KROGER PHARMACY TECHNICIAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 term refers to a lozenge dissolved in the mouth?

A. Analgesic

B. Troche

C. Anticoagulant

D. Corticosteroid

2. Augmentin is categorized as which drug type?

A. Amoxicillin/Clavulanate

B. Anticoagulant

C. Antidepressant

D. Antihistamine

3. Which of the following lists the categories included in the max daily dose requirement?

A. Antibiotics, vaccines, cough syrups and laxatives

B. Headache medications, seizure medications, insulin prescriptions, and diabetic testing supplies

C. Insulin prescriptions, headache medications, and diabetic testing supplies

D. Headache medications, analgesics, antibiotics, and vitamins

4. Which drug corresponds to the Antacid category?

A. Lexapro

B. Paxil

C. Mylanta

D. Zoloft

5. Relafen is a brand name for which active ingredient?

A. Nabumetone

B. Naproxen

C. Celecoxib

D. Diclofenac

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6. Which abbreviation means 'as needed'?

A. PO

B. QS

C. PRN

D. Q

7. Coumadin is best described as which type of medication?

A. Analgesic

B. Blood Thinner

C. Antibiotic

D. Antacid

8. Which term describes a medication used to replace estrogen?

A. Hormone Therapy

B. Muscle Relaxant

C. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

D. Sedative

9. Which term is a medication that aids in bone density?

A. Corticosteroid

B. Diuretic

C. Bone loss

D. Analgesic

10. Which drug corresponds to the Antihistamine category?

A. Lexapro

B. Zyrtec

C. Dilantin

D. Plavix

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term refers to a lozenge dissolved in the mouth?

A. Analgesic

B. Troche

C. Anticoagulant

D. Corticosteroid

A troche is a medicated lozenge designed to dissolve in the mouth, releasing the drug through the oral mucosa. This dosage form is specifically defined by its method of administration—dissolving in the mouth to provide local or systemic effects. The other terms describe what a drug does (pain relief, blood clot prevention, anti-inflammatory action) rather than the format of the dosage form, so they don't denote a lozenge that dissolves in the mouth.

2. Augmentin is categorized as which drug type?

A. Amoxicillin/Clavulanate

B. Anticoagulant

C. Antidepressant

D. Antihistamine

Augmentin is an antibiotic. It combines amoxicillin, a penicillin-type antibiotic, with clavulanate, which is a beta-lactamase inhibitor that protects the antibiotic from certain bacteria that would otherwise break it down. This makes it effective against a broader range of infections. The other options describe entirely different drug categories—anticoagulants prevent blood clots, antidepressants treat mood disorders, and antihistamines relieve allergy symptoms—so they don't apply to Augmentin. The correct identification is amoxicillin/clavulanate, an extended-spectrum penicillin antibiotic.

3. Which of the following lists the categories included in the max daily dose requirement?

A. Antibiotics, vaccines, cough syrups and laxatives

B. Headache medications, seizure medications, insulin prescriptions, and diabetic testing supplies

C. Insulin prescriptions, headache medications, and diabetic testing supplies

D. Headache medications, analgesics, antibiotics, and vitamins

Max daily dose requirements apply to categories where daily quantities are carefully monitored to protect patient safety and ensure proper use. The best match includes items that have clear daily-use or dosage limits because of risk or need for ongoing monitoring: headache medications often have a maximum daily dose to prevent liver damage from acetaminophen; seizure medications require strict daily dosing due to toxicity and therapeutic window concerns; insulin prescriptions depend on day-to-day dosing with safety margins to avoid hypo- or hyperglycemia; and diabetic testing supplies are tracked for daily monitoring needs, ensuring patients have enough but not excessive quantities. Other options mix items that don't typically have a universal max daily dose rule (like vaccines or vitamins) or omit a category that does, making them less accurate representations of the concept.

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4. Which drug corresponds to the Antacid category?

A. Lexapro

B. Paxil

C. Mylanta

D. Zoloft

Antacids work by directly neutralizing stomach acid to relieve heartburn and indigestion. Mylanta is specifically an antacid formulation designed for this purpose, often containing aluminum hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide to raise the stomach's pH and ease symptoms quickly. The other drugs listed are antidepressants (SSRIs) used to treat mood disorders and do not neutralize stomach acid or provide heartburn relief, so they don't fit the Antacid category. That makes Mylanta the correct match.

5. Relafen is a brand name for which active ingredient?

A. Nabumetone

B. Naproxen

C. Celecoxib

D. Diclofenac

Relafen is the brand name for nabumetone. Nabumetone is an NSAID used to relieve pain and swelling in conditions like osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. It's a prodrug that's converted in the body to the active metabolite 6-MNA, which reduces inflammation by decreasing prostaglandin synthesis through COX enzymes. The other options are different NSAIDs with their own brand names (naproxen, celecoxib, diclofenac), so nabumetone is the active ingredient linked to Relafen.

6. Which abbreviation means 'as needed'?

A. PO

B. QS

C. PRN

D. Q

In prescription language, when a medication is to be taken based on symptoms rather than on a fixed schedule, the instruction used is PRN. PRN stands for pro re nata, meaning "as needed." This tells the patient to use the medicine only when symptoms occur, up to any limits set by the prescriber (such as a maximum daily dose). PO means by mouth (the route of administration), not about timing. QS stands for quantum satis, indicating "as much as is needed" in compounding, which isn't the standard scheduling term for prescriptions. Q by itself isn't complete; it needs a time frame (like every 4 hours) to indicate frequency, not "as needed."

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7. Coumadin is best described as which type of medication?

A. Analgesic

B. Blood Thinner

C. Antibiotic

D. Antacid

This question focuses on what Coumadin does in the body. Coumadin is an anticoagulant, commonly described as a blood thinner, because it prevents the blood from clotting as easily. It works by inhibiting the production of vitamin K–dependent clotting factors in the liver, which slows clot formation and helps prevent harmful clots from forming or growing. It is not an analgesic, antibiotic, or antacid, so those descriptions don't fit. In practice, patients on Coumadin need regular INR monitoring to keep clotting risk in a safe range, and they should maintain a consistent vitamin K intake to avoid fluctuations in its effect.

8. Which term describes a medication used to replace estrogen?

A. Hormone Therapy

B. Muscle Relaxant

C. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

D. Sedative

The term describes a medication used to replace estrogen: hormone therapy. Estrogen is a hormone, and when the body's estrogen levels are low—such as during menopause or after certain surgeries—drug therapy can supply estrogen to help relieve symptoms and protect bone health. These therapies come in various forms, like pills, patches, gels, or vaginal preparations, and are sometimes given with another hormone to reduce risks in people who still have a uterus. This is distinct from muscle relaxants (for muscle spasms), NSAIDs (for pain and inflammation), or sedatives (to calm or help sleep).

9. Which term is a medication that aids in bone density?

A. Corticosteroid

B. Diuretic

C. Bone loss

D. Analgesic

Medications that help bone density work by either slowing the breakdown of bone or stimulating new bone formation. The main drug groups include antiresorptives such as bisphosphonates, the RANKL inhibitor denosumab, anabolic agents like teriparatide, selective estrogen receptor modulators such as raloxifene, calcitonin, and calcium/vitamin D supplements. Among the options given, none are a medication that reliably increases bone density. Corticosteroids, when used long-term, actually harm bone density. A diuretic can influence calcium balance—thiazide diuretics may reduce urinary calcium loss slightly—but they are not prescribed specifically to boost bone density. Analgesics treat pain and do not affect bone mass. The key idea is that a true bone-density–enhancing medication would be a drug from one of the bone-specific classes listed above, not these terms.

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10. Which drug corresponds to the Antihistamine category?

A. Lexapro

B. Zyrtec

C. Dilantin

D. Plavix

Antihistamines block histamine at H1 receptors to prevent allergic symptoms such as sneezing, itching, runny nose, and hives. Zyrtec, whose active ingredient is cetirizine, is a common over-the-counter antihistamine used for these allergy symptoms, so it fits this category. Lexapro is an SSRI antidepressant (escitalopram), not an antihistamine. Dilantin is phenytoin, an anticonvulsant used to control seizures. Plavix is clopidogrel, an antiplatelet used to prevent blood clots.

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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:

https://krogerpharmtech.examzify.com

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

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