

# QUESTIONS CH 4

## COMMUNITY, AMBULATORY CARE, AND HOME CARE PHARMACY PRACTICE



### Learning Outcomes

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*After completing this chapter, you will be able to*

- Describe the history of community and ambulatory care pharmacy practices.
- Describe the differences among the various types of practice sites in community and ambulatory care pharmacy practice.
- Describe the importance of the pharmacy technician's role in communicating with patients in the community and ambulatory care pharmacy settings.
- Explain the various steps and responsibilities involved in filling a prescription.
- Identify the trends in community and ambulatory care pharmacy practices.
- Describe the pharmacy technician's evolving role in community and ambulatory care pharmacy practices.
- Identify the historical reasons for establishing home care services and the growth of the home care industry.
- Cite the seven goals of home care therapy.
- Identify the members of the home care team and describe their primary roles in the home care process.

- Identify the most common diseases or conditions treated with home care services.
- Identify the top drug classes used in home infusion therapy. List one or two parameters for these drugs that affect how they are used in the home environment.
- Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the types of infusion systems available for use in a patient's home.
- List the labeling requirements for sterile products used in a patient's home.
- Outline the important factors to consider when determining expiration dates for sterile products used in the home care setting.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. An ambulatory pharmacy is a pharmacy that:
- a. Only serves hospitalized patients.
  - b. Travels to neighborhoods to provide services.
  - c. Only serves patients who walk in or who have medications mailed to them.
  - d. Only serves patients who need their medications compounded.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A community pharmacy:
- a. May be an independent or a chain pharmacy.
  - b. Is always located inside a clinic or hospital building.
  - c. Sends all filled prescriptions to patients by mail or common carrier.
  - d. Typically fills prescriptions only for nursing homes and assisted living facilities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A chain pharmacy:
- a. Is not allowed to compound prescriptions for patients.
  - b. Must be open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
  - c. Only carries generic prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) products.
  - d. May be a stand-alone pharmacy or inside a grocery store or mass-merchant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A community pharmacy:
- a. Is not allowed to mail prescriptions to patients within 20 miles of the pharmacy.
  - b. Only serves patients who are in an institution such as a hospital or nursing home.
  - c. Typically serves both cash-paying patients and those with a third-party insurance.
  - d. Is required to have a drive-through window for easier patient access.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A managed care pharmacy operated by an HMO:
- a. Is not required to provide patient counseling for new prescriptions filled.
  - b. May fill prescriptions for walk-in patients and send out prescriptions by mail.
  - c. Does not fill any acute-care prescriptions, only maintenance prescriptions for chronic diseases.
  - d. Is not allowed to compound any prescriptions for patients.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A mail order pharmacy:
- a. Is not allowed to fill prescriptions for controlled substances.
  - b. Must have a pharmacist available to answer patient questions about their medications.
  - c. May send prescriptions to patients in other states as long as it has a license in the state in which they are located.