

# DODD Ohio Category 1 Medication Administration Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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**SAMPLE**

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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

- 1. What is the responsibility of a pharmacist?**
  - A. Conducting health assessments**
  - B. Prescribing medications**
  - C. Filling prescriptions and preparing labels**
  - D. Providing direct patient care**
- 2. Who is authorized to transcribe medication onto the MAR?**
  - A. Any staff member**
  - B. Only nurses**
  - C. Only staff certified in medication administration category I**
  - D. Only healthcare professionals with a medical degree**
- 3. How long do symptoms need to persist after a PRN is given before contacting a healthcare professional?**
  - A. 48 hours**
  - B. 24 hours**
  - C. 72 hours**
  - D. 3 days**
- 4. What is the first step in administering eye drops?**
  - A. Open the eye with your index finger and thumb**
  - B. Have the client sit or lay down**
  - C. Hold the dropper at eye level**
  - D. Place drops directly into the pupil**
- 5. What is the first step in preparing for medication administration?**
  - A. Checking the MAR**
  - B. Putting on gloves**
  - C. Washing your hands**
  - D. Preparing the medication**

- 6. What is the duty of an agency or employer in relation to medication administration?**
- A. Providing insurance coverage for medications**
  - B. Ensuring the certification of personnel and curriculum adherence**
  - C. Training clients on medication use**
  - D. Managing patient records and files**
- 7. What is classified as normal blood pressure for an adult?**
- A. 110/70 mmHg**
  - B. 115/75 mmHg**
  - C. 120/80 mmHg**
  - D. 130/90 mmHg**
- 8. Which condition can be treated with medical oxygen?**
- A. Hypertension**
  - B. COPD**
  - C. Anemia**
  - D. Asthma**
- 9. What is a potential consequence of medication misappropriation for clients?**
- A. Better health outcomes**
  - B. Reduced medication costs**
  - C. Prolonged sickness or unnecessary pain**
  - D. Increased availability of medication**
- 10. What action should a client take after using inhaled medication?**
- A. Drink water immediately**
  - B. Cough and spit up any residues needed**
  - C. Wait for further instructions from a healthcare provider**
  - D. Shoot additional puffs into the inhaler**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the responsibility of a pharmacist?

- A. Conducting health assessments
- B. Prescribing medications
- C. Filling prescriptions and preparing labels**
- D. Providing direct patient care

A pharmacist's primary responsibility includes filling prescriptions and preparing labels. This role is crucial in ensuring that medications are accurately dispensed according to the prescriptions written by healthcare providers. It involves verifying the accuracy of the prescription, checking for potential drug interactions, and ensuring that the right medication is provided in the correct dosage. Additionally, pharmacists play a vital role in educating patients about their medications, including how to take them safely and effectively, which falls under the broader scope of their duties. Their expertise in pharmacology and medication management is integral to patient safety and health outcomes. While conducting health assessments, prescribing medications, and providing direct patient care are important roles within the healthcare environment, these duties typically fall under the scope of practice for other healthcare professionals, such as nurses or physicians. Pharmacists focus more on the safe and effective use of medications within their specialized knowledge area.

## 2. Who is authorized to transcribe medication onto the MAR?

- A. Any staff member
- B. Only nurses
- C. Only staff certified in medication administration category I**
- D. Only healthcare professionals with a medical degree

The authorization for transcribing medication onto the Medication Administration Record (MAR) is specifically granted to staff certified in medication administration category I. This certification ensures that individuals are trained in proper medication handling, documentation, and the legal implications of medication administration. Having this certification indicates that the staff member has undergone education and training specific to the safe and accurate transcribing of medications, which includes understanding dosages, medication names, routes of administration, and the overall importance of correct record-keeping. By limiting this responsibility to certified individuals, it helps reduce the risk of medication errors and promotes a higher standard of care within healthcare settings. In contrast, other answers suggest broader or less defined qualifications that do not emphasize the necessary training and competency required for such an important task. This can potentially lead to risks associated with incorrect medication management if not adequately trained.

**3. How long do symptoms need to persist after a PRN is given before contacting a healthcare professional?**

- A. 48 hours**
- B. 24 hours**
- C. 72 hours**
- D. 3 days**

The correct answer is based on the guideline that indicates symptoms should persist for an extended period after administering a PRN (as needed) medication before reaching out to a healthcare professional. In this context, 72 hours is a careful duration that allows time to assess the effectiveness of the PRN medication in alleviating symptoms. This 72-hour period is generally considered a reasonable timeframe because it accounts for the potential variability in individual responses to medications. It allows a sufficient window to evaluate whether the PRN medication is effective or whether further medical intervention is necessary. When dealing with medications, particularly in a healthcare setting, it is important to monitor the patient's progress closely and provide enough time for medications to take effect. In contrast, shorter durations, like 24 hours or 48 hours, may not provide enough time to see the full impact of the medication or allow for fluctuations in symptoms which could mislead the decision to seek further assistance prematurely. The option of 3 days, while technically similar to 72 hours, is less precise and is often advised against for clarity in communication in a medical context. By adhering to the 72-hour guideline, caregivers can ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of the patient's condition before escalating to a healthcare professional.

**4. What is the first step in administering eye drops?**

- A. Open the eye with your index finger and thumb**
- B. Have the client sit or lay down**
- C. Hold the dropper at eye level**
- D. Place drops directly into the pupil**

Having the client sit or lay down is the first and most important step in administering eye drops because it ensures their comfort and stability during the process. It also minimizes any risk of injury or complications, as a relaxed posture makes it easier for the individual to receive the medication and helps prevent blinking or movement that could disrupt the application. A seated or supine position allows for better access to the eye and facilitates the correct technique while maximizing the effectiveness of the drops. For eye drop administration, maintaining a calm and controlled environment is crucial, which is why positioning the client properly comes first. This step sets the stage for subsequent actions, such as opening the eye and ensuring proper drop placement, to occur smoothly and efficiently.

**5. What is the first step in preparing for medication administration?**

- A. Checking the MAR**
- B. Putting on gloves**
- C. Washing your hands**
- D. Preparing the medication**

Washing your hands is the first step in preparing for medication administration because it is a critical practice in infection control and ensuring patient safety. Proper hand hygiene helps prevent the transmission of pathogens and reduces the risk of contamination when handling medications. This step emphasizes the importance of maintaining a clean environment both for the healthcare provider and the patient. While checking the MAR (Medication Administration Record) and preparing the medication are essential parts of the medication administration process, these steps typically follow after ensuring that the healthcare provider's hands are clean. Donning gloves is also an important practice, but it comes after handwashing, especially in situations where direct contact with bodily fluids is anticipated. Therefore, starting with hand hygiene lays the groundwork for safe and effective medication administration.

**6. What is the duty of an agency or employer in relation to medication administration?**

- A. Providing insurance coverage for medications**
- B. Ensuring the certification of personnel and curriculum adherence**
- C. Training clients on medication use**
- D. Managing patient records and files**

The responsibility of an agency or employer in relation to medication administration primarily involves ensuring that personnel are certified and that the curriculum adheres to established guidelines and standards. This is crucial because proper medication administration requires trained individuals who understand the protocols, legal requirements, and safety precautions. Certification verifies that personnel have received the necessary training and knowledge to safely administer medications, which ultimately protects clients and supports quality care. While other responsibilities, such as providing insurance coverage, training clients, and managing records, may be relevant in the broader context of health care, they do not directly address the essential regulations and standards necessary for safe medication administration. Ensuring the competency and qualification of those administering medications is fundamental to minimizing risks and ensuring compliance with state regulations and best practices.

**7. What is classified as normal blood pressure for an adult?**

- A. 110/70 mmHg
- B. 115/75 mmHg
- C. 120/80 mmHg**
- D. 130/90 mmHg

Normal blood pressure for an adult is classified as around 120/80 mmHg. This measurement reflects optimal cardiovascular health, as it indicates that the force of blood against the artery walls is within a healthy range during both heartbeats (systolic pressure) and between heartbeats (diastolic pressure). Blood pressure values are commonly categorized as follows: a normal reading is generally considered to be less than 120 systolic and less than 80 diastolic. Values elevated above this range could indicate prehypertension or hypertension, which may increase the risk for cardiovascular diseases. The 120/80 mmHg standard serves as a benchmark for assessing whether an individual has healthy blood pressure levels. Other readings listed, while they may be on the border of normal or acceptable, do not meet the ideal classification as clearly as 120/80 mmHg. Understanding this classification is essential for monitoring health and making informed decisions about potential lifestyle modifications and medical treatment.

**8. Which condition can be treated with medical oxygen?**

- A. Hypertension
- B. COPD**
- C. Anemia
- D. Asthma

The condition that can be treated with medical oxygen is Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). COPD is a progressive lung disease that causes breathing difficulties due to reduced airflow. Patients with this condition often experience low levels of oxygen in their blood, leading to symptoms such as shortness of breath and chronic cough. The administration of medical oxygen can help relieve these symptoms, improve oxygen saturation levels, and enhance the overall quality of life for individuals with COPD. Medical oxygen is a crucial therapy for those with COPD, especially in cases of acute exacerbation or during physical activity when the oxygen demand increases. Supplemental oxygen can be administered through devices like nasal cannulas or face masks, ensuring that patients receive the necessary oxygen to manage their respiratory function effectively. Other conditions mentioned, such as hypertension, anemia, and asthma, may require different treatment approaches. Hypertension is primarily managed with lifestyle changes and medications that control blood pressure. Anemia often involves iron supplements or treatment for underlying causes, while asthma is typically treated with bronchodilators and anti-inflammatory medications rather than supplemental oxygen unless the patient is experiencing an acute asthma attack requiring additional support.

**9. What is a potential consequence of medication misappropriation for clients?**

- A. Better health outcomes**
- B. Reduced medication costs**
- C. Prolonged sickness or unnecessary pain**
- D. Increased availability of medication**

The potential consequence of medication misappropriation for clients includes prolonged sickness or unnecessary pain. When medications are misappropriated, clients do not receive the treatment they need for their medical conditions. This can lead to worsening health, as they may miss doses of critical medications or receive inappropriate alternatives. As a result, clients may experience extended periods of illness or increased discomfort due to a lack of proper medication. The other choices do not accurately reflect the consequences of medication misappropriation. Better health outcomes would not occur because proper treatment is compromised. Reduced medication costs may be misleading, as misappropriation does not necessarily lead to legitimate savings for clients. Increased availability of medication is also inaccurate; misappropriation typically means that the medication is being diverted from where it is needed most, rather than increasing its overall availability in a meaningful way.

**10. What action should a client take after using inhaled medication?**

- A. Drink water immediately**
- B. Cough and spit up any residues needed**
- C. Wait for further instructions from a healthcare provider**
- D. Shoot additional puffs into the inhaler**

After using inhaled medication, the client should cough and spit up any residues as this action helps clear the airways of any remaining medication that may not have been fully inhaled or that can contribute to irritation. This is particularly important for inhalers that deliver corticosteroids, as residues left in the mouth or throat can lead to side effects, such as oral thrush or hoarseness. Coughing can help dislodge any medication that may have stayed in the throat rather than entering the lungs, ensuring that the intended therapeutic effect is maximized while minimizing potential side effects. It is also a good practice to maintain oral hygiene after inhaler use, as some medications can cause irritation or an increased risk of infection. Drinking water immediately can be helpful in preventing dry mouth but does not directly relate to the efficacy of the medication. Waiting for further instructions isn't necessary, as clients typically have a clear understanding of the steps to take after using their inhalers. Taking additional puffs without proper guidance can lead to overmedication or increased side effects.



## 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://ddodohcat1medadmin.examzify.com>**

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