



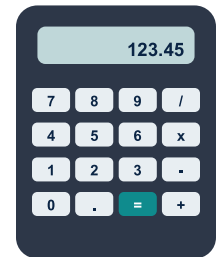
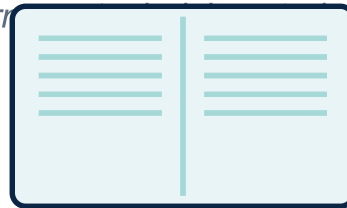
Pharmacy Tech Starter Pack

10 Drug Name Memory Tricks
+ 10 Math Practice Questions



Build confidence with simple memory tricks and pharmacy math practice.

for pharmacy students



✓ **MEMORIZE**
drug names

✓ **PRACTICE**
pharmacy math

✓ **SUCCEED**
with confidence

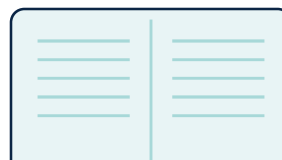


PharmTechStudyHub



Welcome to Your Starter Pack

This free guide helps pharmacy technician students build confidence in two high-stress areas: drug names and pharmacy math. Use it for quick review, extra practice, or



What's Inside

- ✓ 10 brand + generic drug name memory tricks
- ✓ 10 beginner-friendly pharmacy math practice questions
- ✓ A full answer key with worked solutions

How to Use This Guide

- ✓ Read each memory trick out loud.
- ✓ Try the math questions before checking answers.
- ✓ Show every step when solving calculations.
- ✓ Review more than once for better recall.

Quick Reminders

- ✓ Always double-check units: mg, mcg, g, mL, and L.
- ✓ A misplaced decimal can change a dose dramatically.
- ✓ Memory tricks are study aids only.
- ✓ Follow your course materials and pharmacy policy in real practice.

Educational Disclaimer

This guide is for study and exam practice only. It is not medical advice and is not a substitute for course materials, pharmacist guidance, or workplace policy. Brand availability and names may vary by country.



10 Drug Name Memory Tricks

Part 1: Items 1-5

Study tip: cover the generic column first, then test yourself from the brand name. Then reverse it.

1

Brand
Tylenol

Generic
acetaminophen

Use / class

Pain and fever relief.

Memory trick

ACE-taminophen can help you ace pain and fever questions. Tylenol = acetaminophen.

2

Brand
Advil / Motrin

Generic
ibuprofen

Use / class

Pain, fever, and inflammation.

Memory trick

Your pain-relief "bro" = ibuPROfen. Advil and Motrin are brand names for ibuprofen.

3

Brand
Claritin

Generic
loratadine

Use / class

Allergy relief; non-drowsy for many people.

Memory trick

CLARitin helps you feel clear during allergy season. Claritin = loratadine.

4

Brand
Benadryl

Generic
diphenhydramine

Use / class

Allergy relief; can cause drowsiness.

Memory trick

BenaDRYL can make you drowsy. Benadryl = diphenhydramine.

5

Brand
Reactine / Zyrtec

Generic
cetirizine

Use / class

Allergy relief; may cause drowsiness in some people.

Memory trick

Zyrtec starts with Z - use the Zzz cue to remember cetirizine.



10 Drug Name Memory Tricks

Part 2: Items 6-10

Study tip: cover the generic column first, then test yourself from the brand name. Then reverse it.

6

Brand
Ventolin

Generic
salbutamol

Use / class

Quick-relief inhaler for asthma symptoms.

Memory trick

SALbutamol helps save your air.
Ventolin = salbutamol in Canada.

7

Brand
Synthroid

Generic
levothyroxine

Use / class

Thyroid hormone replacement.

Memory trick

LEVO helps level up a low thyroid.
Synthroid = levothyroxine.

8

Brand
Lasix

Generic
furosemide

Use / class

Diuretic; helps remove extra fluid.

Memory trick

Lasix makes fluid leave fast. Lasix = furosemide.

9

Brand
Lipitor

Generic
atorvastatin

Use / class

Cholesterol-lowering statin.

Memory trick

LIPitor lowers lipids. Lipitor = atorvastatin.

10

Brand
Glucophage

Generic
metformin

Use / class

Blood glucose control in type 2 diabetes.

Memory trick

GLUCOphage is for glucose.
Glucophage = metformin.



Pharmacy Math Mini Cheat Sheet

Formula reminders

Liquid total quantity

$\text{mL per dose} \times \text{doses per day} \times \text{number of days} = \text{total mL}$

Tablet/capsule quantity

$\text{units per dose} \times \text{doses per day} \times \text{number of days} = \text{total units}$

Strength conversion

$\text{desired dose} / \text{stock strength} = \text{amount to give}$

Days supply

$\text{quantity dispensed} / \text{amount used per day} = \text{days supply}$

Metric conversions

$1 \text{ g} = 1000 \text{ mg}$; $1 \text{ mg} = 1000 \text{ mcg}$; $1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ mL}$

Before you write the final answer

- ✔ Are the units correct?
- ✔ Does the answer make real-life sense?
- ✔ Did you round only when the question or workplace rule requires it?



Pharmacy Math Practice Questions

Questions 1-5

Tip: Write the formula first, watch the units, and show every step.

1

A patient takes amoxicillin suspension 5 mL three times daily for 7 days. How many mL should be dispensed?

Work:

2

Take 1 tablet twice daily for 30 days. How many tablets are needed?

Work:

3

Convert 0.25 g to mg.

Work:

4

The dose is 500 mg. Stock strength is 250 mg tablets. How many tablets are needed per dose?

Work:

5

A patient uses 1 drop in each eye twice daily for 10 days. If 20 drops = 1 mL, how many mL are needed in total?

Work:



Pharmacy Math Practice Questions

Questions 6-10

Tip: If your answer looks unrealistic, stop and re-check the math.

6

The prescription says 250 mg. Stock strength is 125 mg/5 mL. How many mL are needed per dose?

Work:

7

Take 1.5 tablets daily for 14 days. How many tablets are needed?

Work:

8

Convert 2.5 L to mL.

Work:

9

The dose is 75 mg. Stock strength is 25 mg/5 mL. How many mL are needed per dose?

Work:

10

A bottle contains 120 mL. The directions are 5 mL twice daily. What is the days' supply?

Work:



Answer Key

Solutions 1-5

1

Liquid total

Math setup

$$5 \text{ mL} \times 3 \text{ times daily} \times 7 \text{ days} = 105 \text{ mL}$$

Final answer

105 mL

2

Tablet count

Math setup

$$1 \text{ tablet} \times 2 \text{ times daily} \times 30 \text{ days} = 60 \text{ tablets}$$

Final answer

60 tablets

3

Metric conversion

Math setup

$$0.25 \text{ g} \times 1000 \text{ mg/g} = 250 \text{ mg}$$

Final answer

250 mg

4

Dose per strength

Math setup

$$500 \text{ mg} / 250 \text{ mg per tablet} = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

Final answer

2 tablets

5

Ophthalmic math

Math setup

$$1 \text{ drop} \times 2 \text{ eyes} \times 2 \text{ times daily} \times 10 \text{ days} = 40 \text{ drops}; 40 \text{ drops} / 20 \text{ drops per mL} = 2 \text{ mL}$$

Final answer

2 mL

Keep Practicing

The more often you practise, the easier pharmacy math becomes.



Answer Key

Solutions 6-10

6

Ratio/proportion

Math setup

$$125 \text{ mg} : 5 \text{ mL} = 250 \text{ mg} : x \text{ mL}; x = 10 \text{ mL}$$

Final answer

10 mL

7

Number of days

Math setup

$$1.5 \text{ tablets} \times 14 \text{ days} = 21 \text{ tablets}$$

Final answer

21 tablets

8

Metric conversion

Math setup

$$2.5 \text{ L} \times 1000 \text{ mL/L} = 2500 \text{ mL}$$

Final answer

2500 mL

9

Ratio/proportion

Math setup

$$25 \text{ mg} : 5 \text{ mL} = 75 \text{ mg} : x \text{ mL}; x = 15 \text{ mL}$$

Final answer

15 mL

10

Days supply

Math setup

$$5 \text{ mL} \times 2 \text{ times daily} = 10 \text{ mL/day}; 120 \text{ mL} / 10 \text{ mL per day} = 12 \text{ days}$$

Final answer

12 days

Keep Practicing

The more often you practise, the easier pharmacy math becomes.



Student Study Tracker

Print, practise, repeat

Use this quick tracker before a quiz or exam.



I can match all 10 brand names to their generic names.



I can explain what each medication is generally used for.



I can complete the 10 math questions without looking at the answer key.



I can show formulas and units clearly.



I can spot answers that look too large or too small.

Next step

Save this guide, print the practice pages, and review one small section at a time. Tiny daily practice beats panic-studying every time. Pharmacy math may be dramatic, but you do not have to be.

PharmTechStudyHub - Learn. Practice. Succeed.