where multiple pharmacy locations share the same branding and standard operating procedures, typically aiming for higher volume and consistency across locations. Franchise pharmacies involve a business model where an individual operates under the franchisor's brand and guidelines but does not have the same level of independent ownership as an independent pharmacy. Online pharmacies primarily operate through e-commerce platforms, providing prescription medications and health supplies via the internet rather than through traditional storefronts.

**8. Directions for medication use on a prescription should start with which of the following?**

- A. Noun**
- B. Adjective**
- C. Verb**
- D. Adverb**

The directions for medication use on a prescription should start with a verb because verbs provide clear and direct action, which is essential for understanding how to properly use a medication. Starting with a verb ensures that the patient knows exactly what they need to do, such as "take," "apply," "inject," or "swallow." This clarity is particularly important in a healthcare context, where precise language helps to avoid potential misuse or confusion regarding the medication. When directions begin with nouns or adjectives, they may not convey the necessary action in an effective manner. A noun might identify the medication or the subject but lacks the action element required for instructions. An adjective may add good descriptive detail but does not instruct the patient on what to do with the drug. An adverb may modify a verb but is not a suitable starting point for action-oriented directions. Thus, initiating with a verb creates a straightforward and action-based guideline for the patient, enhancing understanding and compliance with the medication regimen.



**9. All dispensed prescriptions must have which type of cap unless specified otherwise by the patient?**

**A. Child resistant**

**B. Standard**

**C. Reusable**

**D. Injection type**

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of using child-resistant caps for dispensed prescriptions. This requirement is rooted in safety regulations aimed at preventing accidental ingestion of medications by children. Child-resistant caps are designed to be difficult for young children to open while still being accessible for adults, which helps mitigate the risk of poisoning. The legislation surrounding this requirement, such as the Poison Prevention Packaging Act, mandates the use of these caps to ensure responsible handling of medications. In situations where a patient explicitly requests a different type of cap, such as a standard or reusable one, it is within their rights to do so. However, the default expectation is to use child-resistant packaging to prioritize safety, particularly in households where children are present.

**10. What are common contraindications for NSAIDs?**

**A. Diabetes, hypertension, and asthma**

**B. Asthma, gastrointestinal ulcers, and renal impairment**

**C. Heart disease, liver failure, and pregnancy**

**D. Allergic reactions, dementia, and hyperlipidemia**

The selection of asthma, gastrointestinal ulcers, and renal impairment as common contraindications for NSAIDs is rooted in clinical practice and the pharmacological effects of these medications. Asthma can be relevant because NSAIDs, particularly non-selective ones, can induce bronchospasm in some patients who are sensitive to aspirin or similar medications. Therefore, those with asthma may be at higher risk when taking these drugs. Gastrointestinal ulcers are significant contraindications because NSAIDs can inhibit the production of prostaglandins, which help protect the stomach lining. This inhibition can lead to worsened ulcer conditions or increase the risk of bleeding and perforation, making it critical for patients with a history of gastrointestinal issues to avoid these medications. Renal impairment is another important contraindication since NSAIDs can reduce renal blood flow and lead to or exacerbate kidney dysfunction. In patients with existing renal issues, the use of NSAIDs can precipitate further renal failure due to their effects on the renal vasculature. The other options include conditions that may warrant caution or close monitoring but are not universally classified as contraindications for NSAIDs in the same way as the three identified in the correct answer.

## 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://walgreensretailpharm.examzify.com>**

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