

Walmart Pharmacy Tech PTU Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 Wasting in the context of medication management?**
 - A. Medication destroyed without witness**
 - B. When the full amount of medication is not used and destroyed in front of a witness**
 - C. Returning unused medication to stock**
 - D. Excess medication disposal in regular trash**

- 2. The prefix "Ocul/Oclo" indicates which part of the body?**
 - A. Mouth**
 - B. Nose**
 - C. Eye**
 - D. Ear**

- 3. If a scheduled medication is missed by a patient, what should be advised?**
 - A. To skip the dose completely**
 - B. To take double the next dose**
 - C. To take the dose as soon as they remember, unless it's close to the next scheduled dose**
 - D. To wait until the doctor is contacted**

- 4. What does "Bronch/Bronchi" refer to in anatomy?**
 - A. Trachea**
 - B. Bronchus**
 - C. Alveoli**
 - D. Lungs**

- 5. When can partial fills of C11 prescriptions occur?**
 - A. Only with pre-approval from the patient**
 - B. When the pharmacy has limited stock**
 - C. Only during emergency situations**
 - D. Whenever it is requested by the prescriber**

- 6. What acronym is used for the list of drugs considered hazardous by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health?**
- A. OSHA**
 - B. NIOSH**
 - C. FDA**
 - D. CDC**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT covered by Medicare Part A?**
- A. Homecare services**
 - B. Outside patient services**
 - C. Hospital stays**
 - D. Skilled nursing stays**
- 8. What information must OTC drugs include according to the Durham-Humphrey Act?**
- A. Active and inactive ingredients**
 - B. Prescription requirements**
 - C. Manufacturer's address**
 - D. Clinical trial results**
- 9. What is the primary role of the pharmacist in pharmaceutical care?**
- A. To dispense medications only**
 - B. To provide clinical expertise and ensure safe and effective medication use**
 - C. To enforce medication compliance among patients**
 - D. To manage pharmacy operations**
- 10. The second letter 'T' in the Orange Book refers to what form of medication?**
- A. Topical**
 - B. Not equivalent**
 - C. Aerosol**
 - D. Injectable**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is Wasting in the context of medication management?

- A. Medication destroyed without witness
- B. When the full amount of medication is not used and destroyed in front of a witness**
- C. Returning unused medication to stock
- D. Excess medication disposal in regular trash

Wasting in the context of medication management refers specifically to the process where the unused portion of a medication is rendered unusable while ensuring that the action is performed with accountability and oversight. This is particularly crucial in pharmacy settings to prevent misuse or diversion of controlled substances. The correct answer highlights that for wasting to be validated, the process involves the presence of a witness. This procedure guarantees that the medication is properly accounted for, providing a safeguard against potential loss or theft and ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. By having a witness present, the pharmacy technician can demonstrate that the medication was indeed inappropriately used or discarded, maintaining thorough records for safety and legal purposes. In contrast, the other options do not meet the necessary criteria for proper medication wastage. Destroying medication without a witness does not provide a verified record and raises the risk of loss. Returning unused medication to stock does not constitute wastage, as the medication is still deemed usable. Lastly, disposing of excess medication in regular trash poses safety and environmental risks and is not an appropriate waste management practice for pharmaceuticals. Thus, the process of wasting, as defined by the presence of a witness, plays a critical role in maintaining compliance and ensuring the integrity of medication management practices.

2. The prefix "Ocul/Oclo" indicates which part of the body?

- A. Mouth
- B. Nose
- C. Eye**
- D. Ear

The prefix "Ocul/Oclo" is derived from Latin and is specifically associated with the eye. In medical terminology, prefixes help to identify the location or function of different body parts. The word "ocular," for example, directly relates to the eye. This prefix is utilized in various terms related to eye care and anatomy, such as "ocular hypertension" or "oculoplastics." Recognizing such prefixes can be crucial in understanding medical vocabulary and the context in which they are used, particularly in a pharmacy setting where ocular conditions may require specific medications or treatments.

3. If a scheduled medication is missed by a patient, what should be advised?

- A. To skip the dose completely**
- B. To take double the next dose**
- C. To take the dose as soon as they remember, unless it's close to the next scheduled dose**
- D. To wait until the doctor is contacted**

When a patient misses a scheduled dose of medication, the best practice is to take the missed dose as soon as they remember, unless it is nearly time for their next scheduled dose. This approach helps to maintain consistent medication levels in the body, which is especially important for medications that require steady dosing for efficacy. If a patient remembers the missed dose shortly after the scheduled time, taking it will help them stay on track with their treatment plan. However, if it is close to the time for the next dose, they should skip the missed one to avoid the risk of taking too much medication, which can lead to adverse effects or toxicity. This method ensures the patient is safe while still aiming to adhere to their medication regimen. In contrast, skipping the dose completely or taking a double dose can lead to inconsistent therapeutic levels or an increased chance of side effects. Waiting to contact a doctor may delay needed treatment, and unless otherwise advised, this is not typically necessary for missed doses. Thus, the recommended action prioritizes both patient safety and effective medication management.

4. What does "Bronch/Bronchi" refer to in anatomy?

- A. Trachea**
- B. Bronchus**
- C. Alveoli**
- D. Lungs**

The term "Bronch/Bronchi" refers to the bronchus, which is a key component of the respiratory system. Specifically, the bronchus is a major air passage that branches out from the trachea and leads into each lung. The singular form, "bronchus," describes a single tube, while "bronchi" is the plural term used to refer to the two primary branches that extend from the trachea into the lungs. Understanding the role of the bronchus is crucial because it is responsible for directing air flow from the trachea to the lungs, where the oxygen exchange occurs. When discussing respiratory anatomy, differentiating between the trachea, which serves as the windpipe, and the bronchi, which are the subsequent branches leading into the lungs, helps clarify how air is transported to the alveoli, where gas exchange takes place. In summary, the correct answer connects directly to the anatomical structure of the bronchus as it pertains to the respiratory system, highlighting its crucial role in conducting air into the lungs.

5. When can partial fills of C11 prescriptions occur?

- A. Only with pre-approval from the patient**
- B. When the pharmacy has limited stock**
- C. Only during emergency situations**
- D. Whenever it is requested by the prescriber**

Partial fills of Schedule II (CII) prescriptions can occur when a pharmacy has limited stock available. This is permissible under federal law. The pharmacy must document the partial fill and the patient has the right to receive the remaining portion of their medication within a specific timeframe, typically 72 hours for CII medications. If the remainder is not filled in that period, a new prescription would be needed. The rationale for allowing partial fills under these circumstances supports patient needs while ensuring compliance with strict regulations surrounding controlled substances. It enables patients to start their medication even if the pharmacy cannot provide the full quantity at that time. This practice not only helps in managing inventory but also accommodates patients who may require their medication urgently or cannot afford to purchase a larger quantity all at once.

6. What acronym is used for the list of drugs considered hazardous by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health?

- A. OSHA**
- B. NIOSH**
- C. FDA**
- D. CDC**

The acronym used for the list of drugs considered hazardous by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is NIOSH. This organization is responsible for conducting research and making recommendations to prevent work-related injuries and illnesses. NIOSH specifically maintains a list of hazardous drugs to inform healthcare providers and workers, including pharmacy technicians, about the potential risks associated with handling these substances. Understanding NIOSH's role is crucial for pharmacy technicians, as it helps them recognize which drugs require special precautions during preparation and dispensing to minimize exposure risks for both healthcare workers and patients. This knowledge ensures compliance with safety standards and promotes a safer work environment.

7. Which of the following is NOT covered by Medicare Part A?

- A. Homecare services
- B. Outside patient services**
- C. Hospital stays
- D. Skilled nursing stays

Medicare Part A primarily covers inpatient services. This includes costs associated with hospital stays, skilled nursing facilities (after a qualifying hospital stay), hospice care, and some home health care services, but typically only if the patient is homebound and requires skilled nursing care or therapy services. Outside patient services, often referred to as outpatient care, are not covered under Medicare Part A. Instead, outpatient services are generally covered under Medicare Part B, which includes services such as doctor visits, diagnostic tests, and outpatient hospital services. Thus, recognizing that outpatient services fall under Part B rather than Part A establishes why this option is the correct answer in the context of Medicare coverage elements.

8. What information must OTC drugs include according to the Durham-Humphrey Act?

- A. Active and inactive ingredients**
- B. Prescription requirements
- C. Manufacturer's address
- D. Clinical trial results

The correct information that must be included for over-the-counter (OTC) drugs according to the Durham-Humphrey Act is the active and inactive ingredients. This requirement ensures transparency for consumers, enabling them to know exactly what they are using in the medication. By informing the public of these ingredients, it allows individuals to make more informed choices, especially those who may have allergies or sensitivities to certain components. The other choices do not accurately reflect the requirements established by the Durham-Humphrey Act for OTC drugs. Prescription requirements pertain specifically to prescription medications rather than OTC. The manufacturer's address is generally included but is not a specific requirement mandated by the Durham-Humphrey Act. Clinical trial results are typically not required for OTC drugs, as they do not undergo the same rigorous approval process as prescription medications. The focus on active and inactive ingredients aligns with the act's intent to ensure that consumers are adequately informed about the products they purchase and use.

9. What is the primary role of the pharmacist in pharmaceutical care?

A. To dispense medications only

B. To provide clinical expertise and ensure safe and effective medication use

C. To enforce medication compliance among patients

D. To manage pharmacy operations

The primary role of the pharmacist in pharmaceutical care is to provide clinical expertise and ensure safe and effective medication use. This involves evaluating a patient's medication therapy, monitoring therapeutic outcomes, and collaborating with healthcare providers to optimize medication regimens. Pharmacists assess various factors including the patient's health status, potential drug interactions, and adherence to therapy. This comprehensive approach goes beyond merely dispensing medications; it encompasses patient education, health screenings, and the management of medication therapy. The pharmacist is an essential part of the healthcare team, actively involved in patient care to promote better health outcomes through informed medication management and patient engagement. This approach empowers patients to understand their treatments and fosters a collaborative environment in healthcare, which is vital for ensuring the best possible therapeutic outcomes.

10. The second letter 'T' in the Orange Book refers to what form of medication?

A. Topical

B. Not equivalent

C. Aerosol

D. Injectable

The second letter 'T' in the Orange Book stands for "Topical." The Orange Book, officially known as the "Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations," is a key resource used in the pharmaceutical industry to identify and evaluate the therapeutic equivalence of drug products. When a drug is classified as "Topical," it means that the medication is designed to be applied directly to a specific area of the skin or mucous membranes. This is an important category as it influences how the drug works relative to systemic medications that enter the bloodstream. Topical medications can be formulated in various forms such as creams, ointments, gels, and patches, catering to a wide range of therapeutic effects. Understanding the classifications in the Orange Book is crucial for pharmacy technicians as they help determine the availability of generic alternatives and therapeutic equivalents, ensuring that patients receive safe and effective medications as prescribed.

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://walmartpharmacytechptu.examzify.com>

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

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