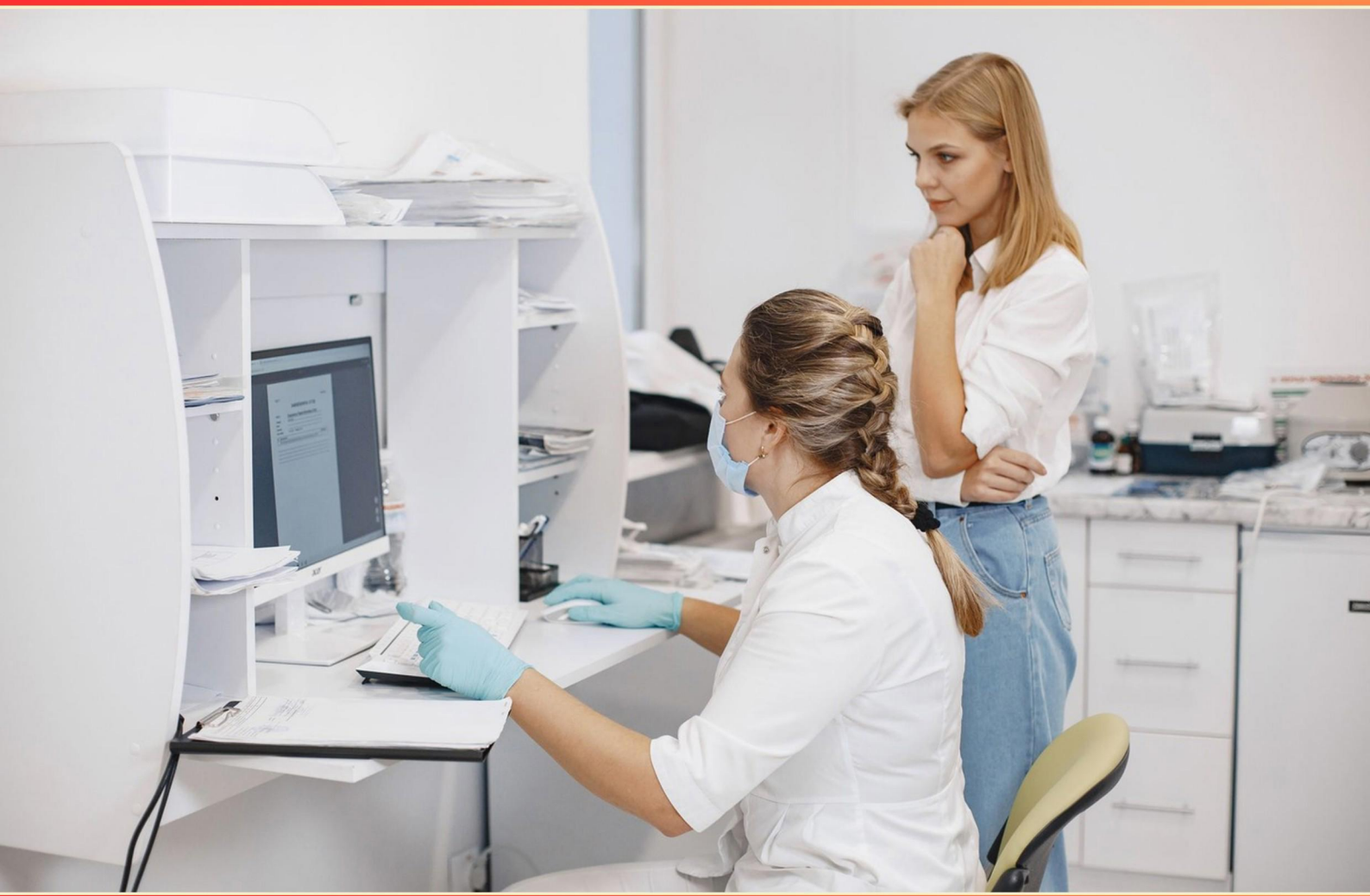
GIANT EAGLE PHARMACY TECH QUALIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is the full form of OBRA in relation to pharmacy practice?

A. Omnibus Budget Resolution Act

B. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act

C. Overarching Budget Reconciliation Act

D. Office of Budget Regulations Act

2. What type of interaction must be assessed during the prospective drug utilization review?

A. Food-drug interactions

B. Drug-drug interactions

C. Genetic interactions

D. Pediatric interactions

3. What is the minimum age for receiving all other vaccinations in Ohio without a script?

A. 10 years

B. 13 years

C. 15 years

D. 18 years

4. Which medication is known for the brand name Elimite?

A. Metronidazole

B. Permethrin

C. Venlafaxine

D. Citalopram

5. What is the brand name for the medication loperamide?

A. Imodium

B. Kaopectate

C. Zofran

D. Prevacid

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6. What is a co-pay in the context of health insurance?

A. The total cost of a medical service

B. The amount of money the patient has to pay that the insurance company will not pay

C. The yearly fee paid to maintain coverage

D. The percentage of costs shared between the patient and insurer

7. Docusate sodium is marketed under what brand name?

A. Colace

B. Lomotil

C. Prevacid

D. Nexium

8. Metoprolol is commonly known by which brand names?

A. Actos, Glucophage

B. Lopressor, Toprol XL

C. Prinivil, Zestril

D. Norvasc, Tenormin

9. Diphenoxylate/Atropine is known by which brand name?

A. Lomotil

B. Zantac

C. MS Contin

D. Prilosec

10. When should you use DAW code 1?

A. When the doctor specifies a brand as medically necessary

B. When there is no generic available

C. When a patient requests a specific brand

D. When dispensing generic medication is preferred

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the full form of OBRA in relation to pharmacy practice?

A. Omnibus Budget Resolution Act

B. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act

C. Overarching Budget Reconciliation Act

D. Office of Budget Regulations Act

The full form of OBRA in relation to pharmacy practice is the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. This legislation, passed in 1990, significantly impacted pharmacy practice by establishing various guidelines and requirements for pharmacists, particularly concerning patient counseling and drug utilization review (DUR). The act was designed to reduce healthcare costs while improving service quality, and it prompted pharmacists to take a more active role in patient care by ensuring that medications are used appropriately. Under OBRA, pharmacists are mandated to offer counseling to patients when dispensed medications, thereby enhancing medication safety and adherence to therapy. This legislation fundamentally shaped how pharmacies operate today and underscored the importance of the pharmacist's role in healthcare delivery. It also facilitates a comprehensive approach to medication management, contributing to improved health outcomes for patients.

2. What type of interaction must be assessed during the prospective drug utilization review?

A. Food-drug interactions

B. Drug-drug interactions

C. Genetic interactions

D. Pediatric interactions

The assessment of drug-drug interactions during the prospective drug utilization review is crucial in ensuring patient safety and effective therapy management. This review process involves evaluating a patient's medication regimen before dispensing a new prescription or adjusting dosages. Drug-drug interactions occur when two or more medications react with each other, potentially leading to diminished therapeutic effects or increased adverse effects. These interactions can affect the metabolism, absorption, or excretion of drugs, which can significantly impact patient outcomes. For instance, certain medications may inhibit or induce metabolic enzymes, altering the expected concentration of a drug in the bloodstream, which can lead to toxicity or therapeutic failure. Identifying potential drug-drug interactions allows pharmacy technicians to alert pharmacists so they can take necessary actions, such as adjusting dosages, switching medications, or counseling patients on the risks involved. This proactive approach is essential in minimizing risks and maximizing the safety and efficacy of pharmacotherapy. Other types of interactions, while important, may not be the primary focus of a routine prospective drug utilization review. Food-drug interactions, for instance, concern the effects of certain foods on drug absorption and effectiveness. Genetic interactions involve variations in drug response based on an individual's genetic makeup, while pediatric interactions focus on medication considerations specific to children. Though these considerations

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3. What is the minimum age for receiving all other vaccinations in Ohio without a script?

A. 10 years

B. 13 years

C. 15 years

D. 18 years

In Ohio, the minimum age for receiving all vaccinations without a prescription is indeed 13 years. This means that individuals aged 13 and older can receive vaccinations directly from a pharmacy or health department without needing a healthcare provider's prescription. This policy is designed to enhance accessibility to vaccines for adolescents, promoting public health and ensuring that younger populations can be protected against preventable diseases without the additional step of obtaining a script. Understanding the legal framework around vaccination ages is essential for pharmacy technicians, as it allows them to provide accurate information and service to patients. In contexts where vaccinations are vital, such as schools or during outbreaks, knowing these regulations helps streamline patient care and supports the pharmacy's role in public health initiatives.

4. Which medication is known for the brand name Elimite?

A. Metronidazole

B. Permethrin

C. Venlafaxine

D. Citalopram

The medication known by the brand name Elimite is Permethrin. This agent is primarily used to treat scabies, a skin condition caused by infestation with the Sarcoptes scabiei mite. Permethrin works by paralyzing and killing the mites and their eggs, effectively eradicating the infestation. Understanding why Permethrin is associated with Elimite is important for those treating conditions related to parasitic infections. In comparison, Metronidazole is an antibiotic used for bacterial and protozoal infections, Venlafaxine is an antidepressant that helps treat major depressive disorder and anxiety, and Citalopram is another antidepressant used primarily for depression. Each of these medications has a distinct mechanism of action and is prescribed for different conditions, showcasing the importance of recognizing brand names in the pharmacy context.

5. What is the brand name for the medication loperamide?

A. Imodium

B. Kaopectate

C. Zofran

D. Prevacid

Loperamide is an over-the-counter medication primarily used to treat diarrhea. Its brand name is Imodium, which is well-known in both pharmacy and general consumer markets for its effectiveness in reducing the frequency of bowel movements and managing symptoms of diarrhea. Imodium works by slowing down the movement in the gut, allowing for more water and electrolytes to be absorbed from the intestinal contents, leading to firmer stools. The other options refer to different medications with distinct uses. Kaopectate, for example, is often used for gastrointestinal issues, but it contains different active ingredients aimed at treating upset stomach and diarrhea. Zofran is used to prevent nausea and vomiting, especially in patients undergoing chemotherapy or surgery, while Prevacid is a proton pump inhibitor designed to decrease stomach acid production for conditions such as GERD. Understanding the specific uses of each medication helps in recognizing why Imodium is uniquely associated with loperamide.

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6. What is a co-pay in the context of health insurance?

A. The total cost of a medical service

B. The amount of money the patient has to pay that the insurance company will not pay

C. The yearly fee paid to maintain coverage

D. The percentage of costs shared between the patient and insurer

A co-pay is best defined as the amount of money that a patient is required to pay out of pocket for a specific medical service, with the insurance company covering the remainder of the costs. This payment is often a fixed amount and applies to various services, such as doctor visits, emergency room visits, or prescriptions. The co-pay structure helps to share the financial responsibility of healthcare costs between the patient and the insurance provider. In this context, it helps to clarify how this amount works within the broader framework of health insurance. The other answer choices reflect different aspects of health insurance but do not accurately describe a co-pay. For instance, the total cost of a medical service encompasses what both the patient and the insurer pay together, rather than just the patient's share. The yearly fee to maintain coverage refers to premiums, which is a separate concept, while the percentage of costs shared between the patient and insurer relates to co-insurance, which differs from the fixed nature of a co-pay. Thus, option B accurately captures the essence of what a co-pay entails.

7. Docusate sodium is marketed under what brand name?

A. Colace

B. Lomotil

C. Prevacid

D. Nexium

Docusate sodium is commonly known by the brand name Colace. This medication is classified as a stool softener, which is used to alleviate constipation by increasing the amount of water that mixes into the stool, making it easier to pass. Colace is widely recognized in both clinical settings and everyday use for its effectiveness in treating constipated patients, especially those who may be recovering from surgery or childbirth, and are advised to avoid straining during bowel movements. The other options refer to medications that serve different purposes. Lomotil is used to treat diarrhea, while Prevacid and Nexium are proton pump inhibitors that work to reduce stomach acid and are primarily used for conditions like gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and ulcers. Understanding the specific uses and classifications of medications, such as recognizing Colace for docusate sodium, is crucial for anyone working in a pharmacy setting.

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8. Metoprolol is commonly known by which brand names?

A. Actos, Glucophage

B. Lopressor, Toprol XL

C. Prinivil, Zestril

D. Norvasc, Tenormin

Metoprolol is a medication that falls under the category of beta-blockers, primarily used to treat high blood pressure, angina, and heart failure, as well as to prevent heart attacks. The brand names associated with metoprolol, specifically Lopressor and Toprol XL, are widely recognized in the medical community and among patients. Lopressor is the immediate-release formulation of metoprolol, while Toprol XL is the extended-release version, allowing for more convenient dosing schedules and improved adherence for patients. Both formulations effectively reduce heart rate and blood pressure by blocking β1-adrenergic receptors in the heart. Understanding the correct brand names for metoprolol is essential for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, as they need to recognize the medication and its formulations when filling prescriptions and counseling patients. Knowledge of these brand names aids in avoiding medication errors and ensuring that patients receive the appropriate treatment for their cardiovascular conditions.

9. Diphenoxylate/Atropine is known by which brand name?

A. Lomotil

B. Zantac

C. MS Contin

D. Prilosec

Diphenoxylate/Atropine is commonly recognized by the brand name Lomotil. This medication is primarily used to manage diarrhea by slowing down bowel movements. The combination of diphenoxylate, which is an antidiarrheal, and atropine, which is included to discourage misuse due to the potential for dependence, makes Lomotil effective for treating conditions that result in diarrhea. The other options listed—Zantac, MS Contin, and Prilosec—are brand names for different medications that serve distinct purposes. Zantac (ranitidine) is a medication that reduces stomach acid production, MS Contin is a formulation of morphine used for pain management, and Prilosec (omeprazole) is a proton pump inhibitor that treats gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and other conditions related to excessive stomach acid. Thus, Lomotil stands out as the correct answer for diphenoxylate/atropine.

10. When should you use DAW code 1?

A. When the doctor specifies a brand as medically necessary

B. When there is no generic available

C. When a patient requests a specific brand

D. When dispensing generic medication is preferred

Using DAW code 1 is applicable when the prescribing physician indicates that a specific brand medication is medically necessary for the patient. This typically occurs when the doctor believes that the particular brand medication provides a critical benefit or is essential for the patient's health, potentially due to effectiveness, formulation, or the patient's individual needs. In this scenario, the DAW code serves to communicate to insurers and pharmacists that the brand name drug cannot be substituted with a generic alternative due to the physician's explicit instructions. This is important for ensuring that the patient receives the intended medication as prescribed, which is vital for their treatment plan.

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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:

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

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