

# Ohio Physical Therapy Jurisprudence Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What is the protocol of submitting a reinstatement application before March 1st of the year the license expired?**
  - A. Pay a reinstatement fee**
  - B. No need for continuing education**
  - C. Complete the required number of contact hours of continuing education**
  - D. Submit a letter of apology**
- 2. Can a physical therapist in Ohio work in multiple practice settings?**
  - A. Yes, as long as they adhere to the laws and regulations governing each setting.**
  - B. No, they must work in a single practice setting only.**
  - C. Only if they get special permission from the Ohio PT Board.**
  - D. Yes, but only under certain conditions.**
- 3. Where should a physical therapy license be displayed?**
  - A. In the therapist's office**
  - B. In a conspicuous location where the therapist spends most of their time**
  - C. At the entrance of the practice**
  - D. In the therapist's wallet or purse**
- 4. Can physical therapists in Ohio provide services to individuals without a diagnosis?**
  - A. No, it is not allowed**
  - B. Yes, but only under specific circumstances**
  - C. Yes, under direct access, though a diagnosis is generally necessary**
  - D. Only for minor injuries**
- 5. What task can be delegated to unlicensed personnel in physical therapy?**
  - A. Conduct re-evaluations of the patient**
  - B. Routine duties that assist in delivery of care and operation**
  - C. Write initial or ongoing patient plans of care**
  - D. Interpret physician referrals**

- 6. How many continuing education units does a PT require for renewal?**
- A. 24 CEU's**
  - B. 12 CEU's**
  - C. 30 CEU's**
  - D. 18 CEU's**
- 7. What are exceptions to reporting to the PCP?**
- A. Treatment is for acute injuries only**
  - B. Services are being provided for fitness, wellness, or prevention purposes**
  - C. Only treatments that last less than two weeks**
  - D. Treatment involves prescription medication**
- 8. How long must a physical therapist in Ohio maintain a patient's records after discharge?**
- A. At least two years**
  - B. At least three years**
  - C. At least six years**
  - D. Indefinitely**
- 9. What does the practice of physical therapy include?**
- A. Prescribing medication**
  - B. Performing surgery**
  - C. Engaging in physical therapy including providing consultative services**
  - D. Diagnosing diseases**
- 10. What constitutes grounds for disciplinary action against a physical therapist in Ohio?**
- A. Only criminal convictions**
  - B. Providing services after hours**
  - C. Violations such as fraud, practicing outside scope, or other unethical behavior**
  - D. Refusing to treat certain patients**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the protocol of submitting a reinstatement application before March 1st of the year the license expired?**

**A. Pay a reinstatement fee**

**B. No need for continuing education**

**C. Complete the required number of contact hours of continuing education**

**D. Submit a letter of apology**

It is important to complete the required number of contact hours of continuing education before March 1st, as this is the protocol for submitting a reinstatement application. Option A, paying a reinstatement fee, is incorrect because simply paying the fee does not fulfill the requirement of completing continuing education hours. Option B is also incorrect because continuing education is still required for reinstatement. Option D, submitting a letter of apology, may be a helpful addition, but it is not the main protocol for reinstatement and does not fulfill the requirement of completing continuing education hours.

**2. Can a physical therapist in Ohio work in multiple practice settings?**

**A. Yes, as long as they adhere to the laws and regulations governing each setting.**

**B. No, they must work in a single practice setting only.**

**C. Only if they get special permission from the Ohio PT Board.**

**D. Yes, but only under certain conditions.**

In Ohio, physical therapists are permitted to work in multiple practice settings, provided they comply with the applicable laws and regulations that pertain to each environment. This allows for versatility in practice and the ability to serve a diverse patient population across different healthcare settings, such as outpatient clinics, hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, or even private practices. Working in multiple settings can enhance a therapist's skills and experience, ultimately benefiting their professional development and the quality of care they can provide. Adherence to the laws and regulations ensures that the therapist maintains ethical standards, proper documentation, and follows billing and reimbursement guidelines specific to each setting. This multifaceted approach to practice is supported by the regulatory framework set forth by the Ohio Physical Therapy Board, which emphasizes the importance of compliance and professional integrity across all practice environments. Thus, as long as therapists understand and implement the relevant regulations specific to each practice location, working in multiple settings is not only allowed but encouraged for the growth and flexibility in their professional careers.

### 3. Where should a physical therapy license be displayed?

- A. In the therapist's office
- B. In a conspicuous location where the therapist spends most of their time**
- C. At the entrance of the practice
- D. In the therapist's wallet or purse

A physical therapy license should be prominently displayed in a conspicuous location where the therapist spends most of their time in order for patients and colleagues to easily see it and verify the therapist's credentials. Option A may be incorrect as it does not specify where in the office the license should be displayed, and it may not be easily seen by others. Option C may also be incorrect as it only specifies the entrance of the practice, which may not be a location where the therapist spends most of their time. Option D may also be incorrect as the license may not be easily accessible in the therapist's wallet or purse, and it may not be possible for others to quickly verify the therapist's credentials. Therefore, option B is the most appropriate and correct choice.

### 4. Can physical therapists in Ohio provide services to individuals without a diagnosis?

- A. No, it is not allowed
- B. Yes, but only under specific circumstances
- C. Yes, under direct access, though a diagnosis is generally necessary**
- D. Only for minor injuries

In Ohio, physical therapists have the ability to provide services to individuals without a prior diagnosis primarily under the concept of direct access. This means that individuals can receive physical therapy evaluation and treatment without needing a referral from a physician. Direct access enables patients to seek care directly from a physical therapist, allowing for a more accessible healthcare option. However, while direct access allows for initial evaluation and management of certain conditions without a formal diagnosis, it is important to note that therapists are trained to recognize when a patient's issues require further medical evaluation or when referral to a physician is necessary. Even though a diagnosis is generally not required to initiate treatment under direct access, physical therapists are still accountable for evaluating the patient's condition and determining the appropriateness of treatment. This framework reflects a progressive approach in promoting patient autonomy and improving access to care, while still ensuring that therapists engage in responsible practice and maintain patient safety.

**5. What task can be delegated to unlicensed personnel in physical therapy?**

- A. Conduct re-evaluations of the patient**
- B. Routine duties that assist in delivery of care and operation**
- C. Write initial or ongoing patient plans of care**
- D. Interpret physician referrals**

In physical therapy, unlicensed personnel can assist in delivery of care and operations by performing routine duties such as setting up equipment, preparing the treatment area, and assisting patients with exercises. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they require specific qualifications and expertise that only licensed physical therapists possess. Only licensed physical therapists can conduct re-evaluations of patients, write patient plans of care, and interpret physician referrals as these tasks involve making clinical decisions and developing treatment plans. Therefore, these tasks cannot be delegated to unlicensed personnel. Option B is the only option that is suitable for delegation as it does not require specialized knowledge and skills, making it adequate for unlicensed personnel to perform.

**6. How many continuing education units does a PT require for renewal?**

- A. 24 CEU's**
- B. 12 CEU's**
- C. 30 CEU's**
- D. 18 CEU's**

Continuing education units (CEUs) are a way for professionals to maintain their knowledge and skills in their field through ongoing education and training. To renew their license, a physical therapist (PT) is required to complete a certain number of CEUs within a defined period of time. In this case, a PT requires 24 CEUs for renewal. The other options are incorrect as they do not meet the minimum requirement of 24 CEUs. Option B and D are below the requirement, while option C is above it. It is important for PTs to maintain a continuous learning mindset to provide the best care for their patients.

**7. What are exceptions to reporting to the PCP?**

- A. Treatment is for acute injuries only**
- B. Services are being provided for fitness, wellness, or prevention purposes**
- C. Only treatments that last less than two weeks**
- D. Treatment involves prescription medication**

Exceptions to reporting to the PCP are situations where a patient does not need to report to their primary care physician for treatments and services. A is incorrect because treatment for acute injuries does not necessarily mean that the patient needs to report to the PCP. C is incorrect because there is no specific time limit for PCP reporting. D is incorrect because not all treatments that involve prescription medication require PCP reporting. The correct answer, B, states that if services are being provided for fitness, wellness, or prevention purposes, the patient does not need to report to their PCP.

**8. How long must a physical therapist in Ohio maintain a patient's records after discharge?**

- A. At least two years
- B. At least three years
- C. At least six years**
- D. Indefinitely

In Ohio, physical therapists are required to maintain a patient's records for at least six years after discharge. This duration is in compliance with regulations that ensure patient records are available for review in case of any future medical needs or legal inquiries. Maintaining records for this period supports continuity of care and provides necessary documentation should any issues arise post-treatment. It is important to understand that retaining records for six years allows for both legal protection and facilitates the possibility of accessing pertinent information that may be required for ongoing or future care. The legal framework is designed to protect patients' rights while ensuring that healthcare providers have adequate documentation for potential audits or legal matters.

**9. What does the practice of physical therapy include?**

- A. Prescribing medication
- B. Performing surgery
- C. Engaging in physical therapy including providing consultative services**
- D. Diagnosing diseases

Physical therapy is a type of healthcare that focuses on the treatment of disorders and injuries through physical methods, such as exercise, massage, and heat/cold therapy. It does not involve prescribing medication or performing surgery, as those are typically done by doctors. While physical therapists may assist with diagnosing certain musculoskeletal conditions, they do not have the authority to diagnose diseases. Therefore, option C is the most accurate and comprehensive answer.

**10. What constitutes grounds for disciplinary action against a physical therapist in Ohio?**

- A. Only criminal convictions
- B. Providing services after hours
- C. Violations such as fraud, practicing outside scope, or other unethical behavior**
- D. Refusing to treat certain patients

The correct answer addresses the various actions and behaviors that can result in disciplinary action against a physical therapist in Ohio. Grounds for disciplinary action encompass a range of violations, including engaging in fraudulent activities, practicing outside the defined scope of practice, or exhibiting unethical behavior. These actions compromise the integrity of the profession, affect patient care, and violate the standards set forth by regulatory bodies. Physical therapists are expected to adhere to ethical guidelines and professional standards that ensure safe and effective treatment for patients. Violations of these principles are taken seriously to maintain public trust in the profession and ensure protection of patient welfare. This broad view of misconduct highlights the importance of ethical practice and professional accountability, which is central to the integrity of physical therapy as a healthcare discipline.