

Self-Assessment Test

Pharmacy Technician Roles in Sterile IV Compounding: Challenges, Opportunities, and Competencies

This program is located at www.ashpmedia.org/symposia/797tech



This self-assessment test has been provided as a study aid only. At the conclusion of the internet-based program, click on "Take CE Test" to proceed to the ASHP CE Testing Center and take the on-line program post-test. You may print your CE statement immediately after successful completion of the post-test.

There are 20 questions associated with this self-assessment test.

1. A regular activity performed in exchange for payment or a position in which one is employed is the definition of a:
 - a. Career.
 - b. Job.
 - c. Lifestyle.
 - d. Profession.

2. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which of the following trends in employment of pharmacy technicians is anticipated between now and 2016?
 - a. It is expected to grow faster than for the average occupation.
 - b. It is expected to grow at the same rate as for the average occupation.
 - c. It is expected to grow more slowly than for the average occupation.
 - d. It is impossible to predict.

3. Which of the following is a traditional role for pharmacy technicians in sterile product compounding?
 - a. Admixing products based on standard procedures and protocols.
 - b. Coordinating on-the-job training.
 - c. Documenting adherence to policies and procedures.
 - d. Performing surface, glove tip, and air quality testing.



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4. Which of the following is the minimum frequency of environmental testing required in USP chapter <797> for air sampling for viable and non-viable organisms?
 - a. Once every day.
 - b. Once every month.
 - c. Once every 6 months.
 - d. Once every year.

5. Which of the following usually must be developed locally because it cannot be obtained from outside sources?
 - a. Manpower for annual and semi-annual assessments of sterile product compounding technique.
 - b. Policies and procedures consistent with USP chapter <797> requirements.
 - c. Templates for assessing compliance with USP chapter <797> requirements.
 - d. Training programs for sterile product compounding technique.

6. Which of the following pharmacy technician roles is most likely to entail assisting with scheduling to ensure proper staffing levels in the IV room?
 - a. Lead technician, IV services.
 - b. Regulatory affairs/compliance technician.
 - c. Quality assurance technician.
 - d. Specialized project technician.

7. The relentless pursuit, identification, and elimination of waste in all business and clinical processes in order to produce value for the customer is known as:
 - a. Failure-mode-and-effects analysis.
 - b. Lean.
 - c. Quality improvement.
 - d. Streamlining.



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8. Which of the following is part of the 5S process in the Lean methodology applied to IV clean rooms?
 - a. Schedule.
 - b. Sequential.
 - c. Supply.
 - d. Standardize.

9. Which of the following parts of the 5S process was achieved by discarding outdated items in the IV clean room at the University of Minnesota Medical Center?
 - a. Sort.
 - b. Shine.
 - c. Set in order.
 - d. Sustain.

10. At the University of Minnesota Medical Center, items placed at the point of use in the IV clean room included:
 - a. Items accounting for at least 80% of the pharmacy budget.
 - b. Items with a same-day inventory turnover rate of at least 80%.
 - c. Items used at least 80% of the time.
 - d. Items used at least 20% of the time.

11. Par level is:
 - a. The desired amount or count of inventory to have on hand or fill the space.
 - b. The minimum order amount or count required by a pharmaceutical vendor.
 - c. The minimum shelf life on inventory to avoid waste.
 - d. The minimum inventory turnover rate to avoid waste.



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12. Which of the following was achieved through Lean process analysis and improvement methodologies with pharmacy technician support in the IV clean room at the University of Minnesota Medical Center?
 - a. Improved work flow, staff satisfaction, and patient quality of life.
 - b. Improved work flow, reduced staffing requirements, and significant cost savings.
 - c. Improved patient satisfaction, reduced medication error rates, and significant cost savings.
 - d. Reduced waste, significant cost savings, and improved patient outcomes.

13. In which of the following years was the Pharmacy Technician Certification Board (PTCB) established?
 - a. 1975.
 - b. 1985.
 - c. 1995.
 - d. 2005.

14. Which of the following organizations accredits the PTCB?
 - a. The American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP).
 - b. The American Pharmacists Association.
 - c. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP).
 - d. The National Commission for Certifying Agencies.

15. The process by which a nongovernmental agency or association grants recognition to an individual who has met certain predetermined qualifications specified by that agency or association is known as:
 - a. Authorization.
 - b. Certification.
 - c. Licensure.
 - d. Registration.



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16. In 2001, a psychometric audit by the NABP found that PTCB's pharmacy technician certification examination is:
 - a. Feasible.
 - b. Reproducible.
 - c. Unbiased.
 - d. Valid.

17. An important objective of PTCB certification is to:
 - a. Ensure an adequate supply of pharmacy technicians to meet the growing demand.
 - b. Free up pharmacist time for patient-oriented services.
 - c. Standardize and reduce the costs of pharmacy technician training.
 - d. Protect public health/promote patient safety.

18. The number of states that incorporate PTCB certification into their regulations for pharmacy technicians currently is:
 - a. 8.
 - b. 15.
 - c. 28.
 - d. 50.

19. Which of the following prerequisites for state board registration of pharmacy technicians has ASHP and its state affiliates advocated for in state laws?
 - a. PTCB certification with or without completion of an ASHP-accredited technician training program.
 - b. Completion of an ASHP-accredited technician training program with or without PTCB certification.
 - c. PTCB certification and completion of an ASHP-accredited technician training program.
 - d. On-the-job training as a pharmacy technician with or without PTCB certification and completion of an ASHP-accredited technician training program.



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20. A nationwide consumer survey of perceptions of pharmacy technicians conducted in 2007 revealed:
 - a. Support for pharmacy technician certification and an assumption that few pharmacy technicians are certified and regulated by the state.
 - b. Support for pharmacy technician certification and an assumption that most pharmacy technicians are certified and regulated by the state.
 - c. A lack of support for pharmacy technician certification and an assumption that few pharmacy technicians are certified and regulated by the state.
 - d. A lack of support for pharmacy technician certification and an assumption that most pharmacy technicians are certified and regulated by the state.



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