

# DODD Medication Pass Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. When applying a new transdermal patch, what should you avoid?**
  - A. Apply the patch on the same site as the old patch**
  - B. Do not apply new patch where the old patch was**
  - C. Apply a new patch on a different limb**
  - D. Discard the old patch and reuse it later**
  
- 2. When transcribing medications to the MAR, which action is required?**
  - A. Date and sign when you transcribe, another certified staff must sign and date after verification**
  - B. Only date is required**
  - C. Only signature is required**
  - D. Verification is optional**
  
- 3. What is the recommended action after administering eye drops?**
  - A. Keep eyes open during administration**
  - B. Keep eyes closed after administration**
  - C. Rinse with water**
  - D. Wait 1 minute before blinking**
  
- 4. Which device is included under health-related activities?**
  - A. CPAP or BiPAP**
  - B. Nebulizer**
  - C. Infusion pump**
  - D. EKG monitor**
  
- 5. Where is the safest place to be during a seizure?**
  - A. On the ground**
  - B. In bed with pillows**
  - C. Standing near a doorway**
  - D. On the ground away from objects that can fall**

- 6. Normal oxygen levels are typically within which range?**
- A. 95-100%**
  - B. 88-92%**
  - C. 100-105%**
  - D. 92-96%**
- 7. Which procedure describes proper medication disposal?**
- A. Document med name and strength, amount, method, a witness verifies; mix with something undesirable like vinegar or kitty litter; place in a container and throw away; never flush**
  - B. Flush down the toilet**
  - C. Return to pharmacy only**
  - D. Put in the regular trash without documentation**
- 8. When documenting a temperature, what information should be identified?**
- A. Route used and reading within 97-99 degrees**
  - B. Temperature color code**
  - C. Time of day only**
  - D. Device brand**
- 9. The only OTC med that can be given without doctor prescription is?**
- A. Oral analgesic**
  - B. Topical for musculoskeletal comfort for pre existing condition**
  - C. Antibiotic eye drops**
  - D. Cough syrup**
- 10. OTC/dispensing topic: Which statement about OTC medications is true?**
- A. OTC meds must be prescribed by a doctor before dispensing**
  - B. OTC meds can be given without any prescription**
  - C. OTC meds must have prescription on medication in order to be given**
  - D. OTC meds should be stored separately from other meds**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

1. When applying a new transdermal patch, what should you avoid?

- A. Apply the patch on the same site as the old patch
- B. Do not apply new patch where the old patch was**
- C. Apply a new patch on a different limb
- D. Discard the old patch and reuse it later

Transdermal patches deliver medicine through the skin, so the condition and history of a skin site affect both absorption and irritation. Placing a new patch exactly where the old one was can keep exposing irritated or healing skin and can lead to uneven or excessive absorption. Rotating to a fresh site on a different area helps maintain consistent dosing and reduces the risk of dermatitis. So the best practice is to avoid applying a new patch over the old site. It's fine to put the new patch on a different limb or area with clean, dry skin. Also, discard the old patch rather than reusing it, since reusing can cause unpredictable dosing and increased skin irritation.

2. When transcribing medications to the MAR, which action is required?

- A. Date and sign when you transcribe, another certified staff must sign and date after verification**
- B. Only date is required
- C. Only signature is required
- D. Verification is optional

Proper MAR transcription relies on a two-step verification and clear documentation. When you transcribe a medication onto the MAR, you must date and sign to show who did the transcription and when. After a second certified staff member verifies that the transcription matches the original order, they must sign and date too. This double-check helps prevent medication errors and creates an audit trail for accountability. Options that omit either the date, the signature, or the verification step do not provide the necessary safeguards; dating alone does not identify the transcriber, signing alone without a date leaves timing unclear, and making verification optional would remove the safety check.

3. What is the recommended action after administering eye drops?

- A. Keep eyes open during administration
- B. Keep eyes closed after administration**
- C. Rinse with water
- D. Wait 1 minute before blinking

Keeping the eyes closed after administering eye drops ensures the medication stays on the surface long enough to be absorbed. Closing the lids reduces drainage through the tear ducts and prevents the drop from being washed away by blinking, so more of the drug can act where it's needed. Opening eyes or blinking immediately can cause the drop to run off, lowering effectiveness. Rinsing with water isn't needed, and waiting a full minute before blinking isn't required for retention—keeping the eyes gently closed is the key step to maximize absorption. If helpful, you can briefly press on the inner corner of the eye to minimize systemic absorption while the drop works.

#### 4. Which device is included under health-related activities?

- A. CPAP or BiPAP**
- B. Nebulizer**
- C. Infusion pump**
- D. EKG monitor**

Health-related activities include tasks that support ongoing medical therapy and health maintenance, involving equipment or procedures that affect a person's health but don't require invasive procedures or direct medication handling. A CPAP or BiPAP device fits this because it provides prescribed breathing support; a caregiver with proper training can set up the machine, apply the mask, check fit and comfort, monitor operation, and perform routine cleaning and basic troubleshooting. This kind of device use is health-supportive and commonly included as a health-related activity. Nebulizers involve delivering inhaled medications, infusion pumps administer medications intravenously, and EKG monitors are used for diagnostic monitoring and require additional training, oversight, or interpretation. These tasks go beyond basic health-related activities, which is why they aren't included in the same category.

#### 5. Where is the safest place to be during a seizure?

- A. On the ground**
- B. In bed with pillows**
- C. Standing near a doorway**
- D. On the ground away from objects that can fall**

During a seizure, reducing injury and keeping the airway clear are the priorities. Being on the floor lowers the risk of serious harm from a fall or from striking nearby objects. Lying there away from items that could fall or cause trauma helps prevent additional injuries if the person thrashes or moves suddenly. A bed with pillows isn't ideal because pillows can obscure the airway or cause entrapment, and standing near a doorway increases the chance of someone or something colliding with them. So the safest choice is to be on the ground away from objects that can fall. After the seizure ends and the person is breathing normally, help them to a safe side-lying position and monitor until they fully recover; seek help if the seizure lasts longer than five minutes or multiple seizures occur in succession.

#### 6. Normal oxygen levels are typically within which range?

- A. 95-100%**
- B. 88-92%**
- C. 100-105%**
- D. 92-96%**

Normal oxygen levels refer to how well hemoglobin is saturated with oxygen, measured as SpO<sub>2</sub> with a pulse oximeter. In healthy individuals breathing room air, this saturation is typically between 95% and 100%. Values below 95% suggest hypoxemia and warrant assessment; 88-92% is considered low, not normal for a healthy person. The range 92-96% is near the lower end of normal for some individuals but the widely accepted normal span is 95-100%. Values above 100% aren't physiologically possible since saturation cannot exceed full saturation of hemoglobin (though measurement error can cause tiny overreads). Therefore, 95-100% is the normal range.

**7. Which procedure describes proper medication disposal?**

- A. Document med name and strength, amount, method, a witness verifies; mix with something undesirable like vinegar or kitty litter; place in a container and throw away; never flush**
- B. Flush down the toilet**
- C. Return to pharmacy only**
- D. Put in the regular trash without documentation**

Disposing medications safely hinges on accountability and environmental protection. The best procedure involves documenting the medication name, strength, and amount, plus noting the disposal method, having a second person verify the disposal, then mixing any remaining quantity with an undesirable substance (like vinegar or kitty litter) to discourage tampering, placing the mixture in a sealed container, and disposing of it in the regular trash. Never flushing medications down the toilet or sink, since flushing can contaminate water supplies and harm ecosystems. Returning medications to a pharmacy can be part of a take-back program, but it doesn't replace the need for documented, verified on-site destruction when such a program isn't available. Simply throwing medications in the trash without documentation creates risk of misuse.

**8. When documenting a temperature, what information should be identified?**

- A. Route used and reading within 97-99 degrees**
- B. Temperature color code**
- C. Time of day only**
- D. Device brand**

Recording a temperature requires capturing both how the temperature was measured and the actual numeric value. The method or route used (oral, tympanic, rectal, or axillary) matters because different routes have different normal ranges and potential accuracy issues. By noting the route, you ensure the reading is interpreted correctly and can be compared to prior measurements obtained the same way. A typical oral temperature is about 97-99°F, so documenting the reading within that range communicates a normal finding for that method. If the value lies outside, it signals the need for further assessment or action. Color coding isn't part of standard temperature documentation, and listing the time of day without the actual reading doesn't convey the patient's status. The device brand isn't essential for the clinical record.

**9. The only OTC med that can be given without doctor prescription is?**

**A. Oral analgesic**

**B. Topical for musculoskeletal comfort for pre existing condition**

**C. Antibiotic eye drops**

**D. Cough syrup**

In medication administration, the level of oversight for giving an OTC product depends on risk and policy. The topical product used for musculoskeletal comfort is the safest option to give without a new doctor's prescription because it's applied externally, has minimal systemic absorption, and is used for a known pre-existing condition under a facility standing order or policy. This makes it appropriate to administer without a physician order in many care settings. Oral analgesics and cough syrups, while OTC, typically require documentation or a standing order under facility policy and carry broader systemic effects or interactions that staff must monitor. Antibiotic eye drops are prescription meds; they require a clinician's diagnosis and a specific antibiotic choice to prevent misuse and resistance. So, the topical option fits the scenario as the one that can be given without a new prescription.

**10. OTC/dispensing topic: Which statement about OTC medications is true?**

**A. OTC meds must be prescribed by a doctor before dispensing**

**B. OTC meds can be given without any prescription**

**C. OTC meds must have prescription on medication in order to be given**

**D. OTC meds should be stored separately from other meds**

OTC medications are products that are approved for safe use by consumers without a clinician's order when used according to the label. Because they don't require a prescription, they can be dispensed without one, as long as you follow the label directions and the facility's policies. This is the key idea: no prescription needed for the medication to be given, but you still must ensure it's appropriate for the individual, check for allergies, review potential interactions with other meds the resident is taking, and confirm the correct dose, route, and timing. Understanding why the other statements aren't correct helps reinforce the concept. A claim that OTCs must be prescribed before dispensing contradicts how these medicines are intended to be used. The idea that OTC meds must carry a prescription on the medication to be given isn't accurate by definition of OTCs. The suggestion to store OTC meds separately from all other meds isn't a universal rule; storage practices vary by facility, but the essential point remains that no prescription is required to dispense them, provided label directions and safety practices are followed.

## 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://doddmedpass.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE