

# FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PTCB PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://federalreqptcb.examzify.com>



**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

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Copyright .....             | 1  |
| Table of Contents .....     | 2  |
| Introduction .....          | 3  |
| How to Use This Guide ..... | 4  |
| Questions .....             | 5  |
| Answers .....               | 9  |
| Explanations .....          | 11 |
| Next Steps .....            | 17 |

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. Which distribution describes how copies are sent with a DEA Form 222 when ordering?**
  - A. The purchaser retains Copy 3; Copy 1 and Copy 2 are sent to the supplier
  - B. The supplier retains Copy 1
  - C. The purchaser retains Copy 1
  - D. All copies are sent to the supplier
- 2. In emergencies, which practice is true for dispensing Schedule II substances?**
  - A. They require no documentation.
  - B. The pharmacist must attach the paper prescription to the emergency oral authorization.
  - C. The order may be dispensed without written confirmation if the patient is in danger.
  - D. The prescription is considered valid indefinitely.
- 3. If a non-registrant requests disposal of controlled substances, what must they submit?**
  - A. A letter including name and address of the person, name and quantity of CS, how obtained, and name/address/reg number if known
  - B. A Form 41
  - C. An exception from the DEA
  - D. A purchase order
- 4. Transfer between pharmacies for Schedule III-V prescription information for refill purposes is permissible on a one-time basis.**
  - A. It is prohibited
  - B. It is allowed on a one-time basis
  - C. It can be done unlimited times
  - D. It requires PDMP involvement
- 5. How do you fill out a new DEA 222 form?**
  - A. Include only the drug name
  - B. Attach a separate email with details
  - C. Just sign the form
  - D. Include the name and address of the supplier, the date, the number of packages ordered, package size, and the substances



- 6. When dispensing Schedule II via an emergency oral prescription, which of the following is required?**
- A. The quantity prescribed and dispensed must be limited to an adequate amount to treat the patient during the emergency.
  - B. The pharmacist must document the oral prescription information and verify the identity of the prescribing practitioner.
  - C. The pharmacy must receive the written prescription within 7 days, and it must state on the face 'Authorization for Emergency Dispensing' with the date of the oral order.
  - D. The pharmacist must attach the paper prescription to the emergency oral authorization.
- 7. Schedule IV and V rules allow which of the following?**
- A. Faxed and oral transmission with up to 90-day supply and up to five refills.
  - B. Never faxed; require in-person visits only.
  - C. No refills allowed.
  - D. Electronic transmission only.
- 8. Which statement is true about transfer of prescription information for refills between pharmacies?**
- A. The transfer must be communicated directly between two licensed pharmacists.
  - B. The transfer can be done by any staff member.
  - C. The transfer must be approved by the patient.
  - D. The transfer cannot be done if electronic.
- 9. Which statement about NDC identifiers is true?**
- A. NDC identifies only the manufacturer
  - B. NDC is used in billing systems only
  - C. NDC identifies a product, dosage form, and package size
  - D. NDC identifies the manufacturer, product, dosage form, and package size



**10. Which option best reflects the legal requirements of a prescription?**

- A. Prescriber name, address, telephone number and signature; date; patient's full name and address; patient's date of birth; quantity to be supplied in numerals only.
- B. Drug name and dosage form only.
- C. Prescriber name, address, telephone number and signature; date; patient's full name and address; patient's date of birth; quantity to be supplied in words and numerals.
- D. Prescription must include pharmacist's license number and pharmacy address only.

SAMPLE

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which distribution describes how copies are sent with a DEA Form 222 when ordering?**

- A. The purchaser retains Copy 3; Copy 1 and Copy 2 are sent to the supplier**
- B. The supplier retains Copy 1
- C. The purchaser retains Copy 1
- D. All copies are sent to the supplier

*The form is designed so that three copies create a clear paper trail among the purchaser, the supplier, and the DEA for orders of Schedule I and II substances. The correct flow is that the purchaser keeps Copy 3 for their records, while Copies 1 and 2 are sent to the supplier. The supplier uses Copy 1 to confirm and process the order and then forwards Copy 2 to the DEA to document the transaction. This arrangement ensures the purchaser has a record of what was ordered, the supplier has the order documented and can report to the DEA, and the DEA receives the necessary information to monitor the transaction. Sending all copies to the supplier or having the supplier keep the copies without ensuring the purchaser has a Copy 3 would remove the purchaser's record and violate the intended trail.*

**2. In emergencies, which practice is true for dispensing Schedule II substances?**

- A. They require no documentation.
- B. The pharmacist must attach the paper prescription to the emergency oral authorization.**
- C. The order may be dispensed without written confirmation if the patient is in danger.
- D. The prescription is considered valid indefinitely.

*In emergencies, when a Schedule II drug is dispensed after an oral order, the important rule is to pair that oral authorization with a written prescription. The pharmacist must attach the paper prescription to the emergency oral authorization, creating a complete, auditable record that the DEA can review. This documentation must arrive in writing from the prescriber within seven days, confirming the emergency basis and finalizing the prescription. This is why the choice describing attaching the paper prescription to the emergency authorization is the best answer. Documentation is required, the written prescription must follow to confirm the order, and the emergency situation does not make the prescription valid indefinitely or permit skipping the written confirmation.*

**3. If a non-registrant requests disposal of controlled substances, what must they submit?**

A. A letter including name and address of the person, name and quantity of CS, how obtained, and name/address/reg number if known

B. A Form 41

C. An exception from the DEA

**D. A purchase order**

*Disposal of controlled substances must go through DEA-approved channels with proper documentation. A non-registrant cannot directly destroy CS; to start the process, they should submit a written request that includes identifying details and specifics about the substances. That typically means providing their name and address, the names and quantities of the controlled substances, how they were obtained, and, if known, the registration number and the entity that holds the substances. This information helps the appropriate registered party coordinate disposal with a DEA-approved reverse distributor. The formal disposal document used by registrants is DEA Form 41, which is part of the authorized disposal workflow. A purchase order does not apply to disposal.*

**4. Transfer between pharmacies for Schedule III-V prescription information for refill purposes is permissible on a one-time basis.**

A. It is prohibited

**B. It is allowed on a one-time basis**

C. It can be done unlimited times

D. It requires PDMP involvement

*Transferring refill information for Schedule III–V prescriptions between pharmacies is allowed, but only one time. This rule is in place to help patients continue getting their refills when they switch pharmacies while preventing ongoing, unlimited transfers. When a transfer occurs, the pharmacist at the sending pharmacy provides the receiving pharmacy with the essential prescription details needed to fill the remaining refills—patient name, drug name and strength, directions, prescriber information, and how many refills are left—and the receiving pharmacist records the transfer so the patient can continue to obtain the medication without a new prescription. The original prescription is marked to show that its refill information has been transferred. Because it's limited to a single transfer, if the patient needs refills at another pharmacy again, a new transfer would be considered or a new prescription would be required. PDMP involvement isn't a federal requirement to complete this transfer; PDMPs are separate tools for monitoring controlled substances and may be used as part of broader practice, but they're not what governs this one-time transfer rule.*

## 5. How do you fill out a new DEA 222 form?

- A. Include only the drug name
- B. Attach a separate email with details
- C. Just sign the form
- D. Include the name and address of the supplier, the date, the number of packages ordered, package size, and the substances**

Completing a new DEA 222 form requires including all the details that identify both the order and the parties involved. The best approach is to put the supplier's name and address, the date of the order, the number of packages being ordered, the size of each package, and the substances being ordered. This set of information creates a complete, auditable record: who is supplying, when the order was placed, exactly how much is being requested, and precisely which controlled substances are involved. Leaving out any of these elements makes the form incomplete and noncompliant with DEA requirements. Including only the drug name, adding an unrelated email, or merely signing the form wouldn't provide the necessary order details or traceability.

## 6. When dispensing Schedule II via an emergency oral prescription, which of the following is required?

- A. The quantity prescribed and dispensed must be limited to an adequate amount to treat the patient during the emergency.
- B. The pharmacist must document the oral prescription information and verify the identity of the prescribing practitioner.
- C. The pharmacy must receive the written prescription within 7 days, and it must state on the face 'Authorization for Emergency Dispensing' with the date of the oral order.**
- D. The pharmacist must attach the paper prescription to the emergency oral authorization.

Emergency oral dispensing of Schedule II drugs is allowed, but the law requires a written prescription to be received within seven days. That written prescription must bear the words "Authorization for Emergency Dispensing" on the face and include the date of the oral order. This creates a clear paper trail tying the emergency action to a proper prescription. While documenting the oral order and verifying the prescriber's identity are good practices, they do not replace this specific requirement. There is no mandate to attach the paper prescription to the emergency authorization.

## 7. Schedule IV and V rules allow which of the following?

- A. Faxed and oral transmission with up to 90-day supply and up to five refills.**
- B. Never faxed; require in-person visits only.
- C. No refills allowed.
- D. Electronic transmission only.

Schedule IV and Schedule V drugs have more flexible dispensing rules than higher risk controls. Specifically, a prescription for these substances can be transmitted to the pharmacy by fax or given as an oral order, rather than requiring an in person visit. In addition, such prescriptions may cover up to a 90 day supply and may be refilled up to five times within the allowed six month window from the date written. This combination—permit faxed or oral transmission plus a 90 day supply with up to five refills—fits the federal framework for C-IV and C-V medications. The other statements misstate either the transmission method (requiring in person only or electronic transmission only) or the refill allowance (no refills), which is why they're not correct.



**8. Which statement is true about transfer of prescription information for refills between pharmacies?**

- A. The transfer must be communicated directly between two licensed pharmacists.**
- B. The transfer can be done by any staff member.
- C. The transfer must be approved by the patient.
- D. The transfer cannot be done if electronic.

*Transferring prescription information for refills is a process that must be handled directly between licensed pharmacists. This ensures that the exact medication, strength, dosage, and instructions are accurately communicated, and that the patient's history, allergies, and potential interactions are considered by a qualified professional. Direct pharmacist-to-pharmacist communication maintains accountability and reduces the risk of errors that could occur if non-pharmacist staff were the primary communicators. In practice, transfers can occur electronically or via verbal hand-off, but the essential requirement is that the information exchange happens between pharmacists. Patient consent is not the condition for the transfer, though a patient can request the transfer, and electronic transfers are allowed when conducted between pharmacists.*

**9. Which statement about NDC identifiers is true?**

- A. NDC identifies only the manufacturer
- B. NDC is used in billing systems only
- C. NDC identifies a product, dosage form, and package size
- D. NDC identifies the manufacturer, product, dosage form, and package size**

*NDC identifiers are a packaging and product code system that tells you three essential things about a drug item: who made it, exactly which product it is (including its dosage form and strength), and how it is packaged. The first segment identifies the labeler, the entity that manufactures or distributes the drug. The second segment identifies the specific product, which covers the drug itself along with its dosage form and strength. The third segment specifies the package size and type, such as bottle size or blister pack. This structure ensures that a medication can be accurately identified for dispensing, inventory, and billing across systems. Because the product portion includes the dosage form as part of identifying the drug, the overall description that the NDC pinpoints the manufacturer, product (including dosage form), and package size is accurate. The other statements miss aspects of what the NDC conveys, such as not being limited to the manufacturer or to billing alone.*

**10. Which option best reflects the legal requirements of a prescription?**

- A. Prescriber name, address, telephone number and signature; date; patient's full name and address; patient's date of birth; quantity to be supplied in numerals only.
- B. Drug name and dosage form only.
- C. Prescriber name, address, telephone number and signature; date; patient's full name and address; patient's date of birth; quantity to be supplied in words and numerals.
- D. Prescription must include pharmacist's license number and pharmacy address only.

*The main concept being tested is that a prescription must contain complete and unambiguous information to identify who wrote it, who it's for, and what is being dispensed, with the quantity clearly stated in a way that can't be misread. That is why the option with all the required details is the best. It includes the prescriber's name, address, phone number, and signature, which identifies and authorizes the order and provides a way to contact the prescriber if there are questions. The date shows when the prescription was written and helps determine validity. The patient's full name and address, along with the patient's date of birth, ensure proper identification and prevent confusing the patient with someone else. Crucially, the quantity to be supplied is given in both words and numerals, which helps prevent misinterpretation or alteration of the amount being dispensed. Other options omit important pieces. One lacks essential prescriber and patient details and the date, or omits the necessary dual representation of the quantity. The last option focuses only on a pharmacist license number and pharmacy address, missing drug information, patient identifiers, and the prescriber details. Taken together, these omissions make the prescription less reliable and traceable, which is why they don't meet typical legal requirements.*

## 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://federalreqptcb.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE