Prescription Drug Coverage

Knowledge Test – Drug Types & Cost-Saving Options

Instructions

Select the best answer for each question. This assessment focuses on prescription drug types and cost-saving options, including coupons and assistance programs.

Question 1

Which type of medication is typically the lowest cost option?

A. Brand-name drugs
B. Specialty drugs
C. Generic drugs
D. Injectable medications

Question 2

Generic medications are best described as:

A. Lower-quality versions of brand-name drugs
B. Medications with the same active ingredients as brand-name drugs at a lower cost
C. Drugs only available through manufacturers
D. Medications not approved by the FDA

Question 3

Brand-name medications are usually:

A. Always cheaper than generics
B. Covered only after the deductible is met
C. Higher cost than generics and often placed in Tier 2 or Tier 3
D. Only covered with coupons

Question 4

Which medications are most often classified as specialty drugs?

A. Common antibiotics
B. Over-the-counter medications
C. High-cost medications used to treat complex or chronic conditions
D. Short-term pain medications

Question 5

Specialty medications often require:

A. No cost-sharing
B. Prior authorization or step therapy
C. Coverage only during Open Enrollment
D. Generic substitution

Question 6

Which statement about prescription coupons is TRUE?

A. Coupons replace health insurance coverage
B. Coupons always count toward deductibles
C. Coupons may offer lower cash prices than insurance
D. Coupons are illegal to use with insurance

Question 7

Which is a commonly used prescription discount website?

A. Healthcare.gov
B. GoodRx
C. Medicare.gov
D. IRS.gov

Question 8

Prescription Hope is best described as:

A. A pharmacy chain
B. A patient assistance-style program that helps some clients access brand-name medications
C. A government insurance program
D. A manufacturer of generic drugs

Question 9

What is meant by “Trump Rx” or cash-pay prescription programs?

A. Employer-sponsored insurance plans
B. ACA Marketplace coverage
C. Discount card-style programs offering cash prices at pharmacies
D. Medicaid expansion programs

Question 10

When clients use prescription coupons instead of insurance:

A. Costs always apply toward deductibles
B. Out-of-pocket maximums are automatically reduced
C. Costs usually do NOT count toward deductibles or out-of-pocket maximums
D. Coverage is voided

Question 11

Why should agents avoid guaranteeing prescription prices?

A. Prices are regulated by the government
B. Pricing and eligibility vary by pharmacy and program
C. Coupons cannot be used legally
D. Formularies never change

Question 12

Which is an agent best practice when discussing prescription savings?

A. Encouraging only coupon use
B. Ignoring insurance coverage
C. Helping clients compare insurance pricing versus coupon pricing
D. Selecting medications for the client

Question 13

Which option may offer additional assistance by going directly to the source?

A. Insurance carriers
B. State departments of insurance

C. Drug manufacturer websites
D. Pharmacy benefit managers

Question 14

Which statement about generic, brand-name, and specialty drugs is TRUE?

A. All drugs cost the same regardless of type
B. Specialty drugs are usually the least expensive
C. Drug type significantly impacts out-of-pocket cost
D. Only brand-name drugs require authorization

Question 15

Why is education about prescription savings important for agents?

A. It replaces insurance enrollment
B. It helps reduce client frustration and cancellations
C. It guarantees lower drug prices
D. It eliminates deductibles