

專業的新版PTCE考古題，最有效的考試指南幫助妳輕鬆通過PTCE考試



BONUS!!! 免費下載PDFExamDumps PTCE考試題庫的完整版: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=163-KGFmkBvUkIp2HV-Opwely24xweoB7>

擁有 Medical Tests 認證可以證明考生能夠勝任這個職位。往往能力強的考生嘆息道：“如果可以擁有本證書，這個職位鐵定是我的。”那為什麼不儘早讓考試順利過關了。越早擁有 Medical Tests 認證，可以比別人多一份選擇理想工作的。但是如何能順利過關完成Medical Tests 認證成了技術人員最頭疼的問題。如果你需要幫助，PDFExamDumps 能幫助每個IT人士，因為它的 PTCE 測試題庫和 PTCE 學習指南可以幫助你通過真正的考試。

Medical Tests PTCE 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 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.
主題 3	<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.

主題 4

- 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.

>> 新版PTCE考古題 <<

PTCE考古題介紹 - PTCE最新試題

用最放鬆的心態面對一切艱難。Medical Tests的PTCE考試雖然很艱難，但我們考生要用最放鬆的心態來面對一切艱難，因為PDFExamDumps Medical Tests的PTCE考試培訓資料會幫助我們順利通過考試，有了它我們就不會害怕，不會迷茫。PDFExamDumps Medical Tests的PTCE考試培訓資料是我們考生的最佳良藥。

最新的 Medical Examination PTCE 免費考試真題 (Q145-Q150):

問題 #145

SIMULATION

Assuming that one pint is equal to 473 ml, how many pints can be found in one liter?

答案:

解題說明:

2.1 pints

問題 #146

Which of the following injections should be stored in a refrigerator prior to dispensing?

- A. Heparin
- **B. Enbrel**
- C. Testosterone
- D. Lovenox

答案: **B**

解題說明:

* Enbrel (etanercept) is a biologic that requires refrigeration at 2-8°C (36-46°F) prior to dispensing and during storage per manufacturer labeling.

* Testosterone injections (e.g., cypionate/enanthate) are typically stored at controlled room temperature.

* Lovenox (enoxaparin) prefilled syringes and heparin injections are also stored at controlled room temperature; refrigeration is not required.

Therefore, the injection that must be refrigerated is Enbrel.

References (Pharmacy Technician Documents/Study Guides):

* Storage and stability in manufacturer labeling for biologics and injectables; pharmacy technician references on refrigerated biologics (e.g., etanercept) vs. room-temperature injectables (testosterone, enoxaparin, heparin).

問題 #147

A patient calls to request a refill for the following prescription:

Amlodipine 10 mg tablets

Take one-half tablet by mouth twice a day

#30

The medication fill records show that the prescription was filled 16 days ago, but the patient says that they just took the last tablet. It appears that the patient was incorrectly taking:

- A. 10 mg by mouth once daily.
- **B. 10 mg by mouth twice a day.**
- C. 5 mg by mouth once daily.

- D. 5 mg by mouth twice a day.

答案： B

解題說明：

The prescribed directions are ½ tablet twice daily of 10 mg tablets, which equals 5 mg twice daily and uses 1 tablet per day. A quantity of #30 should last 30 days. If the patient ran out in 16 days, they used about 2 tablets /day, consistent with taking 10 mg twice daily (i.e., a full tablet BID), which is Option D.

References (Pharmacy Technician documents / Study Guides):

- * PTCB/ExCPT Math & Dosing sections: Interpreting SIGs, calculating day's supply from directions and quantity.
- * Community Pharmacy Workflow texts: Refill-too-soon troubleshooting and adherence/error assessment.

問題 #148

A prescription reads:

Famotidine 40 mg/5 mL

Quantity: 50 mL

Sig: 0.4 mL PO t.i.d.

What amount of medication, in mg, is given each day?

- A. 6.4 mg
- B. 3.2 mg
- C. 1.2 mg
- D. 9.6 mg

答案： A

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

A table with text and numbers Description automatically generated with medium confidence

問題 #149

Which of the following scenarios is most likely to lead to an adverse event?

- A. A pharmacy technician locates a prescription ready but filed in the wrong bin
- B. A pharmacy technician detects a prescription bagged but not verified by the pharmacist
- C. A patient discovers that they were given another patient's medication after taking a few doses
- D. A pharmacist notices the wrong instructions on a labeled medication during counseling

答案： C

解題說明：

* In medication safety terminology used across pharmacy technician study materials and safety taxonomies, an adverse event (specifically, a preventable adverse drug event) occurs when a medication error reaches the patient and results in harm or has the clear potential for harm (e.g., incorrect patient's medication taken for several doses).

* By contrast, near misses (or "close calls") are errors that are intercepted before they reach the patient, such as when a pharmacist catches incorrect directions during counseling (Option A), when a technician detects that a prescription was bagged but not yet verified (Option C), or when a technician finds a prescription placed in the wrong will-call bin before pickup (Option D). These represent process breakdowns with potential for harm but no patient exposure once intercepted.

* Therefore, the scenario most likely to lead to an adverse event is Option B, where the patient has already ingested medication intended for another patient. That constitutes an error that reached the patient, with a meaningful risk of harm, aligning with definitions for preventable adverse drug events.

References (Pharmacy Technician documents/Study Guides):

* NCC MERP (National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention) Taxonomy and definitions on medication errors, near misses, and events reaching the patient.

* ISMP (Institute for Safe Medication Practices) medication safety terminology and event classification used in community and institutional pharmacy practice.

* PTCB/ExCPT-aligned Pharmacy Technician Certification study guides: sections on medication safety, event reporting, and error prevention (definitions of "adverse event," "medication error," and "near miss/close call").

* ASHP guidelines on preventing medication errors in community pharmacy workflows (verification steps, counseling interception)

