

Ohio Registered Pharmacy Technician Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. According to Ohio law, who can perform professional functions like counseling patients under the direct supervision of a pharmacist?**
 - A. Pharmacy interns**
 - B. Pharmacy technicians**
 - C. Pharmacy clerks**
 - D. Warehouse staff**
- 2. What is considered a high-alert medication?**
 - A. Medications that require a special storage**
 - B. Medications that pose a risk of causing significant harm if used in error**
 - C. Medications that are administered exclusively by injection**
 - D. Medications that are commonly found in patient homes**
- 3. What is the maximum supply duration for pain medications prescribed in Ohio?**
 - A. 14 days**
 - B. 30 days**
 - C. 60 days**
 - D. 90 days**
- 4. What must be included with the prepared prescription when additional information is needed?**
 - A. A consultation note**
 - B. A patient information leaflet**
 - C. A label receipt**
 - D. A prescription history**
- 5. Which telephone calls should not be handled by a registered pharmacy technician?**
 - A. Calls from patients about prescription status**
 - B. Prescription transfer requests**
 - C. None of the above**
 - D. Calls from physicians regarding prescriptions**

- 6. Where can you find drug storage requirements?**
- A. On RX net, in the drug profile, on the stock bottle, or on the prescription label**
 - B. Only on RX net**
 - C. In the pharmacy's manual only**
 - D. Only on the stock bottle**
- 7. What is a requirement for a certified pharmacy technician in Ohio?**
- A. Obtain an associate's degree in pharmacy**
 - B. Maintain active PTCB certification**
 - C. Complete a residency program**
 - D. Hold a license from a different state**
- 8. In Ohio, which records must pharmacy technicians maintain and be aware of concerning prescriptions?**
- A. Patient profiles only**
 - B. Prescription records including drug dispensed, patient information, and pharmacist verification**
 - C. Only billing records for insurance claims**
 - D. Inventory records of controlled substances**
- 9. What does 'HTTP' stand for, and why is it relevant in pharmacy practice?**
- A. Heavy Traffic Transfer Protocol; for managing inventory**
 - B. HyperText Transfer Protocol; it relates to the safe transfer of information online, important for telepharmacy**
 - C. High-Level Transaction Process; for billing purposes**
 - D. Health Technology Transfer Protocol; for drug safety**
- 10. How should animals be identified on a prescription label for a veterinary prescription?**
- A. By the species only**
 - B. By the owner's name and pet's name**
 - C. By a numerical code**
 - D. By the animal's age**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. According to Ohio law, who can perform professional functions like counseling patients under the direct supervision of a pharmacist?

- A. Pharmacy interns**
- B. Pharmacy technicians**
- C. Pharmacy clerks**
- D. Warehouse staff**

The correct choice is pharmacy interns, as they possess a level of training and education that equips them to perform professional functions under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist. Pharmacy interns are typically enrolled in a pharmacy program and have completed certain educational requirements, allowing them to engage with patients and provide counseling under guidance. Pharmacy technicians, while valuable members of the pharmacy team, typically do not have the formal training required to counsel patients directly. Their role is more focused on supporting pharmacists in filling prescriptions, managing inventory, and performing other technical duties. This means they do not carry the responsibility of providing professional counseling. Pharmacy clerks generally handle administrative tasks and customer service functions but lack the specialized training needed for patient interaction concerning medication use and health management. Warehouse staff are involved in the logistical operations of a pharmacy, such as inventory management and storage of medications. Their roles do not involve patient interaction or the provision of counseling services. Thus, pharmacy interns are uniquely positioned within the pharmacy setting to carry out these professional functions while being trained and supervised by licensed pharmacists, providing quality care and support to patients.

2. What is considered a high-alert medication?

- A. Medications that require a special storage**
- B. Medications that pose a risk of causing significant harm if used in error**
- C. Medications that are administered exclusively by injection**
- D. Medications that are commonly found in patient homes**

High-alert medications are those that have a heightened risk of causing significant harm to patients if they are used in error. These medications necessitate increased caution when prescribing, dispensing, and administering to reduce the likelihood of errors and adverse events. For instance, medications such as anticoagulants, insulin, and certain chemotherapy agents fall into this category because even small mistakes with dosing, administration routes, or monitoring can lead to serious harm, including life-threatening situations. Medications that require special storage, while they may need specific conditions to maintain their stability, do not inherently pose a higher risk of harm if misused compared to high-alert medications. Similarly, medications exclusively given by injection do not automatically mean they are high-alert; it's the potential consequences of their misuse that define their status. Lastly, medications commonly found in patient homes do not indicate a higher risk of error or harm, as the majority of everyday medications fall into lower-risk categories. Focusing on the distinguishing characteristic of high-alert medications provides clarity on why option B is the correct answer.

3. What is the maximum supply duration for pain medications prescribed in Ohio?

- A. 14 days**
- B. 30 days**
- C. 60 days**
- D. 90 days**

In Ohio, the maximum supply duration for pain medications prescribed is 14 days. This regulation is in place to help mitigate the risks associated with over-prescription and misuse of opioids and similar medications. Limiting the duration encourages careful monitoring of the patient's condition and the effectiveness of the prescribed treatment, thus promoting responsible prescribing practices. The 14-day limit also aligns with efforts to combat the ongoing opioid crisis by reducing the potential for multiple refills that could lead to misuse or diversion of the medication. This allows healthcare providers to reassess patient needs and modify treatment plans as necessary after the initial short-term prescription is completed. Understanding this rule is crucial for pharmacy technicians in Ohio, as they play a key role in ensuring compliance with state regulations and maintaining the safety of patients.

4. What must be included with the prepared prescription when additional information is needed?

- A. A consultation note**
- B. A patient information leaflet**
- C. A label receipt**
- D. A prescription history**

When additional information is required with a prepared prescription, a label receipt is essential as it serves as a record of the medication dispensed. This document typically includes crucial details such as the patient's name, medication dosage, prescribing physician, and dispensing pharmacist. The label receipt aids in ensuring that both the pharmacy staff and the patient have access to important information regarding the prescription, promoting patient safety and adherence to medication. The other options, while potentially useful in different contexts, do not serve the same primary purpose. A consultation note may provide insights into patient discussions but is not a standard requirement. A patient information leaflet offers educational content but lacks the official details of the prescription itself. Lastly, a prescription history could provide background on the patient's previous medications, but it does not fulfill the need for immediate, accessible information accompanying the current prescription.

5. Which telephone calls should not be handled by a registered pharmacy technician?

- A. Calls from patients about prescription status**
- B. Prescription transfer requests**
- C. None of the above**
- D. Calls from physicians regarding prescriptions**

The option indicating "none of the above" is correct because both the inquiries about prescription status and calls regarding prescription transfers can typically be handled by registered pharmacy technicians within their scope of practice. However, calls from physicians regarding prescriptions should not be handled by pharmacy technicians, as they require the professional judgement and decision-making capabilities of a licensed pharmacist. Pharmacy technicians are trained to assist with various operational tasks, including communication with patients regarding their prescriptions or managing routine inquiries. However, when it comes to direct communication from healthcare providers, particularly regarding prescriptions, these discussions typically involve clinical decision-making and the necessity of a pharmacist's expertise. This can include dosage adjustments, therapeutic alternatives, or other clinical considerations that are outside the purview of a pharmacy technician. Therefore, the designation of handling calls from physicians exclusively to pharmacists aligns with the regulatory standards and ensures patient safety and effective medication management.

6. Where can you find drug storage requirements?

- A. On RX net, in the drug profile, on the stock bottle, or on the prescription label**
- B. Only on RX net**
- C. In the pharmacy's manual only**
- D. Only on the stock bottle**

The correct choice is grounded in the comprehensive nature of drug storage requirements, which can be found in multiple resources. On RX net, drug profiles contain specific information on how to properly store medications, including temperature requirements and environmental conditions. The stock bottle often has storage information printed directly on it, which is essential for ensuring the drug maintains its efficacy and safety. Additionally, the prescription label frequently provides necessary storage instructions for the patient or caregiver to follow. Understanding that drug storage requirements are not confined to a single source is crucial for pharmacy technicians. Relying solely on one resource, such as RX net, the pharmacy's manual, or the stock bottle limits the scope of information that may be available. Therefore, recognizing that the correct answer encompasses multiple sources allows for a more thorough approach to ensuring proper drug storage protocols are followed. This multifaceted access to information is essential in maintaining medication safety and effectiveness in a pharmacy setting.

7. What is a requirement for a certified pharmacy technician in Ohio?

- A. Obtain an associate's degree in pharmacy**
- B. Maintain active PTCB certification**
- C. Complete a residency program**
- D. Hold a license from a different state**

A certified pharmacy technician in Ohio is required to maintain active certification from the Pharmacy Technician Certification Board (PTCB). This certification ensures that pharmacy technicians have met specific educational and competency standards, which is essential for providing safe and effective pharmacy services. The requirement to maintain this certification means that pharmacy technicians must stay updated on the latest practices and regulations in the field. It underscores a commitment to ongoing professional development and adherence to the standards set forth by the PTCB. The other choices are not required for certification in Ohio. Obtaining an associate's degree, for example, is not a mandatory requirement for pharmacy technicians in the state; instead, a high school diploma and passing the PTCB exam suffices. Similarly, completing a residency program is typically associated with pharmacists, not technicians. Holding a license from a different state is irrelevant as each state has its own licensing and certification requirements, and certification from the PTCB is what truly matters in Ohio.

8. In Ohio, which records must pharmacy technicians maintain and be aware of concerning prescriptions?

- A. Patient profiles only**
- B. Prescription records including drug dispensed, patient information, and pharmacist verification**
- C. Only billing records for insurance claims**
- D. Inventory records of controlled substances**

Maintaining comprehensive prescription records is a critical responsibility for pharmacy technicians in Ohio. This includes having detailed documentation of the drugs dispensed, which involves tracking essential patient information that contributes to safe medication practices, and ensuring that pharmacist verification has been completed. The importance of this documentation cannot be overstated, as it supports medication safety and helps prevent errors. The technician's awareness and maintenance of these records enable the pharmacy team to confirm that prescriptions are filled correctly and provide essential information for ongoing patient care and safety. While patient profiles, billing records, and inventory management for controlled substances are also important components of pharmacy operations, they do not encompass the full scope of responsibilities that pertain directly to prescription records as outlined in the correct choice. Therefore, maintaining a comprehensive approach to prescription records, including verification by pharmacists, is fundamental to the practice and compliance within pharmacy operations in Ohio.

9. What does 'HTTP' stand for, and why is it relevant in pharmacy practice?
- A. Heavy Traffic Transfer Protocol; for managing inventory
 - B. HyperText Transfer Protocol; it relates to the safe transfer of information online, important for telepharmacy**
 - C. High-Level Transaction Process; for billing purposes
 - D. Health Technology Transfer Protocol; for drug safety

'HTTP' stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol, which is the foundation of data communication on the World Wide Web. In the context of pharmacy practice, this protocol is crucial for the secure transfer of information online. As telepharmacy continues to grow, the ability to share medication information, patient records, and prescription details through secure web-based systems becomes increasingly important. Using HTTP ensures that data exchanged over the internet—such as patient consultations, electronic prescriptions, or even educational resources—is transmitted safely and can be accessed by both healthcare providers and patients. Understanding and utilizing secure protocols like HTTP is key in safeguarding sensitive health information and complying with regulations such as HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act), which protects patient privacy. Thus, the relevance of HTTP in pharmacy practice lies in its role in facilitating effective and secure communication in telepharmacy and online healthcare services.

10. How should animals be identified on a prescription label for a veterinary prescription?
- A. By the species only
 - B. By the owner's name and pet's name**
 - C. By a numerical code
 - D. By the animal's age

Identifying animals on a veterinary prescription label using the owner's name and the pet's name is essential for ensuring accurate medication administration and fostering clear communication between the veterinarian, pharmacy, and pet owner. This method allows for a personalized approach, avoiding any ambiguity that might arise from similar species or multiple pets in a household. Using both the owner's name and the pet's name helps in confirming the correct medication is being dispensed to the right animal, as prescription orders can often involve various species and individual pets that may require different dosages or formulations. This level of detail also aids in maintaining accurate patient records and facilitating follow-up care, ensuring that the veterinarian and pharmacy teams are aligned in their care approach. Other identification methods, such as solely specifying the species, using a numerical code, or noting the animal's age, do not provide sufficient detail to ensure clarity, which is crucial in veterinary practices where proper medication and dosage are paramount for the health and safety of the animal.

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-registeredpharmacytechnician.examzify.com>

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