EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES
Upon completion of this activity, participants should be better able to:
1. Understand key inventory terminology and how it applies to daily practice;
2. Summarize steps to appropriately manage inventory when new drugs gain market entry and during brand-to-generic transitions;
3. Identify positive and negative events that affect inventory; and
4. Outline the goals of inventory management.

Post-test/Rationale

1. After an initial inventory count of controlled substances is recorded, pharmacies are required to take a new inventory at least:
   A. Every 2 years***
   B. Every 3 years
   C. Every 4 years
   D. Every 5 years
Correct answer: A
After the initial amount of stock is recorded, each pharmacy is required to take a new inventory of controlled substances at least every 2 years.

2. The FDA requires that MedGuides be dispensed for certain medications if:
   A. Select information is necessary to prevent adverse events
   B. Patient-decision making should be based on knowledge of potential adverse events
   C. Patient adherence to directions for use is essential
   D. All of the above***
Correct answer: D
The FDA requires MedGuides if the Agency determines any of the following: (1) certain information is necessary to prevent serious adverse effects; (2) patient decision-making should be informed by information about a known serious side effect with a product; or (3) patient adherence to directions for the use of a product are essential to its effectiveness.

3. The calculated annual inventory turnover for a specific drug is 3. What is the inventory turnover in terms of days?
   A. 53 days
   B. 71 days
   C. 95 days
   D. 122 days***
Correct answer: D
The average number of days’ worth of stock on hand = \[ Formula: 365 \text{ (days in year)} \div \text{inventory turnover} \].

4. Which of the following steps is an effective method to manage brand-to-generic conversions?
A. Continuously monitor for soon-to-be drug patent expirations
B. Know the inventory turn days of medicines that are losing patent protection.
C. Taper down branded medicines as the generic is closer to market entry
A. All of the above are effective methods***

**Correct answer: D**

Effective means for managing brand to generic conversions include: watching for new generic medicines that are about to be released; knowing the inventory turn days of medicines that are losing patent protection, and tapering down branded products as generics begin to gain market entry.

5. The expiration date on a drug’s label reads: 10/18. The drug can be used until which of the following dates?
   A. October 1, 2018
   B. October 16, 2018
   C. October 31, 2018***
   D. December 1, 2018

**Correct answer: C**

Importantly, if only the month and year are stated on the manufacturer’s product, this means the medicine may be used until the last day of the stated month.

6. The beyond-use-date that is assigned to a medication is usually:
   A. 2 years from the date of dispensing
   B. 6 months from the date of dispensing
   C. The expiration date on the manufacturer’s vial or 1 year from the day the drug is dispensed, whichever is earlier***
   D. None of the above

**Correct answer: C**

According to USP, the BUD for a multiple-unit container, such as a prescription vial, is the expiration date on the manufacturer’s label or 1 year from the date the drug is dispensed—whichever is earlier.

7. Regarding pharmacies that have delivery services and use an approved common carrier, a medication can be returned to stock after an unsuccessful delivery attempt provided it is returned within how many days?
   A. 1 day
   B. 7 days
   C. 14 days***
   D. Once it leaves the pharmacy it cannot be returned to stock

**Correct answer: C**

If a pharmacy attempts but is unable to deliver a prescription medication using an approved common carrier, then the prescription medication may be returned and reused by the pharmacy if (1) it is in the original manufacturer’s packaging or the dispensing pharmacy’s original, sealed, and tamper-evident packaging; and (2) returned to the pharmacy within 14 days of the unsuccessful delivery attempt.
8. Once a medication has been dispensed or delivered to a customer, it should not be returned to stock because the following pharmaceutical component may be compromised?
   A. Strength
   B. Quality
   C. Purity
   D. All of the above***

Correct answer: D
Importantly, pharmacy personnel should not return a drug to stock once it has been dispensed or delivered to a customer because the strength, quality, purity or identity of the product can no longer be guaranteed.

9. Which of the following statements is true regarding the medication dabigatran?
   A. It must be dispensed in its original container due to moisture-related potency concerns
   B. Its beyond-use-date is 4 months once the vial is entered
   C. It is used to prevent stroke
   D. All of the above***

Correct answer: D
Dabigatran, an anticoagulant indicated for the prevention of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation, must only be dispensed in the manufacturer’s container—not amber prescription vials—due to moisture-related concerns and must be discarded within 4 months after the container is opened.

10. The recommended temperature range for refrigerated medications is:
    A. 0° to 10° Celsius
    B. 2° to 8° Celsius***
    C. -5° to 0° Celsius
    D. None of the above

Correct answer: B
Answer is located in Table 2.