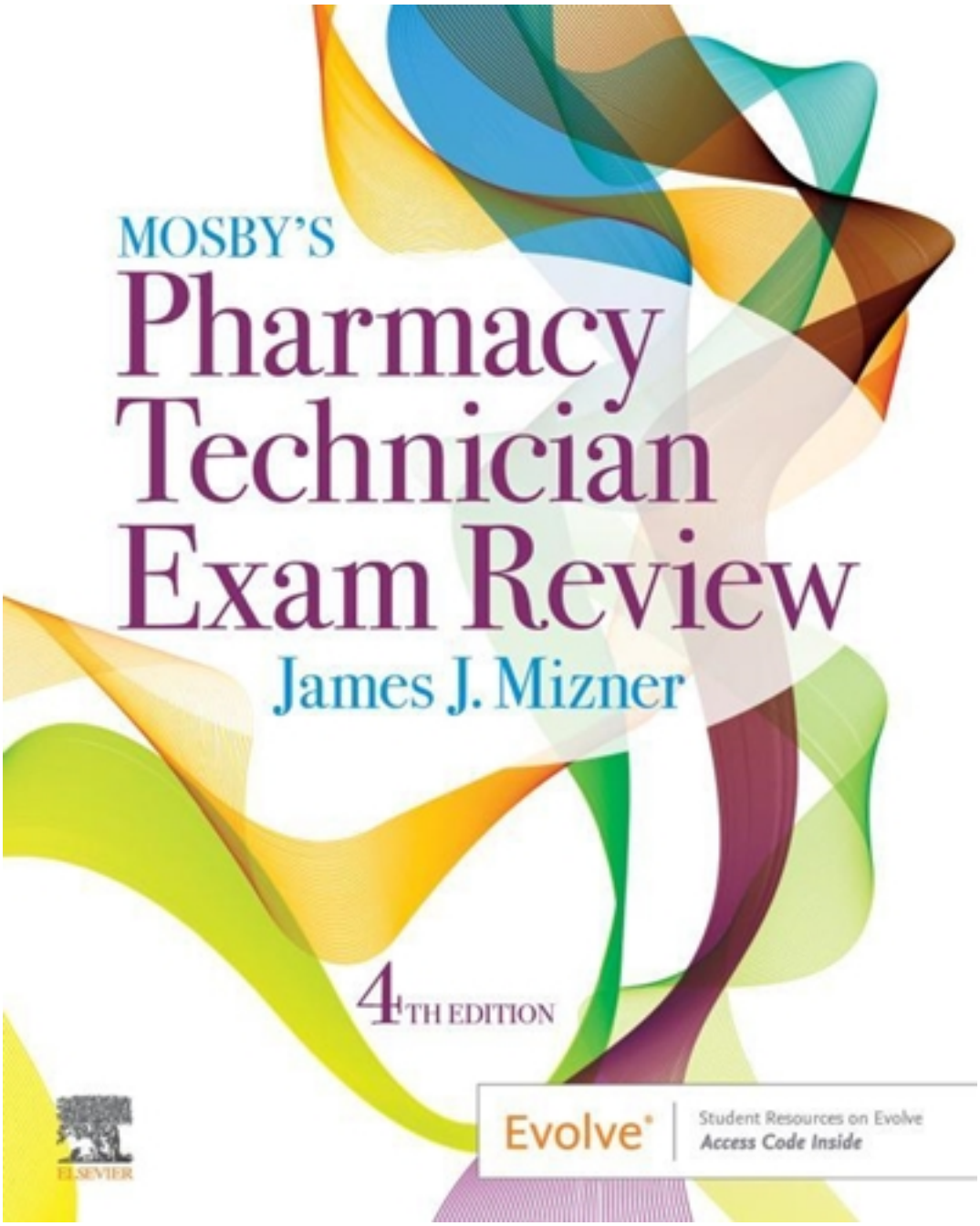
Test Bank for Mosby's Pharmacy Technician Exam Review 4th Edition by Mizner

CLICK HERE TO ACCESS COMPLETE Test Bank



Test Bank

Chapter 02: Federal Requirements
Mizner: Mosby's Pharmacy Technician Exam Review, 4th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Certain practitioners may prescribe medications. Which of the following practitioners would least likely have the right to write a prescription?
   a. Doctors of Pharmacy (PharmDs)
   b. Medical Doctors (MDs)
   c. Physician Assistants (PAs)
   d. Nurse Practitioners (NPs)

   ANS: A
   Generally, MDs, PAs, and NPs write prescriptions. Under certain conditions, a PharmD may be able to author prescriptions, but this is the exception, not the rule.

   DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.98

2. Of the following laws and amendments regarding drugs in the United States, which was most recently passed?
   a. Pure Food and Drug Act
   b. Food Drug and Cosmetic Act
   c. Durham-Humphrey Act
   d. Kefauver-Harris Amendment

   ANS: D
   The Kefauver-Harris Amendment was passed in 1962; all the other listed laws and amendments were passed before then.

   DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.99

3. Which of the following describes adulteration?
   a. "Prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions"
   b. Labeling that is "false or misleading in any particular way"
   c. Failure to label "adequate directions for use"
   d. Failure to carry a label indicating "Warning—May be habit forming" if the product is habit forming

   ANS: A
   "Prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions" describes adulteration. The other three choices describe misbranding.

   DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.98

4. Which of the following describes misbranding?
   a. "Prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions"
   b. Prepared in containers "composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance"
   c. Failure to label "adequate directions for use"
   d. Containing unsafe color additives

ANS: C
Failure to label "adequate directions for use" describes misbranding. The other choices would best describe adulteration.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.98

5. You would expect to find all of the following *except* the ____ on a manufacturer's drug label.
   a. physician's name
   b. name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor
   c. National Drug Code number
   d. statement of ingredients

ANS: A
On a manufacturer's drug label you would expect to find the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; National Drug Code number; and a statement of ingredients. The doctor's name would be on a prescription label.

DIF: Cognitive Level 3: Application REF: p.98

6. You would expect to find all the following *except* the ____ on an over-the-counter package label.
   a. patient's name
   b. active ingredients
   c. inactive ingredients
   d. National Drug Code number

ANS: A
A patient's name might be typed on a prescription label that is affixed to an over-the-counter package, but it would not be found on the over-the-counter package label. One would find the active and inactive ingredients as well as the National Drug Code number on the package label of an over-the-counter product.

DIF: Cognitive Level 3: Application REF: p.98-99

7. The Durham-Humphrey Act did not include a provision that _____.
   a. separated drugs into legend and non-legend
   b. regulated the use of patient information
   c. required the supervision of a physician for prescribed medications
   d. refills could be phoned in from the physician's office

ANS: B
The Durham-Humphrey Act of 1951 did not regulate the use of patient information; HIPAA did that. The act did separate drugs into two categories, legend and non-legend, and did require the supervision of a physician for prescribed medications. The act also allowed refills to be called in from a physician's office.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.99

8. The Kefauver-Harris Amendment of 1962 did not include a provision that _____.
   a. requires all medications in the United States to be pure, safe, and effective
   b. controlled substances are placed in one of five schedules
   c. established procedures for both drug applications and investigational drugs

d. drug manufacturers are required to be responsible for good manufacturing processes

ANS: B
The Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control Act of 1970 put controlled substances in five categories. The other three choices are part of the Kefauver-Harris Amendment of 1962.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.99

9. Which of the following drugs would be classified as Schedule I under the DEA's guidelines?
a. Oxycodone
b. Hydrocodone
c. Peyote
d. Codeine

ANS: C
Peyote is a hallucinogenic and is classified as Schedule I. The other drugs would fall between Schedules II and V depending on their dosage form.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.105

10. Last night a local pharmacy had its safe broken into, and Schedule II drugs were stolen. Which form would need to be completed?
a. DEA Form 106
b. DEA Form 41
c. DEA Form 222
d. DEA Form 22

ANS: A
In the case of theft, a DEA Form 106 would need to be filled out after the police and local DEA diversion office were notified.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.110

11. Which DEA form must be completed to verify the destruction of Schedule II narcotics?
a. DEA Form 106
b. DEA Form 41
c. DEA Form 222
d. DEA Form 22

ANS: B
In the case of destruction of Schedule II narcotics, a DEA Form 41 would need to be filled out.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.113

12. The proper form to use when ordering Schedule II controlled substances for the pharmacy is DEA Form _____.
a. 106
b. 41
c. 222
d. 22

ANS: C
For regular ordering of Schedule II medications, DEA Form 222 is used.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.107

13. The first letter of a prescriber's DEA number would definitely not be _____.
a. A
b. B
c. Q
d. M

ANS: C
A, B, F, and M would be legitimate starting letters for a physician's DEA number.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.107

14. How many refills are available on a Schedule II medication?
a. 0
b. 1
c. 5
d. PRN

ANS: A
A Schedule II medication does not carry refills. A Schedule III-V medication might carry up to five refills, and any medication that is not a scheduled drug can have PRN refills.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.109

15. The United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary (USP-NF) contains standards for all the following EXCEPT _____.
a. chemical and biological drug substances
b. compounded preparations
c. energy drinks
d. dietary supplements

ANS: C
The USP-NF contains standards for chemical and biological drug substances, dosage forms, compounded preparations, excipients, medical devices, and dietary supplements.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.119

16. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has the responsibility to oversee the safety of _____.
a. medical devices
b. vaccines
c. cosmetics
d. all of these

ANS: D
The FDA oversees that food, drugs, medical devices, vaccines, blood, biologics, veterinary products, cosmetics, radiation-emitting products, and tobacco are safely produced for the public.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.118

17. All the following describe the Orphan Drug Act EXCEPT _____.
    a. it defined orphan drugs as medications that treat a condition for which there are fewer than 200,000 cases worldwide
    b. it was passed in 1983
    c. it provides tax incentives and exclusive licensing of products for drug manufacturers who are not expected to recover the costs of developing and marketing a treatment drug
    d. it makes provisions for the use of drugs abandoned by a pharmaceutical company's research and development team

    ANS: D
    The Orphan Drug Act of 1983 established advantages for the manufacture of drugs for treatment of diseases or conditions of which there are fewer than 200,000 cases in the world, and provides tax incentives and exclusive licensing of products for manufacturers to develop and market orphan medications.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.100

18. The FDA has responsibility for all the following EXCEPT _____.
    a. establishing requirements for labeling of medications, whether they are in a multidose vial or unit-dose container, an IV admixture, or a compound
    b. providing information on recent drug approvals and drug shortages and providing drug safety information
    c. establishing clinical trials, submission of drug applications, and the required labeling of medications
    d. issuing warning letters to the public regarding specific medications and conducting post-market surveillance programs for newly approved medications

    ANS: A
    The United States Pharmacopeia has the responsibility for establishing requirements for labeling of medications, whether they are in a multidose vial or unit-dose container, an IV admixture, or a compound. The FDA is responsible for the other choices, including providing information on recent drug approvals and drug shortages and providing drug safety information; establishing clinical trials, submission of drug applications, and the required labeling of medications; and issuing warning letters to the public regarding specific medications and conducting post-market surveillance programs for newly approved medications.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.118

19. Which organization ensures that specific standards are met for the licensing of pharmacists, permits are issued for pharmacies, and pharmacy technicians meet specific requirements?
    a. APhA
    b. ASHP
    c. ACPE
    d. BOP

    ANS: D

The state BOPs (state boards of pharmacy) ensure that specific standards are met for the licensing of pharmacists, permits are issued for pharmacies, and pharmacy technicians meet specific requirements. The APhA is the organization whose goal is to improve medication use and advance patient care, and advocates for the practice of pharmacy regardless of the setting. The ASHP advocates for the practice of pharmacy to various organizations to include The Joint Commission, federal and state regulatory agencies, and other health care organizations, and establishes regulations and standards for pharmacy technician programs to include curriculum and clinical expectations. The ACPE accredits professional degree programs in pharmacy and providers of continuing pharmacy education, and assures and advances the quality of continuing pharmacy education.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.119

20. Contrasting the function of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the state boards of pharmacy (BOPs), which of the following is correct?
    a. The National Boards of Pharmacy accredit professional degree programs.
    b. The state BOPs are responsible for insuring safe working conditions.
    c. The National Boards of Pharmacy rely on the state BOPs for assistance.
    d. The state BOPs rely on the National Boards of Pharmacy for assistance.

    ANS: D
    The state BOPs rely on the National Boards of Pharmacy for assistance. OSHA is responsible for insuring safe working conditions, and the ACPE accredits professional degree programs.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 3: Application REF: p.119

21. Which statement is true when comparing the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) with protected health information (PHI)?
    a. PHI requires that HIPAA remain confidential.
    b. HIPAA requires that PHI remain confidential.
    c. Prescriber order entry does not complement HIPAA.
    d. HIPAA provides barriers to patient access of their health records.

    ANS: B
    HIPAA requires that health practitioners keep PHI confidential and secure. Prescriber order entry complements HIPAA, and HIPAA allows patients better access to their health records.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 2: Comprehension REF: p.101

22. "Established conditions on the use and the disclosure of protected health information" describes a provision of which law or amendment?
    a. FDA Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990
    b. Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA) of 1994
    c. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996
    d. Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005

    ANS: C
    The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 requires that health care providers ensure that patient confidentiality be maintained; established conditions on the use and the disclosure of protected health information (PHI); and requires that patients be notified on how their PHI will be used.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.101

23. "Placed ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine in the Controlled Substances Act category 'scheduled listed chemical products'" describes a provision of which law or amendment?
    a. FDA Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990
    b. Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA) of 1994
    c. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996
    d. Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005

    ANS: D
    The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 placed ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine in the Controlled Substances Act category "scheduled listed chemical products." Products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine are subject to sales restrictions, storage requirements, and recordkeeping requirements.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.115

24. Certain medications have severe side effects and are only approved for certain populations. Which of the following describes stipulations for the use of clozapine (Clozaril)?
    a. Reporting of white blood cell (WBC) values and absolute neutrophil counts (ANCs)
    b. Indicated for multiple myeloma
    c. Blood should never be donated
    d. A woman can be excused from the requirements if she has not had a period 24 months in a row

    ANS: A
    The Clozaril Administration Registry Enrollment (CARE) is a secured internet application that facilitates the reporting of WBC values and ANCs of patients taking the brand Clozaril (clozapine) to the Clozaril National Registry (CNR). CARE is designed to safeguard patient information, protect patients' privacy, and assist physicians and pharmacists with effective monitoring functionalities. The other conditions are specific to thalidomide use.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.115

25. Certain medications have severe side effects and are only approved for certain populations. Which of the following describes stipulations for the use of thalidomide?
    a. CARE is designed to streamline the process.
    b. The system is used to detect agranulocytosis.
    c. The ANC is one of the measures that determine if a patient may take the medication or not.
    d. A woman must have a negative pregnancy test result within the 24 hours before beginning treatment.

    ANS: D

A woman must have a negative pregnancy test result within the 24 hours before beginning treatment with thalidomide. In addition, she will need to be tested for pregnancy in a laboratory weekly during the first 4 weeks of her treatment and then once every 4 weeks if she has regular menstrual cycles or once every 2 weeks if she has irregular menstrual cycles. The other three choices represent stipulations of using Clozaril.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.115

26. All the following have to do with the use of isotretinoin EXCEPT _____.
    a. it is prescribed only for severe recalcitrant nodular acne unresponsive to other therapies
    b. it might produce depression and psychosis
    c. it might produce suicidal ideation and suicide
    d. it is indicated for multiple myeloma.

    ANS: D
    Isotretinoin is a very powerful medication used to treat acne. Unfortunately, the medication has been found to cause severe birth defects; induce spontaneous abortions; and produce adverse psychiatric effects, including depression, psychosis, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and suicide. It is only to be used for severe recalcitrant nodular acne unresponsive to other medications.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.114

27. Certain records must be maintained in the pharmacy. Which of the following would not have to be maintained in the pharmacy?
    a. The biennial inventory of narcotics
    b. Change of pharmacist-in-charge inventory
    c. Over-the-counter medication orders
    d. Controlled substance invoices

    ANS: C
    The biennial inventory of narcotics, change of pharmacist-in-charge inventory, and controlled substance invoices must all be maintained in the pharmacy. OTC orders might be completed by the front office and maintained there.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.107

28. Which of the following tasks is an example of an extended responsibility for a pharmacy technician?
    a. Assisting the pharmacist in performing medication reconciliation activities
    b. Counseling a patient picking up his or her prescription
    c. Creating a patient profile
    d. Participating in Tech-Check-Tech activities

    ANS: D

In some states, pharmacy technicians are permitted by the state board of pharmacy to check the work of other pharmacy technicians. Tech-Check-Tech is considered an expanded responsibility. Assisting the pharmacist in performing medication reconciliation and medication therapy activities and creating a patient profile are not considered extended pharmacy technician activities. Only pharmacists are permitted to counsel a patient picking up his or her prescription.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.97

29. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are divided into 11 sections that provide information to the handler regarding the hazards associated with the product. Which of the following is not discussed on an SDS sheet?
    a. Composition/information on ingredients
    b. Cost
    c. Hazards identification
    d. First aid measure

    ANS: B
    The cost of the product is not provided on an SDS. Topics covered on an SDS include identification, hazards identification, composition/information on ingredients, first aid measures, fire-fighting measures, accidental release measures, handling and storage, exposure controls and personal protection, physical and chemical properties, stability and reactivity, and toxicological factors.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.100

30. The HIPAA Administration Simplification Provisions include all of the following EXCEPT which one?
    a. HIPAA Electronic Health Care Transactions and Code Standards
    b. HIPAA Privacy Rule
    c. HIPAA Safety Rule
    d. HIPAA Security Rule

    ANS: C
    The HIPAA Safety Rule is not a provision of the HIPAA Administration Simplification Provisions. The HIPAA Administration Simplification Provisions includes HIPAA Electronic Health Care Transactions and Code Standards, the HIPAA Privacy Rule, and the HIPAA Security Rule.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.101

31. Which of the following is not a goal of the Drug Supply Chain Security Act?
    a. Allow verification of the authenticity of the drug product identifier down to the package level.
    b. Improve detection and notification of illegitimate products in the drug supply chain.
    c. Make possible more well-organized recalls of drug products.
    d. Provide testing of medications to ensure they are not adulterated.

    ANS: D

Drug Supply Chain Security Act does not call for testing of medications to ensure they are unadulterated. Goals of the Drug Supply Security Act allow for verification of the authenticity of the drug product identifier down to the package level, improvement of detection and notification of illegitimate products in the drug supply chain, and allowance for more well-organized recalls of drug products.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.102

32. For a medication or substance to be classified as being hazardous, it must meet at least one of six criteria. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for a hazardous substance?
    a. Carcinogenicity
    b. Genotoxicity
    c. Organ toxicity at low doses in both animals and humans
    d. Reproductive toxicity in humans

    ANS: C
    Organ toxicity at low doses in both animals and humans is not a criterion for a substance to be classified as hazardous. The six criteria used in determining if a substance is hazardous are as follows: carcinogenicity, teratogenicity or developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity in humans, organ toxicity at low doses in humans or animals, genotoxicity, and new drugs that mimic existing hazardous drugs in structure or toxicity.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.103

33. When must personal protective equipment (PPE) be worn when handling hazardous drugs?
    a. Receiving hazardous drugs
    b. Compounding hazardous drugs
    c. Transporting hazardous drugs
    d. All of these

    ANS: D
    Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) must be worn when receiving, storing, transporting, compounding, deactivating/decontaminating, cleaning and disinfecting, and during spill control of hazardous drugs.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.103

34. Which of the following medications is NOT classified as a hazardous drug?
    a. Cisplatin
    b. Estradiol
    c. Lisinopril
    d. Methotrexate

    ANS: C
    Lisinopril is not classified as a hazardous drug. Cisplatin, estradiol, and methotrexate are classified as hazardous drugs

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.103

35. Prior to using the DEA's Controlled Substance Ordering System (CSOS), what must the purchaser possess?
    a. CSOS digital DEA number

b. CSOS digital certificate
c. CSOS digital self-certification
d. All of these

ANS: B
An individual must enroll with the DEA to acquire a CSOS digital certificate prior to using the DEA's Controlled Substance Ordering System (CSOS).

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.108

36. Which controlled substance schedules can be ordered using the Controlled Substance Ordering System (CSOS)?
a. Schedule I
b. Schedule II
c. Schedules III-V
d. Schedules I-V

ANS: D
Schedules I-V can be ordered using the Controlled Substance Ordering System (CSOS).

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.108

37. Which piece of legislation permits an individual to return unused controlled substances to designated pharmacies?
a. Poison Prevention Packaging Act
b. Occupational Safety and Health Act
c. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
d. Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act

ANS: D
Under the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act, an individual is able to return unused controlled substances to designated pharmacies.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.110

38. Which organization established compounding standards for both sterile and nonsterile products?
a. FDA
b. NABP
c. TJC
d. USP

ANS: D
The USP established standards for nonsterile compounding (USP<795>) and sterile compounding (USP <797>).

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.119

39. Which organization established a listing of drugs that are deemed to be hazardous?
a. FDA
b. NIOSH
c. OSHA

d. TJC

ANS: B
The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) established a list of drugs that are deemed to be hazardous and require special handling.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.119

40. Which organization maintains the CPE Monitor for completed continuing education for both pharmacists and pharmacy technicians?
a. APHA
b. BOP
c. NABP
d. TJC

ANS: C
The National Association of the Boards of Pharmacy (NABP) maintains the CPE Monitor for completed continuing education for both pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.119

41. Which organization is responsible for requiring safety data sheets to be maintained in the pharmacy for medications and hazardous substances?
a. FDA
b. NIOSH
c. OSHA
d. TJC

ANS: C
The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is responsible for requiring safety data sheets to be maintained in the pharmacy for medications and hazardous substances.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.119

42. Where would a pharmacy technician look to find a listing of all medication recalls on the internet?
a. APHA website
b. FDA website
c. OSHA website
d. TJC website

ANS: B
A complete listing of all medication recalls can be found on the FDA website.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.118

43. Patient package inserts are required to be given to all patients receiving which medications?
a. Estrogen
b. Metered-dose inhalers
c. Oral contraceptives
d. All of these

ANS: D
Patient package inserts are required to be given to all patients receiving metered-dose inhalers, oral contraceptives, estrogens, and progesterone products.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.117

44. When must a Medication Guide be given to a patient?
    a. When the patient requests a guide
    b. When a drug is dispensed in an outpatient setting
    c. When a drug is subject to a REMS that includes specific requirements for reviewing or providing a Medication Guide as part of an element to assure safe use
    d. All of these

ANS: D
A Medication Guide must be provided to the patient or the patient's agent:
- when the patient or the patient's agent requests a Medication Guide.
- when a drug is dispensed in an outpatient setting (e.g., retail pharmacy, hospital ambulatory care pharmacy) and the product will then be used by the patient without direct supervision by a health care professional.
- the first time a drug is dispensed to a health care professional for administration to a patient in an outpatient setting, such as in a clinic or dialysis or infusion center.
- the first time a drug is dispensed in an outpatient setting of any kind after a Medication Guide is materially changed (e.g., after addition of a new indication or new safety information).
- when a drug is subject to a REMS that includes specific requirements for reviewing or providing a Medication Guide as part of an element to assure safe use (possibly in conjunction with distribution; the Medication Guide must be provided in accordance with the terms of the REMS).

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.116

45. Who is responsible for developing REMS programs?
    a. Drug sponsor
    b. FDA
    c. Pharmacy
    d. All of these

ANS: A
The drug sponsor is responsible for developing REMS programs; however, the FDA is responsible for reviewing and approving REMS programs.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.116

46. Which DEA form is issued by a reverse distributor to the pharmacy for the destruction of Schedule II controlled substances?
    a. DEA Form 41
    b. DEA Form 106
    c. DEA Form 222
    d. DEA Form 224

ANS: C
A reverse distributor must issue a DEA Form 222 or its electronic equivalent to the pharmacy for the destruction of Schedule II controlled substances.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.113

47. A prescriber of controlled substances may issue multiple prescriptions authorizing the patient to receive a total of up to how many days' supply of a schedule II controlled substance if specific conditions are met?
a. 30 days
b. 60 days
c. 90 days
d. 120 days

ANS: C
A prescriber of controlled substances may issue multiple prescriptions authorizing the patient to receive a total of up to a 90-day supply of a schedule II controlled substance if the following conditions are met:
- Each prescription must be issued on a separate prescription blank.
- Each separate prescription must be issued for a legitimate medical purpose by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of professional practice.
- The individual practitioner must provide written instructions on each prescription (other than the first prescription, if the prescribing practitioner intends for that prescription to be filled immediately) indicating the earliest date on which a pharmacy may fill each prescription.
- The individual practitioner concludes that providing the patient with multiple prescriptions in this manner does not create an undue risk of diversion or abuse.
- The issuance of multiple prescriptions is permitted under applicable state laws.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.109

48. Which of the following is an example of a Schedule II controlled substance?
a. acetaminophen + codeine
b. gabapentin
c. methylphenidate
d. carisoprodol

ANS: C
Methylphenidate (Concerta or Ritalin) is a Schedule II controlled substance. Acetaminophen + codeine (Tylenol with codeine) is classified as a Schedule III controlled substance; carisoprodol (Soma) and gabapentin (Neurontin) are Schedule V controlled substances.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.106

49. All the following are examples of Schedule IV controlled substance EXCEPT _____.
a. alprazolam
b. eluxadoline
c. eszopiclone

d. lisdexamfetamine

ANS: D
Lisdexamfetamine (Vyvanse) is a Schedule II medication. Alprazolam (Xanax), eluxadoline (Viberzi), and eszopiclone (Lunesta) are Schedule IV controlled substances.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.106

50. Which of the following is an example of a Schedule IV controlled substance?
a. amphetamine/dextroamphetamine
b. meperidine
c. pseudoephedrine
d. tramadol

ANS: D
Tramadol (Ultram) is a Schedule IV medication. Amphetamine/dextroamphetamine (Adderall) and meperidine (Demerol) are Schedule II medications. Pseudoephedrine is classified as a scheduled listed chemical product (SLCP).

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.106

51. A biennial inventory is one that is completed_____.
a. every 2 years
b. every 2 months
c. twice in 1 year
d. for noncontrolled substances

ANS: A
A biennial inventory is required by the Drug Enforcement Administration of all controlled substances every 2 years. An accurate count of all Schedule II medications must be performed, but Schedules III, IV, V, and “exempt narcotics” may be estimated.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.107

52. National Drug Code (NDC) numbers have 11 digits. In the NDC number 00007-1234-56:
a. the 1234 represents the medication.
b. the 56 represents the quantity or package size.
c. the 00007 represents the drug manufacturer.
d. all of these statements are correct.

ANS: D
NDC numbers have 11 digits. In the number 00007-1234-56, the 00007 represents the drug manufacturer. The 1234 represents the medication. The digits 56 represent the package size.

DIF: Cognitive Level 3: Application REF: p.100

53. A batch of antiarrhythmic medication is found to have no active ingredient. Which of the following would probably occur?
a. Class I recall
b. Class II recall
c. Class III recall
d. Class IV recall

ANS: A
Because of the danger of giving a medication that is lacking the active ingredient necessary to prevent arrhythmia, and possibly death, it is most likely that there would be a class I recall in this case.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.117

54. Which of the following drug recall descriptions is correct?
    a. Class I: Reasonable probability that use of the product will cause or lead to serious adverse health events or death
    b. Class II: Use of product will probably not cause an adverse health event
    c. Class III: Probability exists that use of the product will cause adverse health events that are temporary or medically reversible
    d. Class IV: Use of product will not cause an adverse health event

    ANS: A
    The following are correct descriptions of drug recalls:
    Class I: Reasonable probability that use of the product will cause or lead to serious adverse health events or death
    Class II: Probability exists that use of the product will cause adverse health events that are temporary or medically reversible
    Class III: Use of product will probably not cause an adverse health event
    Class IV: Does not exist

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.117

55. A class III recall is issued for a medication. Which of the following scenarios would most likely match the recall severity?
    a. A drug is found to significantly increase death because of cardiac complications.
    b. A medication causes a rash that sometimes leads to anaphylaxis.
    c. A drug is discovered to cause severe vomiting in 10% of patients.
    d. A batch of tablets is of a lighter green than usual but of the same composition.

    ANS: D
    A class III recall is for medications that will probably not cause a severe event.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 3: Application REF: p.117

56. How many days is a paper DEA Form 222 valid?
    a. 7 days
    b. 14 days
    c. 30 days
    d. 60 days

    ANS: D
    A paper DEA Form 222 is valid for 60 days.

    DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.107

57. What is the maximum number of different controlled substances that may be ordered using the DEA's Controlled Substance Ordering System?

a. 10 items
b. 15 items
c. 30 items
d. Unlimited number of items

ANS: D
There is no limit to the number of different controlled substances that may be ordered using the DEA's Controlled Substance Ordering System.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.108

58. While compounding a hazardous medication, some of the medication is spilled in the technician's eye. How long should the technician flood the affected eye with water or an isotonic eyewash?
a. 1 minute
b. 5 minutes
c. 10 minutes
d. 15 minutes

ANS: D
For eye exposure to hazardous drugs, the affected eye should be flooded at an eyewash fountain or with water or isotonic eyewash designated for that purpose for at least 15 minutes.

DIF: Cognitive Level 3: Application REF: p.104

59. What is the maximum days' supply of isotretinoin that may be dispensed at one time?
a. 7 days
b. 14 days
c. 30 days
d. 45 days

ANS: C
The maximum days' supply of isotretinoin that may be dispensed at one time is 30 days.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.114

60. Which organization may discipline a pharmacy technician if he or she engages in improper conduct relating to the practice of pharmacy?
a. APHA
b. BOP
c. NABP
d. All of these

ANS: B
The state board of pharmacy (BOP) is the regulatory state agency that oversees the practice of pharmacy in a given state. The BOP defines regulations affecting pharmacy as well as the roles, duties, and expectations of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in that state. The BOP has the authority to discipline pharmacies, pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians for improper behavior.

DIF: Cognitive Level 1: Knowledge REF: p.119