

PTCB / PTCE Foundation Worksheet

8 original questions, working space and separate answer explanations. Version 2026-10-27.

Scope

PTCE2026 medication-information, federal-workflow, safety and order-processing foundations.

This is an untimed foundation study sample, not an official examination or complete mock test. Author-reviewed learning materials; independent educator review and learner calibration remain pending.

How to use this worksheet

Work through the questions before opening the answer section. Write your calculation or the reason for your choice. After checking the explanation, return to the linked lesson for any unfamiliar distinction.

<https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/worksheets/>

QUESTION 1 / Drug identity and label fields

An example label names acetaminophen as the substance in the product. Which field is this?

- A. Strength
- B. Active ingredient
- C. Dosage form
- D. Route

Working / reasoning:

Item ptce-01-1 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/learn/medication-identity/>

QUESTION 2 / Controlled substances and restricted processing

Using the current DEA scheduling reference, which federal schedule contains ketamine?

- A. Schedule II
- B. Schedule III
- C. Schedule IV
- D. Schedule V

Working / reasoning:

Item ptce-19-2 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/learn/federal-controls/>

QUESTION 3 / Patient and product safety checks

The order is for 5mg tablets but 10mg tablets are selected. Which error category is present?

- A. Wrong strength
- B. Wrong drug
- C. Wrong patient
- D. Wrong dosage form

Working / reasoning:

Item ptce-29-3 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/learn/safety-identification/>

QUESTION 4 / Order fields, identifiers and stock status

A training calculation determines that the supplied tablets last 30 days at the stated use. Which quantity is 30 days?

- A. Days supply
- B. Dose per administration
- C. Frequency
- D. Total quantity supplied

Working / reasoning:

Item ptce-41-4 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/learn/order-data/>

QUESTION 5 / Formulation and administration labels

An example product is labeled for administration to the eye. Which route term matches?

- A. Otic
- B. Topical
- C. Oral
- D. Ophthalmic

Working / reasoning:

Item ptce-05-1 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/learn/medication-forms/>

QUESTION 6 / Recalls, tracing, and disposition

An FDA notice describes temporary or medically reversible consequences and remote probability of serious harm. Which definition matches?

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- A. No FDA recall classification can be inferred from the supplied facts alone
 - B. Class I
 - C. Class II
 - D. Class III

Working / reasoning:

Item ptce-24-2 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/learn/federal-recalls/>

QUESTION 7 / Near misses, errors, and improvement

A patient reports an unwanted symptom after a correctly processed medicine. What information category is present?

- A. Near miss caught before reaching the patient
- B. A reported adverse effect needing evaluation
- C. A system hazard without a completed error
- D. Error that reached the patient

Working / reasoning:

Item ptce-33-3 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/learn/safety-events/>

QUESTION 8 / Units and dose calculations

Fictional training order: one dose contains 1000mg. The matched tablet contains 500mg per tablet. How many tablets provide the stated dose?

- A. 1000
- B. 500
- C. 1/2
- D. 2

Working / reasoning:

Item ptce-calc-01-4 | Lesson: <https://openexam.site/exams/ptcb/learn/order-dose/>

PTCB / PTCE: Answers & Explanations

Compare the method or rule as well as the final answer. These explanations are study aids, not official scoring guidance.

QUESTION 1 / ptce-01-1

Answer: Active ingredient

1. The named substance is the active ingredient.
2. The active ingredient identifies the drug substance.
3. The matching choice is Active ingredient. Compare the actual requested field or workflow stage with each alternative rather than choosing a generally related statement.

QUESTION 2 / ptce-19-2

Answer: Schedule III

1. Ketamine is listed in Schedule III.
2. The DEA reference lists ketamine as Schedule III.
3. The matching choice is Schedule III. Compare the actual requested field or workflow stage with each alternative rather than choosing a generally related statement.

QUESTION 3 / ptce-29-3

Answer: Wrong strength

1. The strength differs despite a matching name and form.
2. The amount per dosage unit must match.
3. The matching choice is Wrong strength. Compare the actual requested field or workflow stage with each alternative rather than choosing a generally related statement.

QUESTION 4 / ptce-41-4

Answer: Days supply

1. The value is the duration covered by the supply.
2. Days supply estimates how long the supplied amount lasts under explicit directions.
3. The matching choice is Days supply. Compare the actual requested field or workflow stage with each alternative rather than choosing a generally related statement.

QUESTION 5 / ptce-05-1

Answer: Ophthalmic

1. The relevant anatomical site is the eye.
2. Ophthalmic means intended for the eye.
3. The matching choice is Ophthalmic. Compare the actual requested field or workflow stage with each alternative rather than choosing a generally related statement.

QUESTION 6 / ptce-24-2

Answer: Class II

1. The notice matches the Class II risk definition.
2. Class II involves temporary or medically reversible effects or remote probability of serious consequences.
3. The matching choice is Class II. Compare the actual requested field or workflow stage with each alternative rather than choosing a generally related statement.

QUESTION 7 / ptce-33-3

Answer: A reported adverse effect needing evaluation

1. The symptom needs evaluation without assuming that a dispensing error caused it.
2. An unwanted effect needs evaluation and may not establish a dispensing error.
3. The matching choice is A reported adverse effect needing evaluation. Compare the actual requested field or workflow stage with each alternative rather than choosing a generally related statement.

QUESTION 8 / ptce-calc-01-4

Answer: 2

1. Divide the ordered milligrams by milligrams per tablet; mg units cancel.
2. Use the explicit supplied relationship, keeping the requested unit attached to the calculation.
3. The result is 2 tablets. Check by reversing the operation against the given quantity. This is a fictional training calculation, not an instruction to prescribe or alter a dose.

References and scope notes

The questions and teaching explanations are original catalog materials. References support the selected concepts; they are not endorsements or a reproduced official examination bank.

PTCE Content Outline effective January 6, 2026

<https://ptcb.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/PTCE-Content-Outline.pdf>

DEA Drug Scheduling reference

<https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/drug-scheduling>

FDA Recalls Background and Definitions

<https://www.fda.gov/safety/industry-guidance-recalls/recalls-background-and-definitions>

Selected information-handling and workflow foundations, not complete medication or federal-law mastery.

Given product labels and training orders are fictional educational examples, not patient-specific treatment advice.

Current therapeutic class knowledge, broad drug-name recall and every state-law variation are not comprehensively covered.

Independent pharmacist educator review and learner calibration remain pending.

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