

Ontario Registered Pharmacy Technician (RphT) Practice Exam (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

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- 1. What does the acronym "CPhT" stand for?**
 - A. Certified Pharmacy Technician**
 - B. Chaplain of Pharmacy Technicians**
 - C. Coordinating Pharmacy Training**
 - D. Clinical Pharmacy Technician**
- 2. Why is effective communication important in pharmacy practice?**
 - A. It fosters better relationships with patients and healthcare professionals and reduces the chance of errors**
 - B. It allows pharmacists to sell more products**
 - C. It helps in stock management and ordering supplies**
 - D. It is only necessary during patient consultations**
- 3. How often must pharmacy technicians complete continuing education in Ontario?**
 - A. Every two years**
 - B. Every year**
 - C. Every five years**
 - D. Only prior to registration**
- 4. Which of the following roles does a pharmacy technician NOT perform?**
 - A. Preparing medications**
 - B. Prescribing medications to patients**
 - C. Assisting in medication management**
 - D. Providing drug education to patients**
- 5. Which organization sets standards for pharmacy practice in Ontario?**
 - A. The Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP)**
 - B. The Ontario Medical Association**
 - C. The Health Professions Regulatory Advisory Council**
 - D. The Canadian Pharmacy Association**

6. What is meant by "controlled drug destruction"?

- A. The process of making medications ineffective**
- B. The proper disposal process for controlled substances that are expired or no longer needed**
- C. The recycling of unused pharmaceuticals**
- D. The transfer of medications to another pharmacy**

7. What is nonsterile compounding?

- A. The creation of medications that do not require an aseptic environment, such as creams or oral solutions**
- B. The preparation of injectable medications in a sterile manner**
- C. A process that requires specific equipment to ensure sterility**
- D. The mixing of medications in the presence of a pharmacist only**

8. What is the role of the Pharmacy Technician Examining Board in Ontario?

- A. To oversee the examination process for pharmacy technicians**
- B. To set pricing regulations for medications**
- C. To manage pharmacy business operations**
- D. To develop pharmacy industry standards**

9. Thiazide diuretics are used to:

- A. Relieve migraine headaches**
- B. Relieve gastroenteritis**
- C. Manage pain**
- D. Manage retention of water**

10. What is one key difference between a pharmacist and a pharmacy technician?

- A. Pharmacists cannot provide medication therapy management**
- B. Pharmacy technicians can make clinical decisions**
- C. Pharmacists can provide clinical decisions and therapy management**
- D. Pharmacy technicians manage inventory while pharmacists do not**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the acronym "CPhT" stand for?

- A. Certified Pharmacy Technician**
- B. Chaplain of Pharmacy Technicians**
- C. Coordinating Pharmacy Training**
- D. Clinical Pharmacy Technician**

The acronym "CPhT" stands for Certified Pharmacy Technician. This designation indicates that an individual has successfully met the requirements set by a certification body, demonstrating their competence and knowledge in the pharmacy field. Achieving this certification typically involves passing an examination that assesses the skills necessary for supporting pharmacists in dispensing medications, managing inventory, and providing patient care services. Becoming a Certified Pharmacy Technician is important as it enhances the credibility of the technician, showcases their commitment to the profession, and may lead to greater employment opportunities, advancement in career, and increased responsibility within a pharmacy setting. This certification is particularly recognized in various jurisdictions, including Ontario, and serves as a standard for quality in pharmacy services. The other options do not accurately reflect the recognized certification term for pharmacy technicians, as they do not pertain to the established credentials or roles within the pharmacy profession.

2. Why is effective communication important in pharmacy practice?

- A. It fosters better relationships with patients and healthcare professionals and reduces the chance of errors**
- B. It allows pharmacists to sell more products**
- C. It helps in stock management and ordering supplies**
- D. It is only necessary during patient consultations**

Effective communication is crucial in pharmacy practice as it directly impacts patient care and the overall healthcare process. When pharmacists and pharmacy technicians communicate clearly and effectively, it fosters better relationships with patients and other healthcare professionals. This positive interaction builds trust and encourages patients to share accurate information about their health, medications, and any concerns they may have. Moreover, effective communication significantly reduces the chance of medication errors. When instructions, side effects, and medication interactions are communicated well, patients are more likely to understand their treatment plans and adhere to them, leading to improved health outcomes. Additionally, clear communication can ensure that healthcare professionals work collaboratively, sharing critical information that can help in making informed decisions regarding patient care. The other options, although related to pharmacy operations, do not encapsulate the primary importance of communication in ensuring safety and efficacy in medication therapy as clearly as the correct choice. Selling more products is not the primary goal of pharmacy practice; instead, the focus lies on patient safety and therapeutic effectiveness. Stock management is indeed important but is more operational than about patient interaction. Lastly, while patient consultations are vital, effective communication encompasses all interactions, not just during consultations. Therefore, understanding the role of communication in building relationships and minimizing errors is key to effective pharmacy practice.

3. How often must pharmacy technicians complete continuing education in Ontario?

- A. Every two years**
- B. Every year**
- C. Every five years**
- D. Only prior to registration**

Pharmacy technicians in Ontario are required to complete continuing education every year. This requirement is part of the commitment to lifelong learning and professional development in the healthcare field, ensuring that pharmacy technicians maintain current knowledge and stay updated on best practices, new medications, and changes in regulations. By engaging in annual continuing education, pharmacy technicians can enhance their competency and provide high-quality care to patients. The emphasis on yearly continuing education reflects the dynamic nature of the pharmacy profession, which frequently evolves due to new research, emerging therapies, and advances in technology. Regular educational opportunities help technicians fulfill their roles effectively while promoting patient safety and optimizing pharmaceutical care.

4. Which of the following roles does a pharmacy technician NOT perform?

- A. Preparing medications**
- B. Prescribing medications to patients**
- C. Assisting in medication management**
- D. Providing drug education to patients**

A pharmacy technician does not have the authority to prescribe medications to patients. This role is restricted to licensed healthcare professionals such as physicians and nurse practitioners, who have the necessary training and legal standing to assess patients and determine appropriate treatment plans, including prescribing medications. In contrast, preparing medications is a fundamental responsibility of pharmacy technicians, who ensure that prescriptions are accurately prepared, labeled, and dispensed. Assisting in medication management is also a key function, where technicians may help track patient medications and contribute to the overall workflow of a pharmacy. Additionally, providing drug education to patients is within their scope of practice, as they can offer information about medications, usage, side effects, and interactions, aligning with their supportive role in patient care.

5. Which organization sets standards for pharmacy practice in Ontario?

- A. The Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP)**
- B. The Ontario Medical Association**
- C. The Health Professions Regulatory Advisory Council**
- D. The Canadian Pharmacy Association**

The Ontario College of Pharmacists (OCP) is the organization responsible for setting standards for pharmacy practice in Ontario. It serves as the regulatory body for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians in the province, ensuring that practitioners meet the necessary criteria for competence and professionalism. The OCP establishes guidelines and standards for pharmacy operations, including ethics, education, and practice-related matters, which helps maintain public trust and safety in pharmaceutical services. Other organizations listed have different roles; for instance, the Ontario Medical Association focuses on physicians and their practices, while the Health Professions Regulatory Advisory Council advises the government on health profession regulations but does not directly set pharmacy practice standards. The Canadian Pharmacy Association represents pharmacy professionals at a national level, promoting interests and advocacy but does not provide provincial regulatory standards like the OCP does.

6. What is meant by "controlled drug destruction"?

- A. The process of making medications ineffective**
- B. The proper disposal process for controlled substances that are expired or no longer needed**
- C. The recycling of unused pharmaceuticals**
- D. The transfer of medications to another pharmacy**

Controlled drug destruction refers to the proper disposal process for controlled substances that are expired, unwanted, or no longer needed. This is a critical component of pharmacy practice, as it ensures that these potentially dangerous substances do not enter the environment or get misused. Controlled substances must be handled carefully to prevent accidental exposure, abuse, and environmental harm. Furthermore, regulations surrounding the destruction of these substances are stringent to ensure compliance with legal standards and to protect public health. Pharmacy technicians must be aware of the necessary procedures and documentation involved in this process to maintain accountability and enhance safety within the healthcare system. The other options, while related to pharmacy practice, do not accurately define controlled drug destruction. Making medications ineffective could refer to other practices but does not encompass the comprehensive process of destruction. Recycling of unused pharmaceuticals is not an appropriate practice for controlled substances due to the risk of re-exposure and misuse. Similarly, transferring medications to another pharmacy doesn't address the need for the safe and secure disposal of substances that are no longer needed.

7. What is nonsterile compounding?

- A. The creation of medications that do not require an aseptic environment, such as creams or oral solutions**
- B. The preparation of injectable medications in a sterile manner**
- C. A process that requires specific equipment to ensure sterility**
- D. The mixing of medications in the presence of a pharmacist only**

Nonsterile compounding refers specifically to the creation of medications that do not need to be prepared in an aseptic environment. This includes a variety of formulations such as creams, ointments, and oral solutions. These types of preparations are typically applied to the skin or taken orally, and they do not carry the same risk of contamination as sterile products, which are often used intravenously or for other invasive routes. In cases where sterile conditions are not necessary, pharmacy technicians can prepare these nonsterile compounded products with the appropriate techniques and equipment, as the risk of introducing pathogens and causing infections is significantly lower. This process is essential in meeting specific patient needs that cannot be met by commercially available products. The other options describe processes associated with sterile compounding, which focuses on minimizing contamination risk during the preparation of injectable medications. These processes need specialized techniques and equipment to ensure sterility, which does not apply to nonsterile compounding practices.

8. What is the role of the Pharmacy Technician Examining Board in Ontario?

- A. To oversee the examination process for pharmacy technicians**
- B. To set pricing regulations for medications**
- C. To manage pharmacy business operations**
- D. To develop pharmacy industry standards**

The role of the Pharmacy Technician Examining Board in Ontario is to oversee the examination process for pharmacy technicians. This includes creating, administering, and evaluating the examinations that candidates must pass to become registered pharmacy technicians. The Board ensures that the examinations are fair, valid, and reflective of the competencies needed for practice in the field. By focusing on the examination process, the Board plays a critical role in maintaining the standards of practice for pharmacy technicians, ensuring that only qualified individuals enter the profession and contribute to patient care safely and effectively. This oversight is essential for public safety and professional integrity within the pharmacy sector.

9. Thiazide diuretics are used to:

- A. Relieve migraine headaches**
- B. Relieve gastroenteritis**
- C. Manage pain**
- D. Manage retention of water**

Thiazide diuretics are a type of medication that helps remove excess water and salt from the body through urination. This is why they are used to manage retention of water, or fluid retention, in patients with certain health conditions such as high blood pressure, heart failure, and kidney disease. Using thiazide diuretics can help decrease swelling and bloating by reducing the amount of fluid in the body. It is not an effective medication for relieving migraine headaches, gastroenteritis, or managing pain. Therefore, options A, B, and C are incorrect.

10. What is one key difference between a pharmacist and a pharmacy technician?

- A. Pharmacists cannot provide medication therapy management**
- B. Pharmacy technicians can make clinical decisions**
- C. Pharmacists can provide clinical decisions and therapy management**
- D. Pharmacy technicians manage inventory while pharmacists do not**

The distinction between pharmacists and pharmacy technicians lies significantly in their roles concerning clinical decision-making and medication therapy management. Pharmacists hold advanced training and education, typically requiring a Doctor of Pharmacy degree, which equips them with the knowledge to assess a patient's therapeutic needs, evaluate medication regimens, and optimize pharmacotherapy. This capability enables them to provide clinical decisions that ensure safe and effective treatment for patients, as well as engage in medication therapy management, which involves reviewing a patient's medications to improve outcomes and mitigate adverse effects. In contrast, pharmacy technicians primarily assist with technical tasks within the pharmacy setting, such as dispensing medications, managing inventory, and handling pharmacy operations under the supervision of a pharmacist. They are not trained to make clinical decisions or manage therapy directly. This key difference emphasizes the pharmacist's central role in clinical care and patient-centered services, reflecting their critical function in the healthcare team.

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://ontarioregisteredpharmacytechnicianpractice.examzify.com>

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

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