

# QUESTIONS CH 17

## PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT



### Learning Outcomes

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

- Describe the formulary system and its application in a purchasing and inventory system.
- Execute lending and borrowing pharmaceutical transactions between pharmacies.
- Apply the proper principles and processes when receiving and storing pharmaceuticals.
- Discuss the process for managing medication inventory.
- Demonstrate an understanding of pharmaceutical products that require special handling.
- Identify products that require special handling.
- Complete the appropriate processes in the management of pharmaceutical recalls and the disposal of pharmaceutical products.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Inventory management and control:
- Is not critical in hospital pharmacies because the drug products are inexpensive, so having excess on hand does not impact the pharmacy financially.
  - Is necessary because running out of a needed medication will impact patient treatment.
  - Is typically a manual system with visual assessments of product quantities to determine the quantity to order.
  - Is not critical because medications can be ordered for the next day's delivery, so no need to keep stock on hand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The first set of digits in the national drug code identifies the:
- Package type and size
  - Product code, denoting the formulation, dosage form, and strength
  - Dosage form
  - Specific drug manufacturer or labeler of the product
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A hospital P&T Committee is generally comprised of:
- Nurses, pharmacists, and risk managers
  - Administrators, purchasing agents, and pharmacists
  - Physicians, pharmacists, nurses, and administrators
  - Pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and purchasing agents
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The members of the P&T Committee collaborate to choose medications for the formulary that are the:
- Safest
  - Most effective
  - Least costly
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A hospital formulary is generally formatted to inform users of the following:
- Product dosage form, strength, and availability
  - The appropriate therapeutic uses of medications
  - Actual or relative cost of the medication
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An advantage of a wholesaler arrangement is that wholesalers:
- Agree to deliver 70-75% of the items on schedule and offer a 24-hour/7-day-per-week emergency service.
  - Provide the pharmacy with electronic order entry/receiving devices, a computer system for ordering, storage shelving and bins, and barcoded shelf stickers.
  - Offer a highly competitive discount (minus 10-15%) below product cost/contract pricing and competitive alternate contract pricing.
  - Allow for drugs to be received shortly before use and is a highly efficient and cost-effective approach to purchasing and inventory management.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Technicians should pay close attention to these three main issues of product similarity:
- Similar tablet color, therapeutic class, manufacturer
  - Similar package inserts, expiration dates, control schedules