

Hopper: Mosby's Pharmacy Technician, 3rd Edition

Chapter 2: Pharmacy Federal Laws and Regulations

Test Bank

TRUE/FALSE

1. The definition of confidentiality is to keep privileged information about a customer from being disclosed without his or her consent.

ANS: T

The definition of confidentiality is to keep privileged information about a customer from being disclosed without his or her consent.

PTS: 1

DIF: 1 (Knowledge)

REF: p. 33

NAT: Module 15 IO 29.1.2 (Comprehension) Explain patient confidentiality issues related to data collection, transmission, and storage by pharmacy information systems and by electronic medical records. | IO 29.1.1 (Comprehension) Explain situations in which the pharmacy | technician must be aware and observant of the confidentiality of | patient information.

2. There are no safeguards to protect patient information via the computer.

ANS: F

There are several safeguards in place that help to protect electronically transmitted patient information.

PTS: 1

DIF: 1 (Knowledge)

REF: p. 33

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3. Having corrections added to your health information is a right of the patient.

ANS: T

Have corrections added to your health information.

PTS: 1

DIF: 1 (Knowledge)

REF: p. 34

NAT: Module 15 | OBJ 21.2 (Comprehension) Explain some typical adaptations made in direct patient care plans to accommodate diversity.

4. As a technician you may provide a patient's personal or medical information to anyone who is a member of your family.

ANS: F

According to HIPAA the pharmacy technician cannot do the following:

- Provide any personal or medical information pertaining to the patient to any entity not covered under HIPAA rules and regulations.
- Share any information with any family member or friend, co-worker, manager, or any entity not covered under HIPAA rules and regulations.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge) REF: p. 34

NAT: Module 15 IO 29.1.2 (Comprehension) Explain patient confidentiality issues related to data collection, transmission, and storage by pharmacy information systems and by electronic medical records. | IO 29.1.1 (Comprehension) Explain situations in which the pharmacy | technician must be aware and observant of the confidentiality of | patient information.

5. The Drug Addiction Treatment Act prohibits physicians from prescribing controlled substances.

ANS: F

The Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 permits physicians to prescribe controlled substances (preapproved by the DEA) in schedules C-III, C-IV, or C-V to persons suffering from opioid addiction, for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatments.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge) REF: p. 36

NAT: Module 25 | OBJ 15.2 (Comprehension) Explain the programs currently in place for reporting medication misadventures on a global and institutional level.

6. Medicare has a long history, starting in 1965.

ANS: T

Medicare has had a long history, starting in 1965.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge) REF: p. 36

NAT: [none]

7. Until 2000 the drug pseudoephedrine was sold OTC as a decongestant and was not limited in quantity for purchase by the consumer.

ANS: F

Until 2004 the drug pseudoephedrine was sold OTC as a decongestant and was not limited in quantity for purchase by the consumer.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge) REF: p. 36

NAT: [none]

8. Two government agencies that are important with respect to pharmacy are the FDA and DEA.

ANS: T

Two government agencies that are important with respect to pharmacy are the FDA and DEA.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge) REF: p. 38
NAT: [none]

9. In 1972 the Drug Listing Act was implemented under the authority of the DEA.

ANS: F
In 1972 the Drug Listing Act was implemented under the authority of the FDA.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge) REF: p. 38
NAT: [none]

10. Opioids are stimulants that have no addictive potential.

ANS: F
Controlled substances such as barbiturates, opioids, benzodiazepines, and central nervous system stimulants are substances that are addictive and have a potential to be abused.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge) REF: p. 41
NAT: Module 2 | IO 34.5.3 (Comprehension) Explain the therapeutic effects of prescription medications, nonprescription medications, and alternative therapies commonly used to treat diseases of the nervous system.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. In which year was the FDA established?

a. 1892 c. 1935
b. 1862 d. 1359

ANS: B
The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was founded in 1862 with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and is the oldest consumer protection agency in the U.S. federal government.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 26
NAT: [none]

2. In which year was the Durham-Humphrey Amendment enacted?

a. 1871 c. 1891
b. 1991 d. 1951

ANS: D
Clarification of what constituted a prescription drug versus an over-the-counter drug was determined in 1951 with the enactment of the Durham-Humphrey Amendment.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 27
NAT: [none]

3. The Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments passed in which year?
- a. 1962
 - b. 1692
 - c. 1926
 - d. 1296

ANS: A

The Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments of 1962 were revolutionary in their scope to ensure the safety and effectiveness of medications that were available to the U.S. market.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 28
NAT: [none]

4. The Orphan Drug Act passed in which year?
- a. 1893
 - b. 1389
 - c. 1938
 - d. 1983

ANS: D

With continued consumer and political pressure the FDA has influenced new laws such as the Orphan Drug Act, which was passed in 1983 and targeted all rare diseases. The Orphan Drug Act influenced expanded research and availability of new treatments for AIDS, cancer, and genetic disease.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 28
NAT: [none]

5. The Harrison Narcotic Act was enacted in which year?
- a. 1912
 - b. 1913
 - c. 1914
 - d. 1915

ANS: C

The Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914 was enacted in the United States in parallel with international treaties to curb recreational use of opium. Individuals could no longer purchase opium without a prescription, and it became harder to obtain opium for nonmedical purposes.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 28
NAT: [none]

6. The Poison Prevention Packaging Act of ____ required manufacturers and pharmacies to dispense all medications in containers with childproof caps or packaging.
- a. 1990
 - b. 1980
 - c. 1970
 - d. 1960

ANS: C

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 required manufacturers and pharmacies to dispense all medications in containers with childproof caps or packaging.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 29
NAT: [none]

7. Before the Poison Prevention Packaging Act hundreds of unintentional deaths of children under _____ years occurred because of ingestion of either drugs or household chemicals.
- a. 9
 - b. 7
 - c. 5
 - d. 3

ANS: C

Before the implementation of this Act there were hundreds of unintentional deaths of children under the age of 5 years caused by ingestion of either drugs or household chemicals.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 31
NAT: [none]

8. It was estimated that more than _____million childhood deaths were prevented annually because of the use of childproof caps.
- a. 1.4
 - b. 4.1
 - c. 14
 - d. 41

ANS: A

It was estimated that more than 1.4 million childhood deaths were prevented annually because of the use of childproof caps.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 31
NAT: [none]

9. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act was established as a result of the U.S. Congress addressing problems regarding quality of health care for:
- a. Infants
 - b. Teenagers
 - c. Young adults
 - d. Elders

ANS: D

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act was established as a result of the U.S. Congress addressing problems regarding quality of health care for the elderly in 1987.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge) REF: p. 32
NAT: Module 1 | OBJ 7.1 (Comprehension) Explain how state laws and regulations determine what activities associated with patient counseling to optimize the use of medications, equipment, and devices can be delegated by pharmacists to technicians.

10. HIPAA is also referred to as which of the following?
- a. HMO
 - b. HIP
 - c. PHI
 - d. APPIH

ANS: C

HIPAA is also referred to as protected health information or PHI.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 (Comprehension) REF: p. 33
NAT: Module 15 IO 29.1.2 (Comprehension) Explain patient confidentiality issues related to data collection, transmission, and storage by pharmacy information systems and by electronic medical

4. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge)
REF: p. 24
5. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge)
REF: p. 24
6. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge)
REF: p. 24
7. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge)
REF: p. 24
8. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge)
REF: p. 24
9. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge)
REF: p. 24
10. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: 1 (Knowledge)
REF: p. 24