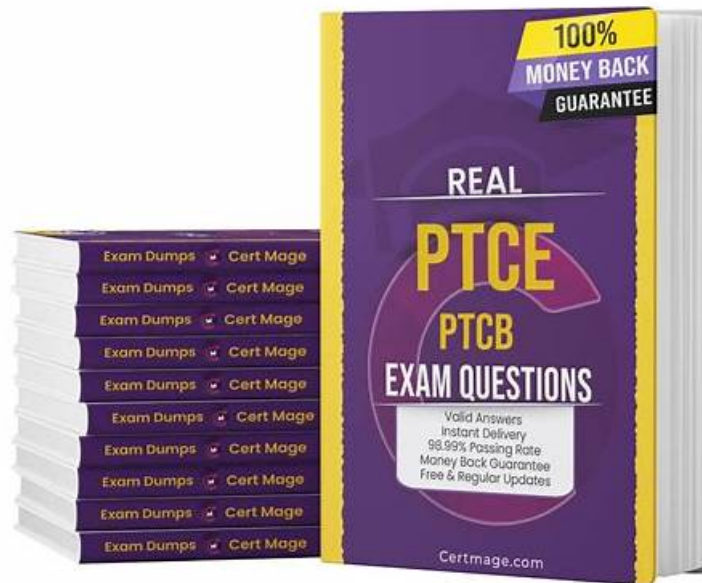


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Medical Tests PTCE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Patient Safety and Quality Assurance	27.5%	- Infection prevention procedures and cleaning standards - Medication safety practices - Proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials (e.g., chemotherapy) - Event reporting procedures (e.g., medication errors, adverse effects, product integrity, MedWatch, VAERS) - Types of prescription errors
Federal Requirements	15%	- DEA and FDA schedules, requirements, and forms - Restricted drug programs and Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) - Controlled substance and non-controlled prescription records - Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA) - Prescription processing requirements
Medications	35%	- Therapeutic duplications - Proper storage of medications (e.g., temperature, light, humidity) - Strengths/doses, dosage forms, routes of administration, special handling and administration instructions, and duration of drug therapy - Drug stability (e.g., oral suspensions, insulins, reconstitutables, injectables, vaccinations) - Indications of medications - Generic names, brand names, and classifications of medications - Common or severe medication side effects, adverse effects, and allergies - Common or life-threatening drug interactions and contraindications

Order Entry and Processing	22.5%	- Formulas, calculations, ratios, proportions, conversions - Electronic health records and pharmacy information systems - Pharmacy billing and reimbursement (e.g., Third-party plans, Medicare Part D, prior authorization) - Days supply, quantity, dose, and refills - Sig codes, abbreviations, medical terminology, and symbols
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Medical Tests Pharmacy Technician Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81

A customer has dropped off a prescription order for Benazepril. Which of the following conditions does our customer most likely need this for?

- A. Ear Infection
- B. Type II Diabetes
- C. Epilepsy
- **D. Hypertension**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 82

When entering prescription information into a computer, a pharmacy technician should include which of the following to help prevent a medication dosing error?

- A. Allergies
- **B. Leading zeros**
- C. Insurance information
- D. Contraindications

Answer: B

Explanation:

When entering prescription information into a pharmacy computer system, using leading zeros helps prevent medication dosing errors by clearly specifying the correct dose.

What Are Leading Zeros? A leading zero is a zero placed before a decimal point to prevent misinterpretation.

* #Correct: 0.5 mg (clearly means half a milligram)

* #Incorrect: .5 mg (could be mistaken for 5 mg, leading to a 10× overdose).

* A. Allergies ## Important, but not directly related to dosing errors.

* C. Insurance Information ## Unrelated to medication dosing safety.

* D. Contraindications ## Relevant to medication selection, but not specific to preventing dosing errors.

* ISMP Best Practices for Medication Safety- Recommends using leading zeros to prevent dosing mistakes.

* Joint Commission "Do Not Use" List- Warns against missing leading zeros in prescriptions.

* PTCE PTCE Exam Content Outline- Covers prescription entry and error prevention strategies.

Why Not the Other Options? Key References:

NEW QUESTION # 83

A prescription for an 8-year-old child with otitis media reads:

Cefdinir suspension 5 mL PO q12h x 10 days

Dispense #100 mL

Before dispensing this prescription, the pharmacy must contact the prescriber because:

- **A. the concentration of cefdinir suspension is required.**
- B. cefdinir suspension is not indicated for otitis media.
- C. cefdinir suspension was prescribed for a child old enough to swallow capsules.
- D. cefdinir is not available as a suspension.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cefdinir is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic commonly used to treat bacterial infections, including otitis media (middle ear infection) in children. It is available in both capsule and suspension forms. However, cefdinir suspension is supplied in different concentrations, typically 125 mg/5 mL and 250 mg/5 mL.

The prescription provided specifies "Cefdinir suspension 5 mL PO q12h x 10 days", but it does not mention the concentration (strength) of the suspension. Without this crucial information, the pharmacy cannot accurately determine the total dosage the patient will receive. Different strengths would result in significantly different amounts of cefdinir per dose.

For example:

* If the prescriber intended 125 mg/5 mL, then the patient would receive 125 mg per dose (250 mg daily).

* If the prescriber intended 250 mg/5 mL, then the patient would receive 250 mg per dose (500 mg daily).

This discrepancy could lead to underdosing or overdosing, making it essential for the pharmacy to contact the prescriber to confirm the correct concentration before dispensing.

* A. Cefdinir is not available as a suspension. # Incorrect. Cefdinir is available in oral suspension form, typically in 125 mg/5 mL and 250 mg/5 mL concentrations.

* C. Cefdinir suspension is not indicated for otitis media. # Incorrect. Cefdinir is FDA-approved for the treatment of otitis media in pediatric patients.

* D. Cefdinir suspension was prescribed for a child old enough to swallow capsules. # Incorrect. While some 8-year-old children may be able to swallow capsules, many pediatric patients prefer liquid formulations, and prescribers often choose suspensions for better compliance.

* PTCB PTCE Exam Content Outline - Medication Order Entry and Fill Process (Ensuring accuracy of prescriptions, including strength and formulation).

* FDA Drug Label for Cefdinir - Indicates available strengths and dosing requirements.

* Lexicomp Drug Information for Cefdinir - Lists the recommended pediatric dosages and available suspension concentrations.

* Pharmacology Textbooks (e.g., "Mosby's Pharmacy Technician: Principles and Practice") - Reinforce the importance of verifying missing prescription details before dispensing.

Why the Other Answer Choices Are Incorrect: Pharmacy Technician References:

NEW QUESTION # 84

Which of the following medications is not a calcium channel blocker?

- A. Tiazac
- **B. Diovan**
- C. Plendil
- D. Isoptin

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 85

During medication order entry, a pharmacy technician should consult a pharmacist:

- A. to obtain the patient's medication history.
- B. to clarify the date and time of the order.
- **C. if the patient is allergic to the prescribed medication.**
- D. if a patient has never taken the prescribed medication before.

Answer: C

Pharmacy technicians must notify the pharmacist immediately if a patient has an allergy to a prescribed medication. Dispensing an allergenic drug could cause severe reactions, including anaphylaxis.

* Check for allergies and drug interactions in the patient's profile.

* Alert the pharmacist if an allergy is detected.

* Ensure proper labeling for allergy warnings.

* (A) To obtain the patient's medication history#Incorrect - Technicians can review medication history, but pharmacists must intervene for allergies or significant concerns.

* (B) If the patient is allergic to the prescribed medication#Correct - An allergy could be life- threatening and requires pharmacist intervention.

* (C) To clarify the date and time of the order#Incorrect - Technicians can check the order date, but this is not a critical pharmacist intervention.

* (D) If a patient has never taken the prescribed medication before#Incorrect - Whilefirst-time medication use requires counseling, it does not always require pharmacist intervention unless there are drug interactions, high-risk medications, or allergies.

* Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP) - Allergy Checking Protocols: <https://www.ismp.org>

* PTCB Exam Content Outline - Medication Order Processing & Pharmacist Consultation Key Responsibilities of a Pharmacy Technician in Medication Order Entry: Analysis of Answer Choices:

References for Pharmacy Technicians:

NEW QUESTION # 86

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