Questions 1-30 are multiple choice. Please record your answers on Side 2 of a Standard Answer Sheet, Form 1158. Follow the instructions on Side 1. Carefully complete your name and student number (both characters and bubbles). Select the "best" answer from the available choices.

For short answer and ethics questions, please limit your answers to the space provided for each question.

Turn in:

(1) the Standard Answer Form,
(2) your answers to the short answer and essay questions, and
(3) other pages as necessary (see below).

Complete your name and student number on any sheet you turn in if you want credit for that work.

Please do not turn in pages that do not need to be graded.

Grading: multiple choice questions are 1 point each (total 25 points); short answer questions total 15 points, and the ethics question is 10 points. Exam total is 50 points.

Asking questions during the exam: you may NOT ask questions during the licensure examination, so none will be permitted during the midterm. However, if you believe that a question is technically flawed, please indicate your concern in a comment on the exam page and turn it in with your answer sheets.

So as to not confuse you, terms like NOT, TRUE, FALSE, EXCEPT are presented in BOLD, ALL-CAPS.

1. A medication error occurs where the patient is known to have consumed the incorrect medication. What should be done to best remediate the problem?

   i. Notify the prescriber
   ii. Determine if medical attention is warranted
   iii. Assure delivery of replacement drugs

   a. I only
   b. I and II
   c. II and III
   d. I, II and III

   *
2. The currently preferred approach to preventing medication errors is:

I Assess procedural flaws in the prescription processing system
II Redesign systems to eliminate flaws
III Sanction personnel involved in or responsible for errors

a. I only
b. I and II
   ✔
c. II and III
   ☐
d. I, II and III

3. Root cause analysis is a method suggested by Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations for identifying and preventing medication errors. Which of the following is the most frequent root cause associated with medication errors.

a. Lack of information
   ✔
b. Methods of storage
   ☐
c. Staffing levels
   ☐
d. Labeling

4. Which of the following disciplinary actions may the Board of Pharmacy NOT take when a prescription drug wholesaler is found to have violated a law or rule?

a. Refuse to issue a license
   ☐
b. Suspend the license
   ☐
c. Revoke the license
   ☐
d. Impose a monetary fine
   ☑

5. Which of the following are pharmacists required to report to appropriate State authorities?

I Child abuse
II Diversion of controlled substances
III Embezzlement of funds by another pharmacist

a. I only
b. I and II only
   ✔
c. II and III only
   ☐
d. I, II, and III
   ☐
6. Which of the following complaints would be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Pharmacy?

I Pharmacist committed a drug dispensing error  
II Diversion of controlled substances  
III Pharmacist overcharged a private pay patient for a prescription

a. I only  
b. I and II only  
c. II and III only  
d. I, II, and III

7. How many intern/extern hours are required in Washington in order to qualify for a pharmacist license?

a. 500  
b. 1,000  
c. 1,500  
d. 2,000

8. What is the term used by the Board of Pharmacy to describe a situation in which the pharmacy department is open less hours than the remainder of the store?

a. Differential hours  
b. Special hours  
c. Waivered hours  
d. Limited hours

9. Which of the following are associated with an emergency kit that is maintained at a nursing home?

I The emergency kit is owned by the pharmacy  
II The contents of the kit are limited  
III Any controlled substances in the kit must be included in the pharmacy's DEA inventory

a. I only  
b. I and II only  
c. II and III only  
d. I, II, and III
10. Which of the following references does the Board of Pharmacy use to determine which drugs require a prescription in Washington?
   a. The Orange Book
   b. The Blue Book
   c. The Red Book
   d. The Green Book

11. Which of the following Controlled Substances may a registered Animal Control Agency use for the purpose of euthanizing sick animals?
   I Sodium Pentobarbital
   II Ketamine
   III Morphine
   a. I only
   b. I and II only
   c. II and III only
   d. I, II, and III

12. Which of the following are limits related to the over-the-counter (OTC) sale of pseudoephedrine products?
   I Packages may contain no more than 3 grams
   II Only 3 packages may be sold in a single transaction
   III Retailers must report any requests for more than 5 packages
   a. I only
   b. I and II only
   c. II and III only
   d. I, II, and III

13. The Board authorized ratio of pharmacists to pharmacy technicians is:
   a. 1 to 1
   b. 1 to 2
   c. 1 to 3
   d. 1 to 4

14. To which of the following agencies must you report any losses of controlled substances?
   a. Board of Pharmacy
   b. Food and Drug Administration
   c. Washington State Patrol
   d. Local Police Department

15. Which of the following is a correct DEA registration number for John Smart, MD?
Name: _________________________

Student Number: |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|

16. When you are partially dispensing a controlled substance for a terminally ill patient how many days do you have to dispense the total quantity called for on the prescription?

a. 3 days
b. 7 days
c. 60 days[*]
d. 180 days

17. Which of the following items may be changed on a Schedule II prescription?

I. The quantity
II. The strength
III. The drug

a. I only
b. I and II only[*]
c. II and III only
d. I, II, and III

18. How many times may you transfer a controlled substance prescription from an independent pharmacy to an unrelated pharmacy?

a. Once[*]
b. Twice
c. Three times
d. Five times in 6 months
19. Which of the following requirements apply when you are selling a Schedule III controlled substance to a practitioner for use in his/her office?

I  The sale must be recorded on an invoice
II  Such sales may not exceed 5% of controlled substance sales
III  A prescription may be issued entitled, "For Office Use Only"

a. I only  
b. I and II only  
c. II and III only  
d. I, II, and III

20. Which of the following elements need **NOT** be demonstrated in a tort claim?

a. Duty  
b. Causation  
c. Damages  
d. Summary judgement

21. A pharmacist has a duty to:

I  Warn patients or notify the prescriber if the prescription may cause the patient harm
II  Ensure that the patient’s prescription drug is not past the expiration date
III  Assume control of a patient’s drug therapy

a. I only  
b. I and II only  
c. II and III only  
d. I, II, and III

22. What is the statute of limitations on medical tort claims following “discovery”?

a. 1 year  
b. 2 years  
c. 5 years  
d. 7 years
23. Which of the following is NOT an example of sexual harassment?

I  Chain pharmacy requires all pharmacists to wear a smock that coordinates with its 1890’s theme.
I  Female supervisor tells male subordinate that she will make sure he gets a new computer if he escorts her to dinner.
III A male colleague whistles and says, “lady looking good today,” while leering at a female colleague.

a. I only
b. I and II only

24. In Seattle, you have legal protection against the following types of discrimination:

I  Sexual orientation discrimination
II  Age discrimination
III Socioeconomic discrimination

a. I only
b. I and II only

25. In the State of Washington, which of the following statements about labor laws is true?

a. Employers can prohibit employees from forming a union.
b. Employers can make union membership a condition of employment.

"""
26. Complete the following table with information required under Washington law on a legend drug label applied to every box, bottle, jar, tube or other container of a prescription which is dispensed at a community pharmacy.

Check either required or not required. Points 5 points. If an exception exists in RCW or WAC, explain the exception for extra credit; 0.5 points each extra credit.

<table>
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<th>Required</th>
<th>Not Required</th>
<th>Exception</th>
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<td>Prescription Number</td>
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<td>Name of Prescriber</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Prescriber’s DEA Number</td>
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<td>Name and Strength of the Medication</td>
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<td>Quantity Dispensed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expiration Date</td>
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<td>Name of the Patient</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity of Responsible Licensed Pharmacist</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>may be recorded in pharmacy’s record system</td>
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27. Contrast a pharmacist’s obligation to counsel a patient on a new prescription (patient has never received this drug previously) under OBRA90 and current State of Washington. 2 points

   OBRA90 – offer to counsel
   Washington – must counsel

28. What should a pharmacist do if a patient refuses counseling in Washington? 2 points

   Document on prescription or in patient’s profile
29. Describe a specific circumstances under which a dialysis program may dispense prescription drugs. 1 point

Any of these: pursuant to a valid prescription; case lots; list developed by BOP

30. Complete the following table contrasting Drug Enforcement Administration regulations (21CFR1306.26) and State of Washington regulations (WAC 246-887-030) governing the dispensing of Schedule V over-the-counter drug products. Indicate “none” if there is no requirement. 5 points

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<tr>
<td>Dose form restrictions</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>liquid only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum age of purchaser of Schedule V OTC drugs</td>
<td>18 years old</td>
<td>21 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum time until second purchase</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacist/intern notation on product label</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>name and address of the pharmacy; date of sale; his/her initials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special counseling requirements</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>show purchaser copy of rule</td>
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A recent article in the *Wall Street Journal* describes US Food and Drug Administration efforts to prevent legend drug importation from Canada through internet web sites and “storefronts” in the US representing Canadian pharmacies. For instance, the FDA has obtained a court injunction to shut down such a business.

a. Describe Washington legal requirements for a business that links Washington consumers with pharmacies located in Canada. 3 points

Prohibited under RCW 18.65.350 & 410 -- Nonresident pharmacies, because WA cannot license Canadian pharmacies

b. One of the justifications offered for use of foreign mail-order pharmacies is the lower prices available. The FDA counterclaims that it cannot assure the safety of drugs imported, say, from Canada. Evaluate the ethics of FDA’s activities to enjoin Canadian “storefront” pharmacies. 7 points

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Justice

Virtue

Issues of law

"Don't worry, Howard. The big questions are multiple choice."