



# NAPLEX<sup>Q&As</sup>

North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination

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**QUESTION 1**

In a study where Rivaroxaban was compared to Enoxaparin to find total VTE following HIP replacement surgery, there were 17 total VTE out of 1513 patients in the Rivaroxaban group and 57 total VTE out of 1473 patient in the enoxaparin group.

What is the absolute risk reduction of using Rivaroxaban over Enoxaparin?

- A. 17
- B. 57
- C. 71
- D. 2.7
- E. 0.27

Correct Answer: D

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**QUESTION 2**

Diabetic ketoacidosis, a potential complication of type 2 diabetes, is most associated which of the following antidiabetic drug classes?

- A. DPP-4 inhibitors
- B. SGLT-2 inhibitors
- C. Sulfonylureas
- D. Biguanides
- E. Thiazolidinediones

Correct Answer: B

SGLT-2 inhibitors have a black box warning for diabetic ketoacidosis, which manifests as euglycemic and makes it relatively difficult to detect without monitoring. The complex physiology by which this occurs is not clearly understood. On the other end, they have been shown to reduce major cardiovascular events (MACE) in persons with type 2 diabetes and established cardiovascular disease.

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**QUESTION 3**

What is the Osmolarity in mOsm/L of 40mEq of KCl in 100ml sterile water? (Molecular weight of KCl is 74.5gm/mol.)?

- A. 400mOsm/L
- B. 800mOsm/L



- C. 80mOsm/L
- D. 200mOsm/L
- E. 1600mOsm/L

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 4

Calculate the Osmolarity of 3% hypertonic saline?

- A. 1026 mOsmol/L
- B. 76.9mOsmol/L
- C. 287 mOsm/L
- D. 565 mOsm/L
- E. 327 mOsm/L

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

Your patient, a 25-year-old G1P0 female at 26 weeks gestation presents due to an abnormal glucose tolerance test. One week prior, she was given 50 g of oral glucose and demonstrate a venous plasma glucose level of 156 mg/dL one hour later.

Which of the following is the most appropriate next step of management?

- A. Repeat the 50 g oral glucose challenge
- B. Administer an oral, 3-hour 100 g glucose dose
- C. Advise the patient to follow an American Diabetic Association diet plan
- D. Begin insulin treatment
- E. Order a fetal ultrasound examination

Correct Answer: B

Gestational diabetes is typically asymptomatic but identified via a 1-hour 50g oral glucose challenge administered at 24-28 weeks of gestation. A venous plasma glucose blood level of  $\geq 140$  mg/dL is suggestive, and must be confirmed with a 3-hour 100g oral glucose tolerance test. After administration of the 100g glucose challenge, at least two of the following are required for diagnosis: (1) fasting glucose  $> 95$  mg/dL, (2) one-hour glucose  $> 180$  mg/dL, (3) two hour glucose  $> 155$  mg/dL, and (4) three hour glucose  $> 140$  mg/dL. Choice A ?To diagnose gestational diabetes, a positive



1-hour 50g oral glucose challenge must be followed up by a three-hour 100g oral glucose challenge. The diagnosis is only confirmed after both challenges are completed and the thresholds are met. Choice C ?Following the diagnosis of gestational diabetes, the first step is strict glycemic control (fasting glucose).

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