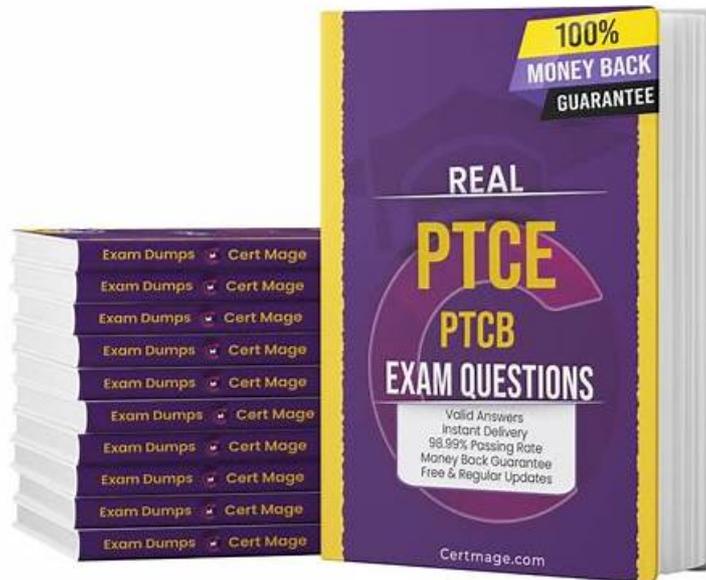


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Who is a pharmacy technician? Sometimes known as a pharmaceutical technician, pharmacy technician is a health care provider who performs pharmacy-related functions, generally working under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist. Job duties include dispensing prescription drugs and other medical devices to patients and instructing on their use. They may also perform administrative duties in pharmaceutical practice, such as reviewing prescription requests with doctor's offices and insurance companies to ensure correct medications are provided and payment is received.

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Medical Tests PTCE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order Entry and Processing: This section measures the skills of Pharmacy Technicians and assesses procedures for compounding non-sterile products, calculations, ratios, proportions, conversions, Sig codes, abbreviations, medical terminology, administration equipment, lot numbers, expiration dates, NDC numbers, and procedures for handling medications and supplies¹². It emphasizes accuracy and efficiency in prescription processing.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medications: This section measures the skills of Pharmacy Technicians and covers knowledge of generic and brand names, classifications, therapeutic equivalence, drug interactions, contraindications, strengths, dosage forms, administration routes, side effects, indications, drug stability, narrow therapeutic index medications, incompatibilities, and proper storage¹²⁴⁶. It requires a comprehensive understanding of medication properties and handling.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient Safety and Quality Assurance: This section measures the skills of Pharmacy Technicians and covers high-alert medications, error prevention strategies, issues requiring pharmacist intervention, event reporting, prescription error types, and hygiene standards¹². It focuses on safe pharmacy practices and error handling.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Requirements: This section assesses the competencies of Pharmacy Managers in federal laws and regulations related to handling and disposal of substances, controlled substance prescriptions, restricted drug programs, and FDA recall requirements¹². It emphasizes compliance and regulatory expertise.

Medical Tests Pharmacy Technician Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q253-Q258):

NEW QUESTION # 253

CORRECT TEXT

Investigational drugs are regulated by who?

Answer:

Explanation:

FDA

NEW QUESTION # 254

Pharmacy staff should always visually inspect nonsterile compounds for which of the following signs of incompatibility?

- **A. Precipitation**
- B. Oxidation-reduction
- C. Photolysis
- D. Hydrolysis

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 255

Which of the following medications is a proton pump inhibitor (PPI)?

- A. Prozac
- **B. Prilosec**
- C. Paxil
- D. Plavix

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Prilosec (omeprazole) is a PPI used to reduce stomach acid for GERD and ulcers.

NEW QUESTION # 256

A local provider has written the following compounded prescription for a patient:

Zinc oxide ointment 20% 60 g

Nystatin ointment 100,000 units/g 60 g

Hydrocortisone ointment 1% 60 g

Cholestyramine powder 10 g

Mineral oil USP 10 mL

Total Weight 200 g

Which of the agents listed is an antifungal agent?

- A. Nystatin
- B. Hydrocortisone
- C. Cholestyramine
- D. Zinc oxide

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the provided compounded prescription, the antifungal agent is nystatin.

* Nystatin is a polyene antifungal that works by binding to ergosterol in fungal cell membranes, causing leakage of cellular contents and fungal cell death.

* It is commonly used for fungal infections, particularly cutaneous or mucosal Candida infections (e.g., diaper rash, oral thrush).

* A. Cholestyramine. # Incorrect. Cholestyramine is a bile acid sequestrant used to lower cholesterol and treat diarrhea (often in combination with other ingredients for skin irritation or wounds).

* B. Hydrocortisone. # Incorrect. Hydrocortisone is a corticosteroid used to reduce inflammation and itching, but it does not kill fungi.

* C. Zinc oxide. # Incorrect. Zinc oxide is a skin protectant used for diaper rash and minor burns, but it is not an antifungal.

* Lexicomp Drug Database - Nystatin Mechanism of Action.

* FDA Drug Label for Nystatin - Antifungal Properties.

* PTCB PTCE Exam Content Outline - Compounded Preparations and Active Ingredients.

* Mosby's Pharmacy Technician: Principles and Practice - Dermatologic Compounding.

Why Is Nystatin an Antifungal? Why the Other Answer Choices Are Incorrect: Pharmacy Technician

References: Conclusion: Pharmacy technicians must be familiar with drug classifications to correctly identify active ingredients in compounded prescriptions. Nystatin is the only antifungal agent in the provided formulation.

NEW QUESTION # 257

What is the w/w percentage strength of a zinc oxide ointment compounded by mixing 4.5 g of zinc oxide powder with enough ointment to obtain 30 g of final product?

- A. 15%
- B. 0.25%
- C. 17.5%
- D. 10%

Answer: A

Explanation:

To determine the weight/weight (w/w) percentage strength, use the formula:

$$\text{w/w \% strength} = \left(\frac{\text{Mass of Active Ingredient (g)}}{\text{Total Mass of Final Product (g)}} \right) \times 100$$

Given:

* Mass of zinc oxide (active ingredient) = 4.5 g

* Total mass of final ointment = 30 g

$$\text{w/w \% strength} = \left(\frac{4.5}{30} \right) \times 100 = 0.15 \times 100 = 0.15 \times 100 = 15\% = 15\% = 15\%$$

* (A) 0.25% # Incorrect - This is too low.

* (B) 10% # Incorrect - This would be true if 3 g of zinc oxide were used in 30 g total.

* (C) 15% # Correct - The calculation confirms this answer.

* (D) 17.5% # Incorrect - This would be true if 5.25 g of zinc oxide were used in 30 g total.

