

# Ohio Physical Therapy Jurisprudence Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What constitutes a professional boundary violation in the context of physical therapy?**
  - A. Helping friends outside of a session**
  - B. Offering personal advice unrelated to therapy**
  - C. Crossing an ethical line that may harm the therapeutic relationship**
  - D. Discussing therapy in public spaces**
- 2. How often must a physical therapist review the treatment plan when treating a patient?**
  - A. Every week**
  - B. Every 60 days**
  - C. At a minimum, every 30 days**
  - D. Every quarter**
- 3. What is Ohio's stance on telehealth services provided by physical therapists?**
  - A. Telehealth is not permitted under any circumstances**
  - B. Telehealth is allowed, but therapists must comply with regulations**
  - C. Telehealth can only be used for certain patients based on age**
  - D. Telehealth must always involve a physician**
- 4. What must be included in a patient's plan of care in Ohio?**
  - A. Only diagnosis and treatment goals**
  - B. Diagnosis, treatment goals, interventions, and a time frame for achieving goals**
  - C. Interventions and patient preferences only**
  - D. Diagnosis and past medical history**
- 5. What happens if the PT section does not receive a request for an administrative hearing?**
  - A. The PT section may take appropriate action based on the charges.**
  - B. The charges are automatically dismissed.**
  - C. The PT section must wait indefinitely for a response.**
  - D. A new hearing date is scheduled.**

- 6. What must physical therapists do if they suspect a colleague is engaging in unethical behavior?**
- A. Confront the colleague directly to resolve the issue.**
  - B. Ignore it, as it's not their responsibility.**
  - C. Report the behavior to the appropriate board.**
  - D. Discuss the matter with their supervisor only.**
- 7. What is the minimum age for an individual to apply for a physical therapist license in Ohio?**
- A. 18 years old**
  - B. There is no stated minimum age**
  - C. 21 years old**
  - D. Only after completing high school**
- 8. What is the maximum licensure renewal fee?**
- A. \$100**
  - B. \$125**
  - C. No more than \$125**
  - D. \$150**
- 9. In Ohio, what is required before physical therapists can use any new treatment modality?**
- A. Nothing, as long as they document it**
  - B. They must undergo appropriate training and documentation of competency**
  - C. Only approval from their patients is necessary**
  - D. They must just inform the Board without any proof**
- 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**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

**1. What constitutes a professional boundary violation in the context of physical therapy?**

- A. Helping friends outside of a session**
- B. Offering personal advice unrelated to therapy**
- C. Crossing an ethical line that may harm the therapeutic relationship**
- D. Discussing therapy in public spaces**

In the context of physical therapy, a professional boundary violation occurs when a therapist crosses an ethical line that could potentially harm the therapeutic relationship with a patient. This includes behavior that disrupts the trust, respect, and professionalism essential in healthcare settings. Maintaining appropriate boundaries is crucial because it fosters a safe environment where patients can openly discuss their conditions and challenges. When a therapist fails to maintain these boundaries, it can lead to confusion regarding the therapist-patient relationship, which can hinder the patient's progress and may cause emotional distress. For instance, if a therapist begins sharing personal information or engages in a dual relationship with the patient (such as friendship), it can compromise the effectiveness of the treatment and create a power imbalance. Thus, the significance of adhering to established professional boundaries is paramount to protect both the patient and the integrity of the therapy process.

**2. How often must a physical therapist review the treatment plan when treating a patient?**

- A. Every week**
- B. Every 60 days**
- C. At a minimum, every 30 days**
- D. Every quarter**

Physical therapists are required to regularly review treatment plans to ensure that the patient's progress aligns with established therapeutic goals and to make any necessary adjustments based on the patient's response to treatment. In Ohio, the standard mandates that this review occurs at a minimum of every 30 days. This frequency allows for timely modifications to the treatment strategy and ensures that the care provided remains effective and appropriate for the patient's changing needs. Regular reviews help in monitoring progress and in documenting the effectiveness of the interventions being applied. The emphasis on a minimum of 30 days is crucial as it provides a structured timeline for assessing the patient's status, making it easier for the therapist to stay engaged with the patient's recovery process. Being proactive in this manner reinforces accountability and promotes optimal recovery outcomes.

**3. What is Ohio's stance on telehealth services provided by physical therapists?**

- A. Telehealth is not permitted under any circumstances**
- B. Telehealth is allowed, but therapists must comply with regulations**
- C. Telehealth can only be used for certain patients based on age**
- D. Telehealth must always involve a physician**

Ohio allows telehealth services to be provided by physical therapists, recognizing the growing importance of remote care in enhancing patient access and convenience. Therapists must adhere to specific regulations that govern the delivery of telehealth, ensuring that they maintain standards of practice and patient safety. This compliance includes meeting licensure requirements, using secure platforms to protect patient information, and delivering services in a manner that aligns with existing therapeutic practices. The emphasis on compliance with regulations ensures that while telehealth expands the options available to physical therapists and their patients, it also upholds the integrity and quality of care. As telehealth continues to evolve, Ohio's framework provides guidance for practitioners on how to effectively and ethically implement these services while also protecting patient rights and maintaining a standard of care. The other options do not reflect Ohio's current policies regarding telehealth. For instance, outright prohibitions or restrictions based solely on age would not accommodate the flexibility and individualized nature of therapy services that telehealth aims to provide. Additionally, requiring a physician's involvement in every instance does not align with the autonomy physical therapists have in providing certain services independently.

**4. What must be included in a patient's plan of care in Ohio?**

- A. Only diagnosis and treatment goals**
- B. Diagnosis, treatment goals, interventions, and a time frame for achieving goals**
- C. Interventions and patient preferences only**
- D. Diagnosis and past medical history**

A patient's plan of care in Ohio must comprehensively outline the diagnosis, treatment goals, specific interventions to be employed, and a timeline for achieving those goals. This thorough approach ensures that the plan is not only tailored to the individual needs of the patient but also provides measurable objectives that can be monitored and adjusted as necessary throughout their treatment. By including a diagnosis, the therapist establishes the basis for the necessary interventions. Treatment goals articulate what the therapy aims to achieve, such as improving mobility or reducing pain. The interventions detail the specific methods and techniques that will be utilized to reach those goals. Finally, the timeline for achieving these objectives helps to set expectations for both the therapist and the patient, facilitating a structured path for recovery. This comprehensive documentation ensures accountability, guides clinical decision-making, and is critical for effective communication among healthcare providers and with the patient.

**5. What happens if the PT section does not receive a request for an administrative hearing?**

**A. The PT section may take appropriate action based on the charges.**

**B. The charges are automatically dismissed.**

**C. The PT section must wait indefinitely for a response.**

**D. A new hearing date is scheduled.**

If the PT section does not receive a request for an administrative hearing, the charges will not be automatically dismissed, as option B suggests. They may still take necessary action based on the charges, which could include a default judgment being entered against the respondent. The PT section is also not required to wait indefinitely for a response, as option C implies. A new hearing date may be scheduled in the event that a request for an administrative hearing is received at a later date. However, the most appropriate and accurate answer is still option A.

**6. What must physical therapists do if they suspect a colleague is engaging in unethical behavior?**

**A. Confront the colleague directly to resolve the issue.**

**B. Ignore it, as it's not their responsibility.**

**C. Report the behavior to the appropriate board.**

**D. Discuss the matter with their supervisor only.**

Physical therapists have a professional and ethical obligation to ensure the integrity of their practice and the welfare of their patients. When a therapist suspects that a colleague is engaging in unethical behavior, the proper course of action is to report the behavior to the appropriate regulatory board. This step is crucial not only to address the specific concern but also to protect patients and uphold the standards of the profession. By reporting the suspected unethical behavior, physical therapists contribute to a culture of accountability within the profession. Regulatory boards are equipped to investigate such claims thoroughly and ensure that any potential violations of ethical standards are addressed. This process helps maintain the integrity of the healthcare system and protects patients from harm that could arise from unethical practices. Addressing the issue directly with the colleague may not always be appropriate or effective, as it could lead to conflict or the potential for retaliation. Simply ignoring the behavior places patients at risk and undermines the trust that the public places in healthcare professionals. Discussing the matter with a supervisor might be beneficial, but ultimately, if the behavior is serious, it is the responsibility of the therapist to escalate the issue to the relevant authorities who can take appropriate action.

**7. What is the minimum age for an individual to apply for a physical therapist license in Ohio?**

- A. 18 years old**
- B. There is no stated minimum age**
- C. 21 years old**
- D. Only after completing high school**

In Ohio, there is no specific minimum age stated in the regulations for an individual to apply for a physical therapist license. The primary requirement for licensure is that applicants must complete a Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT) program from an accredited institution and successfully pass the National Physical Therapy Examination (NPTE). While most individuals complete their DPT after turning 18, the law does not explicitly set an age threshold for application. Therefore, an individual could potentially be eligible to apply at a younger age if they meet all educational and examination requirements. This distinguishes Ohio's approach from some jurisdictions that may enforce an age limit. Understanding this context reinforces why the option indicating that there is no stated minimum age is accurate.

**8. What is the maximum licensure renewal fee?**

- A. \$100**
- B. \$125**
- C. No more than \$125**
- D. \$150**

The option A, \$100, is incorrect because it is less than the maximum licensure renewal fee. Option B, \$125, is also incorrect because it is exactly the maximum licensure renewal fee, whereas option C, "no more than \$125," is a more accurate and inclusive statement. Option D, \$150, is incorrect because it is more than the maximum licensure renewal fee. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

**9. In Ohio, what is required before physical therapists can use any new treatment modality?**

- A. Nothing, as long as they document it**
- B. They must undergo appropriate training and documentation of competency**
- C. Only approval from their patients is necessary**
- D. They must just inform the Board without any proof**

Physical therapists in Ohio are required to undergo appropriate training and documentation of competency before using any new treatment modality. This ensures that therapists are adequately equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to safely implement new techniques while providing effective care to their patients. Training fosters a clear understanding of the modality's indications, contraindications, and appropriate application in clinical practice. This requirement also reflects the commitment to patient safety and the professional standards within the field of physical therapy. Proper competency documentation helps maintain accountability and adherence to evidence-based practices. Physical therapists must be able to demonstrate their proficiency to ensure that they are providing the highest quality of care in their clinical settings.

**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.