

FEDERAL PHARMACY LAW PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 of the following drugs is NOT classified as Schedule II?**
 - A. Meperidine
 - B. Hydromorphone
 - C. Hydrocodone w/ acetaminophen
 - D. Methylphenidate
- 2. Which of the following is identified as Schedule II?**
 - A. MS Contin
 - B. LSD
 - C. Peyote
 - D. Marijuana
- 3. What schedule does ASA + codeine correspond to?**
 - A. Schedule I
 - B. Schedule II
 - C. Schedule III
 - D. Schedule IV
- 4. Where can you find a list of manufacturer addresses and phone numbers related to drugs?**
 - A. Drug Topics Red Book
 - B. Physician's Desk Reference
 - C. USPDI
 - D. Mosby's Complete Drug Reference
- 5. What must a doctor have to prescribe medications?**
 - A. Medical license
 - B. NPI number
 - C. DEA number
 - D. State pharmacy license

- 6. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for Schedule IV drugs within a six-month period?**
- A. 3 times
 - B. 5 times
 - C. 7 times
 - D. Unlimited times
- 7. What type of drugs is subject to the Drug Product Safety and Effectiveness provisions of the FDA?**
- A. Prescription and over-the-counter medications
 - B. Only prescription medications
 - C. Only over-the-counter medications
 - D. Newly developed experimental drugs
- 8. What is the brand name for the combination drug Hydrocodone w/ acetaminophen?**
- A. Lortab
 - B. Dilaudid
 - C. Demerol
 - D. Seconal
- 9. What form is required for the ordering of Schedule II drugs?**
- A. DEA 222 form
 - B. NDC form
 - C. Request form
 - D. Inventory form
- 10. Which medication is classified as Schedule II and is known as Duragesic?**
- A. Fentanyl
 - B. Oxycodone
 - C. Hydrocodone
 - D. Carisoprodol

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following drugs is NOT classified as Schedule II?

- A. Meperidine
- B. Hydromorphone
- C. Hydrocodone w/ acetaminophen
- D. Methylphenidate

Hydrocodone combined with acetaminophen is classified as a Schedule II controlled substance due to the potential for abuse and the risk of psychological or physical dependence. However, the question is asking for the drug that does NOT fall under Schedule II classification. In this context, while hydrocodone itself is a Schedule II substance, when it is combined with acetaminophen in a combination product, it is classified as Schedule III. This distinction is critical as it indicates a lower potential for abuse and dependence compared to Schedule II drugs. On the other hand, meperidine, hydromorphone, and methylphenidate are all classified as Schedule II controlled substances due to their high potential for abuse, which can lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Thus, recognizing the specific combination and its scheduling is key to understanding why hydrocodone with acetaminophen stands apart from the other drugs in this question.

2. Which of the following is identified as Schedule II?

- A. MS Contin
- B. LSD
- C. Peyote
- D. Marijuana

Schedule II substances are classified by their high potential for abuse, leading to severe psychological or physical dependence, but they also have accepted medical uses in the United States. MS Contin, which is an extended-release formulation of morphine, falls into this category because it is a powerful opioid used for managing severe pain. Due to its potential for addiction and misuse, it is strictly regulated under the Controlled Substances Act. In contrast, LSD, Peyote, and Marijuana are classified under different schedules. LSD is a Schedule I substance, indicating it has no accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Peyote is similarly classified as Schedule I, as it is a hallucinogenic drug. Marijuana remains a complex case, as while it is classified as Schedule I at the federal level, some states have legalized its use for medical or recreational purposes. However, none of these alternatives possess the characteristics of a Schedule II substance as effectively as MS Contin does, making it the clear choice in this case.

3. What schedule does ASA + codeine correspond to?

- A. Schedule I
- B. Schedule II
- C. Schedule III**
- D. Schedule IV

The combination of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA), commonly known as aspirin, with codeine corresponds to Schedule III under the federal Controlled Substances Act. This classification is due to the fact that the combination product contains a narcotic (codeine) but is considered to have a lower potential for abuse compared to drugs classified under Schedule I and Schedule II. Schedule III substances are defined as having a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. Specifically, codeine-containing products that are combined with other non-narcotic ingredients like ASA can be dispensed with fewer restrictions than pure opioids, reflecting their accepted medical use and regulated nature. In contrast, Schedule I substances are classified as having no accepted medical use in the United States and a high potential for abuse, such as heroin or LSD. Schedule II substances, which include substances like raw codeine and pure opioids, have a high potential for abuse, leading to severe restrictions in prescribing and dispensing. Schedule IV consists of substances with a lower potential for abuse, such as certain benzodiazepines, which do not apply to the ASA and codeine combination. Understanding this classification is important for healthcare professionals as it influences prescription practices and regulatory compliance in the dispensing of controlled substances.

4. Where can you find a list of manufacturer addresses and phone numbers related to drugs?

- A. Drug Topics Red Book**
- B. Physician's Desk Reference
- C. USPDI
- D. Mosby's Complete Drug Reference

The Drug Topics Red Book is a comprehensive resource that contains a wealth of information about pharmaceutical products, including a list of manufacturer addresses and phone numbers. This information is crucial for pharmacies and healthcare providers as they often need to contact manufacturers for various reasons, such as product inquiries, medication safety issues, or reporting adverse events. Each entry typically provides detailed information about prescription and over-the-counter products, including pricing, which enhances its utility as a reference tool in pharmacy practice. The Red Book is frequently updated and is regarded as an authoritative source in the field, making it a reliable first point of reference for finding contact information related to drug manufacturers. Other options like the Physician's Desk Reference primarily focus on drug information for healthcare professionals but do not typically provide manufacturer contact details. Similarly, the USPDI (United States Pharmacopeia Drug Information) focuses on drug monographs and safety information, while Mosby's Complete Drug Reference provides clinical information but lacks a dedicated section for manufacturer contact details. Therefore, the Drug Topics Red Book stands out as the best choice for obtaining manufacturer addresses and phone numbers.

5. What must a doctor have to prescribe medications?

- A. Medical license
- B. NPI number
- C. DEA number**
- D. State pharmacy license

To prescribe controlled substances, a doctor must possess a DEA number, which is issued by the Drug Enforcement Administration. This registration allows healthcare professionals to legally write prescriptions for medications that are classified as controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act. The DEA number is crucial because it ensures that only qualified practitioners can prescribe these potentially addictive medications, thereby promoting safe prescribing practices and preventing drug abuse. Without a DEA number, a physician cannot legally prescribe medications that fall under any of the schedules of controlled substances, which range from Schedule I to Schedule V, based on their potential for abuse and medical use. While a medical license and an NPI (National Provider Identifier) number are also necessary components of a physician's credentials, they alone do not authorize the prescribing of controlled substances. Furthermore, a state pharmacy license pertains to pharmacies and does not apply to individual prescribers. Therefore, the presence of a DEA number is essential for any physician wishing to prescribe controlled medications legally.

6. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for Schedule IV drugs within a six-month period?

- A. 3 times
- B. 5 times**
- C. 7 times
- D. Unlimited times

The maximum number of refills allowed for Schedule IV controlled substances within a six-month period is five. This limit is established by federal regulations under the Controlled Substances Act, which delineates the scheduling of drugs based on their potential for abuse and dependency. Schedule IV drugs are recognized as having a lower potential for abuse relative to drugs in the higher schedules, but they still require regulation to prevent misuse. Allowing up to five refills within a six-month timeframe enables patients to manage their medication needs while still attending regular check-ups or consultations with their healthcare providers to monitor their usage and any potential side effects. Understanding this regulation is essential for pharmacy practice, as it ensures compliance with federal law while facilitating patient access to necessary medications.

7. What type of drugs is subject to the Drug Product Safety and Effectiveness provisions of the FDA?

A. Prescription and over-the-counter medications

B. Only prescription medications

C. Only over-the-counter medications

D. Newly developed experimental drugs

Prescription and over-the-counter medications are both subject to the Drug Product Safety and Effectiveness provisions of the FDA. This comprehensive regulatory framework is designed to ensure that all marketed drugs, regardless of their classification, meet specific safety and efficacy standards before they can be sold to the public. The provisions are critical for consumer protection, ensuring that both prescription medications, which require a healthcare provider's supervision, and over-the-counter medications, which are available for public purchase without a prescription, are thoroughly evaluated for their intended use and any potential side effects. This regulatory oversight covers a wide range of pharmaceuticals to ensure that they are safe for consumption, effective for their intended uses, and properly labeled to inform users about potential risks and benefits. In practice, this means that both types of medications must undergo rigorous testing and review processes before they can be marketed, ensuring public health and safety as a primary concern of the FDA.

8. What is the brand name for the combination drug Hydrocodone w/ acetaminophen?

A. Lortab

B. Dilaudid

C. Demerol

D. Seconal

The combination drug Hydrocodone and acetaminophen is known by the brand name Lortab. This medication is commonly prescribed to manage moderate to severe pain, leveraging the properties of both hydrocodone, an opioid analgesic, and acetaminophen, a non-opioid pain reliever. The synergistic effect of combining these two agents allows for more effective pain control while potentially allowing for lower doses of the opioid component, which can help reduce the risk of opioid-related side effects. The other options listed, such as Dilaudid, Demerol, and Seconal, refer to different medications with distinct active ingredients and indications. Dilaudid is the brand name for hydromorphone, an opioid used to treat severe pain; Demerol is a brand name for meperidine, another opioid analgesic; and Seconal is a brand name for secobarbital, a barbiturate used primarily for sedation and sleep disorders. Understanding the specific brand names and their corresponding active ingredients is crucial for safely managing pharmaceuticals in a clinical setting.

9. What form is required for the ordering of Schedule II drugs?

- A. DEA 222 form**
- B. NDC form
- C. Request form
- D. Inventory form

The requirement for ordering Schedule II drugs is specified by federal regulations, which mandate the use of the DEA 222 form. This form serves as a controlled document that helps in tracking the distribution of highly regulated substances, ensuring proper accountability and compliance with the Controlled Substances Act. When a pharmacy or healthcare provider needs to acquire Schedule II medications, the DEA 222 form must be completed and submitted to the supplier. This form captures essential information such as the quantity of the drugs ordered, the specific drugs being requested, and the signatures of authorized personnel, all of which help maintain a clear record of transactions involving these potent substances. The other options provided do not fulfill the requirements set by the DEA for ordering Schedule II drugs. For instance, the NDC form pertains to National Drug Code information, which is used for identification of drugs and does not provide a mechanism for actual ordering. A request form and inventory form serve different purposes and are not recognized by federal law as valid for ordering controlled substances. Thus, the DEA 222 form is the only appropriate choice for this specific purpose.

10. Which medication is classified as Schedule II and is known as Duragesic?

- A. Fentanyl**
- B. Oxycodone
- C. Hydrocodone
- D. Carisoprodol

Duragesic is the brand name for a transdermal patch that contains fentanyl, which is a powerful opioid analgesic. It is classified as a Schedule II controlled substance due to its high potential for abuse, which can lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Fentanyl is utilized in the treatment of severe pain, particularly in patients with chronic pain conditions or those who are tolerant to other opioids. The designation as a Schedule II drug indicates that while it has accepted medical uses, it is also associated with significant risk if misused, and thus is subject to strict regulations in prescribing, dispensing, and record-keeping. The other medications listed have different classifications or uses; oxycodone and hydrocodone are also Schedule II substances, but they are not associated with the brand Duragesic. Carisoprodol is classified as a Schedule IV substance, further differentiating it from the other options. Understanding the classification and properties of these medications is crucial for safe and effective pharmacy practice.

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:

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

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