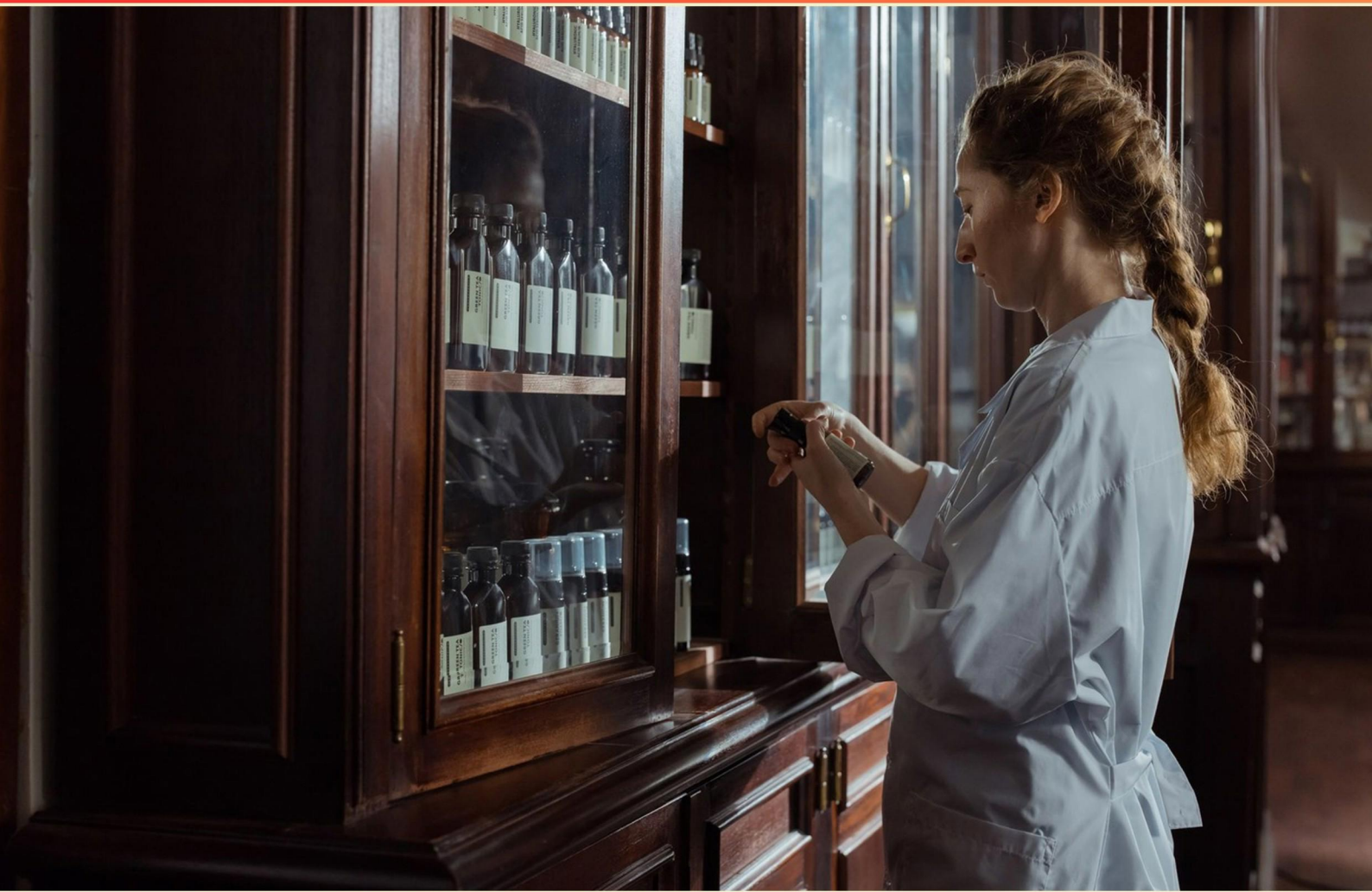


OHIO PHARMACY LAW PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ohio-pharmacylaw.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	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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. What classification schedule does Brivaracetam (Briviact) fall under?**
 - A. Schedule 4
 - B. Schedule 5
 - C. Schedule 3
 - D. Schedule 2

- 2. How often must an Ohio pharmacy perform and document an eLicense query prior to purchasing from a wholesaler?**
 - A. Every six months
 - B. Every year
 - C. Every two years
 - D. Every three years

- 3. Which of the following is a requirement for opioid analgesics regarding their dispensing timeline?**
 - A. Prescriptions must be filled within 7 days
 - B. Prescriptions can only be filled after 14 days
 - C. Prescriptions must contain a "do not fill until" date
 - D. Prescriptions must be filled within 14 days

- 4. Can pharmacy interns sell Schedule V medications?**
 - A. No, only certified pharmacy technicians can
 - B. Yes, but only with a doctor's approval
 - C. Yes, under pharmacist supervision
 - D. No, they cannot sell any medications

- 5. In Ohio, a TDDD license allows the sale of medical oxygen under which condition?**
 - A. To hospitals only
 - B. For emergency use only
 - C. To patients at retail with a prescriber's order
 - D. To anyone without restriction

- 6. PRN prescription refills for noncontrolled substances are valid for what duration?**
- A. 6 months
 - B. 1 year
 - C. 2 years
 - D. 5 years
- 7. 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
- 8. How long is a pharmacy tech trainee license valid?**
- A. 6 months
 - B. One year
 - C. Two years
 - D. Three years
- 9. Which of the following must be included in a patient's drug therapy record?**
- A. Patient's age
 - B. Name and strength of drug or device
 - C. Insurance information
 - D. Patient's medical history
- 10. 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

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What classification schedule does Brivaracetam (Briviact) fall under?

- A. Schedule 4
- B. Schedule 5**
- C. Schedule 3
- D. Schedule 2

Brivaracetam, which is marketed under the brand name Briviact, is classified as a Schedule 5 controlled substance. This classification is determined based on the drug's potential for misuse, abuse, and dependence relative to other substances. Schedule 5 drugs are generally considered to have a lower potential for abuse compared to substances classified in higher schedule categories. Brivaracetam is primarily used as an anticonvulsant for the treatment of epilepsy; however, it has been classified in a way that acknowledges its therapeutic uses while keeping it regulated due to its effects and potential for misuse, albeit at a lower risk than drugs in higher schedules such as Schedule 2 or Schedule 3. The other schedules indicated in the options represent substances with varying degrees of potential for abuse and medical usefulness. Schedule 2, for example, is for drugs that have a high potential for severe psychological or physical dependence, while Schedule 3 and Schedule 4 regulate substances with somewhat lesser potential for abuse. Since Brivaracetam has been designated as Schedule 5, it highlights its relative safety and lower likelihood of abuse in comparison to those higher-up schedules.

2. How often must an Ohio pharmacy perform and document an eLicense query prior to purchasing from a wholesaler?

- A. Every six months
- B. Every year**
- C. Every two years
- D. Every three years

Pharmacies in Ohio are required to perform and document an eLicense query annually before making purchases from wholesalers. This annual requirement ensures that the pharmacy is compliant with state regulations regarding the verification of a wholesaler's licensing status, which is crucial to safeguarding public health. By conducting this query every year, pharmacies can check for any disciplinary actions or changes in the status of the wholesaler's license, promoting safe and legal procurement of medications. The annual frequency allows pharmacies to maintain updated records that verify their due diligence in sourcing products from reputable wholesale distributors, thereby reducing the risk of counterfeit or unsafe medications entering the supply chain.

3. Which of the following is a requirement for opioid analgesics regarding their dispensing timeline?

- A. Prescriptions must be filled within 7 days
- B. Prescriptions can only be filled after 14 days
- C. Prescriptions must contain a "do not fill until" date
- D. Prescriptions must be filled within 14 days**

The requirement that prescriptions for opioid analgesics must be filled within 14 days is based on regulations designed to promote the safe and responsible use of these medications. This timeline helps ensure that patients receive their medications in a timely manner while also allowing for proper monitoring of their use. Filling the prescriptions within this specified period allows healthcare providers to assess the patient's need for ongoing therapy in case of a chronic pain condition or to manage acute pain effectively without unnecessary delays. This aligns with the broader goals of controlling prescription drug use, preventing misuse, and ensuring patient safety. The other options do not reflect the established regulatory framework as clearly. For instance, prescriptions needing to be filled within 7 days or being allowed to be filled only after 14 days do not comply with the guidelines that aim to balance accessibility with caution regarding opioid medications. A "do not fill until" date can be a component of prescription management but is not universally mandated for all opioid prescriptions. Therefore, the requirement for filling within 14 days is the most accurate and aligns with safety protocols in the context of opioid dispensing.

4. Can pharmacy interns sell Schedule V medications?

- A. No, only certified pharmacy technicians can
- B. Yes, but only with a doctor's approval
- C. Yes, under pharmacist supervision**
- D. No, they cannot sell any medications

Pharmacy interns are allowed to sell Schedule V medications under pharmacist supervision. This aligns with the regulations that allow interns, who are typically advanced pharmacy students in a training setting, to perform various pharmacy-related functions as long as they are under the guidance and supervision of a licensed pharmacist. Schedule V medications are considered to have a lower potential for abuse compared to other controlled substances, and their sale is not as restricted. However, it is essential for interns to operate within the framework of established laws and regulations, which mandate that a licensed pharmacist oversee the transaction. This supervisory role ensures that proper procedures are followed and that patient safety is prioritized. Other choices involve restrictions that do not reflect the lawful practice of pharmacy in Ohio. For instance, stating that only certified pharmacy technicians can sell such medications would not account for the role interns can play in a pharmacy setting. Similarly, the option suggesting that a doctor's approval is needed circumvents the pharmacist's supervisory responsibility directly related to the sale of these medications. Lastly, indicating that interns cannot sell any medications overlooks the educational component of their role, which involves learning to handle medications under appropriate supervisory conditions.

5. In Ohio, a TDDD license allows the sale of medical oxygen under which condition?

- A. To hospitals only
- B. For emergency use only
- C. To patients at retail with a prescriber's order**
- D. To anyone without restriction

A TDDD license, or terminal distributor of dangerous drugs license, allows entities to distribute certain controlled substances, including medical oxygen, under specific regulations set forth by Ohio law. The correct response indicates that medical oxygen can be sold to patients at retail, but it must be accompanied by a prescriber's order. This requirement is in place to ensure that the dispensing of medical oxygen is done safely and appropriately, acknowledging the medical necessity for the patient and ensuring that they are receiving proper guidance from a healthcare provider. In this context, selling medical oxygen to hospitals only, for emergency use only, or to anyone without restriction does not align with the regulations governing the distribution of medical oxygen in Ohio. The requirement of a prescriber's order helps to safeguard patient health and ensure compliance with state laws regarding the handling of dangerous drugs.

6. PRN prescription refills for noncontrolled substances are valid for what duration?

- A. 6 months
- B. 1 year**
- C. 2 years
- D. 5 years

In the context of Ohio Pharmacy Law, PRN (as needed) prescription refills for noncontrolled substances are valid for a duration of 1 year from the date of the original prescription. This means that once a practitioner has prescribed a noncontrolled medication on a PRN basis, the patient can refill that medication as needed, but only for up to a year. This time limitation is crucial for ensuring that patients receive appropriate and timely evaluations of their therapy by their healthcare providers. When a prescription is refilled, it indicates both ongoing patient need and the appropriateness of the medication for the patient's current health status. Other durations stated in the answer choices—6 months, 2 years, and 5 years—are not aligned with Ohio regulations. While some may think 2 years seems reasonable given the duration some other prescriptions might be valid for, it is specific to controlled substances and certain conditions. Overall, understanding this one-year limitation is key for both patients and pharmacists in managing medication therapy effectively under Ohio law.

7. 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.

8. How long is a pharmacy tech trainee license valid?

- A. 6 months
- B. One year**
- C. Two years
- D. Three years

A pharmacy tech trainee license is valid for one year. This time frame is set to allow individuals the opportunity to gain practical experience and knowledge in the field while they work toward completing their training requirements, such as passing the pharmacy technician certification exam. Having a one-year validity period strikes a balance between providing sufficient time for trainees to learn and the necessity for them to become certified before practicing independently. This also ensures that the training and skills remain current and relevant to the evolving standards in pharmacy practice. Other options, such as six months or longer durations like two or three years, do not align with the regulatory framework that aims to promote timely progression from training to certification, ultimately enhancing the quality and safety of pharmacy services.

9. Which of the following must be included in a patient's drug therapy record?

- A. Patient's age
- B. Name and strength of drug or device**
- C. Insurance information
- D. Patient's medical history

The inclusion of the name and strength of the drug or device in a patient's drug therapy record is essential because it ensures that anyone reviewing the record can understand which medications the patient is currently using and at what dosages. This information is crucial for continuity of care, enabling healthcare professionals to make informed decisions about the patient's treatment plan, assess for potential drug interactions, and monitor for efficacy and side effects. A comprehensive drug therapy record is an essential part of patient care in a pharmacy setting, as it helps create a clear picture of the therapeutic regimen the patient is following. This specificity also assists in ensuring that prescriptions are accurate and appropriate. While the other options may contain valuable patient information, such as age or medical history, they are not mandatory components of a drug therapy record. Insurance information is also important for billing and reimbursement purposes but does not directly relate to the specifics of drug therapy. Therefore, the name and strength of the drug or device are fundamental elements necessary for effective pharmaceutical care.

10. 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.

SAMPLE

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://ohio-pharmacylaw.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE