

DODD Medication Pass Certification Practice Exam (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. Which device is included under health-related activities?**
 - A. CPAP or BiPAP**
 - B. Nebulizer**
 - C. Infusion pump**
 - D. EKG monitor**

- 2. HCP is an acronym used in medication administration. What does it stand for?**
 - A. Home Care Provider**
 - B. Hospital Care Professional**
 - C. Health Care Professional**
 - D. Health Card Practitioner**

- 3. Which scenario reflects safe medication practice?**
 - A. You pass meds quickly regardless**
 - B. Never pass meds that another person has prepared**
 - C. Always pass meds without checking**
 - D. Only pass meds after getting a doctor's signature in person**

- 4. In med disposal documentation, which is required?**
 - A. A witness must verify and document the disposal**
 - B. The patient must sign**
 - C. The physician must approve**
 - D. Time of day only**

- 5. What should you do if a medication is refused or missed?**
 - A. Circle initials on MAR and note why not given on back**
 - B. Erase MAR**
 - C. Document in a separate notebook**
 - D. Ignore and proceed**

- 6. If a transdermal patch falls off, what is the recommended next step?**
- A. Reapply a new patch immediately on the old site**
 - B. Contact a healthcare professional before re-administering a new patch, and discard the old patch**
 - C. Place a new patch over the old one**
 - D. Ignore and continue without patch**
- 7. During a seizure, what is the recommended mouth-care action?**
- A. Restrain the jaw and hold the tongue**
 - B. Push fingers between teeth to keep mouth open**
 - C. Do not insert anything into the mouth**
 - D. Shout for help**
- 8. An extension spacer is recommended for a patient using a metered-dose inhaler who has difficulty coordinating inhalation.**
- A. Use a spacer on the MDI**
 - B. Switch to a dry powder inhaler**
 - C. Inhale faster**
 - D. Stop using inhaled medications**
- 9. In nonverbal pain assessment, what resource identifies pain behaviors?**
- A. IST with pain/needs behaviors**
 - B. Temperature chart**
 - C. Diet logs**
 - D. Sleep diary**
- 10. Where is a buccal medication placed?**
- A. Between the tongue and floor of mouth**
 - B. Between the gums and teeth**
 - C. Under the tongue**
 - D. Between the cheek and gum**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. HCP is an acronym used in medication administration. What does it stand for?

- A. Home Care Provider**
- B. Hospital Care Professional**
- C. Health Care Professional**
- D. Health Card Practitioner**

In medication administration, HCP stands for Health Care Professional—the licensed clinician responsible for prescribing, dispensing, or administering medications and ensuring patient safety. This includes doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and other authorized practitioners who verify orders, check dosages, monitor for reactions, and protect patient rights. The other terms aren't standard in this context. Home Care Provider, Hospital Care Professional, and Health Card Practitioner aren't commonly used labels for the individuals who handle medications, so they don't fit the established meaning of the acronym in medication administration.

3. Which scenario reflects safe medication practice?

- A. You pass meds quickly regardless
- B. Never pass meds that another person has prepared**
- C. Always pass meds without checking
- D. Only pass meds after getting a doctor's signature in person

Safe medication practice centers on accountability and verification at the moment of administration. If a medication has been prepared by someone else, you miss an essential check and increase the risk of mislabeling or dosing errors. The best approach is to never pass meds that another person has prepared. By passing only those medications you have personally verified against the order, you ensure you know exactly what you're giving, to whom, and when. This means reading the label, confirming the patient's identity, checking the medication against the chart or MAR, confirming the dose and route, and ensuring there are no allergies or contraindications. This careful verification is how medication errors are prevented and patient safety is protected. Rushing through medications, or passing meds without checking, bypasses these critical safety steps and substantially raises the risk of error. Requiring an in-person doctor's signature for every dose isn't a standard safeguard that improves safety and can cause unnecessary delays, whereas proper verification by the person administering is what truly reduces risk.

4. In med disposal documentation, which is required?

- A. A witness must verify and document the disposal**
- B. The patient must sign
- C. The physician must approve
- D. Time of day only

Disposal events must be witnessed and properly documented to create an auditable record that confirms the medication was actually destroyed and removed from availability. A witness verifies that the disposal occurred according to policy, and their signature or record provides accountability and traceability. This helps prevent tampering or diversion and supports compliance with safety and regulatory requirements. In practice, the documentation typically includes who witnessed the disposal, what was disposed of, when and how it was disposed, and may be tied to an official disposal method or container. Signing by the patient isn't a standard part of disposal documentation, and physician approval isn't the step that verifies the disposal itself. Recording only the time of day doesn't establish that the disposal process actually took place. The essential element is the witnessed verification and the accompanying documentation.

5. What should you do if a medication is refused or missed?

A. Circle initials on MAR and note why not given on back

B. Erase MAR

C. Document in a separate notebook

D. Ignore and proceed

Maintaining an accurate medication administration record is essential for patient safety and accountability. When a dose is not given because the patient refuses or misses it, you must clearly indicate this on the MAR and record the reason. Circling the patient's initials on the MAR to show the dose was not administered, and noting why on the back (or the designated section), creates a single, traceable entry. This helps anyone reviewing the record understand what happened, prevents inadvertent re-dosing, and guides the next steps (re-offering if appropriate, notifying the prescriber, and documenting the refusal). Erasing the MAR obscures information, while using a separate notebook or ignoring the dose breaks the continuity of care and safety.

6. If a transdermal patch falls off, what is the recommended next step?

A. Reapply a new patch immediately on the old site

B. Contact a healthcare professional before re-administering a new patch, and discard the old patch

C. Place a new patch over the old one

D. Ignore and continue without patch

Transdermal patches deliver a fixed amount of medication over time, so any interruption in dosing needs careful handling. When a patch falls off, there's a risk of underdosing if you just wait or reapply blindly. At the same time, applying a new patch without guidance could result in too much drug being absorbed if there's still residual medication or overlap from the old patch. That's why the safest step is to contact a healthcare professional before putting on a replacement patch and to discard the old one. A clinician can confirm whether and when to reapply, and ensure the dosing schedule remains appropriate. Discarding the old patch also prevents confusion about dosing and reduces the chance that someone else handles it and is exposed to the medication. Follow any specific product instructions for site rotation and disposal as well.

7. During a seizure, what is the recommended mouth-care action?

- A. Restrain the jaw and hold the tongue**
- B. Push fingers between teeth to keep mouth open**
- C. Do not insert anything into the mouth**
- D. Shout for help**

Not inserting anything into the mouth is the safest action during a seizure. Placing objects or fingers between the teeth can cause dental injury, fingernail or finger injuries, and can lead to choking or aspiration if the person bites down or saliva flows. The mouth is not a passage to “save” the tongue, and trying to force it open can injure you and the person. Instead, protect them by clearing nearby hazards, loosening tight clothing, and turning them onto their side (recovery position) if feasible to keep the airway clear and allow saliva to drain. After the seizure ends, check breathing and responsiveness, stay with them, and seek emergency help if the seizure lasts longer than a few minutes or if there are difficulties breathing or other injuries.

8. An extension spacer is recommended for a patient using a metered-dose inhaler who has difficulty coordinating inhalation.

- A. Use a spacer on the MDI**
- B. Switch to a dry powder inhaler**
- C. Inhale faster**
- D. Stop using inhaled medications**

Using a spacer with a metered-dose inhaler helps when coordinating pressing the inhaler with breathing is difficult. The spacer holds the aerosol after you press the canister, giving you time to inhale slowly and deeply without needing perfect timing. An extension spacer adds distance and a larger chamber, which makes it easier to seal the lips around the mouthpiece, reduces powder hitting the back of the throat, and improves the amount that reaches the lungs. This method is the simplest way to improve lung delivery for someone who struggles with coordination, compared with switching to a dry powder inhaler (which still requires a strong, coordinated inhalation), trying to inhale faster (which can worsen coordination issues), or stopping inhaled medications altogether.

9. In nonverbal pain assessment, what resource identifies pain behaviors?

- A. IST with pain/needs behaviors**
- B. Temperature chart**
- C. Diet logs**
- D. Sleep diary**

Nonverbal pain assessment hinges on recognizing and recording observable signs of discomfort, since the person can't verbalize their pain. A resource described as an IST with pain/needs behaviors is specifically designed to capture these observable pain indicators and the accompanying needs, turning what caregivers see into actionable information. It helps staff identify when pain may be present and decide on appropriate interventions, such as adjusting comfort measures or administering analgesics. The other resources focus on data not tied to pain behaviors: a temperature chart tracks fever, a diet log records intake, and a sleep diary documents sleep patterns. While these are important for overall health, they don't systematically identify or interpret pain-related behaviors in nonverbal individuals.

10. Where is a buccal medication placed?

- A. Between the tongue and floor of mouth**
- B. Between the gums and teeth**
- C. Under the tongue**
- D. Between the cheek and gum**

A buccal medication is placed between the cheek and the gum. This location allows the drug to dissolve and be absorbed directly through the buccal mucosa, bypassing much of the digestive system and first-pass metabolism. It's used for tablets or films designed to dissolve in the mouth and is helpful when a patient can't swallow or when rapid absorption is desired. Avoid placing it under the tongue or between the gums and teeth, or on the floor of the mouth, since those sites are not buccal. Keep it in place until fully dissolved and do not chew it during this time.

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.

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!

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