

# Delaware Pharmacy Law Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. What is required from a practitioner in a Narcotic Treatment Program to prescribe CIII-V controlled substances?**
  - A. DEA form-222**
  - B. A Unique Identification Number**
  - C. Approval from the local health department**
  - D. No additional requirements**
  
- 2. How frequently should a pharmacy review its compliance policies?**
  - A. Every month**
  - B. Annually or as needed based on regulatory changes**
  - C. Every five years**
  - D. Only during inspections**
  
- 3. Are automated dispensing machines legal in Delaware pharmacies?**
  - A. No, they are banned in all pharmacies**
  - B. Yes, with compliance to specific regulations**
  - C. Only in hospital settings**
  - D. Yes, but only for non-controlled substances**
  
- 4. Who is responsible for ensuring compliance with pharmacy laws in Delaware?**
  - A. The patients**
  - B. The Delaware Board of Pharmacy**
  - C. Independent auditors**
  - D. Pharmacists alone**
  
- 5. What is the protocol for transferring prescriptions between pharmacies in Delaware?**
  - A. Only one pharmacy needs to keep a record**
  - B. Both pharmacies must maintain records of the transfer**
  - C. Transfer is not allowed between pharmacies**
  - D. The patient must be notified prior to any transfer**

- 6. What is the maximum allowable days' supply when dispensing a new prescription for a controlled substance?**
- A. 7-day supply**
  - B. 30-day supply**
  - C. 60-day supply**
  - D. 90-day supply**
- 7. Which of the following tasks is NOT a responsibility of the pharmacist in charge?**
- A. Maintain records required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act**
  - B. Conduct security audits**
  - C. Dispense medications personally**
  - D. Establish procedures for standard of practice**
- 8. What system is required for dispensing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine products?**
- A. Controlled Substance Monitoring System**
  - B. National Precursor Log Exchange system (NPLEx)**
  - C. Pharmaceutical Safety Network**
  - D. Medication Tracking System**
- 9. Who is responsible for ensuring that pharmacy staff are trained in safe handling of medications?**
- A. Pharmacy technicians**
  - B. Pharmacists-in-charge**
  - C. Pharmacy interns**
  - D. Store managers**
- 10. What is a requirement for an automatic counting device in pharmacy?**
- A. Each cell must display the drug's price**
  - B. Each cell must have displayed relevant drug information including batch number and expiration date**
  - C. Each cell can be filled at any time**
  - D. No documentation is required**

## Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is required from a practitioner in a Narcotic Treatment Program to prescribe CIII-V controlled substances?**

**A. DEA form-222**

**B. A Unique Identification Number**

**C. Approval from the local health department**

**D. No additional requirements**

In a Narcotic Treatment Program (NTP), a practitioner must obtain a Unique Identification Number to prescribe CIII-V controlled substances. This number is essential for identifying practitioners who are authorized to prescribe controlled medications within the context of an approved NTP. This requirement is in place to ensure that prescriptions for controlled substances are provided by qualified and approved practitioners who are participating in a structured treatment program, focusing on the management of substance use disorders. The Unique Identification Number allows regulatory bodies to track and monitor the prescriptions made by these practitioners, ensuring compliance with federal and state regulations governing the treatment of individuals with addiction issues. The other options do not apply to the prescribing of CIII-V substances in a Narcotic Treatment Program context. Although certain controlled substances may require specific forms for distribution (like the DEA form-222 for Schedule I and II substances), this is not relevant for CIII-V prescriptions in a treatment program setting. Additionally, local health department approval is not a standard requirement for prescribing these medications. Lastly, stating that no additional requirements exist does not reflect the regulatory framework governing prescribing practices in NTPs, highlighting the necessity of the Unique Identification Number.

**2. How frequently should a pharmacy review its compliance policies?**

**A. Every month**

**B. Annually or as needed based on regulatory changes**

**C. Every five years**

**D. Only during inspections**

Pharmacies are required to maintain compliance with various regulatory standards, laws, and best practices, which can change over time due to new legislation or shifts in healthcare policy. The correct approach is to review compliance policies annually or as needed based on any regulatory changes. This frequency ensures that the pharmacy stays current with new regulations and effectively adapts its practices to reflect any updates in laws or guidelines. An annual review facilitates a structured assessment of compliance practices, enabling pharmacies to identify potential gaps and implement necessary changes proactively. Additionally, this approach allows for the adjustment of policies in response to evolving standards, rather than waiting for an inspection or a set time frame that may leave the pharmacy unprepared for new requirements. Reviewing compliance policies only during inspections or at infrequent intervals such as every five years may lead to outdated practices that could result in violations or unaddressed risks. This infrequent review schedule does not align with the dynamic nature of pharmacy practice and the regulatory environment that impacts patient care and safety.

**3. Are automated dispensing machines legal in Delaware pharmacies?**

- A. No, they are banned in all pharmacies**
- B. Yes, with compliance to specific regulations**
- C. Only in hospital settings**
- D. Yes, but only for non-controlled substances**

Automated dispensing machines are legal in Delaware pharmacies, provided they comply with specific regulations. These regulations ensure the safety and efficacy of the automated processes involved in dispensing medications, thus protecting both patients and pharmacy staff. Delaware law allows for the use of these machines as a means to enhance the efficiency of medication dispensing, particularly in high-demand settings like retail pharmacies or hospitals. Compliance with regulations often involves maintaining stringent security measures, appropriate documentation, and regular maintenance checks to ensure that the machines function correctly and that medications are stored and dispensed safely. The other options suggest various restrictions that do not reflect the reality of how automated dispensing machines can be utilized under Delaware law. The law does not ban them outright, nor does it limit their use specifically to hospital settings or restrict them solely to non-controlled substances. Instead, their use is contingent upon adherence to the outlined regulations, making option B the accurate answer.

**4. Who is responsible for ensuring compliance with pharmacy laws in Delaware?**

- A. The patients**
- B. The Delaware Board of Pharmacy**
- C. Independent auditors**
- D. Pharmacists alone**

The Delaware Board of Pharmacy is the designated authority responsible for ensuring compliance with pharmacy laws in the state. This Board oversees the regulation of pharmacy practice, including licensing pharmacists and pharmacies, establishing professional standards, and enforcing laws to protect public health and safety. By monitoring practices and conducting inspections, the Board ensures that all pharmacy operations align with established regulations and guidelines. The responsibility does not solely fall on patients, independent auditors, or individual pharmacists. Patients typically rely on the pharmacy to comply with laws and regulations, while independent auditors may check compliance but do not have the authority to enforce state laws. Pharmacists play an essential role in adhering to these laws in their practice but do not have unilateral responsibility for overall compliance; it is a collective effort overseen by the Board.

**5. What is the protocol for transferring prescriptions between pharmacies in Delaware?**

- A. Only one pharmacy needs to keep a record**
- B. Both pharmacies must maintain records of the transfer**
- C. Transfer is not allowed between pharmacies**
- D. The patient must be notified prior to any transfer**

In Delaware, when prescriptions are transferred between pharmacies, both pharmacies are required to maintain records of the transfer. This requirement ensures that there is a comprehensive and accurate audit trail for the medication, which is essential for patient safety and regulatory compliance. By having both pharmacies keep a record, it helps to avoid potential issues like prescription duplication or miscommunication regarding the patient's medication history. This protocol aligns with the objectives of ensuring proper medication management and maintaining accurate records for future reference and accountability. The other options do not align with Delaware pharmacy law. For instance, having only one pharmacy keep a record would compromise the transparency and integrity of the medication transfer process. Saying transfer is not allowed contradicts the established protocols that support patient care through collaborative pharmacy services. Finally, while notifying the patient is good practice, it is not a legal requirement for the pharmacies involved in the transfer process. Therefore, the most accurate reflection of the law is that both pharmacies must maintain records of the transfer.

**6. What is the maximum allowable days' supply when dispensing a new prescription for a controlled substance?**

- A. 7-day supply**
- B. 30-day supply**
- C. 60-day supply**
- D. 90-day supply**

In Delaware, when dispensing a new prescription for a controlled substance, the maximum allowable days' supply is indeed a 30-day supply. This regulation is in place to ensure that controlled substances, which have a higher potential for abuse and dependence, are dispensed responsibly. Limiting the supply to 30 days helps to minimize the risks associated with misuse and ensures that patients are regularly monitored by healthcare providers. Dispensing a larger supply, such as a 60-day or 90-day supply, is generally not permitted for new prescriptions of controlled substances under state law, as this could lead to less oversight and increased opportunity for diversion or misuse. Additionally, dispensing a 7-day supply may be appropriate for certain situations but does not represent the standard maximum for most new prescriptions for controlled substances. This regulation reflects a broader focus to promote patient safety and responsible prescribing practices within the pharmacy framework. Thus, the 30-day supply is the correct answer when considering the statutory guidelines surrounding the dispensing of new prescriptions for controlled substances in Delaware.

**7. Which of the following tasks is NOT a responsibility of the pharmacist in charge?**

- A. Maintain records required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act**
- B. Conduct security audits**
- C. Dispense medications personally**
- D. Establish procedures for standard of practice**

The option indicating that dispensing medications personally is not a responsibility of the pharmacist in charge is insightful because this role primarily encompasses oversight and management rather than direct involvement in daily dispensing activities. The pharmacist in charge is focused on ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, maintaining the integrity and quality of the pharmacy's operations, and ensuring that the pharmacy functions efficiently. In this role, the pharmacist in charge is responsible for maintaining records required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act; this ensures proper tracking of controlled substances and adherence to legal standards. Conducting security audits is also a critical task, as it helps to safeguard the pharmacy's inventory and prevent diversion. Additionally, establishing procedures for standard practice is vital for maintaining high-quality service and compliance with regulations. These responsibilities underscore the pharmacist in charge's role as a leader and administrator within the pharmacy environment, prioritizing system integrity and patient safety over the actual dispensing process.

**8. What system is required for dispensing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine products?**

- A. Controlled Substance Monitoring System**
- B. National Precursor Log Exchange system (NPLEx)**
- C. Pharmaceutical Safety Network**
- D. Medication Tracking System**

The National Precursor Log Exchange system (NPLEx) is specifically designed to assist pharmacies and law enforcement agencies in monitoring the sale of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine products. This system provides a real-time electronic tracking mechanism to record and verify purchases, helping prevent the misuse of these substances in the illegal production of methamphetamine. Having such a system in place is essential because pseudoephedrine and ephedrine are key ingredients in the synthesis of methamphetamine, a controlled substance with significant potential for abuse. By using NPLEx, pharmacies are able to comply with federal and state regulations that limit the sale of these products, ensuring that they track the volume sold to an individual and report suspicious activity that may indicate illegal use. The other options mentioned, such as the Controlled Substance Monitoring System and others, do not specifically target the sale and monitoring of pseudoephedrine or ephedrine in the same structured and focused way as the NPLEx. This makes the NPLEx the appropriate and correct answer for the dispensing requirements associated with these substances.

**9. Who is responsible for ensuring that pharmacy staff are trained in safe handling of medications?**

- A. Pharmacy technicians**
- B. Pharmacists-in-charge**
- C. Pharmacy interns**
- D. Store managers**

The pharmacist-in-charge holds the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that pharmacy staff are trained in the safe handling of medications. This role encompasses overseeing all operations within the pharmacy, including the training and competency of all personnel involved in medication management. The pharmacist-in-charge is tasked with maintaining compliance with laws, regulations, and standards, which inherently involves establishing training protocols that ensure the safety and efficacy of medication dispensing and handling. While pharmacy technicians, interns, and store managers play vital roles in a pharmacy's daily operations, they do not possess the same supervisory authority or responsibility for training safety protocols. The pharmacist-in-charge is tasked with ensuring adherence to pharmacy law and best practices, making them the key figure responsible for the staff's training in safe medication handling. Their expertise is crucial in fostering a safe pharmacy environment, which is essential for patient safety and quality healthcare.

**10. What is a requirement for an automatic counting device in pharmacy?**

- A. Each cell must display the drug's price**
- B. Each cell must have displayed relevant drug information including batch number and expiration date**
- C. Each cell can be filled at any time**
- D. No documentation is required**

The requirement that each cell of an automatic counting device in pharmacy must display relevant drug information, including the batch number and expiration date, is critical for maintaining safety and compliance within pharmaceutical practice. This ensures that pharmacists can easily access important details about the medications being dispensed, which is essential for patient safety and regulatory adherence. Display of batch numbers helps in tracking the drug in case of recalls or adverse events, and knowing the expiration date ensures that outdated medications are not provided to patients. This requirement aligns with the overarching goal in pharmacy to promote safe and effective medication use, as well as to comply with state and federal regulations regarding drug labeling and tracking. Other options do not meet the necessary requirements for functionality and safety. Displaying the drug's price is not a necessary feature for an automatic counting device, as the primary focus should be on medication safety. Allowing cells to be filled at any time could pose risks, as it might lead to the inappropriate handling of medications. Lastly, proper documentation is essential in pharmacy practice to maintain records for inventory control and regulatory compliance. Each aspect is designed to create a system that not only facilitates efficient dispensing but also safeguards patient health.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://depharmacylaw.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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