OHIO PHARMACY TECHNICIAN QUALIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (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 is the common volume of insulin vials?

A. 5 mL

B. 10 mL

C. 15 mL

D. 20 mL

2. What process should pharmacy technicians follow when handling cytotoxic drugs?

A. Use personal protective equipment and follow specialized handling protocols

B. Handle them without any special equipment

C. Only check drug expiration dates

D. Store them in a regular pharmacy shelf

3. What is the administration instruction for SPIRIVA?

A. Inhale 1 capsule twice daily

B. Inhale 1 capsule once daily

C. Take 2 capsules daily

D. Use as an injection once daily

4. What does the acronym "NDC" stand for, and what does it represent?

A. National Drug Code; it is a unique identifier for medications

B. National Drug Classification; it helps categorize medications

C. New Drug Compliance; it checks medication legality

D. Non-Dosage Code; it indicates the form of medication

5. Which of the following medications are classified as angiotensin receptor blockers?

A. Lisinopril

B. Losartan

C. Metformin

D. Sertraline

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6. What does the abbreviation "BID" denote in medication administration?

A. Twice a day

B. Every other day

C. Once a day

D. As needed

7. What is the recommended dosing frequency for certain medications mentioned?

A. Every 2 hours

B. Every 4 hours

C. Every 10 hours

D. Every 24 hours

8. Which class of medications is abbreviated as SNRIs?

A. Selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors

B. Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors

C. Serotonin receptor inhibitors

D. Selective serotonin and norepinephrine blockers

9. What are "medication therapy management" (MTM) services designed to do?

A. Help patients find affordable medications

B. Provide optimal drug therapy and improve outcomes

C. Assist in filling prescriptions

D. Educate patients on healthy lifestyle choices

10. How should 1 teaspoon be measured accurately?

A. Heaped

B. Level

C. Overflowing

D. Flat

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the common volume of insulin vials?

A. 5 mL

B. 10 mL

C. 15 mL

D. 20 mL

The common volume of insulin vials is typically 10 mL. This standardization is crucial as it allows for consistency in dosage and administration among patients requiring insulin therapy. Since most insulin doses are measured in units rather than volume, having a uniform vial size simplifies prescribing and ensures healthcare providers can easily calculate and dispense the appropriate amount of medication. Additionally, using a 10 mL vial reduces waste and ensures that patients have a sufficient supply of insulin for their treatment regimen, as it can accommodate multiple doses over a period of time. While vials of other sizes exist, they are not as common in routine use for insulin, making the 10 mL vials the standard size in many pharmacies and healthcare settings.

2. What process should pharmacy technicians follow when handling cytotoxic drugs?

A. Use personal protective equipment and follow specialized handling protocols

B. Handle them without any special equipment

C. Only check drug expiration dates

D. Store them in a regular pharmacy shelf

When handling cytotoxic drugs, pharmacy technicians are required to follow specific safety protocols to minimize risks associated with these hazardous substances. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is essential, as it helps protect technicians from potential exposure to harmful chemicals that can cause adverse health effects. PPE typically includes gloves, gowns, and masks designed to prevent contact with the skin and respiratory exposure. Following specialized handling protocols is equally important because cytotoxic drugs may have unique requirements for storage, preparation, and disposal. These protocols are developed in accordance with regulatory guidelines and institutional policies to ensure that both the personnel handling these medications and the environment remain safe. Utilizing appropriate safety measures when dealing with cytotoxic drugs is crucial in maintaining a safe working environment and preventing accidental exposure or contamination, which underscores why this response is the correct approach in the handling of such medications.

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3. What is the administration instruction for SPIRIVA?

A. Inhale 1 capsule twice daily

B. Inhale 1 capsule once daily

C. Take 2 capsules daily

D. Use as an injection once daily

The administration instruction for SPIRIVA involves inhaling one capsule once daily. This medication contains tiotropium, which is a long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) used primarily for the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma. It is designed to be taken once a day due to its extended duration of action, which provides consistent bronchodilation over a 24-hour period. Inhaling one capsule daily maximizes its effectiveness while minimizing the risk of side effects associated with higher doses or more frequent dosing. This allows patients to maintain good control over their respiratory condition without having to remember to take multiple doses each day. The single daily inhalation ensures that therapeutic levels of the medication are sustained throughout the day, which is crucial for managing symptoms and improving lung function effectively. Other administration methods, such as injections or additional capsules taken throughout the day, are not indicated for SPIRIVA and could lead to ineffective treatment or increased risk of adverse effects. Thus, the specific guidance of one capsule per day aligns with the therapeutic goals of the medication.

4. What does the acronym "NDC" stand for, and what does it represent?

A. National Drug Code; it is a unique identifier for medications

B. National Drug Classification; it helps categorize medications

C. New Drug Compliance; it checks medication legality

D. Non-Dosage Code; it indicates the form of medication

The acronym "NDC" stands for National Drug Code, which is indeed a unique identifier for medications. The NDC is a standardized system used in the United States to identify and classify drugs. It serves several important functions in the pharmaceutical industry, including ensuring that healthcare providers and patients can accurately identify specific medications. Each NDC is a 10-digit, three-segment number that provides essential information about the drug, such as the manufacturer, the specific product, and the packaging size. This system is crucial for various healthcare processes, including billing, inventory management, and regulatory compliance. It helps pharmacies and healthcare providers avoid errors in medication dispensing or administration by providing a clear and concise identifier for each medication available on the market. The other options focus on concepts that do not align with the established definition and use of the NDC. National Drug Classification, New Drug Compliance, and Non-Dosage Code do not exist in the context of how medication identification and classification are performed within the pharmaceutical industry.

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5. Which of the following medications are classified as angiotensin receptor blockers?

A. Lisinopril

B. Losartan

C. Metformin

D. Sertraline

Angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs) are a class of medications used primarily to manage hypertension and heart failure by blocking the action of angiotensin II, a substance in the body that causes blood vessels to constrict. By inhibiting the effects of angiotensin II, ARBs help to relax blood vessels, lower blood pressure, and improve blood flow. Losartan, which is the correct choice, is the prototype medication within this class and is specifically designed to block the angiotensin II receptors. This action leads to vasodilation and decreased blood pressure. It is commonly prescribed for managing conditions like high blood pressure and to provide renal protection in diabetic patients. When considering the other options, Lisinopril is an ACE inhibitor, which functionally differs from ARBs as it prevents the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II rather than blocking the receptors. Metformin is an oral hypoglycemic agent that is mainly used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes and has no direct relation to the modulation of the renin-angiotensin system. Sertraline is an antidepressant in the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) class and is used to treat depression and anxiety disorders, thus having no

6. What does the abbreviation "BID" denote in medication administration?

A. Twice a day

B. Every other day

C. Once a day

D. As needed

The abbreviation "BID" stands for "bis in die," which is Latin for "twice a day." This term is commonly used in medical prescriptions to indicate that a medication should be taken two times within a 24-hour period. It is important for pharmacy technicians and healthcare providers to understand these abbreviations to ensure proper medication dosing and to maintain patient safety. In clinical practice, understanding dosing schedules like BID helps both the practitioner and the patient to adhere to medication regimens accurately, ensuring optimal therapeutic effects and minimizing the risk of missed doses. Familiarity with such terminology is essential in the pharmacy field.

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7. What is the recommended dosing frequency for certain medications mentioned?

A. Every 2 hours

B. Every 4 hours

C. Every 10 hours

D. Every 24 hours

The recommended dosing frequency of every 4 hours is commonly used for medications that require consistent levels in the bloodstream throughout the day, such as pain relievers or certain antibiotics. This frequency helps maintain effective therapeutic levels while minimizing the risk of side effects from too high a concentration of the medication. Medications taken every 4 hours are often prescribed for short-term management of symptoms or conditions that necessitate more immediate control, such as acute pain or fever. Additionally, this interval allows for adequate pharmacokinetics, ensuring that the drug is effective while providing patients with regular intervals to manage their symptoms effectively. In contrast, medications with longer dosing intervals, such as every 10 hours or every 24 hours, may be suitable for drugs that have longer half-lives or are structured to release slowly over time, which could lead to different therapeutic outcomes depending on the condition being treated.

8. Which class of medications is abbreviated as SNRIs?

A. Selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors

B. Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors

C. Serotonin receptor inhibitors

D. Selective serotonin and norepinephrine blockers

SNRIs stands for Serotonin and Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors. This class of medications is primarily used to treat depression, anxiety disorders, and certain types of chronic pain. Their mechanism of action involves the inhibition of the reuptake of both serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain, which helps to increase the levels of these neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft, ultimately improving mood and alleviating symptoms of anxiety and depression. Understanding the role of serotonin and norepinephrine is crucial in pharmacology, as both neurotransmitters play significant roles in mood regulation. The correct identification of SNRIs highlights the distinctive function they serve in comparison to other classes of antidepressants, such as SSRIs (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors), which focus solely on serotonin. The other options do not accurately describe SNRIs. For example, "Selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors" suggests a focus on norepinephrine only, overlooking the important role serotonin plays. "Serotonin receptor inhibitors" implies a different mechanism altogether, as it focuses on receptors rather than reuptake processes. Lastly, "Selective serotonin and norepinephrine blockers" misuses the term "blockers," which

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9. What are "medication therapy management" (MTM) services designed to do?

A. Help patients find affordable medications

B. Provide optimal drug therapy and improve outcomes

C. Assist in filling prescriptions

D. Educate patients on healthy lifestyle choices

Medication therapy management (MTM) services are focused on providing optimal drug therapy and improving health outcomes for patients. This comprehensive approach involves a systematic assessment of a patient's medication regimen, ensuring that the medications are appropriate, effective, safe, and that the patient is able to adhere to the prescribed therapy. By reviewing all medications a patient is taking, including over-the-counter drugs and supplements, healthcare providers can identify potential drug interactions, duplications, and issues related to adherence. The goal is not just to manage medications, but to optimize their therapeutic effects, directly leading to better health outcomes for patients. While other options may seem relevant—such as helping patients find affordable medications, assisting in filling prescriptions, or educating patients on lifestyle choices—they do not encompass the primary aim of MTM services, which is specifically centered around medication efficacy and patient health improvements.

10. How should 1 teaspoon be measured accurately?

A. Heaped

B. Level

C. Overflowing

D. Flat

Measuring 1 teaspoon accurately requires using a level measurement. A level teaspoon means that the substance is evenly filled to the rim of the teaspoon without any excess spilling over. This method ensures consistency and precision in measurement, which is crucial in a pharmacy setting where dosages and ingredients must be exact for safe medication preparation and administration. Using a heaped, overflowing, or flat teaspoon could result in too much or too little of the substance being measured. A heaped measurement adds extra material above the rim, while an overflowing measurement creates a mess and can lead to inaccurate dosing. A flat measurement might not incorporate enough of the substance, again risking inaccuracies. Therefore, utilizing a level teaspoon helps maintain the integrity of the measurement.

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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://ohpharmacytech.examzify.com

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

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