Pharmacy Technician Academy



Beyond Basics

Social Behavior Law & Ethics McQs

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Social Behavior Law & Ethics

Which field of study focuses on the human mind and personality?							
a) Sociology	b) Anthropology	y C) Psychology d) Biology		d) Biology			
What aspect of human behavior does anthropology study?							
A) Effects of ev	A) Effects of evolutionary history b) Effects of climate chan						
c) Effects of technological advancements d) Effects of urbanization							
How does Behavioral Sciences contribute to holistic medicine?							
a) By focusing solely on biological factors							
b) By neglecting psychological aspects of health							
C) By understanding the mind of the patient along with societal and cultural influences							
d) By emphasizing pharmacological treatments							
	ne principles of sumber of ways?	social behavi	or, what	influences one			
A) Persons and	situations	b) Weather a	nd clima	te			
c) Animals and) Animals and humans d) Plants and ecosystems						
At what develo	pmental stage o	of life does a	person (develop a sense of			

What term describes the feeling that life has meaning and coherence, often associated with late adulthood?

a) Early childhood b) Adolescence C) Infancy d) School age

a) Despair b) Autonomy **C)** Integrity d) Competence Which of the following is considered a factor of the physical environment affecting human behavior? b) Mental health a) Sibling relationships C) Malnutrition d) TV commercials What effect can noise have on human behavior? a) It enhances productivity b) It promotes relaxation C) It creates anxiety and anger d) It improves social relations What is the definition of mental health as provided below? a) Feeling stressed and pressured b) Having no worries or anxieties **C)** Realizing one's abilities and contributing to the community d) Experiencing sadness, hopelessness, and worthlessness When is psychotherapy typically recommended? a) Only when medication fails to alleviate symptoms B) When a person experiences distress for longer than a few days c) Only in severe cases of mental illness d) When a person refuses to seek help on their own What is another term for psychotherapy? a) Medication therapy **B)** Talk therapy c) Behavioral therapy d) Group therapy In psychotherapy, what is the primary focus of understanding life problems or events? a) Coping with traumatic experiences b) Identifying past traumas **C)** Recognizing patterns of behavior d) Resolving conflicts in relationships

When is psychotherapy most successful?

- A) When the individual has a strong desire to change
- b) When the individual is forced to attend by family members
- c) When medication is used in conjunction with therapy
- d) When the therapist imposes a treatment plan without the individual's consent

What does communication refer to?

- a) Giving only information
- B) Exchanging of information, signals, or messages
- c) Withholding information
- d) Receiving information only

Why is effective communication important in healthcare?

- a) It's not important
- b) It helps in confusing patients
- C) It's as important as providing medicine itself
- d) It's only important for doctors, not patients

What is an example of non-verbal communication?

a) Speaking loudly

- b) Writing notes
- **C)** Body movements and facial expressions
- d) Using medical jargon

What does effective communication in healthcare lead to?

- a) Higher malpractice risk
- **B)** Higher patient satisfaction
- c) Decreased compliance to therapeutic regimens
- d) More unnecessary investigations

Which aspect of writing skills deals with a person's unique writing voice and tone?

- a) Grammar
- b) Language rules
- c) Vocabulary
- D) Style

What are the basic components of writing skills?

a) Punctuation marks and vocabulary

- b) Grammar and punctuation marks
- c) Vocabulary and style
- D) Grammar, language rules, vocabulary, and style

How is electronic technology utilized in the pharmaceutical industry?

- a) Limited to the storage of products
- b) Primarily used in the production of raw materials
- **C)** Integrated into every step of the manufacturing process
- d) Only employed for the sale of finished products

What role do electronic equipments play in pharmacies?

- **A)** Limited to the receiving and selling of products
- b) Solely used for storing medicines
- c) Primarily employed for customer communication
- d) Utilized solely for monitoring inventory

Which technologies are commonly used in various healthcare departments?

- a) Fax machines and landline phones
- b) Printers and typewriters
- C) Thermometers, X-ray machines, and MRI scanners
- d) Tape recorders and projectors

Why is electronic technology important in the healthcare sector?

- a) It simplifies communication for healthcare providers
- b) It minimizes the need for human interaction
- **C)** It improves efficiency and effectiveness in various healthcare processes
- d) It only aids in storing patient records electronically

Law & Ethics

What is the primary purpose of pharmacy law?

- a) To increase the availability of medications
- B) To protect patients from harm related to drug use
- c) To restrict the use of certain medications
- d) To promote the sale of prescription drugs

At which levels is pharmacy law primarily regulated?

- a) County and municipal levels
- **B)** State and federal levels
- c) International and national levels
- d) Regional and district levels

What is the purpose of the Code of Ethics for Pharmacists?

- a) To impose restrictions on pharmacy practice
- b) To provide guidelines for patient care
- c) To establish legal obligations for pharmacists
- **D)** To define the roles and responsibilities of pharmacists

According to legal guidelines in healthcare, what must pharmacists ensure before dispensing medication?

- a) The patient's insurance coverage
- b) The patient's dietary restrictions
- **C)** The accuracy and safety of the medication
- d) The availability of alternative treatments

What is the primary focus of a pharmacist when exercising their professional role?

- a) Maximizing profit
- b) Maintaining professional competence
- C) Ensuring patient safety and well-being
- d) Meeting regulatory requirements

How should narcotic drugs be stored in a pharmacy?

- a) On open shelves for easy access
- B) Carefully stored and checked regularly, especially at closing time
- c) Mixed with other medications to prevent theft
- d) Stored in a locked cabinet without regular checks

What precautions should be taken for poisonous drugs in a pharmacy?

- a) Sold without verifying the patient's awareness
- B) Label with a red ink warning and a skull and bones picture
- c) Stored openly on shelves for easy access
- d) Sold without any mention of antidote medication

How should pregnancy-related drugs be stored in a pharmacy?

- a) Mixed with other medications
- b) Stored in the front shelves regardless of expiry date
- C) Stored separately in a cabinet and recorded according to the law
- d) Stored without any specific attention

What action should be taken for drugs about to expire in a pharmacy?

- a) Keep them in front of the shelves for easy access
- b) Dispose of them immediately

- c) Inform the company about expiring drugs two to three months in advance
- **D)** Both a) and c)

What information should be included on a bill warranty issued by a pharmaceutical company?

- a) Only the drug name and quantity
- **B)** Drug name, batch number, company name, quantity, warrantor name, signature, and address
- c) Drug name and expiry date d) Drug name and patient name

What is a hazard?

- a) The likelihood of exposure to a dangerous condition
- B) The potential to cause injury or harm to health
- c) A condition that is harmless to health
- d) The assessment of risks in a pharmacy

What is a risk?

- a) The potential to cause harm
- B) The likelihood of exposure to a hazard
- c) The assessment of hazards in a workplace
- d) The elimination of hazards in a pharmacy

What is the purpose of a risk management plan?

- a) To increase hazards in a workplace
- B) To identify hazards and control risks to prevent setbacks
- c) To accept all risks without evaluation
- d) To eliminate all hazards regardless of their potential harm

What is the first step in risk management?

- a) Risk evaluation b) Risk acceptance
- C) Risk analysis/Risk assessment d) On-going evaluation

What does risk evaluation involve?

- a) Identifying hazards and possible harms
- B) Estimating and justifying the risk level
- c) Finalizing the acceptance or rejection of the risk
- d) Monitoring new harms and updating plans accordingly

What is risk acceptance?

- **A)** Comparing risk with acceptance criteria and finalizing acceptance or rejection
- b) Identifying hazards and possible harms
- c) Estimating the costs to control the risk
- d) Continuously monitoring new harms and updating plans

What is included in the definition of a "drug" according to the Manual of Drug Laws?

- a) Only substances used in the ayurvedic, unani, homoeopathic, or biochemic system of treatment
- b) Substances used for external use only
- **C)** Any substance or mixture of substances used in the treatment, mitigation, prevention, or diagnosis of diseases in human beings or animals
- d) Only substances listed in the International Pharmacopoeia

Which of the following is NOT considered an adulterated drug?

a) A drug containing foreign matter or vermin

- b) A drug contaminated with dirt or filth during manufacturing
- C) A drug with a label not in the prescribed manner
- d) A drug with a container releasing poisonous substances

What is the definition of a "misbranded drug"?

- **A)** A drug not labeled in the prescribed manner
- b) A drug that does not contain the active ingredient
- c) A drug manufactured according to specifications of a particular pharmacopoeia
- d) A drug with a batch number not traceable

What does the term "spurious drug" refer to?

- a) A drug not of specifications
- b) A drug with a counterfeit label
- **C)** A drug that purports to be from a manufacturer or place it is not truly from
- d) A drug with a label resembling another drug

What does the term "Batch" mean?

- A) A quantity of drugs produced during a given cycle of manufacture
- b) A specific expiration date for a drug
- c) The generic name of a drug
- d) The label displayed on a drug container

What is the definition of a "generic name"?

- a) The proprietary name of a drug
- **B)** The scientific or official name of a drug approved by the Federal Government

- c) The batch number of a drug
- d) The expiration date of a drug

Who is considered a "government analyst"?

- a) A pharmacist responsible for analyzing drug interactions
- **B)** A federal or provincial government employee appointed to analyze drugs
- c) A manufacturer of drugs
- d) An inspector overseeing drug manufacturing processes

What is included in the term "labeling" according to the Manual of Drug Laws?

- a) Only labels attached to immediate drug containers
- B) Written, printed, or graphic matter accompanying any drug
- c) Labels applied by pharmacists
- d) The display of batch numbers

What is the purpose of the "expiration date" on a drug label?

- a) To indicate when the drug was manufactured
- b) To identify the manufacturer of the drug
- **C)** To ensure the drug retains its claimed efficacy, safety, quality, or potency
- d) To track the production history of the drug

Who appoints the members of the Provincial Quality Control Board?

- a) Federal Government
- B) Provincial Government
- c) Central Licensing Board
- d) Registration Board

How long do the Chairman and other members of the Provincial Quality Control Board hold office?

- a) For a fixed term of five years
- b) During the pleasure of the Federal Government

- C) During the pleasure of the Provincial Government
- d) Until they resign

What is the role of the Provincial Quality Control Board in relation to drug manufacturing premises?

- a) To manufacture drugs
- B) To recommend cancellation or suspension of licenses
- c) To sell drugs
- d) To conduct clinical trials

What is the purpose of the validation of instruments conducted by the Provincial Quality Control Board?

- a) To manufacture drugs
- B) To upgrade drug testing laboratories
- c) To regulate drug prices
- d) To conduct clinical trials

What action can Inspectors take if they find any contravention of the Drug Act?

- a) They can issue warnings only
- b) They can revoke the license of the drug manufacturer
- **C)** They can refer the case to the Provincial Quality Control Board or Central Licensing Board
- d) They can impose fines on the drug manufacturer

In what situations can an Inspector exercise the power to lock and seal premises?

- a) Only with the approval of the Federal Government
- b) Only if there is evidence of a serious offense
- **C)** If the contravention involves a provision requiring a license
- d) If requested by the drug manufacturer

How many testing by	-	a sample	be divided into for laboratory	
A) Four	b) Three	c) Two	d) Five	
Who is restesting?	ponsible for se	nding sam	nples of drugs for laboratory	
a) The drug	ı manufacturer	В)	The Inspector	
c) The Gov	ernment Analys	st d) 1	The Provincial Quality Control E	3oard
	uthority should		cial Inspector refer a case if th	ey
A) Provincia	al Quality Contr	ol Board	b) Federal Government	
c) Central L	icensing Board	or Registr	ration Board	
d) Provincia	al Government			
_	phibited under re, and sale?	the Drug	Act regarding drug import,	
a) Exporting	g spurious drug	s b)	Importing drugs without a licer	ıse
c) Selling co	ounterfeit drugs	D)	All of the above	
What is the	e penalty for m	anufacturi	ing drugs without a license?	
a) Imprison	ment for a mini	mum of on	ne year	
B) Imprison	ment for a mini	mum of th	ree years	
c) Imprison	ment for a mini	mum of fiv	e years	
d) Imprison	ment for a mini	mum of se	even years	
	nt conditions is		facture of drugs allowed with	out
a) Only for	personal use	b) (Only for clinical trials	

d) Only in small quantities

C) Only with a license

What offense carries a punishment of imprisonment for a term of up to ten years?

- a) Importing counterfeit drugs
- b) Manufacturing drugs without a license
- **C)** Selling spurious drugs
- d) Obstructing an Inspector

What is the penalty for obstructing an Inspector in the exercise of their powers under the Drug Act?

- A) Imprisonment for up to one year
- b) Imprisonment for up to three years
- c) Imprisonment for up to five years
- d) Imprisonment for up to seven years

What is the maximum fine that can be imposed for contravening any provision of the Drug Act or rules?

- a) 10,000 rupees
- b) 50,000 rupees c) 75,000 rupees

D) 100,000 rupees

Which offense carries a punishment of imprisonment for a term not less than three years?

- a) Importing drugs without a license
- b) Manufacturing substandard drugs
- c) Selling drugs after their expiry date
- **D)** Exporting spurious drugs

What action is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years?

- a) Selling misbranded drugs
- b) Importing drugs with incorrect batch numbers
- C) Manufacturing drugs under a name other than the registered name

d) Exporting substandard drugs

What is the penalty for giving false warranty in respect of any drug sold?

- a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years
- b) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years
- **C)** Imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years
- d) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years

What is the definition of "Approved" under the Pharmacy Act, 1967?

- a) Certified by the Central Council
- b) Endorsed by the Provincial Council
- C) Approved under section 18 or 19 of the Act
- d) Accredited by the Pakistan Pharmacists Association

What is the function of the Central Council under the Pharmacy Act?

- a) Register pharmacists and apprentices
- b) Conduct examinations for registration
- C) Approve courses of study and practical training
- d) Maintain registers of pharmacists

Who is eligible for nomination as a member of the Council according to the Pharmacy Act?

- a) Any pharmacist holding a degree in pharmacy
- b) Only professors of medical institutions or pharmacy institutions
- C) Any person registered in Register A
- d) Only officers of the Provincial Government

What is the function of a Provincial Council under the Pharmacy Act?

- a) Approve examinations in pharmacy
- B) Register pharmacists and grant certificates of registration
- c) Approve courses of study and practical training
- d) Conduct inspections of pharmacy institutions

Which of the following persons is qualified for registration as a pharmacist under the Pharmacy Act?

- a) A person convicted of a non-violent offense
- b) A person declared of unsound mind by a court
- **C)** A person holding a degree or diploma in pharmacy recognized by the Central Council
- d) A person not certified by a Government Hospital

What is the qualification for registration as an apprentice in pharmacy under the Pharmacy Act?

- a) Holding a degree in pharmacy from a recognized institution
- **B)** Being a qualified compounder and dispenser certified by a Government Hospital
- c) Being a pharmacist registered in Register A
- d) Being a professor of pharmacy

What is a disqualification for registration as a pharmacist or an apprentice in pharmacy?

- a) Being nominated by the Provincial Government
- B) Being declared of unsound mind by a court
- c) Holding a position in a medical institution
- d) Being a member of the Pakistan Pharmacists Association

Who establishes the Central Pharmacy Council according to the Pharmacy Act?

a) Each Provincial Government

B) The Federal Government

c) The Pakistan Pharmacists Association

d) The Central Council

What is the short title of the rules mentioned in the notification?

a) Punjab Medical Rules, 2007

B) Punjab Drugs Rules, 2007

c) Punjab Pharmacy Regulations, 2007

d) Punjab Health Laws, 2007

Who has the authority to issue the rules mentioned in Punjab Drug Rules, 2007?

a) The Punjab Drugs Board

B) The Governor of Punjab

c) The Punjab Medical Council

d) The Chief Minister of Punjab

What is the purpose of Form 1 and Form 2 mentioned in the notification?

a) Application for a drug licence

B) Monthly reports submitted by Inspectors and Government Analysts

c) Record of drug sales

d) Prescription forms

What is the qualification required for appointment as an Inspector?

- a) At least one year of experience in drug manufacturing
- b) At least one year of experience in drug testing or analysis
- c) A degree in Pharmacy and at least three years of experience in drug testing or analysis
- **D)** A degree in Pharmacy and at least one year of experience in drug testing or analysis

	fee charged a drug samp	_		-	r testing and her than an			
a) No fee	b) Rs. 500	0 c) Rs. 1000 D) As specified in Schedule C						
Who issues licences for pharmacies and medical stores?								
a) Provincia	l Board	b) District E	ict Board C) Licensing authority					
d) Governm	ent Analyst							
What is the Drug rules		a licence iss	sued or re	enewed	under the Punjab			
a) One year	B) Two	years c) Three ye	ears	d) Five years			
	dition must b or medical st		or the issu	ıance of	a licence for a			
a) Premises must have refrigeration facility								
b) Premises	must be at le	east 100 squ	are feet i	n area				
C) Premises must have a clean, hygienic and in tidy condition;								
d) Premises must be at least 150 square feet in area								
	Provincial Ap		hority for	r hearing	g appeals against			
a) District C	oordinator O	fficer	B) Additi	onal Chi	ef Secretary			
c) Provincial Drugs Controller d) Executive District Officer (Health)								
Which drug category requires a prescription for sale, except in case of emergencies?								
a) Schedule	A b) Sch	nedule B	c) Sched	lule C	d) Schedule D			

A) Rs. 1000 b) Rs. 2000 c) Rs. 3000 d) Rs. 5000

Punjab Drug Rules?

What is the fee for a licence renewal of a medical store according to

Who is responsible for conducting inspections before the renewal of a licence?

- a) District Board b) Provincial Board C) Inspector
- d) Licensing authority

What is the fee for a licence renewal of a pharmacy?

- a) Rs. 1000
- **B)** Rs. 2000
- c) Rs. 3000
- d) Rs. 5000

Who is responsible for conducting inspections of medical stores and pharmacies?

- a) Pharmacists
- **B)** Inspectors
- c) Government Analysts

d) District Boards

What condition must be fulfilled for the issuance of a licence for a pharmacy or medical store?

- A) The applicant must not be a convict
- b) Premises must have a minimum breadth of 10 feet
- c) Premises must be painted blue
- d) Premises must be at least 200 square feet in area

Who is authorized to supervise the sale of drugs under a pharmacy licence?

- a) Registered medical practitioners
- B) Pharmacists
- c) Pharmacy Technician
- d) Licensing authority

What is the purpose of Form 5 mentioned in the notification?

- a) Application for a licence renewal
- b) Issuing a receipt for an application
- C) Receipt of seizure of drugs or equipment
- d) Summary of inspection reports

Who constitutes a committee for the inspection of drug manufacturing premises?

- A) Secretary of the District Board
- b) Executive District Officer (Health)
- c) Secretary of the Provincial Board d) Additional Secretary (Technical)

What condition must be fulfilled for the issuance of a licence for a pharmacy or medical store?

- A) Premises must have proper and adequate facilities for storage
- b) Premises must be at least 300 square feet in area
- c) Premises must be located in the city center
- d) Premises must be painted green

What is the purpose of management?

- a) Maximizing profits **B)** Minimizing risks c) Creating new products
- d) Maximizing employee satisfaction

Which of the following is NOT a major promotion tool?

- a) Advertising b) Salesmanship/ Personal Selling c) Branding
- d) Sales Promotion

What is the ultimate objective of promotion?

- a) To maximize profits
- B) To persuade customers to buy a particular brand
- c) To inform customers about products
- d) To create goodwill for the company

What is included in sales management?

a) Planning and controlling

c) Leading and controlling
D) Planning, staffing, training, leading, and controlling
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<u>Website</u>
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b) Staffing and training