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Practice Questions

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1. Which of the following pieces of information does NOT belong in a patient's medication profile?

- A. Allergies
- B. Current medications
- C. Past surgeries
- D. Employment details

2. Who is most likely to update a patient's medication list in a pharmacy setting?

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

3. Understanding a patient's _____ can help determine the patient's preferences and priorities for their medication therapy.

- A. marital status
- B. treatment goals
- C. dietary restrictions
- D. social history

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4. When a pharmacist needs to obtain accurate information about the medication history of a patient with dementia, what is the best method to do so?

- A. By consulting with a family member or caregiver
- B. By checking the patient's physical appearance
- C. By using written questionnaires
- D. Medication history cannot be obtained for patients with dementia



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5. Which law requires that pharmaceutical manufacturers ensure medications are safe and properly labeled?

- A. HIPAA
- B. FERPA
- C. The Controlled Substances Act
- D. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

6. In the context of pharmacy patient information, what is defined as the primary purpose for the patient's visit?

- A. Iatrogenic Condition
- B. Symptomatic Description
- C. Clinical Insight
- D. Chief Complaint

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7. Identify a method for collecting patient information that centers around a direct conversation between the patient and the pharmacist.

- A. Patient Interview
- B. All of the answers are correct
- C. Systematic Inventory
- D. Complete Drug History

8. Which of the following pieces of information should be gathered during a comprehensive medication therapy management (MTM) session?

- A. Patient's lifestyle and dietary habits
- B. Review of the patient's immunization history
- C. All of this information should be gathered during a comprehensive MTM session
- D. Information about adverse drug reactions

9. Which tool is used to gather information about the patient's diet, exercise, and lifestyle habits?

- A. Review of Systems
- B. Patient Interview
- C. Medication History
- D. Family History



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10. Identify the additional information gathered during patient assessments to fully understand their medication history.

- A. Physical Examination
- B. Medication Reconciliation
- C. Dietary Intake
- D. Blood Pressure Monitoring

11. What can be assessed using palpation?

- A. Flash threshold
- B. Skin temperature
- C. Skin color
- D. Pulse rate

12. Which of the following is an example of auscultation?

- A. Listening to a patient's lungs with a stethoscope to detect abnormal breathing sounds
- B. Observing the color of a patient's skin
- C. Measuring a patient's temperature
- D. Using a reflex hammer to test for muscle reflexes

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13. Which is an example of a laboratory test often used to monitor patients on anticoagulant therapy?

- A. Blood glucose level
- B. Cholesterol level
- C. Body fat percentage
- D. International Normalized Ratio (INR)

14. Identify the two types of drug interactions commonly monitored in a pharmacy setting.

- A. Pharmacologic interactions and toxicologic interactions
- B. Chemical interactions and physiologic interactions
- C. Pharmacokinetic interactions and pharmacodynamic interactions
- D. Therapeutic interactions and adverse reactions



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15. Which tool is commonly used to measure a patient's blood pressure?

- A. Glucose meter
- B. Sphygmomanometer
- C. Stethoscope
- D. Pulse oximeter

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16. Which of the following types of information is most critical for determining the appropriate dosage of medication for a pediatric patient?

- A. weight
- B. height
- C. blood type
- D. eye color

17. Medication adherence is only crucial for chronic disease management.

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

18. Which of the following methods is the most accurate for measuring a patient's heart rate?

- A. Using a smartphone app
- B. Listening to heart sounds with a stethoscope
- C. Palpation of the radial artery and counting beats over 1 minute
- D. Palpation of the radial artery for 15 seconds and multiplying by 4

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19. What is the normal value range for fasting blood glucose levels in mg/dL?

- A. 90-130
- B. 70-100
- C. 60-110
- D. 80-120



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20. When managing a patient with suspected anaphylaxis, which of the following should be administered first?

- A. epinephrine
- B. antihistamines
- C. steroids
- D. bronchodilators

21. In the context of monitoring a patient's condition, which type of data is categorized as objective?

- A. 'The patient says they feel nauseous'
- B. Whatever symptoms the patient describes
- C. Family members noticing changes in the patient's behavior
- D. Concrete and measurable

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22. Which of the following statements would be considered subjective in a patient interview?

- A. Heart rate is 78 beats per minute
- B. Respiratory rate is 16 breaths per minute
- C. 'I feel extremely dizzy and nauseous.'
- D. Blood glucose level is 150 mg/dL

23. What constitutes a complete medication review?

- A. Collecting only the patient's medical history without medication details.
- B. A detailed assessment that includes both the patient's current medications and relevant medical history.
- C. An assessment performed solely by a doctor.
- D. Reviewing only the medications without patient history.

24. Identify the practice used by pharmacists to assess edema in a patient.

- A. Pressing on the skin to check for pitting
- B. Measuring blood glucose levels
- C. Auscultating heart sounds
- D. Taking a respiratory rate



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25. Which skill does a pharmacist use to assess a patient's liver function?

- A. Palpation
- B. Briefing
- C. Medication History Review
- D. Laboratory Testing

26. You are attending to a patient who has just undergone a surgical procedure. The onset of pain that the patient feels immediately post-surgery is referred to as _____.

- A. Moderate pain
- B. Chronic pain
- C. Acute pain
- D. Severe pain

27. A patient reports experiencing persistent headaches long after suffering a traumatic brain injury. _____ is pain that persists or recurs for longer than 3 months often despite the original injury having healed.

- A. Acute pain
- B. Chronic pain
- C. Severe pain
- D. Discomfort

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28. How does the body respond when blood glucose levels drop?

- A. The body releases glucagon to increase blood glucose levels.
- B. The body signals the need for insulin.
- C. The pancreas stops producing hormones.
- D. The liver starts to break down insulin.



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29. You are reviewing a patient's medical record and observe that the patient is frequently agitated, clenches their fists, and has an increased respiratory rate. You conclude the patient might be experiencing anxiety because nonverbal signs of anxiety include:

- A. agitation
- B. clenching fists
- C. increased respiratory rate
- D. All answers are correct

30. A 5-year-old child arrives at the pharmacy with his mother, complaining about an intense itch on his arm and showing visible signs of discomfort. His expressions of discomfort include:

- A. Crying
- B. Complaining to his mother
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Scratching his arm



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Answer Key & Explanations

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1. D — Employment details

A patient's medication profile should generally contain information that is directly relevant to their medication history and management.

2. C — a pharmacist

Pharmacists are responsible for updating medication lists to ensure accurate and effective patient care.

3. B — treatment goals

Identifying and understanding a patient's treatment goals can guide the preferred approach to therapy and align it with both the patient's and the healthcare provider's expectations and objectives for the treatment.

4. A — By consulting with a family member or caregiver

Family members or caregivers of patients with dementia can provide crucial information about the patient's medication history, which is essential for accurate pharmaceutical care.

5. D — The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) is a set of laws passed by Congress in 1938 giving authority to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to oversee the safety of food, drugs, and cosmetics. The act requires that drugs be both safe and accurately labeled for consumers.

6. D — Chief Complaint

The Chief Complaint is the term used in medical and pharmacy settings to describe the primary reason why a patient is seeking care. It typically represents the main concern or symptom that the patient discusses first with the health care provider.

7. A — Patient Interview

A Patient Interview is a focused conversation between the patient and the pharmacist, aiming to gather comprehensive and relevant health information. It allows for direct interaction and personalized assessment.

8. C — All of this information should be gathered during a comprehensive MTM session

A comprehensive medication therapy management (MTM) session involves gathering all pertinent information to ensure optimal drug therapy outcomes. This includes information about adverse drug reactions, medication adherence, lifestyle and dietary habits, and immunization history.

9. A — Review of Systems

Social History is a tool used to gather information about a patient's diet, exercise, and lifestyle habits. This information is critical for assessing and managing the patient's overall health and well-being.

10. B — Medication Reconciliation

Medication Reconciliation is the process of obtaining a detailed medication history, including prescription, over-the-counter medications, and supplements, to ensure continuity of care and optimization of drug therapy. This is crucial for understanding a patient's full medication profile.



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11. B — Skin temperature

You can assess skin temperature using palpation. Palpation involves using the sense of touch to gather information about the body.

12. A — Listening to a patient's lungs with a stethoscope to detect abnormal breathing sounds

Listening to a patient's lungs with a stethoscope to detect abnormal breathing sounds is an example of auscultation.

13. D — International Normalized Ratio (INR)

The International Normalized Ratio (INR) is used to monitor patients on anticoagulant therapy, such as warfarin. It measures the time it takes for blood to clot and helps ensure that the dosage is safe and effective.

14. C — Pharmacokinetic interactions and pharmacodynamic interactions

Pharmacokinetic interactions occur when one drug affects the absorption, distribution, metabolism, or excretion of another drug. Pharmacodynamic interactions occur when two drugs have additive or antagonistic effects on target tissues or systems. These types of interactions are commonly monitored by pharmacists to prevent adverse outcomes.

15. B — Sphygmomanometer

A sphygmomanometer is a device used to measure blood pressure. It typically consists of an inflatable cuff, a measuring unit, and a mechanism for inflation.

16. A — weight

In pediatric patients, accurate weight measurement is vital to calculating the appropriate dosage of medication. Height, blood type, and eye color are not directly relevant for dosage calculations.

17. D — false

Medication adherence is critical for both chronic and acute conditions to ensure effective treatment and avoid complications. Proper adherence helps in achieving desired therapeutic outcomes regardless of the disease type.

18. C — Palpation of the radial artery and counting beats over 1 minute

For the most accurate heart rate measurement, counting the beats over a full minute via palpation of the radial artery reduces the margin of error compared to shorter duration counts or indirect methods.

19. B — 70-100

The normal fasting blood glucose range is 70-100 mg/dL. Maintaining blood glucose within this range is crucial for metabolic health.

20. A — epinephrine

In emergency management of suspected anaphylaxis, epinephrine is the first-line treatment as it rapidly alleviates life-threatening symptoms by reversing the effects of severe allergic reactions. While antihistamines, steroids, and bronchodilators can be useful for symptom management, they do not work quickly enough to address the most critical aspects of anaphylaxis.

21. D — Concrete and measurable

Objective data pertains to information that is concrete and measurable, such as blood pressure readings, temperature, and lab results.



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22. C — 'I feel extremely dizzy and nauseous.'

Subjective data refers to information that the patient, family, or caregiver provides, describing personal experiences, sensations, or feelings.

23. B — A detailed assessment that includes both the patient's current medications and relevant medical history.

A complete medication review involves gathering comprehensive information regarding both the patient's current medication regimen and their medical history to ensure proper management and identify potential issues.

24. A — Pressing on the skin to check for pitting

Assessing edema through palpation involves pressing on the skin to check for pitting.

25. D — Laboratory Testing

Laboratory testing is a skill used by pharmacists to assess liver function, typically by analyzing blood samples for liver enzymes and other biomarkers.

26. C — Acute pain

Acute pain starts suddenly as the result of an injury or surgical procedure.

27. B — Chronic pain

Chronic pain is pain that persists or recurs for longer than 3 months, often despite the original injury having healed, and can be due to ongoing nerve damage or psychological factors.

28. A — The body releases glucagon to increase blood glucose levels.

When blood glucose levels drop, the body releases glucagon from the pancreas to signal the liver to convert stored glycogen into glucose, thereby increasing blood glucose levels.

29. D — All answers are correct

Nonverbal signs of anxiety can include agitation, clenching of fists, and an increased respiratory rate.

30. C — All answers are correct

The child is expressing discomfort through scratching his arm, crying, and verbally complaining to his mother about the itch.



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