BOSTON REED PHARMACY TECHNICIAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://bostonreedpharmtech.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which vitamin is known to potentially be toxic if consumed in excess?

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin A

C. Vitamin B12

D. Vitamin K

2. What type of preparations does an IV admixture service typically prepare?

A. Oral medications

B. IV bags and TPN

C. Topical creams

D. Inhalation solutions

3. Which type of antidepressant is discouraged for Alzheimer patients?

A. Paxil

B. Prozac

C. Elavil

D. Zoloft

4. What class of drug is Zantac?

A. Proton Pump Inhibitor

B. Histamine Receptor II Antagonist

C. Antacid

D. Antispasmodic

5. What is empathy?

A. The ability to ignore others' feelings

B. The ability to recognize and try to feel what the other person feels

C. The ability to express one's own feelings loudly

D. The ability to analyze feelings logically

6. Which type of prescription requires special handling because of its potential for abuse?

A. Controlled substances

B. Over-the-counter medications

C. Herbal supplements

D. Prescription vitamins

SAMPLE

7. What class of drug is fluticasone?

A. Inhaled Corticosteroid
B. Oral Steroid
C. Topical Antibiotic
D. Inhaled Antihistamine

8. What is Methergine used for?

A. Pain relief during labor
B. Uncontrolled bleeding at or during childbirth
C. Fetal heart rate monitoring
D. Inducing labor

9. What impact do salicylates have on the body's temperature regulation?

A. Decrease metabolism
B. Increase sweat production
C. Increase blood flow to skin
D. Lower blood pressure

10. What type of organism is classified as eukaryotic?

A. Bacteria
B. Viruses
C. Fungi
D. Protozoa

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which vitamin is known to potentially be toxic if consumed in excess?

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin A

C. Vitamin B12

D. Vitamin K

Vitamin A is known to potentially be toxic if consumed in excess due to its fat-soluble nature. Unlike water-soluble vitamins, which the body can excrete relatively easily, fat-soluble vitamins, such as Vitamin A, can accumulate in body tissues. High doses over time can lead to hypervitaminosis A, a condition characterized by symptoms that can range from nausea and headaches to more severe health issues such as liver damage and intracranial pressure. This potential for toxicity underscores the necessity of adhering to recommended dietary allowances and being cautious with supplements that contain high levels of Vitamin A. In contrast, vitamins like C, B12, and K are generally considered safer, as any excess is typically excreted by the body without the same risk of toxicity.

2. What type of preparations does an IV admixture service typically prepare?

A. Oral medications

B. IV bags and TPN

C. Topical creams

D. Inhalation solutions

The correct choice highlights that an IV admixture service is primarily focused on preparing intravenous (IV) bags and total parenteral nutrition (TPN). These preparations are specifically designed for direct administration into a patient's bloodstream, which is critical for those who are unable to receive nutrients or medications orally or via other routes. IV bags often contain solutions like electrolytes, medications, and fluids that are necessary for the patient's hydration and medication delivery. TPN is a specialized form of nutritional support that provides all the necessary nutrients directly into the bloodstream, minimizing the need for the gastrointestinal tract. The other options, while important in the pharmaceutical field, do not pertain to IV admixture services. For example, oral medications are prepared for administration via the mouth, topical creams are applied to the skin, and inhalation solutions are intended for respiratory delivery, each requiring different preparation protocols and environments than those used for IV admixtures. This distinction clarifies the specific role and responsibility of an IV admixture service in pharmacy beyond standard medication preparation.

3. Which type of antidepressant is discouraged for Alzheimer patients?

A. Paxil

B. Prozac

C. Elavil

D. Zoloft

Elavil, which is a brand name for amitriptyline, belongs to a class of antidepressants known as tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs). These medications are generally discouraged for use in Alzheimer's patients due to their potential for anticholinergic side effects. Anticholinergic effects can lead to increased confusion, cognitive decline, and other complications in elderly patients, especially those with dementia. In contrast, other antidepressants like selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) such as Paxil, Prozac, and Zoloft are often considered safer options for this population. They typically have a favorable side effect profile and do not carry the same risk of anticholinergic effects that TCAs do. Using Elavil could worsen symptoms or lead to more significant health issues in Alzheimer's patients, making it a less appropriate choice compared to the others listed.

SAMPLE

4. What class of drug is Zantac?

A. Proton Pump Inhibitor

B. Histamine Receptor II Antagonist

C. Antacid

D. Antispasmodic

Zantac, known generically as ranitidine, belongs to the class of drugs called Histamine Receptor II Antagonists, commonly referred to as H2 blockers. This class of drugs works by inhibiting the action of histamine at the H2 receptors in the stomach lining, which in turn decreases the production of stomach acid. This mechanism effectively allows for the treatment of conditions related to excessive stomach acid, such as gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), peptic ulcers, and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. The significance of this classification stems from the way it targets specific receptors that influence acid secretion. By blocking these receptors, H2 antagonists like Zantac provide relief from symptoms associated with high acidity levels, making them distinct from other drug categories that treat gastrointestinal issues. In contrast, proton pump inhibitors (like omeprazole) work by directly inhibiting the proton pump responsible for acid production, while antacids neutralize existing stomach acid and antispasmodics are primarily used to relieve smooth muscle spasms in the gastrointestinal tract, focusing on different mechanisms of action. Understanding the classification of Zantac and its pharmacologic profile is essential for effectively managing conditions related to excess gastric acid, highlighting its role

5. What is empathy?

A. The ability to ignore others' feelings

B. The ability to recognize and try to feel what the other person feels

C. The ability to express one's own feelings loudly

D. The ability to analyze feelings logically

Empathy is defined as the ability to recognize and strive to understand the emotions and feelings of another person. It involves not only an awareness of the other person's emotional state but also an effort to connect with those feelings on a deeper level. This capability is crucial in many fields, especially in healthcare and customer service, where understanding a patient's or a customer's emotional needs can significantly enhance the quality of care or service provided. In the context of this question, the correct answer highlights the essence of empathy: it's about creating a connection with another's feelings, rather than simply acknowledging them or reacting to one's own feelings. This is why empathy is often contrasted with mere emotional detachment or analytical thinking, which focuses less on emotional connection and more on understanding feelings from a distance or through logical reasoning. Therefore, the ability to recognize and try to feel what the other person feels is foundational to effective communication and interpersonal relationships.

SAMPLE

6. Which type of prescription requires special handling because of its potential for abuse?

A. Controlled substances

B. Over-the-counter medications

C. Herbal supplements

D. Prescription vitamins

Controlled substances require special handling due to their potential for abuse and addiction. These substances are categorized into schedules based on their medical use, safety, and potential for abuse. Schedule I substances have no accepted medical use and the highest potential for abuse, while Schedule V substances have accepted medical uses but still carry some risk. Because of their potential for misuse, controlled substances are subject to strict regulations regarding their prescription, dispensing, and record-keeping. This ensures that they are not easily accessible and reduces the risk of addiction and illegal distribution. The other categories, such as over-the-counter medications, herbal supplements, and prescription vitamins, do not have the same level of regulatory oversight as controlled substances due to their lower risk of abuse.

7. What class of drug is fluticasone?

A. Inhaled Corticosteroid

B. Oral Steroid

C. Topical Antibiotic

D. Inhaled Antihistamine

Fluticasone belongs to the class of drugs known as inhaled corticosteroids. This class is primarily used to reduce inflammation and control symptoms in individuals with respiratory conditions, such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Inhaled corticosteroids work by delivering medication directly to the lungs, which minimizes systemic side effects associated with oral corticosteroids, like weight gain or increased blood pressure. Inhaled corticosteroids like fluticasone function by acting on the glucocorticoid receptors in lung tissues, leading to a decrease in inflammatory mediators and overall reduction of inflammatory response. This helps to alleviate symptoms such as wheezing, shortness of breath, and airway obstruction. Oral steroids, topical antibiotics, and inhaled antihistamines serve different purposes and mechanisms of action. Oral steroids are typically used for systemic inflammation; topical antibiotics fight bacterial infections on the skin or mucous membranes; and inhaled antihistamines are designed to block histamine receptors in allergic reactions. Thus, fluticasone's classification as an inhaled corticosteroid is distinctly tied to its role in managing inflammation in the respiratory system.

SAMPLE

8. What is Methergine used for?

A. Pain relief during labor

B. Uncontrolled bleeding at or during childbirth

C. Fetal heart rate monitoring

D. Inducing labor

Methergine is primarily utilized to manage uncontrolled bleeding during and after childbirth, particularly in cases of uterine atony, which is a condition where the uterus fails to contract effectively post-delivery. This medication, containing methylergometrine, works as a powerful uterine stimulant, promoting strong contractions to help reduce or stop excessive bleeding. It is crucial in ensuring the safety of both the mother and the newborn by effectively controlling postpartum hemorrhage, which can be a significant and life-threatening complication. While other options like pain relief during labor and inducing labor are pertinent aspects of obstetric care, Methergine's specific indication is not to provide analgesia or to initiate labor but to address and rectify the complications that arise from inadequate uterine contraction after childbirth. Fetal heart rate monitoring, although essential in labor and delivery, does not relate to the therapeutic purpose of Methergine. Thus, the effective role of Methergine in addressing postpartum hemorrhage clearly aligns with its designation for use during uncontrolled bleeding situations.

9. What impact do salicylates have on the body's temperature regulation?

A. Decrease metabolism

B. Increase sweat production

C. Increase blood flow to skin

D. Lower blood pressure

Salicylates, such as aspirin, are commonly known for their analgesic and antipyretic (fever-reducing) properties. When it comes to temperature regulation, these compounds facilitate the body's ability to cool down by increasing blood flow to the skin. This mechanism allows for enhanced heat dissipation, as a greater amount of blood in the skin's vessels promotes heat loss through the surface of the skin, often accompanied by sweating. By enhancing peripheral vasodilation, salicylates effectively contribute to managing elevated body temperatures, which is an integral part of the body's thermoregulatory response. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the role of salicylates in temperature regulation. While salicylates might influence metabolism, their primary action related to temperature involves vasodilation rather than a generalized decrease in metabolic rate. Similarly, while increased sweat production can be a consequence of elevated skin temperature, the primary effect of salicylate use is to enhance blood flow to the skin itself rather than directly stimulating sweat production. Lastly, salicylates do not have a significant impact on lowering blood pressure in the context of temperature regulation; their primary function involves altering blood flow dynamics rather than systemic blood pressure responses.

SAMPLE

10. What type of organism is classified as eukaryotic?

A. Bacteria

B. Viruses

C. Fungi

D. Protozoa

Eukaryotic organisms are defined by having complex cells with a nucleus and membrane-bound organelles. Fungi fall into this category because they possess these distinguishing cellular structures. They have a defined nucleus that contains their genetic material, and their cells are surrounded by a cell wall made of chitin, which is different from the peptidoglycan found in bacterial cell walls. In contrast, bacteria are prokaryotic organisms, meaning they do not have a nucleus or membrane-bound organelles. Viruses are not classified as living organisms and do not possess cellular structures; they consist only of genetic material enclosed in a protein coat and require a host cell for reproduction. Protozoa are also eukaryotic organisms; however, the specificity of the correct answer emphasizes fungi as a clear representative example of this category. Understanding these classifications helps to clarify the fundamental differences in cellular structure and organization among various types of organisms.

SAMPLE

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://bostonreedpharmtech.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE