



PTCB PTCE Practice Questions

Shared by Meadows on 12-10-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Nurtec ODT must be stored in the original packaging until ready to use because it is sensitive to:

Options:

- A- moisture
- B- light
- C- heat
- D- cold



Answer:

A

Explanation:

Nurtec ODT (Rimegepant) is an orally disintegrating tablet (ODT) used for the acute treatment of migraines. Since it is designed to dissolve quickly in the mouth, it is highly sensitive to moisture. Exposure to moisture can cause the tablets to degrade, dissolve prematurely, or lose potency.

Storage Requirement:

Must be kept in the original blister packaging until used to prevent moisture exposure.

Should not be stored in pill organizers or opened ahead of time.

B . Light Incorrect; Nurtec ODT is not highly photosensitive.

C . Heat Incorrect; while heat can degrade many medications, moisture is the primary concern for ODT formulations.

D . Cold Incorrect; refrigeration is not required, and cold storage does not affect the drug's stability.

Other Answer Choices Explained: Reference:

FDA Drug Label for Nurtec ODT (Rimegepant) -- Storage and Handling Instructions

USP <795> Nonsterile Compounding & Drug Stability Guidelines

PTCB PTCE Exam Content Outline (Medication Storage & Handling)

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following medications is indicated to treat mild, moderate, or severe dementia of the Alzheimer type?

Options:

- A- Aricept
- B- Azilect
- C- Ambien
- D- Atacand

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Aricept (Donepezil) is a cholinesterase inhibitor used for treating mild, moderate, or severe Alzheimer's disease dementia.

It works by increasing acetylcholine levels in the brain, improving memory and cognitive function.

FDA-approved for all stages of Alzheimer's disease.

B . Azilect Used for Parkinson's disease, not Alzheimer's.

Azilect (Rasagiline) is a monoamine oxidase-B (MAO-B) inhibitor that helps manage Parkinson's symptoms but is not indicated for dementia.

C . Ambien Used for insomnia, not Alzheimer's dementia.

Ambien (Zolpidem) is a sedative-hypnotic for sleep disorders and does not treat cognitive decline.

D . Atacand Used for hypertension, not dementia.

Atacand (Candesartan) is an angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB) used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure.

FDA Approved Uses for Donepezil (Aricept)-- Confirms its indication for all stages of Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's Association Treatment Guidelines-- Lists cholinesterase inhibitors as first-line

therapy for dementia.

PTCB PTCE Exam Content Outline-- Covers pharmacologic treatments for cognitive disorders.

Why Not the Other Options?Key Reference:

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Oxybutynin is indicated to treat symptoms associated with:

Options:

- A- Bronchitis
- B- Hyperlipidemia
- C- Overactive bladder
- D- Pancreatitis

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Oxybutynin (Ditropan, Oxytrol) is an anticholinergic/antispasmodic medication that relaxes the bladder muscle to treat overactive bladder (OAB).

It reduces symptoms such as frequent urination, urgency, and urinary incontinence by blocking muscarinic receptors that control bladder contractions.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Bronchitis? No, bronchitis is treated with bronchodilators, steroids, or antibiotics.

B . Hyperlipidemia? No, hyperlipidemia (high cholesterol) is treated with statins (e.g., atorvastatin).

D . Pancreatitis? No, pancreatitis is managed with IV fluids, pain control, and pancreatic enzyme therapy.

Reference: FDA Oxybutynin Drug Label, Pharmacology of Urinary Anticholinergics.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the first thing a pharmacy technician should do when a body area is exposed to a hazardous substance?

Options:

- A- Notify the pharmacy manager
- B- Thoroughly flush with water
- C- Call environmental services for help with cleanup
- D- Go to the emergency department

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When a body area is exposed to a hazardous substance, the first action should be to thoroughly flush the area with water to immediately remove the contaminant and reduce absorption into the skin.

Flush the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes.

Remove contaminated clothing.

Seek medical attention if needed.

Report the incident to the pharmacy manager.

A . Notify the pharmacy manager Incorrect; the immediate priority is to flush the area. Reporting comes after decontamination.

C . Call environmental services for cleanup Incorrect; personal exposure should be addressed before worrying about cleanup.

D . Go to the emergency department Incorrect; first aid (flushing with water) should be performed immediately before seeking additional care if necessary.

Proper Emergency Response: Other Answer Choices Explained: Reference:

USP <800> Guidelines for Handling Hazardous Drugs

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Hazardous Substance Exposure Protocols

PTCB PTCE Exam Content Outline (Medication Safety & Hazardous Drug Handling)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If 120 g of cream contains 3 g of drug, how many g of drug are in 2 oz of cream?

Options:

- A- 1.5
- B- 6
- C- 15
- D- 60

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To determine how much drug (active ingredient) is in 2 oz (ounces) of cream, we use the given ratio and perform unit conversions.

120 g of cream contains 3 g of drug.

2 oz of cream = 2 × 28.35 g (since 1 oz = 28.35 g)

2 oz = 56.7 g

Step 1: Identify Given Data Step 2: Set Up a

Proportion $\frac{3 \text{ g drug}}{120 \text{ g cream}} = \frac{x \text{ g drug}}{56.7 \text{ g cream}}$

$$= \frac{x \text{ g drug}}{56.7 \text{ g cream}} \times 120 \text{ g cream} = 56.7 \text{ g cream} \times x \text{ g drug}$$

Step 3: Solve for x

$$356.7120 = 170.1120 = 1.421.5gx = \frac{3 \times 56.7}{120} = \frac{170.1}{120} = 1.42 \approx 1.5 \text{ g}$$

$$x = \frac{170.1}{120} = 1.421.5g$$

Thus, 1.5 g of drug is present in 2 oz of cream.

B . 6 g Incorrect; this would assume a higher drug concentration.

C . 15 g Incorrect; this is a miscalculation of the ratio.

D . 60 g Incorrect; far exceeds the total weight of the cream.

Other Answer Choices Explained:Reference:

PTCB PTCE Exam Content Outline (Pharmaceutical Calculations -- Ratios and Proportions)

United States Pharmacopeia (USP) General Chapters on Compounding

The Pharmacy Technician's Pocket Drug Reference

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What volume (in mL) of adexamethasone injection (20 mg/mL) is required to administer a 30 mg dose?

Options:

A- 0.15

B- 0.67

C- 1.5

D- 6.7

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Formula: $\text{Dose Concentration} = \text{Volume (mL)}$

$30 \text{ mg} / 20 \text{ mg/mL} = 1.5 \text{ mL}$

Reference:PTCB Calculation Guide, Pharmacy Dosage Conversions.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Based on the FDA, a Medication Guide must be given to the patient when dispensing:

Options:

- A- zafirlukast.
- B- Zestril.
- C- zinc.
- D- Zyprexa.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires a Medication Guide (MedGuide) to be provided when dispensing certain medications that have significant safety concerns. Zyprexa (Olanzapine), an atypical antipsychotic, requires a Medication Guide due to serious risks such as:

Increased mortality in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis

Metabolic side effects (e.g., weight gain, hyperglycemia, and dyslipidemia)

Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS)

A . Zafirlukast Incorrect; while used for asthma (leukotriene receptor antagonist), it does not require a Medication Guide.

B . Zestril (Lisinopril) Incorrect; an ACE inhibitor for hypertension, it does not require a Medication Guide.

C . Zinc Incorrect; a dietary supplement that does not require a Medication Guide.

Other Answer Choices Explained: Reference:

FDA Medication Guide Requirements for Olanzapine (Zyprexa)

PTCB PTCE Exam Content Outline (Medication Safety & Patient Counseling)

Question 8

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Two stock bottles of Atenolol have the following NDC numbers:

00781-1506-10 and 00781-1506-01. What is the difference between the bottles?

Options:

- A- Package size
- B- Dosage
- C- Manufacturer
- D- Strength

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

The National Drug Code (NDC) is a 10- or 11-digit number identifying a drug's manufacturer, product, and package size.

NDC Format:

XXXXXXYYYZZZ \text{XXXXXX} - \text{YYYY} - \text{ZZ} XXXXXYYYZZZ

First 5 digits = Manufacturer

Middle 4 digits = Drug, strength, and formulation

Last 2 digits = Package size

A. Package size Correct. Since the first two segments (00781-1506) are identical, the difference is in the last segment, which represents package size. B. Dosage Incorrect. The dosage (mg strength) remains the same. C. Manufacturer Incorrect. The manufacturer is the same (first 5 digits are identical). D. Strength Incorrect. The strength is unchanged.

Reference:

FDA NDC Directory

PTCB Inventory Management Guidelines

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following medication pairs is an example of a Look-Alike, Sound-Alike (LASA) error in which an antifungal drug is dispensed instead of an anesthetic drug?

Options:

- A- Diflucan and Diprivan
- B- Clonidine and Klonopin
- C- Metronidazole and Metformin
- D- Amiloride and Amlodipine

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Diflucan (fluconazole) is an antifungal, while Diprivan (propofol) is a sedative/anesthetic used for surgery.

Look-Alike, Sound-Alike (LASA) errors occur when medications have similar names but different indications.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

B . Clonidine (BP medication) & Klonopin (anxiolytic) LASA error but not antifungal vs. anesthetic.

C . Metronidazole (antibiotic) & Metformin (diabetes drug) LASA error but different categories.

D . Amiloride (diuretic) & Amlodipine (BP medication) LASA error but different categories.

Reference: ISMP List of High-Risk LASA Medications.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

According to federal law, a prescription for Which option best medications may be transferred to

another pharmacy to be refilled?

Options:

- A- Alprazolam
- B- Methylphenidate
- C- Fentanyl
- D- Hydromorphone

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Under federal law (21 CFR 1306.25), Schedule III-V controlled substances (e.g., Alprazolam) can be transferred ONCE for refill purposes between licensed pharmacies with a shared database. Schedule II drugs (e.g., Methylphenidate, Fentanyl, Hydromorphone) CANNOT be transferred.

Explanation of Answer Choices: A. Alprazolam (C-IV) Correct. Schedule III-V drugs can be transferred ONCE for refill purposes. B. Methylphenidate (C-II) Incorrect. Schedule II drugs cannot be transferred. C. Fentanyl (C-II) Incorrect. C-II drugs are non-transferable between pharmacies. D. Hydromorphone (C-II) Incorrect. C-II drugs cannot be transferred.

Reference:

DEA Controlled Substance Act (CSA)

21 CFR 1306.25 -- Prescription Transfers

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Medications' lot numbers are assigned by the:

Options:

- A- Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

- B- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
- C- Wholesaler.
- D- Manufacturer.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Lot number (or batch number) is a unique identifier assigned to a specific batch of medication by the manufacturer. It helps track recalls, expiration dates, and quality control.

Explanation of Answer Choices: D. Manufacturer Correct. Manufacturers assign lot numbers for tracking and recall purposes. A. FDA Incorrect. The FDA does not assign lot numbers but regulates drug safety and labeling. B. DEA Incorrect. The DEA controls controlled substances but does not issue lot numbers. C. Wholesaler Incorrect. Wholesalers distribute drugs but do not assign lot numbers.

Reference:

FDA Drug Product Recall Guidelines

PTCB Inventory Management Section

Question 12

Question Type: Multiple Choice

According to USP Chapter <800>, appropriate eye and face protection must be worn in Which option best scenarios involving a hazardous drug?

Options:

- A- Counting out tablets
- B- Disinfecting a surface
- C- Cleaning a spill
- D- Refrigerating a compound

Answer:

C

Explanation:

USP <800> mandates that personal protective equipment (PPE) be worn when handling hazardous drug spills to protect against inhalation, skin absorption, or accidental ingestion.

Full PPE includes gloves, gowns, eye protection, and respiratory protection when necessary.

Reference: USP <800> Hazardous Drug Handling Guidelines.

Question 13

Question Type: Multiple Choice

The generic name for Concerta is:

Options:

- A- Methylphenidate
- B- Dexmethylphenidate
- C- Dextroamphetamine
- D- Lisdexamfetamine

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Concerta = Methylphenidate (extended-release) used for ADHD.

Other ADHD drugs:

Dexmethylphenidate = Focalin

Dextroamphetamine = Adderall

Lisdexamfetamine = Vyvanse

Reference: FDA ADHD Drug Classifications, PTCB Medication Guide.



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