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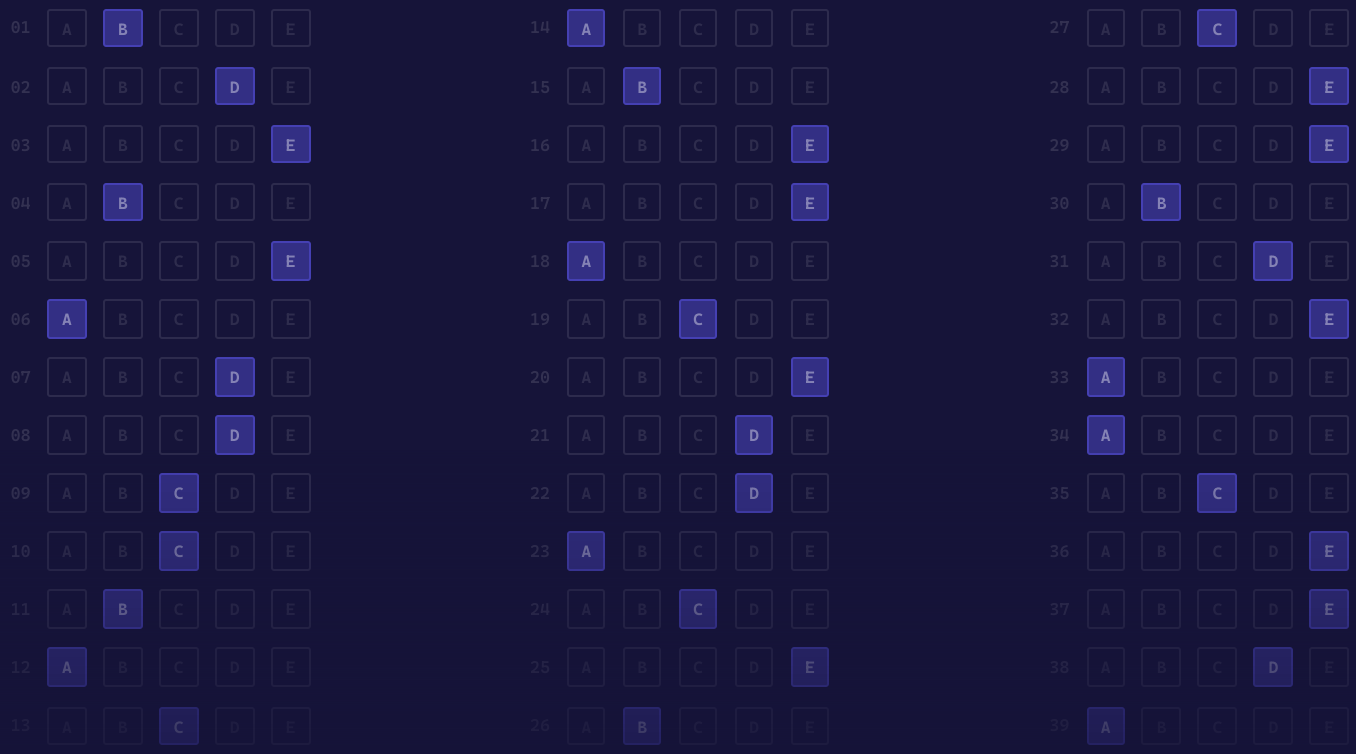

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS)

SPLE

Saudi Pharmacist Licensing Exam

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

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Before you begin

What this is

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

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

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A prescription requires 250 mg of an oral medication, and the available suspension contains 125 mg per 5 mL. How many milliliters should be administered?

A 2.5 mL

B 5 mL

C 10 mL

D 12.5 mL

ANSWER B

WHY Using dose proportionality, 250 mg ÷ 125 mg × 5 mL = 10 mL. Therefore, option B is correct.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two factors should most directly prompt closer monitoring or a dosage review in a patient receiving warfarin? (Choose two.)

A Concurrent use of amiodarone

B Concurrent use of a probiotic that does not contain vitamin K

C Initiation of an antibiotic known to increase anticoagulant effect

D Use of a topical sunscreen

ANSWER A · C

WHY Amiodarone and several antibiotics can increase warfarin exposure or anticoagulant response, increasing bleeding risk. The probiotic and topical sunscreen do not generally require warfarin monitoring solely because of their use.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which medication is commonly used as first-line therapy for type 2 diabetes mellitus when lifestyle measures alone are insufficient?

- **A** **Metformin**
- **B** Warfarin
- **C** Prednisone
- **D** Furosemide

ANSWER **A**

WHY Metformin is widely used as an initial pharmacologic treatment for type 2 diabetes mellitus, subject to patient-specific contraindications and clinical assessment.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient with a documented severe reduction in kidney function is being considered for a medication that is primarily eliminated unchanged by the kidneys. What is the most appropriate next step?

- **A** Increase the dose without reviewing renal function
- **B** Use the usual dose regardless of kidney function
- **C** **Review the medication-specific renal dosing recommendations and adjust or avoid the dose as appropriate**
- **D** Administer the medication only by an intravenous route

ANSWER **C**

WHY For renally eliminated medications, the dose or dosing interval may need adjustment, or the drug may need to be avoided. The appropriate action is to consult the medication's renal dosing information and assess the patient's current kidney function.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A patient taking an oral anticoagulant develops unusual bruising and prolonged bleeding. What is the most appropriate immediate action for the pharmacist?

A Recommend increasing the anticoagulant dose

B Advise the patient to stop all prescribed medicines immediately

C Assess for bleeding and promptly communicate the finding to the prescribing clinician

D Recommend taking aspirin in addition to the anticoagulant

ANSWER C

WHY Unusual bruising and prolonged bleeding may indicate excessive anticoagulation. The pharmacist should assess the patient and promptly contact the prescribing clinician; increasing anticoagulation or adding aspirin would increase bleeding risk.

QUESTION 6 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two statements correctly describe common oral dosage forms? (Choose two.)

A An extended-release formulation is designed to release drug over an extended period.

B An enteric-coated tablet is intended to resist dissolution in the stomach.

C A buccal tablet is swallowed whole without placement in the buccal cavity.

D A sublingual tablet is designed for absorption after being swallowed.

ANSWER A · B

WHY Extended-release products release medication over a prolonged period, and enteric-coated tablets resist gastric acid to delay release until the intestine. Buccal tablets are placed in the buccal cavity, while sublingual tablets are placed under the tongue for absorption.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which administration instruction is appropriate for a bisphosphonate such as alendronate when used orally for osteoporosis?

A Take it immediately before lying down for sleep

B Take it with a full glass of plain water and remain upright for at least 30 minutes

C Take it with a calcium-rich meal to improve absorption

D Take it at bedtime with a small sip of water

ANSWER B

WHY Oral bisphosphonates can irritate the esophagus. They should be taken with plain water after the patient gets up for the day, and the patient should remain upright for at least 30 minutes.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which finding most strongly supports starting empiric antibiotic therapy for a suspected bacterial infection?

A A viral upper respiratory infection with symptoms for two days

B A culture-confirmed bacterial infection with clinical signs of infection

C A mild headache without fever or focal findings

D A patient request for antibiotics without symptoms

ANSWER B

WHY A culture-confirmed bacterial infection accompanied by clinical signs of infection supports appropriate antimicrobial treatment, ideally guided by culture results and local susceptibility data. The other findings do not by themselves justify antibiotics.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

A pharmacist discovers that a dispensed prescription contains the wrong medication because of a dispensing error. What is the most appropriate immediate professional response?

A Hide the error to avoid alarming the patient

B Correct the error promptly, assess the patient's safety, follow the workplace incident procedure, and document the event

C Tell the patient to continue using the medication until the next visit

D Discard the incorrect product without notifying anyone

ANSWER B

WHY Patient safety requires prompt correction, assessment for harm, appropriate communication, incident reporting, and documentation. Concealing the error or failing to inform the patient and relevant healthcare personnel is not appropriate.

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