

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
07	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
08	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
09	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
10	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
11	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
12	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
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
19	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
20	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
21	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
22	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
23	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
25	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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

Saudi Commission for Health Specialties (SCFHS)

PHTCH

Pharmacy Technician

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Commission for Health Specialties (SCFHS) PHTCH , 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, PHTCH
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A prescription requires 750 mg of a medication. The available stock is a suspension containing 250 mg per 5 mL. How many milliliters should be dispensed?

- ☐ A 10 mL
- ☒ B 15 mL
- ☐ C 20 mL
- ☐ D 25 mL

ANSWER B

WHY Using the proportion $250 \text{ mg} / 5 \text{ mL} = 750 \text{ mg} / x \text{ mL}$, $x = (750 \times 5) / 250 = 15 \text{ mL}$. The technician must apply ratio-and-proportion (or dimensional analysis) to convert the prescribed dose to the volume of the available concentration.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Under Saudi pharmacy practice regulations, which of the following is a primary responsibility of a pharmacy technician regarding controlled substances?

- ☐ A Independently verifying the therapeutic appropriateness of a controlled substance prescription
- ☒ B Receiving, storing, and dispensing controlled substances under pharmacist supervision
- ☐ C Transferring controlled substances to another registered pharmacy without pharmacist oversight
- ☐ D Adjusting the dose of a controlled substance based on patient symptom reports

ANSWER B

WHY Pharmacy technicians in Saudi Arabia may handle controlled substances for receiving, storage, and dispensing activities, but only under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist. Verifying therapeutic appropriateness, transferring controlled substances without oversight, and adjusting doses are responsibilities reserved for the pharmacist.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which ISO Class air quality environment is required for the laminar airflow workbench (LAFW) used in preparing hazardous sterile compounds (e.g., chemotherapy) in a USP <797>-aligned cleanroom?

☒ **A** ISO Class 5

☐ **B** ISO Class 7

☐ **C** ISO Class 8

☐ **D** ISO Class 9

ANSWER A

WHY ISO Class 5 is required for the critical zone inside the laminar airflow workbench (or compounding aseptic isolator) where sterile preparations are compounded. The surrounding buffer area must meet ISO Class 7, and the ante-room ISO Class 8.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents a prescription for metformin 500 mg. To which therapeutic class does this medication belong?

☐ **A** Sulfonylurea

☒ **B** Biguanide

☐ **C** Thiazolidinedione

☐ **D** DPP-4 inhibitor

ANSWER B

WHY Metformin is the first-line oral biguanide used in type 2 diabetes mellitus. It decreases hepatic gluconeogenesis and increases peripheral insulin sensitivity. The technician should recognize common anti-diabetic classes to assist in inventory segregation and patient counseling support.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

The sig on a prescription reads: 'Take 1 tab PO BID with meals.' What is the correct interpretation?

- ☒ **A** Take one tablet by mouth twice a day with meals
- ☐ **B** Take one tablet by injection once daily with meals
- ☐ **C** Take one tablet by mouth every other day with meals
- ☐ **D** Take one tablet sublingually as needed for pain

ANSWER A

WHY PO = per os (by mouth), BID = bis in die (twice a day). The technician must accurately translate common Latin abbreviations to ensure correct dispensing and patient counseling.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

According to good storage practice, where should insulin vials that are not yet in use be stored in the pharmacy?

- ☐ **A** In the freezer to maintain sterility
- ☒ **B** In a refrigerator at 2°C to 8°C, protected from light
- ☐ **C** At room temperature on an open shelf
- ☐ **D** In a warm cabinet at 30°C to 40°C

ANSWER B

WHY Unopened insulin must be refrigerated between 2°C and 8°C and protected from light. Freezing destroys insulin structure, and room temperature exposure reduces potency over time. The technician must apply cold-chain storage rules to biologics.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most effective strategy a pharmacy technician can use to prevent dispensing errors?

- ☐ A Relying on memory to select drugs from the shelf
- ☒ B Using the 'three checks' rule: verify when selecting, preparing, and returning the medication
- ☐ C Skipping the final verification if the prescription looks familiar
- ☐ D Using look-alike/sound-alike (LASA) names interchangeably

ANSWER B

WHY The 'three checks' (right drug, right dose, right patient, right route, right time) is a fundamental safety practice applied at selection, preparation, and final verification. Relying on memory, skipping verification, and using LASA names interchangeably are well-known causes of dispensing errors.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient is prescribed amoxicillin. Which of the following adverse effects should the technician recognize as a common, non-life-threatening reaction associated with this drug?

- ☐ A Severe anaphylaxis with airway obstruction
- ☒ B Gastrointestinal upset such as diarrhea
- ☐ C Permanent blue-gray discoloration of the skin
- ☐ D Agranulocytosis with severe neutropenia

ANSWER B

WHY Amoxicillin commonly causes gastrointestinal disturbances such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea due to disruption of normal gut flora. Severe anaphylaxis, while possible, requires emergency care; blue-gray skin discoloration is associated with amiodarone; and agranulocytosis is more typical of drugs such as clozapine or carbimazole.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following activities are within the legal scope of practice of a pharmacy technician in Saudi Arabia? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Receiving and documenting prescriptions at the intake counter
- ☐ **B** Providing final clinical verification of a prescription for a high-risk drug
- ☒ **C** Repackaging and labeling unit-dose medications for inpatients
- ☐ **D** Independently counseling patients on new therapy without pharmacist oversight

ANSWER A • C

WHY Pharmacy technicians may receive and document prescriptions and perform technical tasks such as repackaging and unit-dose labeling under pharmacist supervision. Final clinical verification of high-risk medications and independent patient counseling on new therapy are reserved for the licensed pharmacist.