

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
05	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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08	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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13	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

14	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
15	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
16	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
17	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
18	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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20	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
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23	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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26	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E

27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
29	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
30	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
32	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Dubai Health Authority (DHA)

PHOLO

Pharmacist

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Dubai Health Authority (DHA) PHOLO , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, PHOLO
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under DHA pharmacy regulations, which controlled substance register entry is mandatory for every Schedule 3 transaction?

- ☐ A Customer's phone number
- ☒ B Purchaser's national ID and prescriber's full name
- ☐ C Pharmacist's shift schedule
- ☐ D Manufacturer's batch number

ANSWER B

WHY DHA requires a controlled drug register in which every Schedule 3 transaction records the purchaser's identification details and the prescribing practitioner's full name to ensure traceability. Customer phone number, pharmacist shift logs, and manufacturer batch numbers are not mandated controlled-substance register fields for these transactions.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

A pharmacist receives a prescription written in a non-recognised handwriting style with an unfamiliar abbreviation for dosage frequency. What is the most appropriate dispensing action?

- ☐ A Dispense the medication based on the most common interpretation of the abbreviation
- ☒ B Contact the prescribing physician for clarification before dispensing
- ☐ C Return the prescription to the patient without dispensing
- ☐ D Dispense a reduced dose to minimise risk

ANSWER B

WHY When there is any ambiguity in a prescription, including handwriting or unfamiliar abbreviations, the pharmacist must clarify with the prescriber before dispensing. Guessing, modifying the dose, or refusing to dispense without attempting clarification does not meet the standard of safe dispensing practice required by DHA.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient taking warfarin is prescribed a new antibiotic that alters the intestinal flora responsible for vitamin K synthesis. Which pharmacokinetic interaction most likely explains a rise in the patient's INR?

- ☐ A Enzyme induction increasing warfarin metabolism
- ☐ B Reduced hepatic blood flow decreasing warfarin clearance
- ☒ C Decreased synthesis of clotting factors due to vitamin K deficiency
- ☐ D Displacement of warfarin from plasma protein binding

ANSWER C

WHY Broad-spectrum antibiotics can suppress vitamin K-producing gut flora, lowering available vitamin K and reducing the synthesis of clotting factors II, VII, IX and X. The result is an enhanced anticoagulant effect of warfarin and a rise in INR. This is not primarily an enzyme induction, hepatic blood flow, or protein binding displacement mechanism.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with a rash, facial swelling, and breathing difficulty within minutes of receiving an antibiotic injection. Which action should the pharmacist take FIRST?

- ☐ A Document the reaction in the patient profile
- ☐ B Administer an oral antihistamine and observe
- ☒ C Recognise anaphylaxis, stop the medication, and seek immediate emergency medical assistance
- ☐ D Wait for symptoms to resolve and continue monitoring

ANSWER C

WHY The clinical picture describes anaphylaxis, a life-threatening reaction. The first priority is to stop the offending agent and activate emergency response (call for medical assistance, prepare for epinephrine administration). Antihistamines alone are inadequate, observation is unsafe, and documentation, while important, follows stabilisation.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When counselling a patient newly started on an inhaled corticosteroid, which key instruction should the pharmacist emphasise to reduce the risk of oral thrush?

- ☐ A Use the inhaler only at bedtime
- ☒ B Rinse the mouth with water and spit after each use
- ☐ C Take the medication with a full glass of milk
- ☐ D Increase fluid intake to two litres per day

ANSWER B

WHY Rinsing the mouth and spitting after inhaled corticosteroid administration reduces local deposition of the drug in the oropharynx, lowering the risk of oral candidiasis (thrush). Bedtime-only use, milk, and general fluid intake do not specifically address this adverse effect.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A physician orders 250 mg of a drug IV. The available vial contains 500 mg in 10 mL. How many mL should the pharmacist administer?

- ☐ A 2.5 mL
- ☒ B 5 mL
- ☐ C 10 mL
- ☐ D 20 mL

ANSWER B

WHY Concentration is $500 \text{ mg} / 10 \text{ mL} = 50 \text{ mg/mL}$. The required dose of 250 mg divided by $50 \text{ mg/mL} = 5 \text{ mL}$. A simple cross-check: 250 mg is half of 500 mg, so half of 10 mL = 5 mL.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Under DHA regulations, which of the following is required when dispensing a prescription-only medication to a UAE resident at a community pharmacy?

- ☒ **A** A valid prescription issued by a DHA-licensed prescriber
- ☐ **B** Verbal consent from any family member
- ☐ **C** Cash payment prior to dispensing
- ☐ **D** The patient's previous month's dispensing record

ANSWER A

WHY Prescription-only medicines in the UAE must be dispensed only against a valid prescription issued by an appropriately licensed prescriber, recognised within the DHA jurisdiction. Family consent, cash payment, and prior dispensing records are not by themselves legal dispensing requirements.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A prescriber writes 'Dispense as written' on a prescription. According to UAE/DHA dispensing policy, what is the correct pharmacist action regarding generic substitution?

- ☐ **A** Substitute with the cheapest available equivalent
- ☐ **B** Substitute only if the patient requests it
- ☒ **C** Do not substitute; dispense the prescribed brand
- ☐ **D** Substitute only with antibiotics

ANSWER C

WHY 'Dispense as written' is an explicit instruction from the prescriber to dispense the specified brand. UAE/DHA dispensing standards require the pharmacist to honour this instruction and not perform generic substitution in such cases, unless a separate substitution agreement applies.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognised strategies to reduce medication errors in a community pharmacy? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Double-checking high-risk medications before dispensing
- ☒ **B** Storing look-alike/sound-alike drugs separately and with tall-man lettering
- ☐ **C** Dispensing multiple prescriptions simultaneously to save time
- ☐ **D** Skipping patient counselling for repeat chronic prescriptions

ANSWER A • B

WHY Double-checking high-risk medications and physically separating look-alike/sound-alike drugs with tall-man lettering are evidence-based error-reduction strategies. Simultaneous dispensing of multiple prescriptions increases error risk, and skipping counselling for chronic medications removes a key safety net for detecting errors and ensuring adherence.