Pharmaceutical Compounding Question Bank

Based on: Introduction to Pharmaceutical Compounding

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Pharmaceutical compounding is best defined as:

   A. The industrial manufacturing of medicines in large batches

   B. The preparation, mixing, assembling, altering, packaging, and labeling of a drug according to professional practice

   C. The testing of drugs before FDA approval

   D. The sale of non - prescription medicines only

2. According to the lecture, one reason extemporaneous compounding is needed is:

   A. To replace all manufactured medicines

   B. To reduce the need for prescriptions

   C. To prepare dosage forms not commercially available for specific patients

   D. To eliminate pharmacist responsibility

3. Which patient is MOST likely to require compounded medication?

   A. A healthy adult using a standard tablet

   B. A pediatric patient requiring a diluted adult dose

   C. A patient buying vitamins over the counter

   D. A patient taking only herbal tea

4. Reconstitution refers to:

   A. Sterilizing a finished product

   B. Crushing tablets before administration

   C. Mixing a powdered drug with a suitable liquid before use

   D. Packaging a preparation in amber bottles

5. Why are some drugs stored in powdered form before use?

   A. To make them heavier

   B. Because they rapidly lose potency after being mixed into solution

   C. To reduce the cost of packaging

   D. Because powders are always easier to swallow

6. Which of the following is considered part of the general principles of compounding?

   A. Compounding should be performed without written documentation

   B. Ingredients may be purchased from any source if they are cheap

   C. Personnel should be appropriately trained and their training documented

   D. Cross - contamination is acceptable in small quantities

7. OSHA hazard communication labels and MSDS are important mainly because they:

A. Replace the need for prescriptions
B. Provide safety information for drugs and chemicals used in compounding
C. Are only required for veterinary products
D. Are used only for labeling finished preparations

8. Which material grade is described as meeting USP/NF or BP standards?

A. Analytical grade
B. HPLC grade
C. Pharmacopeial grade
D. ACS grade

9. ACS grade materials are generally expected to be at least:

A. 50% pure
B. 75% pure
C. 90% pure
D. 95% pure

10. Pharmacopeias are important because they:

A. Replace all pharmacy textbooks
B. Provide standards for identity, strength, quality, purity, and consistency
C. Are used only for compounding veterinary products
D. Are optional references with no regulatory importance

11. The term “pharmacopeia” originates from Greek words meaning:

A. Health and treatment
B. Drug and make
C. Science and purity
D. Powder and solution

12. The USP/NF is published:

A. Every 10 years
B. Only when laws change
C. Every year
D. Every 6 months

13. Which of the following is included under USP/NF major sections?

A. Surgical techniques
B. General Chapters
C. Nursing protocols
D. Disease classifications only

14. USP Chapter <795> classifies nonsterile compounding mainly according to:

A. Drug price only
B. Color and taste only

C. Risk and complexity - related criteria

D. Manufacturer preference

15. A preparation that follows a USP compounding monograph with specific quantities, procedures, equipment, and stability data is considered:

A. Complex compounding

B. Moderate compounding

C. Simple compounding

D. Hazardous compounding only

16. A compounded preparation requiring special calculations or lacking stability data is classified as:

A. Simple

B. Moderate

C. Complex

D. Sterile

17. Which of the following is an example of complex compounding?

A. Reconstituting an antibiotic suspension exactly as directed by the manufacturer

B. Counting tablets for dispensing

C. Preparing transdermal dosage forms

D. Labeling a cough syrup bottle

18. Before compounding a preparation for the first time, the compounder should create a:

A. Sales invoice

B. Patient allergy card

C. Master Formulation Record

D. Pharmacoeconomic report

19. A Compounding Record should be completed:

A. Only for sterile products

B. Only when an error occurs

C. Each time a preparation is compounded

D. Once per month for all products together

20. Which of the following is a correct practice during compounding?

A. Compounding multiple preparations at the same time in one workspace

B. Cleaning equipment only at the end of the week

C. Verifying critical processes such as weighing, measuring, and mixing

D. Ignoring odor and color changes in the final preparation

21. The main purpose of packaging in compounding is to ensure that the container:

A. Is the cheapest available option

B. Does not affect the quality, strength, or purity of the preparation

C. Is always made of glass

D. Has a colorful design

22. Which of the following should appear on the main label of a compounded preparation?

A. The patient ' s favorite flavor

B. The pharmacist ' s university grades

C. The patient ' s name and directions for use

D. The names of all pharmacy employees

23. Beyond - Use Date (BUD) is best described as:

A. The date the drug was manufactured

B. The date after which a compounded preparation should not be used

C. The same thing as the expiration date in all cases

D. A date used only for antibiotics

24. For water - containing formulations prepared from ingredients in solid form and stored cold, the BUD should generally be no later than:

A. 3 days

B. 7 days

C. 14 days

D. 30 days

25. Which of the following label instructions follows the lecture recommendations BEST?

A. Take 1 cap qd

B. Take one every day

C. Take one capsule every day

D. 1 capsule OD

Part II: Fill in the Blanks

1. Pharmaceutical compounding includes the preparation, mixing, assembling, altering, packaging, and _____ of a drug.

Answer: _____

2. Some drugs are stored in powdered form because they rapidly lose their _____ once mixed into a solution.

Answer: _____

3. Mixing a powdered drug with a suitable liquid before administration is called _____.

Answer: _____

4. According to general principles of compounding, personnel should be appropriately trained and their training should be _____.

Answer: _____

5. Materials that meet USP/NF or BP standards are known as _____ grade materials.

Answer: _____

6. The term “ pharmacopeia ” comes from Greek words meaning drug and _____.

Answer: _____

7. A preparation that requires special calculations or has no available stability data is classified as _____ compounding.

Answer: _____

8. Before compounding a preparation for the first time, the compounder should create a _____ Formulation Record.

Answer: _____

9. The date after which a compounded preparation should not be used is called the _____ - Use Date.

Answer: _____

10. Auxiliary labels provide supplementary information about the safe administration, use, or _____ of the preparation.

Answer: _____

Answer Key

Multiple Choice Questions

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. C
19. C
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. B
24. C
25. C

Fill in the Blanks

1. labeling
2. power
3. reconstitution
4. documented
5. pharmacopeial
6. make
7. moderate
8. Master
9. Beyond
10. storage