



# CPJE Pharmacy Law Prep CA

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## Practice Questions

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**1. Understanding a patient's medical \_\_\_\_\_ can provide critical insights for making informed pharmaceutical care decisions.**

- A. family income
- B. appointment schedule
- C. dietary preferences
- D. history

**2. How should a pharmacist gather accurate medication history for a new patient who has dementia and difficulty recalling their prescriptions?**

- A. By observing the patient's physical condition
- B. It is not feasible to obtain an accurate medication history
- C. By consulting family members or caregivers
- D. By checking the patient's body language

**3. Who is typically responsible for updating a patient's medication list in a healthcare setting?**

- A. a doctor
- B. a pharmacist
- C. a patient's family members
- D. a nurse

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**4. Which federal regulation ensures the confidentiality of patients' electronic health records?**

- A. HIPAA
- B. FERPA
- C. The ACA
- D. The Data Privacy Act



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**5. Which of the following is NOT included in a comprehensive medication review (CMR)?**

- A. Medication allergies
- B. Drug interactions
- C. Current prescription medications
- D. Social history

**6. What are the two types of medication administration routes?**

- A. Topical and systemic
- B. Inhalation and sublingual
- C. Enteral and parenteral
- D. Oral and intravenous

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**7. Which device is essential for accurately measuring a patient's blood pressure?**

- A. Thermometer
- B. Sphygmomanometer
- C. Glucometer
- D. Stethoscope

**8. Which of the following scenarios represents auscultation?**

- A. Using a stethoscope to listen to heart sounds
- B. Checking skin temperature with the back of the hand
- C. Observing the patient's gait
- D. Measuring the circumference of the arm

**9. Which of the following is an example of a laboratory result commonly monitored in diabetic patients?**

- A. Cholesterol level
- B. Echocardiogram
- C. Body Mass Index
- D. Hemoglobin A1c

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**10. In the context of patient symptom assessment, what can be evaluated by palpation?**

- A. Skin appearance
- B. Skin hydration
- C. Skin temperature
- D. Skin color

**11. What is the most accurate method for assessing a patient's respiratory rate?**

- A. Counting breaths over 15 seconds and multiplying by 4
- B. Observing the chest rise and fall for one minute
- C. Using a pulse oximeter
- D. Listening to breath sounds with a stethoscope

**12. Blood pressure measurements provide insights into the current \_\_\_\_\_ status of a patient.**

- A. cardiovascular
- B. renal
- C. respiratory
- D. neurological

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**13. Pharmacist notes on a patient's medication profile are only accurate for assessing long-term adherence to treatment.**

- A. usually true
- B. usually false
- C. true
- D. false

**14. The normal range for fasting blood glucose levels is \_\_\_\_\_ mg/dL.**

- A. 80-110
- B. 90-120
- C. 70-100
- D. 60-90



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**15. When assessing a patient's adverse reaction to a new medication, which of the following should be checked first?**

- A. blood glucose levels
- B. allergic reaction symptoms
- C. body mass index (BMI)
- D. cholesterol levels

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**16. What does a complete medication history involve?**

- A. A detailed record of all prescription drugs, OTC drugs, supplements, and herbal products the patient is taking.
- B. A pharmacist only needs to note prescription drugs.
- C. Only prescription and OTC drugs are documented.
- D. Gathering data on prescription drugs and herbal products but not supplements.

**17. What method does a pharmacist use to verify a patient's heartbeats?**

- A. Palpation
- B. Electrocardiogram
- C. Pulse oximetry
- D. Auscultation

**18. Which of the following actions represents an example of auscultation in a clinical setting?**

- A. Palpating liver edges
- B. Taking a patient's temperature
- C. Listening to lung sounds
- D. Measuring blood pressure

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**19. Which statement provided by a patient would be considered subjective data?**

- A. Blood glucose level
- B. 'I feel very dizzy right now'
- C. Heart rate
- D. Weight



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**20. What type of data in a patient's medical records would be considered subjective?**

- A. Patient's personal feelings and opinions
- B. Blood pressure readings
- C. Lab test results
- D. Medication adherence data

**21. A patient is brought to the emergency room displaying a rigid posture, clutching their chest, and exhibiting an elevated respiratory rate. You conclude the patient may be experiencing severe distress because nonverbal signs of distress include:**

- A. body posture
- B. vital signs
- C. specific behaviors
- D. All answers are correct

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**22. A 5-year-old child comes to the pharmacy with a high fever and a severe cough. His parents are worried because he has been displaying the following symptoms of illness:**

- A. Severe cough
- B. Appearing lethargic
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Having a high fever

**23. What is an adverse drug reaction?**

- A. A signal the body needs a higher dose of medication.
- B. An unwanted or harmful reaction experienced following the administration of a drug.
- C. A side effect that is expected and does not cause harm.
- D. A beneficial effect of a drug that was not intended.

**24. A patient is experiencing a sudden onset of shortness of breath and tightness in the chest after an allergic reaction. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition that manifests quickly and can be life-threatening.**

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Moderate asthma
- C. Chronic bronchitis
- D. Severe pneumonia



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**25. You are evaluating a patient who reports persistent knee pain. He had a torn ligament surgery two years ago. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of pain that persists beyond the usual healing time, often due to ongoing issues with the nerves.**

- A. Inflammatory pain
- B. Acute pain
- C. Referred pain
- D. Chronic pain

**26. Vaccination schedules are most crucial during which life stage?**

- A. Before conception
- B. After the age of 50
- C. During infancy
- D. During adolescence

**27. Which type of charts are pharmacists required to maintain to ensure accurate tracking of patients' long-term medication use?**

- A. Mood tracking diaries
- B. Medication history charts
- C. Nutritional intake charts
- D. Exercise logs

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**28. Medication reconciliation is crucial for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. preventing medication errors and improving patient outcomes
- B. determining the best course of treatment for a patient
- C. diagnosing chronic diseases
- D. monitoring surgical recovery

**29. Which vital signs are typically measured using a sphygmomanometer and a thermometer, respectively?**

- A. Heart rate, respiratory rate
- B. Blood pressure, respiratory rate
- C. Body temperature, blood glucose
- D. Blood pressure, body temperature



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**30. Which vaccine is routinely administered to all newborns in the U.S. shortly after birth?**

- A. Pneumococcal vaccine
- B. Varicella (chickenpox) vaccine
- C. Hepatitis B vaccine
- D. MMR vaccine (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)



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## Answer Key & Explanations

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### 1. D — history

A detailed patient medical history provides critical information that can impact pharmaceutical care decisions, including past illnesses, ongoing conditions, and previous treatments.

### 2. C — By consulting family members or caregivers

Family members or caregivers can provide valuable information about the patient's medication history, which is crucial for creating an accurate pharmaceutical profile.

### 3. B — a pharmacist

Pharmacists are primarily responsible for updating a patient's medication list. This ensures that all pertinent information is accurate and up-to-date for effective patient care.

### 4. A — HIPAA

HIPAA is crucial for the privacy, security, and management of electronic health records to ensure patients' confidentiality.

### 5. D — Social history

A comprehensive medication review (CMR) focuses on identifying issues related to a patient's medications, such as potential drug interactions, medication allergies, and current prescription medications. Social history is not typically included.

### 6. C — Enteral and parenteral

Medication administration routes are divided into two main categories: enteral and parenteral. Enteral administration involves delivering medication through the gastrointestinal tract, such as oral or rectal administration. Parenteral administration refers to delivery methods that bypass the gastrointestinal tract, such as intravenous or intramuscular injections.

### 7. B — Sphygmomanometer

A sphygmomanometer is used to measure blood pressure. It provides readings that help healthcare professionals monitor and manage a patient's cardiovascular health.

### 8. A — Using a stethoscope to listen to heart sounds

Auscultation involves listening to the internal sounds of the body, usually using a stethoscope. This method primarily checks heart, lung, and bowel sounds to assess their condition.

### 9. D — Hemoglobin A1c

Laboratory results that are commonly monitored in diabetic patients include Hemoglobin A1c, which indicates the average blood sugar level over the past 2-3 months.

### 10. C — Skin temperature

Palpation is a technique used to feel the texture, size, consistency, and location of certain body parts, often used to assess skin temperature.



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**11. B — Observing the chest rise and fall for one minute**

The most accurate method to assess a patient's respiratory rate is by directly observing the chest rise and fall for a full minute. This minimizes errors compared to methods that use shorter observation times and extrapolate the result.

**12. A — cardiovascular**

Blood pressure measurements are used to assess the cardiovascular status of a patient, providing insights into heart health and circulatory system efficiency.

**13. D — false**

Pharmacist notes can be used to assess both short-term and long-term adherence to treatment, as well as to identify potential drug interactions and compliance issues. Therefore, stating that they are only accurate for assessing long-term adherence is misleading.

**14. C — 70-100**

Fasting blood glucose levels typically range from 70 to 100 mg/dL. Values outside this range may indicate hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia and require medical assessment.

**15. B — allergic reaction symptoms**

In the context of assessing adverse reactions to a new medication, checking for allergic reaction symptoms is critical as it can indicate an immediate and potentially life-threatening condition. Other measures like BMI, cholesterol, and blood glucose levels are important for overall health but are not the most immediate concern in an adverse reaction scenario.

**16. A — A detailed record of all prescription drugs, OTC drugs, supplements, and herbal products the patient is taking.**

A pharmacist collects a complete medication history by gathering information on all medications the patient is taking, which includes prescription drugs, over-the-counter (OTC) drugs, supplements, and herbal products.

**17. D — Auscultation**

Auscultation is a clinical skill used by healthcare professionals to listen to internal body sounds such as heartbeats, using a stethoscope.

**18. C — Listening to lung sounds**

Auscultation is a clinical skill of listening to the internal sounds of the body, typically using a stethoscope. Listening to lung sounds is a common example of auscultation.

**19. B — 'I feel very dizzy right now'**

Subjective data refers to information that the patient directly reports, such as feelings, symptoms, or personal experiences, whereas objective data are measurable and observable facts.

**20. A — Patient's personal feelings and opinions**

Subjective data includes information gathered from the patient that cannot be measured or observed directly, such as personal feelings and opinions.

**21. D — All answers are correct**

Nonverbal signs of distress include changes in vital signs, body posture, and specific behaviors such as clutching or guarding to name a few.



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**22. C — All answers are correct**

The child is showing symptoms of illness through having a high fever, severe cough, and appearing lethargic. These symptoms collectively indicate that the child is likely feeling unwell.

**23. B — An unwanted or harmful reaction experienced following the administration of a drug.**

An adverse drug reaction is an unwanted or harmful reaction experienced following the administration of a drug or the combination of drugs under normal conditions of use.

**24. A — Anaphylactic shock**

Anaphylactic shock is a severe, life-threatening allergic reaction that occurs rapidly, causing sudden onset of symptoms such as shortness of breath and tightness in the chest.

**25. D — Chronic pain**

Chronic pain is a type of pain that persists beyond the usual course of healing, and it can result from ongoing issues with the nerves or psychological factors.

**26. C — During infancy**

Vaccination schedules are most crucial during infancy to protect against a variety of infectious diseases. This is the period when the immune system is developing, and timely vaccinations are essential for preventing serious health conditions.

**27. B — Medication history charts**

Pharmacists are required to maintain medication history charts to ensure accurate tracking of patients' long-term medication use. This helps in managing and monitoring patient therapy effectively.

**28. A — preventing medication errors and improving patient outcomes**

Medication reconciliation is crucial for ensuring accurate and comprehensive medication information for patients, which helps in preventing medication errors and improving patient outcomes.

**29. D — Blood pressure, body temperature**

A sphygmomanometer is a device used to measure blood pressure, while a thermometer is used to measure body temperature.

**30. C — Hepatitis B vaccine**

All newborns in the U.S. are routinely administered the Hepatitis B vaccine shortly after birth to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the disease, which can lead to chronic liver infection and other serious health issues.



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