OHIO REGISTERED PHARMACY TECHNICIAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What do the middle set of digits on the NDC number describe?

A. Drug manufacturer

B. Product name/strength

C. Package size

D. Expiration date

2. If a prescriber writes a prescription for a brand medication with a generic equivalent but does not include a DAW code, how should the prescription be processed?

A. As a no DAW (Zero)

B. As a DAW-1

C. As a DAW-2

D. As a generic medication

3. When transferring a prescription from a competitor pharmacy, which information is necessary to provide to the pharmacist?

A. Patient's medical history

B. Pharmacy name, prescription number, name, and strength of medication

C. Patient's insurance information

D. Original prescription receipt

4. Where can you find the medications labeled as analgesics in the pharmacy?

A. In the nutritional supplements aisle

B. In the skin care section

C. In the pain relief section

D. In the respiratory medications area

5. Who is responsible for keeping the pharmacy area secure?

A. The pharmacist only

B. Only the pharmacy manager

C. All pharmacy staff members

D. Only certified pharmacy technicians

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6. What is the purpose of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)?

A. To provide medications to patients

B. To ensure the safe packaging of drugs

C. To enforce controlled substance laws and regulations

D. To conduct drug research

7. What is the minimum age requirement to become a pharmacy technician in Ohio?

A. 16 years old

B. 18 years old

C. 21 years old

D. 19 years old

8. In a prescription dosage, what does "x" signify, as in "5 mg x 10 days"?

A. Addition of medication

B. Multiplication of dosage

C. Times or for a duration of

D. Subtracting the dosage

9. Which agency is responsible for regulating pharmacy practice in Ohio?

A. The Ohio Department of Health

B. The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy

C. The Food and Drug Administration

D. The Drug Enforcement Administration

10. When a patient provides an older prescription for a refill, what is the appropriate action?

A. Contact the physician for a new prescription

B. Fill the prescription as it is

C. Toss it away for conditional waste

D. Place it in the patient's file

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What do the middle set of digits on the NDC number describe?

A. Drug manufacturer

B. Product name/strength

C. Package size

D. Expiration date

The middle set of digits on the National Drug Code (NDC) number specifically describes the product name and strength. The NDC is a unique identifier for medications in the United States, which is segmented into three parts. The first segment identifies the drug manufacturer or labeler, the middle segment identifies the product itself, including its specific formulation and strength, and the final segment denotes the package size. In this case, the middle set of digits plays a crucial role as it clearly denotes the identity of the drug itself, including both its name and the dosage it provides. Understanding this structure of the NDC is essential for pharmacy technicians, as it helps them accurately identify medications and ensure proper dispensing and record-keeping.

2. If a prescriber writes a prescription for a brand medication with a generic equivalent but does not include a DAW code, how should the prescription be processed?

A. As a no DAW (Zero)

B. As a DAW-1

C. As a DAW-2

D. As a generic medication

When a prescriber writes a prescription for a brand-name medication but does not indicate a Dispense As Written (DAW) code, the prescription is generally processed as a no DAW (zero). This means that the pharmacy has the authority to substitute the brand medication with its generic equivalent, provided that such substitution is lawful and the generic is available. In scenarios where a prescriber intends for a brand to be dispensed specifically and would like to prevent substitution, they would typically include a DAW-1 code, which explicitly states that the brand medication must be dispensed as written. By omitting a DAW code, the prescriber is neither endorsing nor prohibiting the substitution, leaving that decision to the pharmacy and allowing the use of a generic medication when appropriate. This aligns with pharmacy practices and state regulations that encourage the use of generics to help reduce costs for patients when they are available. Therefore, processing the prescription as no DAW allows pharmacies to fulfill prescriptions in a cost-effective manner while adhering to state guidelines regarding medication dispensing practices.

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3. When transferring a prescription from a competitor pharmacy, which information is necessary to provide to the pharmacist?

A. Patient's medical history

B. Pharmacy name, prescription number, name, and strength of medication

C. Patient's insurance information

D. Original prescription receipt

Transferring a prescription from one pharmacy to another involves sharing specific details that enable the receiving pharmacy to accurately fill the prescription. The required information typically includes the pharmacy name, prescription number, name of the medication, and its strength. This data ensures that the new pharmacy can locate the original prescription and confirm its validity, allowing for a seamless transfer of medication for the patient. Other pieces of information, such as the patient's medical history, while important for comprehensive care, are generally not required for the transfer process. Similarly, the patient's insurance information, while pertinent for billing purposes, does not serve a role in the technical transfer of the prescription itself. The original prescription receipt may be useful for reference or documentation but is not a core component needed for the pharmacist to proceed with the transfer. Thus, focusing on the essential elements that establish the transfer process clarifies why the specified details are crucial.

4. Where can you find the medications labeled as analgesics in the pharmacy?

A. In the nutritional supplements aisle

B. In the skin care section

C. In the pain relief section

D. In the respiratory medications area

Analgesics are medications specifically designed to relieve pain, and thus they are typically found in the pain relief section of the pharmacy. This section is dedicated to various forms of pain management products, including over-the-counter medications like acetaminophen and ibuprofen, as well as prescription pain relievers. The other locations mentioned do not typically contain analgesics. Nutritional supplements may include vitamins and minerals that support overall health but do not specifically address pain relief. The skin care section is focused on topical products intended to manage skin conditions or enhance cosmetic appearance, which does not involve pain management. The respiratory medications area contains products for managing respiratory conditions such as asthma or allergies, far removed from analgesic purposes. Thus, the pain relief section is the correct place to find analgesics, as it is specifically designated for products that address pain relief effectively.

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5. Who is responsible for keeping the pharmacy area secure?

A. The pharmacist only

B. Only the pharmacy manager

C. All pharmacy staff members

D. Only certified pharmacy technicians

The correct answer highlights the collective responsibility of all pharmacy staff members for maintaining security within the pharmacy area. This inclusivity is essential because security in a pharmacy is not solely dependent on the actions of one individual, such as the pharmacist or the pharmacy manager, but rather requires a team effort. Each staff member plays a vital role in following security protocols, monitoring for suspicious activity, and ensuring that medications and sensitive information are protected. This collaborative approach helps create an environment where everyone is vigilant and proactive about safety, which is critical in preventing theft, unauthorized access, and other potential security breaches. In modern pharmacy practice, fostering a culture of security awareness among all staff enhances the overall safety and integrity of the pharmacy environment. This shared accountability is instrumental in meeting regulatory standards and promoting a safe experience for both employees and patients.

6. What is the purpose of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)?

A. To provide medications to patients

B. To ensure the safe packaging of drugs

C. To enforce controlled substance laws and regulations

D. To conduct drug research

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is primarily responsible for enforcing the controlled substance laws and regulations of the United States. Its mission focuses on combating drug trafficking and abuse through regulation and oversight of controlled substances. This includes the classification of drugs into schedules based on their potential for abuse, as well as monitoring their distribution and provision in order to prevent illegal use and to ensure they are prescribed and dispensed appropriately. The other options do not accurately reflect the core function of the DEA. While healthcare providers are responsible for providing medications to patients, the DEA does not engage directly in patient care. Ensuring the safe packaging of drugs is typically a responsibility managed by manufacturers and regulatory bodies focused on public safety, rather than the DEA. Conducting drug research is an important aspect of pharmaceutical development and is typically conducted by research institutions and pharmaceutical companies, not the DEA. Therefore, the primary role of the DEA as it relates to controlled substances makes option C the accurate choice.

7. What is the minimum age requirement to become a pharmacy technician in Ohio?

A. 16 years old

B. 18 years old

C. 21 years old

D. 19 years old

To become a pharmacy technician in Ohio, an individual must be at least 18 years old. This age requirement is in place because pharmacy technicians are responsible for handling medications and working within a professional healthcare environment, which requires a certain level of maturity and responsibility. Additionally, being 18 years old aligns with legal age requirements for employment in many professions, ensuring that pharmacy technicians can make informed decisions and adhere to the regulations and standards of practice within the pharmacy industry.

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8. In a prescription dosage, what does "x" signify, as in "5 mg x 10 days"?

A. Addition of medication

B. Multiplication of dosage

C. Times or for a duration of

D. Subtracting the dosage

In a prescription dosage, "x" signifies "times" or "for a duration of." This usage indicates the quantity of medication to be taken over a specific period. For example, in the phrase "5 mg x 10 days," it conveys that the patient should take 5 mg of the medication each day for a total of 10 days. This clarifies the treatment regimen and helps ensure that the prescribed course of therapy is followed correctly. Understanding this terminology is crucial in a pharmacy setting to ensure accurate communication of medication instructions, which can impact patient adherence and outcomes. Other options may involve operations related to dosage adjustments, but they do not reflect the meaning of "x" in this context of duration in medication prescriptions.

9. Which agency is responsible for regulating pharmacy practice in Ohio?

A. The Ohio Department of Health

B. The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy

C. The Food and Drug Administration

D. The Drug Enforcement Administration

The agency responsible for regulating pharmacy practice in Ohio is the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy. This board oversees the licensing of pharmacy technicians, pharmacists, and pharmacies, ensuring compliance with state and federal pharmacy laws. It plays a crucial role in protecting public health by setting standards for the practice of pharmacy in the state. The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy also investigates complaints regarding unethical or illegal practices and administers examinations for licensure, ensuring that all individuals in the pharmacy profession are qualified and adhere to the established regulations. This level of oversight helps maintain the integrity of the pharmacy practice and promotes safe medication use for the public. Other agencies, such as the Ohio Department of Health, focus on broader public health initiatives and regulations but do not specifically regulate pharmacy practice. The Food and Drug Administration and the Drug Enforcement Administration operate on a federal level, regulating drug approval and enforcing controlled substance laws, respectively, but they do not directly manage state pharmacy practices in Ohio.

10. When a patient provides an older prescription for a refill, what is the appropriate action?

A. Contact the physician for a new prescription

B. Fill the prescription as it is

C. Toss it away for conditional waste

D. Place it in the patient's file

When handling refills, you must have current authorization from the prescriber before dispensing. An older prescription for a refill may no longer be valid or may need updated guidance from the physician, so the correct step is to contact the prescriber to obtain a new prescription or an explicit authorization to refill. This protects patient safety, ensures the therapy is still appropriate, and keeps the pharmacy compliant with regulations. Filling the prescription as it stands could release medication without up-to-date approval. Tossing it away isn't appropriate and leaves the patient without medication, and simply placing it in the file doesn't resolve the need for a valid, current order.

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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://ohio-registeredpharmacytechnician.examzify.com

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

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