Walmart Pharmacy Tech PTU Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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Questions

1. **What is required for returning a C11 medication?**
    A. A pharmacy must keep it until it expires
    B. A DEA 222 form or electronic equivalent must be filled out
    C. It must be returned within 30 days
    D. A new prescription must be generated for return

2. **What does the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 mandate?**
    A. All drugs should be available without prescription
    B. Child-resistant packaging for medications
    C. Drug prices to be displayed
    D. Environmental safety measures

3. **What constitutes a complete prescription?**
    A. Patient's information, medication name, dosage instructions, and prescriber's signature
    B. Patient's contact information, dosage frequency, and physician's phone number
    C. Medication name, expiration date, and quantity
    D. Patient's allergies, medication name, and physician's address

4. **Ost/Osto pertains to which part of the body?**
    A. Nerve
    B. Muscle
    C. Blood vessel
    D. Bone

5. **What does the prefix "Psych/Psyche/Pscho" refer to?**
    A. Heart
    B. Mind
    C. Body
    D. Spirit

6. **Which practice can improve medication safety?**

   A. Providing minimal information to patients

   B. Implementing double-check systems for medication preparation

   C. Avoiding the use of technology

   D. Counting medications by hand rather than using equipment

7. **Which of the following best describes a formulary?**

   A. A list of medications that a pharmacy is required to carry

   B. A detailed funding budget for the pharmacy

   C. A list of drugs covered by a patient's insurance plan

   D. A record of all medications prescribed to a patient

8. **Which medical prefix means "lung"?**

   A. Pulmo

   B. Ocul

   C. Psyche

   D. Oti

9. **What is the purpose of the MedWatch program?**

   A. To compare drug prices across pharmacies

   B. To monitor and report adverse drug events and product problems associated with FDA-regulated products

   C. To assist patients with managing their prescriptions

   D. To conduct surveys on patient satisfaction

10. **What are contraindications?**

    A. Benefits of using a drug

    B. Specific situations or conditions in which a drug should not be used

    C. Dosage instructions for medications

    D. Recommendations for drug storage

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is required for returning a C11 medication?

    A. A pharmacy must keep it until it expires

    B. A DEA 222 form or electronic equivalent must be filled out

    C. It must be returned within 30 days

    D. A new prescription must be generated for return

To return a C11 medication, it is required that a DEA 222 form or its electronic equivalent be completed. This requirement is in place due to the strict regulations surrounding controlled substances, which are monitored by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to prevent misuse and diversion. The DEA 222 form is a formal way to document the transfer of controlled substances between registrants, ensuring that all transactions are accounted for, which is crucial for maintaining accurate records and compliance with federal laws. This form allows the pharmacy to outline specific details about the medication being returned, including the quantity and type of drug. Understanding this requirement helps pharmacy technicians manage controlled substances properly, ensuring that they comply with legal regulations while also safeguarding public health. The other options do not reflect the regulatory requirements set forth by the DEA for the return of C11 medications.

2. What does the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 mandate?

    A. All drugs should be available without prescription

    B. Child-resistant packaging for medications

    C. Drug prices to be displayed

    D. Environmental safety measures

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 mandates child-resistant packaging for medications to prevent accidental poisoning, particularly in children. This legislation was introduced in response to the alarming number of poisonings that were occurring due to easily accessible medications. By requiring that household substances, including prescription and over-the-counter drugs, be packaged in a way that is difficult for children to open, the act significantly reduced the incidence of childhood poisonings. Child-resistant packaging works by employing mechanisms that require adults to use a certain level of strength or dexterity to open, which is generally beyond the capabilities of young children. This safety measure not only helps safeguard children's health but also promotes a culture of safety regarding medications in homes. The other choices do not pertain to the central intent of the act, as they address unrelated topics such as accessibility of drugs, the display of drug prices, and environmental safety measures.

3. What constitutes a complete prescription?

A. Patient's information, medication name, dosage instructions, and prescriber's signature

B. Patient's contact information, dosage frequency, and physician's phone number

C. Medication name, expiration date, and quantity

D. Patient's allergies, medication name, and physician's address

A complete prescription is defined by several essential elements that ensure the safe and effective dispensing of medication. The inclusion of the patient's information, which identifies who the medication is for, is crucial to ensure proper treatment. The medication name specifies what drug is to be taken, allowing for clear communication between the prescriber and the pharmacist. Dosage instructions provide detailed guidance on how much of the medication to take and how often, which is vital for patient safety and therapeutic effectiveness. Finally, the prescriber's signature is a legal requirement that confirms the prescription is valid and authorized. The other choices do not comprehensively cover all the necessary elements. For instance, while some options mention important aspects like dosage or patient information, they lack critical components such as the prescriber's signature or full dosage instructions that are essential for a prescription to be properly executed and fulfilled. A complete understanding of each element's importance is fundamental for pharmacy technicians as they work with prescriptions to ensure patient safety and compliance with legal standards.

4. Ost/Osto pertains to which part of the body?

A. Nerve

B. Muscle

C. Blood vessel

D. Bone

The term "Ost/Osto" is derived from the Greek word "osteon," which translates to "bone." Therefore, it is specifically associated with the structure and function of bones within the human body. Understanding medical terminology is crucial for pharmacy technicians, as it allows them to accurately interpret prescriptions, communicate effectively with healthcare professionals, and provide relevant information to patients. In this case, recognizing that "Ost/Osto" relates to bone can help in identifying conditions, medications, or treatments that involve the skeletal system, which is essential for patient care and safety.

5. What does the prefix "Psych/Psyche/Pscho" refer to?

A. Heart

B. Mind

C. Body

D. Spirit

The prefix "Psych/Psyche/Pscho" specifically refers to the mind or mental processes. This term has its roots in the Greek word "psyche," which translates to "soul" or "mind." In various contexts, it is used to describe aspects related to mental health, psychology, and psychiatric practices. For example, in psychology, it pertains to the study of the mind and behavior, encompassing cognitive processes, emotions, and social interactions. Therefore, the correct answer aligns perfectly with the definition and significance of the prefix in medical and psychological terminology.

6. Which practice can improve medication safety?

A. Providing minimal information to patients

B. Implementing double-check systems for medication preparation

C. Avoiding the use of technology

D. Counting medications by hand rather than using equipment

Implementing double-check systems for medication preparation is a vital practice to enhance medication safety. This strategy involves having more than one pharmacy professional verify the accuracy of medication doses, dosages, calculations, and preparation procedures. Such a system significantly reduces the risk of human error, which is a leading cause of medication mishaps in healthcare settings. By having multiple checks in place, discrepancies can be caught before medications reach the patients, ensuring that they receive the correct medications as prescribed. This practice not only safeguards patient health but also builds a culture of safety within the pharmacy, encouraging communication and diligence among staff members. In contrast, providing minimal information to patients generally leads to confusion and misuse of medications. Avoiding the use of technology can hinder medication management processes, making it more challenging to track prescriptions accurately. Finally, counting medications by hand, although sometimes necessary, is less reliable than using automated equipment that can ensure precision and efficiency in the medication dispensing process.

7. Which of the following best describes a formulary?

A. A list of medications that a pharmacy is required to carry

B. A detailed funding budget for the pharmacy

C. A list of drugs covered by a patient's insurance plan

D. A record of all medications prescribed to a patient

A formulary is best described as a list of drugs covered by a patient's insurance plan. This list is essential because it outlines which medications are approved for coverage under the insurance policy, often categorized by tiers that determine the patient's out-of-pocket costs. Formularies are developed by insurance companies or pharmacy benefit managers to promote the use of effective and cost-efficient medications while providing a framework for prescribing practices. Having a formulary helps guide healthcare providers in choosing medications that are both clinically effective and financially accessible for patients. This ensures that patients receive coverage when filling prescriptions and aids in controlling overall healthcare costs. Understanding the components of a formulary is important for pharmacy technicians, as they often help patients navigate their medication options based on what is covered under their insurance.

8. Which medical prefix means "lung"?

A. Pulmo

B. Ocul

C. Psyche

D. Oti

The prefix that means "lung" is "pulmo." This term is derived from the Latin word "pulmonarius," which specifically refers to the lungs. In medical terminology, "pulmo" is often used in words related to respiratory health and conditions affecting the lungs, such as "pulmonology," the branch of medicine that deals with diseases involving the respiratory system, and "pulmonary," which refers to anything pertaining to the lungs. Understanding prefixes in medical terms is crucial for deciphering terminology and relating to various health conditions, and "pulmo" is essential for those working in healthcare and pharmacy settings to know when discussing respiratory issues or medications that affect lung function. The other prefixes do not relate to the lungs; "ocul" pertains to the eye, "psyche" relates to the mind or mental processes, and "oti" connects to the ear. Understanding these prefixes reinforces how medical terms are formed and aids in the comprehension of various medical concepts.

9. What is the purpose of the MedWatch program?

A. To compare drug prices across pharmacies

B. To monitor and report adverse drug events and product problems associated with FDA-regulated products

C. To assist patients with managing their prescriptions

D. To conduct surveys on patient satisfaction

The purpose of the MedWatch program is to monitor and report adverse drug events and product problems associated with FDA-regulated products. This initiative, overseen by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), plays a crucial role in ensuring the safety and efficacy of medications, medical devices, and other health-related products. When healthcare professionals and consumers report side effects, product defects, or any safety concerns to MedWatch, the FDA uses this data to identify potential risks and take necessary actions to protect public health. This program highlights the importance of vigilant monitoring in the healthcare system, allowing for quicker responses to emerging safety issues and helping to inform healthcare providers and patients about potential risks associated with their treatments. Through this continuous flow of information, the MedWatch program contributes significantly to the overall goal of enhancing patient safety.

10. What are contraindications?

A. Benefits of using a drug

B. Specific situations or conditions in which a drug should not be used

C. Dosage instructions for medications

D. Recommendations for drug storage

Contraindications refer to specific situations or conditions in which a medication should not be used due to the potential for harm or adverse effects. This can include particular health conditions, patient history, or interactions with other medications that may exacerbate the patient's situation. Understanding contraindications is crucial in pharmacy practice, as it helps pharmacists and healthcare providers avoid prescribing medications that could endanger a patient's health.   For instance, a patient with a known allergy to a specific medication would have that medication contraindicated for them. Additionally, some medications may not be suitable for use in pregnant women, patients with liver disease, or those taking other drugs that could interact negatively. By recognizing these contraindications, healthcare professionals ensure patient safety and optimize treatment effectiveness.