

OHIO PHARMACY TECHNICIAN QUALIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What is the purpose of drug utilization review (DUR)?**
 - A. To improve pharmacy sales
 - B. To ensure that prescribed medications are appropriate and safe
 - C. To educate patients about their medications
 - D. To track medication inventory
- 2. What role do pharmacy technicians play in counseling patients about medications?**
 - A. They only handle the paperwork related to prescriptions
 - B. They provide guidance on correct medication usage
 - C. They determine the cost of medications
 - D. They negotiate with insurance providers
- 3. What should a pharmacy technician do if a customer presents a prescription with illegible handwriting?**
 - A. Contact the prescribing physician for clarification before dispensing
 - B. Dispense the medication as is to avoid delays
 - C. Refuse to fill the prescription altogether
 - D. Guess the medication and dispense it based on experience
- 4. What is considered a "controlled substance"?**
 - A. A drug that is regulated by law due to its potential for abuse
 - B. A medication that is available over the counter
 - C. A dietary supplement with health benefits
 - D. A prescription medication for chronic illnesses
- 5. What is one way pharmacy technicians can assist in managing chronic diseases?**
 - A. By providing non-medical advice
 - B. By supporting medication adherence
 - C. By counseling on alternative therapies only
 - D. By focusing solely on acute care

- 6. What does 1CC stand for in medication measurements?**
- A. 1 cubic centimeter
 - B. 1 milliliter
 - C. 1 liter
 - D. 1 teaspoon
- 7. If a patient is instructed to take a medication 'TID', how often should they take it?**
- A. Every day
 - B. Four times a day
 - C. Three times a day
 - D. Every other day
- 8. What timing is suggested for medications marked with "AC"?**
- A. With food
 - B. Before meals
 - C. After meals
 - D. At bedtime
- 9. Which amount is equivalent to 5 mL?**
- A. 1 tablespoon
 - B. 1 teaspoon
 - C. 1CCC
 - D. 2 cups
- 10. What does "as needed for wheeze" refer to in abbreviations?**
- A. PWH
 - B. PDZ
 - C. PIT
 - D. SOB

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of drug utilization review (DUR)?

- A. To improve pharmacy sales
- B. To ensure that prescribed medications are appropriate and safe**
- C. To educate patients about their medications
- D. To track medication inventory

The purpose of drug utilization review (DUR) is to ensure that prescribed medications are appropriate and safe for patients. DUR is a systematic process that pharmacists use to evaluate a patient's medication therapy to promote safe and effective use of drugs. This involves reviewing prescription records and patient profiles to identify potential issues such as drug interactions, correct dosing, allergies, and other contraindications. By conducting DUR, pharmacists can help prevent adverse drug events and improve therapeutic outcomes, ensuring that patients receive the most suitable treatment for their conditions. This aspect of pharmacy practice is vital for maintaining patient safety and optimizing medication management in accordance with clinical guidelines.

2. What role do pharmacy technicians play in counseling patients about medications?

- A. They only handle the paperwork related to prescriptions
- B. They provide guidance on correct medication usage**
- C. They determine the cost of medications
- D. They negotiate with insurance providers

Pharmacy technicians play a significant role in providing guidance on correct medication usage, making this choice the most accurate. They are trained to assist pharmacists in conveying essential information regarding how medications should be taken, including dosage, timing, and the importance of adhering to the prescribed regimen. This guidance is crucial in ensuring patients understand their therapy, manage their medications effectively, and recognize potential side effects. While pharmacy technicians may assist with administrative tasks such as handling prescription paperwork or managing inventory, their involvement in direct patient interaction focuses primarily on supporting the pharmacy team in enhancing patient education. They serve as a bridge between patients and pharmacists, often addressing common questions under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist, who ultimately handles more complex counseling needs. In terms of other responsibilities, although the role of negotiating with insurance providers or determining medication costs might be part of the broader pharmacy operations, they are not core functions of pharmacy technicians. Their strengths lie in medication management support and patient interaction, helping to foster a better understanding of medication regimens among patients.

3. What should a pharmacy technician do if a customer presents a prescription with illegible handwriting?

- A. Contact the prescribing physician for clarification before dispensing**
- B. Dispense the medication as is to avoid delays
- C. Refuse to fill the prescription altogether
- D. Guess the medication and dispense it based on experience

When faced with a prescription that has illegible handwriting, the most appropriate action for a pharmacy technician is to contact the prescribing physician for clarification before dispensing. This ensures that the correct medication is provided to the patient, thereby minimizing the risk of errors that could lead to potential harm. Legibility is crucial in prescriptions, as even small misinterpretations can result in a patient receiving the wrong medication or dosage, which can have serious health implications. Engaging the prescribing physician not only helps in confirming the intended medication but also upholds the standards of patient safety and care within the pharmacy practice. This action adheres to ethical and professional responsibilities ensuring that the technician does not make assumptions or guesses about what the physician meant. Other options, such as dispensing the medication as is, refusing to fill the prescription outright, or guessing based on experience, could compromise safety, violate legal responsibilities, or disrupt patient care. Therefore, reaching out for clarification is the best and most responsible course of action.

4. What is considered a "controlled substance"?

- A. A drug that is regulated by law due to its potential for abuse**
- B. A medication that is available over the counter
- C. A dietary supplement with health benefits
- D. A prescription medication for chronic illnesses

A controlled substance is defined as a drug that is regulated by law due to its potential for abuse and risk of dependency. This classification includes various substances that are subject to strict regulations to prevent misuse, including narcotics, stimulants, and some depressants. The legal framework governing controlled substances aims to balance the need for access to medications that can benefit patients while minimizing the risks associated with their use. On the other hand, over-the-counter medications, dietary supplements, and certain prescription medications for chronic illnesses do not fall under the controlled substances category. Over-the-counter medications are generally considered safe for public use without a prescription and are not associated with high potential for abuse. Dietary supplements are regulated differently and do not have the same potential for dependency as controlled substances. Prescription medications for chronic illnesses may include drugs that are not classified as controlled substances, depending on their potential for abuse and how they are regulated. Therefore, the definition of a controlled substance hinges on its regulation due to potential for abuse, making it a crucial area of knowledge for pharmacy technicians.

5. What is one way pharmacy technicians can assist in managing chronic diseases?

- A. By providing non-medical advice
- B. By supporting medication adherence**
- C. By counseling on alternative therapies only
- D. By focusing solely on acute care

Supporting medication adherence is a critical way pharmacy technicians can assist in managing chronic diseases. Chronic diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension, and asthma, often require patients to take long-term medications to manage their condition effectively. Pharmacy technicians can play a vital role in ensuring that patients understand their medication regimens, the importance of taking their medications as prescribed, and the potential consequences of non-adherence. This support can include providing reminders for refills, educating patients about potential side effects and interactions, and ensuring that patients have a clear understanding of how and when to take their medications. Furthermore, pharmacy technicians can identify barriers to medication adherence, such as cost or complex dosing schedules, and help find solutions to these issues. In contrast, providing non-medical advice doesn't relate directly to the management of chronic diseases, and counseling solely on alternative therapies does not take into account the importance of conventional medication that is often necessary for chronic conditions. Focusing solely on acute care neglects the ongoing nature of chronic diseases, which require sustained management and support. Thus, the role of technicians in supporting medication adherence is not only relevant but essential for effective chronic disease management.

6. What does 1CC stand for in medication measurements?

- A. 1 cubic centimeter**
- B. 1 milliliter
- C. 1 liter
- D. 1 teaspoon

The correct interpretation of 1CC is "1 cubic centimeter." This unit of measurement is commonly used in the medical field to quantify volume, particularly for medications. In fact, 1 cubic centimeter is equivalent to 1 milliliter, which means that while they are used interchangeably in some contexts when measuring liquids, the term "cubic centimeter" is more traditional in specific scientific and medical discussions. Understanding this term is vital for pharmacy technicians as they often deal with medication dosages that require precise measurements. The equivalence between cubic centimeters and milliliters is useful in both prescribing and administering medications, ensuring accurate dosing and effective patient care. While 1 liter and 1 teaspoon are valid units of measurement, they do not define 1CC. A liter is substantially larger than both CC and mL, and a teaspoon is a smaller volume, further highlighting that the best answer in this context is indeed 1 cubic centimeter.

7. If a patient is instructed to take a medication 'TID', how often should they take it?

- A. Every day
- B. Four times a day
- C. Three times a day**
- D. Every other day

When a patient is instructed to take a medication 'TID', it means they should take it three times a day. The term 'TID' is derived from the Latin phrase "ter in die," which translates to "three times a day." This dosing schedule is typically spaced throughout the day to maintain a consistent level of medication in the bloodstream, ensuring its effectiveness and minimizing potential side effects. Understanding this terminology is crucial for both patients and healthcare providers, as it helps ensure the safe and effective use of medications. Recognizing the frequency of dosing is an essential part of medication management, which enhances adherence to the prescribed regimen.

8. What timing is suggested for medications marked with "AC"?

- A. With food
- B. Before meals**
- C. After meals
- D. At bedtime

Medications marked with "AC" should be taken before meals. The abbreviation "AC" stands for "ante cibum," which is Latin for "before meals." This timing is crucial for effectiveness, as many medications require an empty stomach to enhance absorption or to work optimally by preventing food from interfering with their action. For instance, certain medications may bind to food or may not be absorbed properly if taken with meals, thus emphasizing the importance of timing in administration. In contrast, taking medication with food can dilute the medication in the stomach or alter its absorption rate, which is not the intended effect for those labeled with "AC." Additionally, the other options, such as taking medications after meals or at bedtime, would not align with the pharmacological guidelines established for those specific medications. Understanding these timings helps to ensure that patients receive the full benefit of their medication regimen.

9. Which amount is equivalent to 5 mL?

- A. 1 tablespoon**
- B. 1 teaspoon
- C. 1CCC
- D. 2 cups

The equivalent amount for 5 mL is actually 1 teaspoon. In the context of measurement conversions, it's important to remember that 1 teaspoon is equal to approximately 5 mL. This equivalency is critical for tasks in pharmacy and healthcare, where precise dosing is essential. In discussing the other options, 1 tablespoon is equivalent to about 15 mL, which is three times the amount in question. Similarly, 1 CCC (cubic centimeter) is indeed equivalent to 1 mL, meaning 5 CCC would equal 5 mL, which is not listed among the choices provided. Regarding 2 cups, this is significantly larger, as 2 cups equate to approximately 480 mL. Recognizing these relationships is vital for accurate medication administration and understanding volumes in a clinical setting.

10. What does "as needed for wheeze" refer to in abbreviations?

A. PWH

B. PDZ

C. PIT

D. SOB

The phrase "as needed for wheeze" in the context of abbreviations typically refers to a situation where a medication is used on an as-needed basis specifically to alleviate symptoms of wheezing, which is often related to respiratory issues such as asthma. In the context of prescribing or medication management, "PWH" stands for "prn wheeze," with "prn" being a common medical abbreviation for "pro re nata," which translates to "as needed." This designation indicates that the medication should be administered only when the patient is experiencing wheezing symptoms, allowing for flexibility and tailored treatment according to the patient's needs. The other options represent different acronyms that do not relate directly to the phrase "as needed for wheeze," making "PWH" the appropriate choice in this medical context. Understanding these abbreviations is crucial for pharmacy technicians and healthcare professionals as they convey essential instructions regarding medication usage.

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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://ohpharmacytech.examzify.com>

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

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