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.

There are 5 short answer questions and one 2-part ethics question. 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 ethics questions (separate pages), 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 question points are indicated (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, and FALSE are presented in **BOLD, ALL-CAPS.**

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**Use the following prescription to answer questions 1 thru 5.**

1. The pharmacist has only 15 tablets of morphine sulfate 10 mg in stock, what is the longest time period that the pharmacist has to supply the remaining tablets?
   
   A. Within 24 hours  
   B. Within 48 hours  
   C. Within 72 hours  
   D. Within 96 hours  
   E. Within 120 hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prescription Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Patient:** Mary Johnson  
123 Franklin St, Anytown WA  
Morphine Sulfate Tablets 10 mg No. 30  
Sig: 1 q4h pm pain |
| **Pharmacist:** John D. Powers, M.D.  
63 Plymouth Street  
Anytown WA 98700  
DEA ??123456?  
Substitution Permitted  
Dispense As Written |
2. If the pharmacist has no 10 mg morphine sulfate but has sufficient 5 mg tablets in stock, with the permission of the prescriber, the pharmacist may do which of the following?

I. Change the Rx to 5 mg and double the quantity and Sig
II. Prepare a new prescription for this dosage strength
III. The pharmacist is NOT allowed to change this prescription

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III

3. If the prescription for Ms. Johnston was phoned in as an emergency, which of the following conditions MUST be met?

I. Immediate administration of this drug is necessary
II. No alternative treatment is available
III. It is NOT reasonably possible for the prescriber to provide a written prescription

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III

4. If the prescription for Ms. Johnson was NOT an emergency and was transmitted to the pharmacy, on a Friday afternoon via FAX, the pharmacist could do which of the following?

I. Fill the prescription as written and dispense to patient
II. Dispense up to a 72-hour supply
III. Use the FAX copy for reference and dispense upon receipt of the original

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III

5. Which of the following information is NOT required to be on the prescription label for Ms. Johnson’s prescription?

A. Pharmacy address
B. Doctor’s address
C. Patient name
D. Date of filling
E. Transfer caution

End of questions related to this prescription. Continue with the examination.

6. How long from the date of issuance by a prescriber may a Schedule III prescription be filled?

A. 72 hours
B. 5 days
C. 30 days
D. 60 days
E. 6 months
7. You receive a prescription for Vicodin (Hydrocodone 5 mg / Acetaminophen 325 mg) Tablets No. 100 but you have only 50 tablets in stock. How much time do you have to supply the remaining 50 tablets? Vicodin is Schedule III.

A. 72 hours  
B. 96 hours  
C. 30 days  
D. 6 months  
E. 12 months

8. Which of the following DEA numbers would be valid for Albert Schweitzer, MD?

A. AA 1234561  
B. AS 1234562  
C. MS 1234563  
D. AS 1234563  
E. AS 1234564

9. A controlled substance prescription issued by a doctor in one of the uniformed services MUST include which of the following?

I. Patient’s social security number  
II. Practitioner’s social security number  
III. Patient’s address

A. I only  
B. III only  
C. I and II only  
D. II and III only  
E. I, II, and III

10. Which of the following methods of controlled substance storage may be utilized by a community pharmacy?

I. Storage in a drawer near the computer  
II. Dispersed throughout the legend drugs  
III. In a locked metal cabinet.

A. I only  
B. III only  
C. I and II only  
D. II and III only  
E. I, II, and III

11. How many members are on the Washington State Board of Pharmacy?

A. Three  
B. Four  
C. Five  
D. Seven  
E. Nine
12. Which of the following items may NOT be regulated by the Washington State Board of Pharmacy?

I. Medicated Animal Feeds
II. Medical Gases
III. Pesticides

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III

13. Which of the following are NOT grounds for disciplinary action against a Washington pharmacist’s license?

I. Being found to be mentally incompetent
II. Knowingly violating a State or Federal law
III. Allowing an intern to fill and dispense a prescription without checking it

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III

14. Which of the following may enter a hospital pharmacy in the absence of a pharmacist in order to obtain an emergency supply of a medication for a patient?

I. A Registered Nurse, designated by the hospital
II. A Licensed Practical Nurse, designated by the hospital
III. A Licensed Physician, designated by the hospital

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III

15. Which of the following medications may a Medicare approved Dialysis Program NOT dispense to its patients without being licensed as a pharmacy?

A. Heparin
B. Sodium Chloride for Injection
C. Potassium Chloride for Injection
D. Magnesium Sulfate for Injection
E. Dyalysate
16. In order to substitute a therapeutically equivalent drug that is **NOT** chemically equivalent to the drug prescribed, a pharmacist **MUST** have which of the following:

I. Prior consent of the prescriber  
II. The prescriber’s signature on the “Substitution Permitted” line  
III. The drug is included on the State’s Preferred Drug List.

A. I only  
B. III only  
C. I and II only  
D. II and III only  
E. I, II, and III

17. Authorization to prescribe, dispense or administer prescription drugs in Washington may be found in which of the following laws:

I. Legend Drug Act (Chapter 69.41 RCW)  
II. Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Chapter 69.50 RCW)  
III. Individual Health Professional Practice Acts (Chapter 18 RCW)

A. I only  
B. III only  
C. I and II only  
D. II and III only  
E. I, II, and III

18. The ethical principle of autonomy includes

I. Competence  
II. Confidentiality  
III. Informed Consent

A. I only  
B. III only  
C. I and II only  
D. II and III only  
E. I, II and III

19. Application of the research principle of "respect for persons" includes:

I. informed consent  
II. voluntariness  
III. risk/benefit assessment

A. I only  
B. III only  
C. I and II only  
D. II and III only  
E. I, II and III
20. The U.S. Constitution:

I. Is the Declaration of Independence
II. Requires a 2/3 vote by both houses of Congress to propose amendment, and 3/4 of legislatures of each state to ratify an amendment
III. Is the supreme law of the land

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III

21. Administrative Law is the body of law created by administrative agencies. The WAC is such an example.

A. True.
B. False.

22. *Stare Decisis*:

I. Means that courts follow earlier court decisions, or "precedent"
II. Allows courts to distinguish earlier precedent based on different facts
III. Is codified in statute.

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III

23. A Washington Board of Pharmacy investigation against a newly licensed pharmacist:

I. Is *NOT* a legal action
II. Could include sanctions such as warnings or license suspension or revocation.
III. Is an example of an administrative action.

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III

24. A Medical Device

I. Is the same as "drug" except it does *NOT* achieve any of its principal intended purposes through chemical action ... and is *NOT* dependent upon being metabolized...
II. Could be regulated by FDA's CDRH *BECAUSE* it is similar to an existing (predicate) product
III. Is *NOT* listed in an official compendium like drugs are.

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III
25. A competent adult can create an advance directive under the Washington State Natural Death Act directing the withdrawal of "life-sustaining treatment". Pain therapy is excluded from this statutory definition of "life-sustaining treatment" most likely:

I. to prevent providers from withdrawing drugs for pain control when patients become incompetent or "terminal".
II. to prevent the extra costs of pain management at end of life.
III. because pain treatment may hasten death

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III

26. Violations of HIPAA and Washington’s RCW 70.02 Medical Records -- Health Care Information Access and Disclosure statute include:

I. Talking about a patient with another pharmacist NOT involved with that patient's care, over lunch in a public place.
II. Careless disposal or mishandling of patient records.
III. Forwarding of email with patient information to non-secure site.

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III

27. Good Compounding practice presumes a prescriber-patient-pharmacy relationship because

I. This enhances the financial lucrativeness of compounding.
II. The regulations require it.
III. The pharmacist needs to take extra care to look out for possible compounding-related safety and effectiveness problems.

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III

28. Purposeful fraud includes

I. misrepresentation on a pharmacy license application
II. charging for patients that don't exist
III. incorrect provider numbers

A. I only
B. II only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III
29. Unwitting fraud includes:

I. prescriptions billed for but NOT picked up by a patient
II. kickbacks
III. unbundling

A. I only  
B. II only  
C. I and II only  
D. II and III only  
E. I, II and III

30. The “Common Rule”, 45 CFR § 46.111 Criteria for IRB approval of research:

I. Tells pharmacists how to bill the government.  
II. Provides detailed regulations on how researchers are to conduct research on patients.  
III. Tells IRBs how to conduct research in their federally funded institutions, and certain ways they need to protect patients.

A. I only  
B. II only  
C. I and II only  
D. II and III only  
E. I, II and III
Short Answer Questions. (10 points) Confine your answers to the space provided.

31. The [_________] of the provider distinguishes research from innovative therapy. (1)

32. How might FDA’s “Orange Book” be appropriately used in Washington pharmacy practice? (2)

33. Use the following four abbreviations in a sentence that explains their meaning and relationships: CFR, RCW, USC, and WAC. (2)

34. What is the name of the publication in which a federal agency’s promulgation of a “final rule” MUST be announced? What is described in the “preamble” of a final rule? (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Final Rule</th>
<th>b. Preamble</th>
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</thead>
</table>

See reverse side for next question.
35. A fifteen-year-old patient is receiving prescription drug therapy. Under Washington law what would a pharmacy need to receive to release prescription information to: (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Released to</th>
<th>Pharmacy <strong>MUST</strong> receive the following for legal disclosure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Courts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethics Question. (10 points) Read the abstract by Hardin and Yusufaly.

Question: under Washington’s Natural Death Act (RCW 70.122 et seq.), would the circumstances described in the abstract be actionable\(^1\)? Explain. (3 points) Limit your answer to this page.

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\(^1\)actionable
giving cause for legal action: giving a basis for somebody to take legal action
[Encarta® World English Dictionary, accessed 28Oct05]
**Ethics Evaluation.** Given the findings in the Hardin & Yusufaly article, explain each of the principles and values below and evaluate a case where a patient has an advance directive in place that requests that nutrition and “heroic measures” be withheld. Assume that the advance directive meets all legal requirements, that the patient is in a permanent vegetative state and that the health care team continues to provide life-sustaining care.

Limit your answers to the space provided for each section. (7 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perspective (1)</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficence (1)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Non-maleficence (1)</td>
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<td>Justice (1)</td>
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<td>Virtue (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Root Cause (2)</td>
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