WATHIM

GCC exam prep

PRACTICE PACK

DHA | SCFHS | Bahrain NHRA | Oman OMSB

Pharmacy Technician Exam Practice

Sample paper

The first 5 questions of Paper 1 with the answer sheet, key and every answer explained, after the guide that opens the full pack.

2026 edition · 564 questions · 3 papers

564	3	60 · 72m	70%
ORIGINAL QUESTIONS	FULL-LENGTH PAPERS	QUESTIONS · MINUTES A PAPER	OUR PRACTICE TARGET, NOT THE EXAM'S PASS RULE

Prepared by Wathim · wathim.com · info@wathim.com

Original practice material. Not the official question bank.

About this pack

Pharmacy Technician Gulf Licensing Exam Practice Bank: Online Mocks and Printable Papers · read this before you start.

564	3	26	100%
ORIGINAL QUESTIONS	EXAM-LENGTH PAPERS	TOPICS COVERED	ANSWERED AND SOURCED

Every question here comes with its correct answer, the reasoning, and the law, standard or study guide it is drawn from, so you learn the rule and not just the letter. The mix: 133 easier, 312 standard and 119 harder questions, marked on each one.

Pharmaceutical calculations 52 · Drug classes and their common uses 43 · Scope of practice, ethics and professional conduct 34 · Dispensing and prescription processing 33 · Sterile compounding and aseptic technique 31 · Medication safety and error prevention 29 · Inventory and stock control 26 · Basic anatomy and physiology 24 · Hospital pharmacy services 23 · Non-sterile compounding 21 · Community pharmacy, OTC medicines and referral 21 · Dosage forms and routes 19 · Storage, stability and the cold chain 19 · Communication and customer service 19 · Records, documentation and quality 18 · Medical and pharmacy terminology 18 · Routes, devices and administration aids 18 · Prescription abbreviations and terminology 16 · Hazardous drugs and infection control 15 · Special populations and allergies 15 · Common conditions and product knowledge 15 · Health, safety and emergency response 14 · Basic pharmacology 13 · Equipment and automation 12 · Basic statistics 8 · Public health 8

The exam you are sitting

DHA: DHA Pharmacy Technician exam (Dubai)	See the guide on wathim.com *Wathim guide, checked 2026-11-20*
SCFHS: SCFHS Pharmacy Technician classification exam	See the guide on wathim.com *Wathim guide, checked 2026-11-20*
Bahrain NHRA: NHRA exam for pharmacy technicians	See the guide on wathim.com *Wathim guide, checked 2026-11-20*
Oman OMSB: OMSB exam for assistant pharmacists (OEAP)	Pass mark: Assistant (OEAP): 55% *Wathim guide, checked 2026-11-20*

Practice papers, not the real length. Practice papers of 60 questions in 72 minutes, a pace of just over a minute a question. The Gulf pharmacy technician and assistant pharmacist licensing exams differ in length and scoring: the DHA Pharmacy Technician exam is a computer test at Prometric with 150 multiple choice questions in 3 hours and a 55% pass mark, the SCFHS Pharmacy Technician classification exam has 150 questions in 3 hours and a 55% pass mark, and the OMSB exam for assistant pharmacists has 100 questions in 2 hours 30 minutes and a 55% pass mark. No single percentage pass mark is set here; the 70% shown in the app and the printed papers is our own practice target, not any regulator's. This bank is for pharmacy technicians and assistant pharmacists who work under a pharmacist, and it is a different bank from the Pharmacist one. The questions are original practice questions on core pharmacy technician knowledge, not real or recalled exam questions, and they are not mapped one to one to any exam blueprint.

What these questions are. Original practice questions written by Wathim to the exam's published topics and to the laws and standards it tests. They are not real, recalled or leaked exam items, and no official question bank is published for this exam. Practising with honest original questions is the safe and effective way to prepare.

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Topic coverage

Topic	Questions in this pack	Share
Pharmaceutical calculations	**52**	9%
Drug classes and their common uses	**43**	8%
Scope of practice, ethics and professional conduct	**34**	6%
Dispensing and prescription processing	**33**	6%
Sterile compounding and aseptic technique	**31**	5%
Medication safety and error prevention	**29**	5%
Inventory and stock control	**26**	5%
Basic anatomy and physiology	**24**	4%
Hospital pharmacy services	**23**	4%
Non-sterile compounding	**21**	4%
Community pharmacy, OTC medicines and referral	**21**	4%
Dosage forms and routes	**19**	3%
Storage, stability and the cold chain	**19**	3%
Communication and customer service	**19**	3%
Records, documentation and quality	**18**	3%
Medical and pharmacy terminology	**18**	3%
Routes, devices and administration aids	**18**	3%
Prescription abbreviations and terminology	**16**	3%
Hazardous drugs and infection control	**15**	3%
Special populations and allergies	**15**	3%
Common conditions and product knowledge	**15**	3%
Health, safety and emergency response	**14**	2%
Basic pharmacology	**13**	2%
Equipment and automation	**12**	2%
Basic statistics	**8**	1%
Public health	**8**	1%

Mark yourself

Score out of 60	Percentage	What it means
51-60	85-100%	Comfortably over the line. Keep the habit, sit the next paper cold.
42-50	70-83%	A pass, but a few questions either way decide it. Close your weakest topic first.
36-41	60-68%	Close. Read every answer you missed, then re-sit this paper in a week.

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Score out of 60	Percentage	What it means
0-35	0-58%	A real gap. Work topic by topic before the next full paper.

> Not any regulator's pass rule: each Gulf regulator scores its own exam in its own way. The bands mark against our own 70% practice target: 42 of 60.

How to use it

1. **Sit Paper 1 cold, in one block**
   60 questions in 72 minutes, no notes, on the answer sheet. A paper done in pieces tells you what you know; one done in a block tells you what you would score.
2. **Mark it by topic, not just by total**
   Count your misses against the topic chips beside each question. The total says whether you would pass today; the topics say what to do tomorrow.
3. **Read every answer, including the ones you got right**
   If you cannot say why the other three options are wrong, you guessed well rather than knew.
4. **Spend a week on your two weakest topics**
   Work from the source named under each answer you missed, not a general read-through.
5. **Sit the next paper a week later**
   Compare topic scores, not just totals. A flat total can hide two topics moving in opposite directions.
6. **Keep the revision bank for the last few days**
   384 questions no paper uses, with answers beside them, and the night-before list, for a final pass before the exam.

What is in the download

5 PDFs, each with its own cover, named **Wathim - Pharmacy Technician Exam Practice - *part*.pdf**. Print only the paper you are about to sit.

Start here	This guide: the exam, topic coverage, how to mark yourself and how to use the pack
Paper 1	60 questions · 72 minutes · answer sheet, key, every answer explained, and the score bands
Paper 2	60 questions · 72 minutes · answer sheet, key, every answer explained, and the score bands
Paper 3	60 questions · 72 minutes · answer sheet, key, every answer explained, and the score bands
Revision bank	384 more questions by topic, with the answer under each, and the night-before list of the hardest questions

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Answer sheet

Paper 1 of 3. Shade one letter per question, then mark it against the key at the end of the paper.

Name _____ Date _____ Score / 5

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	2 (A) (B) (C) (D)	3 (A) (B) (C) (D)	4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	5 (A) (B) (C) (D)

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PHARMACY TECHNICIAN EXAM PRACTICE

Paper 1 of 3: first 5 questions

5 of **60** questions
sample

Choose the single best answer. Answers and reasoning follow.

Q1 Drug classes and their common uses STANDARD

A prescription is received for furosemide 40 mg each morning for fluid overload caused by heart failure. Which class does furosemide belong to?

(A) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
(B) Loop diuretic
(C) Thiazide diuretic
(D) Potassium-sparing diuretic

Q2 Drug classes and their common uses HARD

Fluoxetine, sertraline and citalopram appear on a stock list. Which class do they belong to?

(A) Benzodiazepines such as diazepam
(B) SSRI antidepressants
(C) Tricyclic antidepressants
(D) Antipsychotics such as risperidone

Q3 Drug classes and their common uses EASY

Metformin tablets are a common first choice for type 2 diabetes. Which class does metformin belong to?

(A) Thiazolidinedione
(B) Sulfonylurea
(C) Biguanide
(D) DPP-4 inhibitor

Q4 Drug classes and their common uses EASY

A new item, candesartan, arrives in the dispensary. Valsartan and losartan already on the shelf share its ending. Which class do these -sartan medicines belong to?

(A) Proton pump inhibitors for acid control
(B) Angiotensin receptor blockers
(C) Statins that lower cholesterol
(D) Alpha blockers for prostate symptoms

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Q5 Scope of practice, ethics and professional conduct EASY

A patient at the counter is upset and wants to discuss a sensitive medicine. What should the technician do?

(A) Carry on the conversation at the counter in a quiet voice

(B) Ask the patient to return when the pharmacy is much quieter

(C) Offer a private area and ask the pharmacist to join

(D) Answer briefly and move on to serve the next person waiting

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Answer key at a glance

Mark your sheet and count your score first. Then read every answer below, including the ones you got right: a lucky guess looks the same as knowledge on the sheet.

1	2	3	4	5
B	B	C	B	C

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Paper 1 of 3: answers and reasoning

Why the answer is right, why the others are not, and where the rule comes from.

Q1 Answer: **B Loop diuretic**

Furosemide acts on the loop of Henle in the kidney, so it is a loop diuretic that produces a large, fast loss of water and salt, which is why it suits fluid overload. Thiazides such as bendroflumethiazide act on a different part of the nephron and are milder. Potassium-sparing diuretics such as spironolactone keep potassium in the body. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors such as acetazolamide are used mainly for glaucoma and altitude sickness.

Source: Katzung's Basic and Clinical Pharmacology

Q2 Answer: **B SSRI antidepressants**

These medicines raise serotonin in the brain and are selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, the most widely used antidepressants. Tricyclics such as amitriptyline are older and cause more dry mouth and drowsiness. Benzodiazepines such as diazepam end in -azepam. Antipsychotics such as risperidone are used mainly for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. Stopping an antidepressant suddenly can cause problems, so questions go to the pharmacist.

Source: Katzung's Basic and Clinical Pharmacology

Q3 Answer: **C Biguanide**

Metformin is a biguanide. It mainly lowers glucose released by the liver and improves the body's response to insulin, and it does not usually cause low blood sugar on its own. Sulfonylureas such as gliclazide push the pancreas to release more insulin. DPP-4 inhibitors such as sitagliptin end in -gliptin and act on gut hormones. Thiazolidinediones such as pioglitazone end in -glitazone and make tissues more sensitive to insulin.

Source: Katzung's Basic and Clinical Pharmacology

Q4 Answer: **B Angiotensin receptor blockers**

The ending -sartan marks angiotensin receptor blockers, which block the action of angiotensin II and are used for high blood pressure, heart failure and kidney protection in diabetes. Proton pump inhibitors end in -prazole and reduce stomach acid. Statins end in -statin and lower cholesterol. Alpha blockers end in -osin and relax smooth muscle, for example in the prostate. Learning suffixes helps a technician group stock and notice an item in the wrong place.

Source: British National Formulary

Q5 Answer: **C Offer a private area and ask the pharmacist to join**

Patients have a right to privacy and dignity, especially when discussing sensitive matters. A private area allows an open conversation without others overhearing, and the pharmacist can answer clinical questions. A quiet voice at a busy counter still risks being overheard. Asking the patient to come back may mean the problem is left unresolved. A brief reply and moving on makes the patient feel dismissed. Moving to privacy protects confidentiality and shows respect.

Source: Pharmacy technician professional practice standards (FIP and national pharmacy council codes of conduct)

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What the full pack contains

This sample is a slice of Paper 1. The full pack is:

Start here	The guide at the front of this sample, in full
3 full papers	60 questions · 72 minutes each, with answer sheet, key, every answer explained and the score bands
Revision bank	384 more questions by topic with the answer under each, and the night-before list
Total	564 original questions, every one answered and sourced

Get the full pack at **wathim.com/practice/pharmacy-technician-practice**

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