

# Ohio Pharmacy Law Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## **Questions**

- 1. When do certified pharmacy tech licenses expire?**
  - A. December 31st of odd-numbered years**
  - B. March 31st of even-numbered years**
  - C. June 30th of every year**
  - D. September 30th of even-numbered years**
- 2. How long must prescription records be maintained?**
  - A. 1 year**
  - B. 2 years**
  - C. 3 years**
  - D. 4 years**
- 3. What documentation is required when filling a controlled substance prescription over the phone?**
  - A. No documentation is required**
  - B. Written confirmation from the prescriber**
  - C. Document the conversation details in the patient record**
  - D. Only a patient ID must be noted**
- 4. Can a pharmacy intern transfer a controlled substance prescription?**
  - A. Yes, they can transfer all prescriptions**
  - B. No, only a pharmacist can**
  - C. Yes, but only under supervision**
  - D. Only certified techs can transfer controlled substances**
- 5. What designation is given to a drug that does not meet labeling requirements?**
  - A. Mismanaged**
  - B. Misbranded**
  - C. Lost**
  - D. Unapproved**



- 6. In Ohio, what must prescriptions for controlled substances include?**
- A. The full dosage instructions**
  - B. At least the first 4 digits of the ICD-10-CM code**
  - C. The patient's social security number**
  - D. The prescriber's fax number**
- 7. What is the notification period for a change in the responsible person at an outpatient pharmacy?**
- A. 5 days**
  - B. 10 days**
  - C. 15 days**
  - D. 30 days**
- 8. What is the maximum number of days that can elapse since an opioid analgesic prescription was issued for it to be dispensed?**
- A. 7 days**
  - B. 14 days**
  - C. 30 days**
  - D. 90 days**
- 9. What term is used for complimentary supplies dispensed by outpatient pharmacies?**
- A. Starter packs**
  - B. Sample packages**
  - C. Initial dose packs**
  - D. Replacement programs**
- 10. What does a patient's record need to specify regarding allergies?**
- A. Known medications**
  - B. Any previous drug reactions**
  - C. Preferred treatment options**
  - D. Dosage preferences**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. When do certified pharmacy tech licenses expire?**

- A. December 31st of odd-numbered years
- B. March 31st of even-numbered years**
- C. June 30th of every year
- D. September 30th of even-numbered years

Certified pharmacy technician licenses in Ohio expire on March 31st of even-numbered years. This timing aligns with the credentialing cycles established by the relevant regulatory bodies, ensuring that pharmacy technicians are required to refresh their qualifications and maintain their skills regularly. This setup helps in upholding the standards of practice in the pharmacy field, ensuring that pharmacy technicians remain up to date with evolving regulations and practices. In contrast, other expiration dates do not align with the regulations set forth for pharmacy technicians in Ohio, which is crucial for maintaining compliance with state law.

**2. How long must prescription records be maintained?**

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years**
- D. 4 years

In the context of Ohio pharmacy law, prescription records must be maintained for a period of three years. This requirement is in place to ensure that there is a comprehensive and traceable record of all prescriptions dispensed. This duration not only allows for proper auditing and verification of medication use but also supports public health and safety initiatives by facilitating the ability to track patient histories and medication interactions over a reasonable timeframe. The three-year maintenance period is consistent with various regulatory standards, which emphasize the importance of retaining these records to provide adequate protection for both patients and healthcare providers. Having access to this historical data is particularly important for resolving any discrepancies related to prescriptions, which can arise due to medication errors or fraud. This ensures that pharmacists can adequately serve their patients and provide safe, effective care based on complete patient medication histories.

**3. What documentation is required when filling a controlled substance prescription over the phone?**

- A. No documentation is required**
- B. Written confirmation from the prescriber**
- C. Document the conversation details in the patient record**
- D. Only a patient ID must be noted**

When filling a controlled substance prescription over the phone, the requirement to document the conversation details in the patient record is essential for several reasons. First, it provides a clear and accurate account of the prescription's details, including the drug, dosage, quantity, and any specific instructions given by the prescriber. This documentation serves as a safeguard against errors and misunderstandings in communication, which is particularly critical in the case of controlled substances due to their potential for abuse and regulatory scrutiny. Moreover, documenting the conversation is a part of adhering to both state and federal regulations regarding the dispensing of controlled substances. It demonstrates that the pharmacy has followed the proper protocols when accepting telephonic prescriptions and can also serve as a form of liability protection should any disputes arise later regarding the prescription. The other options do not adequately fulfill the necessary requirements for documentation in this context, as they either overlook the importance of thorough record-keeping or do not align with legal mandates for handling controlled substance prescriptions. Thus, documenting the conversation details ensures compliance with legal standards and promotes safe pharmacy practices.

**4. Can a pharmacy intern transfer a controlled substance prescription?**

- A. Yes, they can transfer all prescriptions**
- B. No, only a pharmacist can**
- C. Yes, but only under supervision**
- D. Only certified techs can transfer controlled substances**

A pharmacy intern is not authorized to transfer controlled substance prescriptions. According to Ohio pharmacy law, only a licensed pharmacist is permitted to handle the transfer of controlled substances between pharmacies. This regulation is in place to ensure that the distribution and management of these medications, which carry a higher potential for abuse and are strictly regulated, are correctly overseen by trained and licensed professionals. This restriction also helps to maintain the integrity of the prescription process and ensures that all legal and safety measures are observed when dealing with potent medications. Interns, while they may be involved in many pharmacy operations, are still developing their skills and knowledge under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist and must adhere to the laws governing pharmacy practice. Therefore, it is essential that the actual transfer of controlled substances be conducted by a qualified pharmacist to safeguard patient health and comply with legal standards.

**5. What designation is given to a drug that does not meet labeling requirements?**

- A. Mismanaged**
- B. Misbranded**
- C. Lost**
- D. Unapproved**

The designation given to a drug that does not meet labeling requirements is "misbranded." A drug is considered misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular way, or if it does not carry adequate directions for use or required warnings. This classification is crucial because misbranding can lead to significant safety and health concerns for consumers. Proper labeling is part of ensuring that patients and healthcare providers have the necessary information to use the drug safely and effectively. On the other hand, terms like "mismanaged," "lost," or "unapproved" do not accurately describe the situation concerning labeling requirements. Mismanaged does not pertain to labeling at all, while lost refers more to the physical status of the drug rather than its labeling. Unapproved indicates a drug that has not received clearance from regulatory bodies, which also does not specifically address labeling compliance. Therefore, "misbranded" is the most appropriate designation for drugs lacking correct labeling per regulatory standards.

**6. In Ohio, what must prescriptions for controlled substances include?**

- A. The full dosage instructions**
- B. At least the first 4 digits of the ICD-10-CM code**
- C. The patient's social security number**
- D. The prescriber's fax number**

In Ohio, prescriptions for controlled substances must include at least the first 4 digits of the ICD-10-CM code. This requirement is in place to ensure that there is a clear connection between the prescribed medication and the patient's diagnosis. The inclusion of the ICD-10-CM code helps to provide context for the treatment and facilitates proper documentation and billing processes. The full dosage instructions are essential for a clear understanding of how to take the medication but are not a unique requirement specifically for controlled substances. While including the patient's social security number can help with identification, it is not a mandatory component for prescriptions. Lastly, although a prescriber's fax number may be useful for communication purposes, it is not required to be included on a prescription for controlled substances. Therefore, the necessity of the ICD-10-CM code underscores its importance in the prescribing process in Ohio.

**7. What is the notification period for a change in the responsible person at an outpatient pharmacy?**

- A. 5 days
- B. 10 days**
- C. 15 days
- D. 30 days

The correct notification period for a change in the responsible person at an outpatient pharmacy is 10 days. This requirement is established within the Ohio Administrative Code, which mandates that pharmacies must inform the appropriate regulatory agency within this timeframe following any changes to the responsible person. This rule ensures that the pharmacy remains compliant with licensing and regulatory requirements and allows the regulatory agency to promptly update its records. In the pharmacy context, the responsible person is typically a licensed pharmacist who oversees the operation of the pharmacy and ensures compliance with laws and regulations. Notification within this 10-day period helps maintain accountability and transparency in pharmacy operations, promoting safe and effective medication dispensing practices. The other options, reflecting longer periods, are not in line with the regulations and therefore do not fulfill the timely notification requirement essential to regulatory oversight in pharmacies.

**8. What is the maximum number of days that can elapse since an opioid analgesic prescription was issued for it to be dispensed?**

- A. 7 days
- B. 14 days**
- C. 30 days
- D. 90 days

The correct answer is that a maximum of 14 days can elapse since an opioid analgesic prescription was issued for it to be dispensed. This regulation is in place to ensure the safe and appropriate use of opioids, recognizing their potential for misuse and diversion. By limiting the time frame for dispensing these medications, authorities aim to facilitate timely treatment and reduce instances where prescriptions might be filled long after they were originally written, thus minimizing the risk of misuse or unmonitored usage. In practice, this means that when a prescription for an opioid analgesic is written, the patient should typically fill it within 14 days to ensure the medication is still appropriate and necessary for their condition. This time frame encourages timely access to medications while also being congruent with best practices for opioid prescribing.



**9. What term is used for complimentary supplies dispensed by outpatient pharmacies?**

**A. Starter packs**

**B. Sample packages**

**C. Initial dose packs**

**D. Replacement programs**

The correct term for complimentary supplies dispensed by outpatient pharmacies is "starter packs." Starter packs typically contain a limited supply of a medication that is provided to patients at no cost to help them begin their treatment. This approach is beneficial in allowing patients to start therapy without financial barriers while also giving healthcare providers an opportunity to monitor the patient's response to the medication before a full prescription is issued. Starter packs are especially common with new medications or those requiring careful monitoring during initiation. They are distinct from other options, as sample packages are generally provided by pharmaceutical representatives and often do not contain a sufficient supply for starting a medication regimen. Initial dose packs could imply a supply meant specifically for the first dose rather than a longer-term start, and replacement programs usually refer to initiatives aimed at replenishment of medications, not complimentary supply for initiating therapy.

**10. What does a patient's record need to specify regarding allergies?**

**A. Known medications**

**B. Any previous drug reactions**

**C. Preferred treatment options**

**D. Dosage preferences**

A patient's record must specify any previous drug reactions, including allergies to medications. This is crucial for ensuring patient safety and preventing adverse reactions during treatment. Knowing a patient's previous drug reactions helps healthcare providers make informed decisions when prescribing medications and avoids the administration of substances the patient is allergic to, which could lead to serious health consequences. The other options do not capture the critical importance of documenting previous drug reactions related to allergies. While known medications and preferred treatment options are relevant for providing comprehensive care, they do not directly address safety concerns associated with potential allergic reactions. Dosage preferences may also be helpful for personalizing care but do not pertain to allergy documentation. Therefore, specifying previous drug reactions is essential for the protection and well-being of the patient.

## 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://ohio-pharmacylaw.examzify.com>**

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