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).

There are 5 short answer questions and one ethics essay. 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 30 points); short answer questions are 2 points each (total 10 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 are presented in BOLD, ALL-CAPS.

Multiple Choice

Select the "best" answer from the available choices.

1. The old Washington patient counseling regulation (WAC 246-869-220) was rewritten in 2000 by the Washington Board of Pharmacy because the old regulation:

   a. Was difficult to enforce
   b. Did not provide a "checklist" format for pharmacists to use when counseling patients
   c. Did not require pharmacists to offer to counsel patients obtaining refills
   d. All of the above
   e. a and c above

   [ ]
2. The new Washington patient counseling regulation:
   a. Does not distinguish between new and refill prescriptions
   b. Allows the pharmacist to determine what amount of counseling is necessary under the circumstances based on his or her own professional judgment
   c. Requires the pharmacist to offer to directly counsel patients who are receiving prescriptions outside the pharmacy via delivery
   d. All of the above
   e. a and c above

3. Which of the following could be "red flags" indicating that there might be drug diversion going on in the pharmacy?
   a. Decline in profit margins
   b. Loss of records
   c. Loss of drugs subject to abuse
   d. All of the above
   e. Both (a) and (c)

4. Which of the following is an INAPPROPRIATE way to handle a prescription error that was brought to your attention by an elderly patient's son-in-law:
   a. Tell the son-in-law that the potential error requires some investigation and that you will get back to him as soon as you have all the relevant information
   b. Wait to notify the prescriber until after you have done your investigation
   c. Apologize for the error and tell the son-in-law that you will try to make sure that it does not happen again
   d. The son-in-law seems very angry, so you get the necessary information from him and tell him that your supervisor will contact him with a resolution.
   e. None of the above.

5. Which of the following drugs, that contain controlled substances, is EXEMPT from the usual requirements regarding controlled substance dispensing, record keeping, etc.?
   a. Fiorocet capsules
   b. Fiorinal Tablets
   c. Tylenol with Codeine Tablets
   d. Percodan
   e. Percocet 10/325
   f. 

6. In Washington, what is the maximum number of times may a non-controlled substance prescription may be transferred to another pharmacy?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 5
   d. 6
   e. There is no limit on the number of such transfers
7. In which of the following situations would the requirement for the pharmacist counseling the patient be waived?

I. There is only one pharmacist at the pharmacy and she needs to concentrate on filling prescriptions.
II. There is only one pharmacist at the pharmacy and he is busy counseling another patient.
III. The pharmacist offers to counsel but the patient says he doesn't have to counsel if the pharmacist is busy.
IV. The patient explicitly refuses counseling.
V. The medication is to be administered by a licensed health professional authorized to administer medications.

a. I only
b. IV only
c. II and III only
d. III and V only
e. IV and V only

8. The tort liability approach to managing medication errors:

a. Requires fixing of the system in which individuals function
b. Facilitates reporting of errors since the person is held liable
c. Looks for flaws in the system that might cause individuals to make errors
d. Fosters a blame-free environment in which errors are openly reported by individuals
e. Could result in individual blame and personal liability even when error results from system failure

9. A pharmacy dispenses 100,000 dosage units of controlled substances annually. What is the maximum number of dosage units of controlled substances that the pharmacy may distribute to other DEA registrants without having to be licensed as a distributor?

a. 1,000
b. 5,000
c. 10,000
b. 20,000
e. 50,000

10. Which of the following is NOT required on a controlled substance prescription label?

a. Date of filling
b. Serial number
c. Prescriber's DEA number
b. Patient name
e. Directions for use
11. Under what conditions may a pharmacist use a FAX copy of a prescription for a schedule II injectable drug as an "original" for his or her records?

I. The drug is for a hospice patient
II. The drug is for a nursing home patient
III. The drug has been dispensed in an emergency situation

a. I only
b. III only

c. I and II only

d. II and III only

e. I, II, and III

12. Which of the following sanctions may the Board of Pharmacy impose on a pharmacist to whom they issue a Notice of Correction?

a. None
b. Continuing education

c. Monetary fine

d. Suspension of license

e. Revocation of license

13. Which of the following is NOT a violation of the Uniform Disciplinary Act?

a. Fraudulent or misleading advertising
b. Misrepresentation on a license application
c. Calling a patient an obscene name

d. Incompetence in practice

e. Negligence in practice

14. Which of the following are NOT restricted to licensed pharmacists or interns under the supervision of licensed pharmacists?

a. Receiving a verbal prescription from a prescriber
b. Counting Schedule II controlled substances for a prescription

c. Interpretation of data in a patient's record

d. Final check on a prescription

e. Consultation with a prescriber

15. For how long MUST prescription records be maintained in a pharmacy?

a. 6 months
b. One year

c. 18 months

d. Two years

e. Five years
16. Who may enter a hospital pharmacy after hours in an emergency to obtain drugs?
   a. Trained Nursing Assistant
   b. Licensed Practical Nurse
   c. Registered Nurse *
   d. Physician
   e. Pharmacy Technician

17. Which of the following is used by the Board of Pharmacy to designate which drugs are considered to be "legend drugs" in the State of Washington?
   a. Red Book *WAC 246-883-020(2)
   b. Blue Book
   c. Orange Book
   d. Green Book
   e. Black Book

18. Which of the following drugs may NOT be used by a licensed animal control agency or humane society?
   a. Acetylpromazine
   b. Ketamine *
   c. Sodium Pentobarbital
   d. Xylazine

19. In which of the following conditions may a physician issue a prescription for a Schedule II stimulant medication (e.g., Ritalin, Dextroamphetamine, etc.)?
   I. Hyperkinesis
   II. Narcolepsy
   III. Epilepsy
   a. I only
   b. III only
   c. I and II only
   d. II and III only
   e. I, II, and III *

20. What is the current ratio of pharmacists to technicians in a community pharmacy?
   a. One to One
   b. One to Two
   c. One to Three *
   d. One to Four
   e. One to Five
21. Which of the following legend drugs may be provided by a licensed home dialysis program in case lots?

I. Heparin injection
II. Potassium Chloride injection
III. Sodium Chloride injection

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

22. Under Washington law, pharmacists may perform all of the following functions EXCEPT:

a. Interpret prescription orders
b. Interpret laboratory values
c. Directly apply a drug to a patient by any means
d. Modify a patient's drug therapy regimen
e. Washington Pharmacy Act permits all of the above functions

23. Under Washington law, which of the following are NOT required on an outpatient prescription label for a legend drug?

a. Name and address of the pharmacy
b. Name and address of the prescriber
ccc. Patient's name
d. Date
e. Expiration date

24. Person A is legally present in the pharmacy and performs the following tasks: fetches a container of a legend drug from stock, counts out a quantity of tablets using a pill tile, transfers the counted drug to a prescription vial, affixes a prescription label. Person A could NOT be a:

a. Pharmacist
b. Pharmacy intern
c. Pharmacy technician
d. Pharmacy assistant

25. Person B is legally present in the pharmacy and performs the following tasks: uses the computer to print out a refill prescription label, counts out a quantity of tablets from a container using a pill tile, transfers the counted drug to a prescription vial, affixes the prescription label. Person B COULD be a:

I. Pharmacist or Pharmacy intern
II. Pharmacy technician
III. Pharmacy assistant
26. Person C is legally present in the pharmacy and performs the following tasks: uses the computer to input a new prescription and print out a prescription label, counts out a quantity of tablets from a container using a pill tile, transfers the counted drug to a prescription vial, affixes the prescription label. Person C COULD be a:

I. Pharmacist or Pharmacy intern  
II. Pharmacy technician  
III. Pharmacy assistant

a. I only  
b. II only  
c. I or II only  
d. II or III only  
e. I, II or III

27. Person D is legally present in the pharmacy and performs the following tasks: uses the computer to input a new prescription, curses quietly while overriding spurious drug interactions, and contacts the prescriber’s office to resolve a problem identified by reviewing the patient’s profile. Person D COULD be a:

I. Pharmacist or Pharmacy intern  
II. Pharmacy technician  
III. Pharmacy assistant

a. I only  
b. II only  
c. I or II only  
d. II or III only  
e. I, II or III

28. Time off from work without pay under the Family Leave Medical Act is available EXCEPT for

a. Firms with more than 50 employees  
b. Employees that have worked for more than one year for the firm  
c. Highly compensated employees  
d. Intermittent leave – e.g., for dialysis  
e. Child care associated with an adoption

29. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) specifies all of the following EXCEPT

a. Prohibits discrimination against Americans with disabilities in the workplace  
b. Covers alcohol-related disabilities  
c. Covers illegal drug-related disabilities  
d. Covers HIV-related disabilities  
e. An employers duty to accommodate persons with disabilities unless undue economic hardship would result
30. Presentations in class that have addressed medication errors have favored which of the following approaches?

I. “Blame and move on” including sanctioning and/or retraining the guilty employee
II. “Systems approach” including an analysis of what went wrong and an attempt to correct the underlying system failure
III. Establishing a “blame-free environment” for reporting errors

a. I only  
b. II only 
c. I or II only 
d. II or III only 
e. I, II or III
Short Answer

Please confine your response to the space provided.

31. What was the Washington Legislature’s intent regarding the actions of the legal and medical professions in passing the Natural Death Act? [2 things, one point each]

RCW 70.122 ...the legislature further finds that, in the interest of protecting individual autonomy, such prolongation of the process of dying for persons with a terminal condition or permanent unconscious condition may cause loss of patient dignity, and unnecessary pain and suffering, while providing nothing medically necessary or beneficial to the patient. The legislature further believes that physicians and nurses should not withhold or unreasonably diminish pain medication for patients in a terminal condition where the primary intent of providing such medication is to alleviate pain and maintain or increase the patient’s comfort, etc..

32. Provide definitions or one example each of “ordinary means” and “extraordinary means” in the context of advance directives. [1 point each]

Ordinary means – all medicines, treatments and operations which offer a reasonable hope of benefit and which can be obtained and used without excessive expense, pain or other inconvenience; e.g., fluid and nutrition
Extraordinary means – ... which cannot be obtained or used without excessive expense, pain or other inconvenience, or which, if used, would not offer a reasonable hope of benefit; e.g., heart-lung transplant in a patient with another terminal disease

33. To obtain internship credit for time spent in another state, what must the intern do? [2 points]

246-858-020(6) Experience obtained in another state may be accepted toward the fulfillment of the fifteen hundred hour requirement provided that a letter is received from the board of pharmacy of that state in which the experience is gained and such letter indicates the experience gained would have been acceptable internship experience to the board of pharmacy in that state
34. What are two types of sexual harassment? Include an explanation [one point each]

Two types: quid pro quo – a sexual “favor” in exchange for a good, service (drugs, promotion) and hostile environment – derogatory comments, explicit pictures

35. What is the practical significance of “at will” employment if you are an employee pharmacist? How can you protect yourself from the negative consequences of “at will” employment? [1 point each]

- You can be fired at any time for any non-discriminatory reason
- Examine the firm’s personnel manual before taking the job and/or asking questions
Ethics Essay

- Three people died of meningitis last year in California when a physician, who was unable to obtain Schering-Plough’s Celestone Soluspan, a product that has been on backorder since late 2000, had a batch of injectable betamethasone suspension prepared by Doc’s Pharmacy in Walnut Creek.

State investigators later discovered that the betamethasone was contaminated with Serratia bacteria. Several patients at John Muir/Mt. Diablo Health System’s Sierra SurgiCenter in Walnut Creek received injections of the tainted formulation in May 2001. One of those patients died on May 30, 2001, but the cause of his death was not confirmed until June 2, the same day a second patient had died after injection with the contaminated formulation.

California health officials began an investigation of Doc’s Pharmacy on June 6, 2001, and a month later the state banned the pharmacy from compounding medications. A third patient died on June 21, 2001, as a result of receiving the contaminated betamethasone.

State records show that two poorly trained, unsupervised technicians did not properly sterilize the betamethasone and then dispensed the preparation in unsterilized vials. [from ASHP NewsLink November 19, 2002]

- Assume that the pharmacy was located in Washington state, what violation of law might the Board of Pharmacy allege in the described preparation of betamethasone? [2 things, 2 points each; can be answered in a few words]

[RCW 18.64A.030 Rules -- Duties of technicians, assistants. (1) “Pharmacy technicians” may assist in performing, under the supervision and control of a licensed pharmacist, manipulative, nondiscretionary functions associated with the practice of pharmacy and other such duties and subject to such restrictions as the board may by rule adopt. OR adulteration; or improper utilization of technicians; or failure to properly train technicians; or incompetence, negligence or malpractice which results in injury to a patient or creates an unreasonable risk that a patient may be harmed.]

• Evaluate the ethics of the pharmacist preparation of injectable betamethasone, recognizing the nation-wide shortage. [1 points each]

1Drug Maker to Pay $500 Million Fine For Factory Lapses New York Times; New York, N.Y.; May 18, 2002; Melody Petersen. The agreement with Schering-Plough covers violations, dating back as far as 1998, that government inspectors found in the company’s factories in New Jersey and Puerto Rico. Some of the problems relate to the lack of controls that would identify faulty medicines, while others stem from outdated equipment. They involve some 200 medicines, including Claritin, the allergy medicine that is Schering’s top-selling product. The manufacturing problems have caused shortages of several drugs, including Celestone ...
i. Perspective / why selected

ii. Beneficence

iii. Nonmaleficence

iv. Autonomy

v. Justice

vi. Virtue