

## Module 6: Sterile and Non-sterile Compounding

**Question 1: True or False?** Compounding is on a patient specific basis, whereas manufacturing is for general sale.

- A. True
- B. False

**Question 2: Which of the following preparations is not required to be sterile?**

- A. Intravenous medications
- B. Otic drops
- C. Ophthalmic drops
- D. Capsules

**Question 3: True or False?** The USP writes and enforces the pharmacy standards.

- A. True
- B. False

**Question 4: Aseptic technique protects patients from which of the following?**

- A. Microbes
- B. Microbial components
- C. Contaminants
- D. All of the above

**Question 5: True or False?** As the gauge of a needle increases, the diameter also increases.

- A. True
- B. False

**Question 6: Which of the following should be done prior to sterile compounding?**

- A. Putting your wedding ring on
- B. Taking your shoes off
- C. Wash your face for 30 seconds
- D. Put on face/eye mask

**Question 7: True or False?** For compounding of chemotherapy, the same protective equipment for non-chemotherapy compounding can be used.

- A. True
- B. False

**Question 8: Which should you consult prior to compounding a cream?**

- A. USP 797
- B. USP 795
- C. Master Formulation Record
- D. None of the above

**Question 9: True or False? You can compound an ointment right after lunch, without washing your hands.**

- A. True
- B. False

**Question 10: Which of the following must be documented in the compounding record?**

- A. Lot number
- B. BUD
- C. Duplicate label
- D. All of the above