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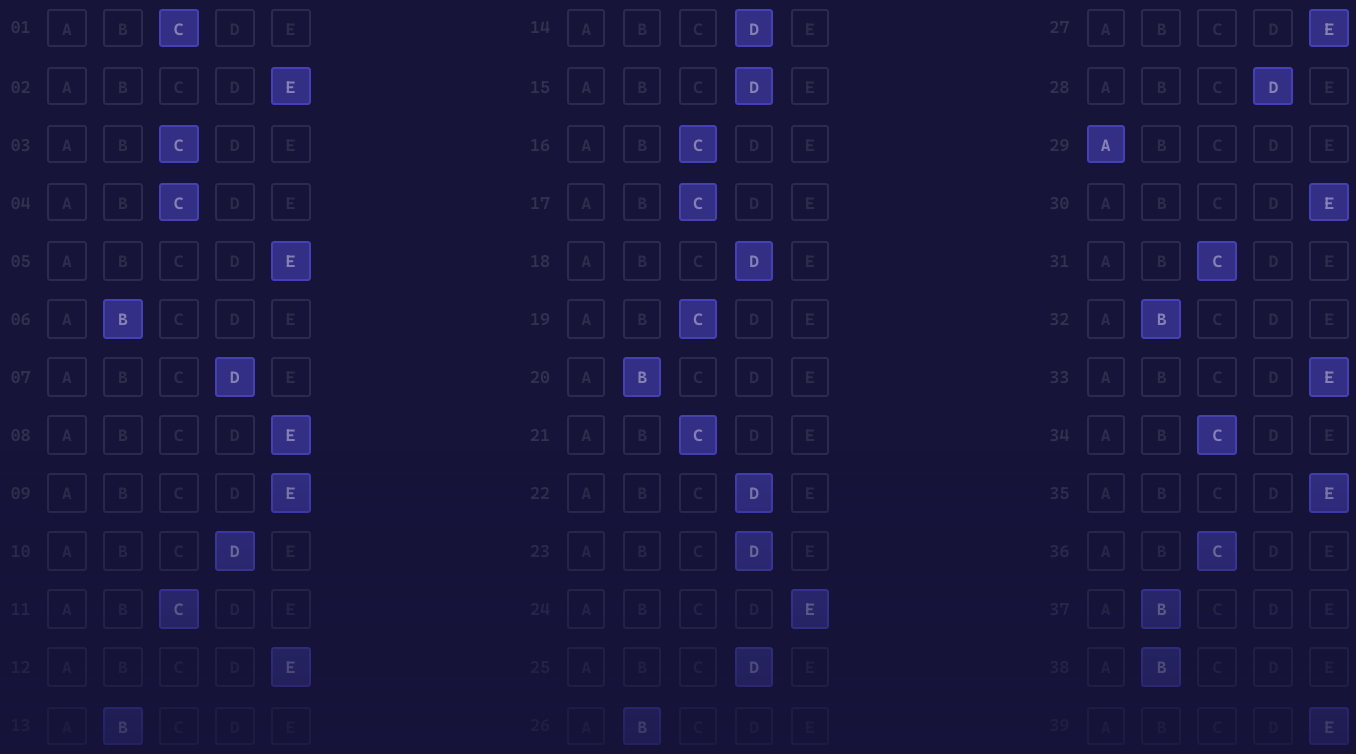

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy (FSBPT)

FLLAW

Florida Jurisprudence Examination

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy (FSBPT) `FLLAW`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `FLLAW`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are required for licensure as a physical therapist in Florida? (Choose two.)

A **Graduation from an accredited physical therapy program**

B U.S. citizenship

C **Passage of the National Physical Therapy Examination (NPTE)**

D Completion of a Florida-specific doctoral degree

ANSWER **A** · **C**

WHY Florida requires graduation from an accredited physical therapy program and passage of the NPTE for licensure. U.S. citizenship is not required, and a Florida-specific doctoral degree is not a licensure requirement.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are required as part of the Florida physical therapy license renewal process? (Choose two.)

A **Completion of 30 hours of approved continuing education every two years**

B A current Healthcare Provider CPR certification through the renewal cycle

C Recertification by the American Board of Physical Therapy Specialties

D **Two hours of continuing education on the prevention of medical errors**

ANSWER **A** · **D**

WHY Florida physical therapists must complete 30 hours of approved continuing education biennially, which includes a two-hour course on the prevention of medical errors. CPR certification is not a renewal requirement, and ABPTS recertification is voluntary specialty credentialing, not a state renewal requirement.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Under Florida law, for how many calendar days may a physical therapist evaluate and treat a patient without a physician's referral before a referral is required?

A 14 days

B 21 days

C 30 days

D 60 days

ANSWER B

WHY Florida's direct-access statute allows a licensed physical therapist to evaluate and treat a patient without a physician's referral for up to 21 calendar days, after which a referral from a physician, dentist, podiatrist, chiropractor, or other authorized practitioner is required.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is specifically identified in the Florida Physical Therapy Practice Act as grounds for disciplinary action against a licensee?

A Failing to publish research in a peer-reviewed journal

B Practicing with a suspended or revoked license

C Refusing to accept Medicaid patients

D Holding dual licensure in another state

ANSWER B

WHY Practicing on a suspended or revoked license is expressly listed as grounds for disciplinary action under the Florida Physical Therapy Practice Act. The other options are not statutory grounds for discipline.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Practicing physical therapy in Florida without an active license is classified under Florida law as which type of offense?

A A minor traffic infraction

B A misdemeanor of the second degree

C A felony of the third degree

D A civil infraction punishable only by fine

ANSWER B

WHY Under the Florida Physical Therapy Practice Act, practicing without an active license is a misdemeanor of the second degree. It is not a felony or a civil infraction.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement correctly describes the use of the titles 'physical therapist' and 'physical therapist assistant' in Florida?

A Any healthcare provider may use the titles as long as they perform similar tasks

B The titles are reserved for individuals licensed under Chapter 486, Florida Statutes

C The titles may be used by athletic trainers when working with athletes

D The titles may be used by any graduate of a physical therapy program prior to licensure

ANSWER B

WHY Chapter 486, Florida Statutes reserves the titles 'physical therapist' (PT) and 'physical therapist assistant' (PTA) for individuals who hold a current Florida license. Use of these titles by unlicensed individuals is prohibited.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Florida law requires that a physical therapist provide what level of supervision over a physical therapist assistant?

A Direct on-site supervision at all times

B General supervision, with the PT maintaining responsibility for patient care

C No supervision is required if the PTA has more than five years of experience

D Supervision only when the PTA is performing wound care

ANSWER B

WHY Florida law requires that a physical therapist provide general supervision of a physical therapist assistant, while the PT remains responsible for the patient and the plan of care. The PTA must work under the direction of a licensed PT.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A Florida physical therapist who fails to renew their license by the expiration date may practice again only after:

A Practicing under the previous license for a 90-day grace period

B Completing the renewal process, including any required continuing education and applicable fees

C Re-taking and passing the National Physical Therapy Examination

D Obtaining a new provisional license from the Department of Health

ANSWER B

WHY A Florida PT whose license lapses is not authorized to practice. They must complete the renewal/reinstatement process, which includes paying the required fees and demonstrating completion of continuing education requirements. Re-taking the NPTE is not required for reinstatement.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

A physical therapist in Florida discovers that a patient has been prescribed a medication by another provider that contraindicates a planned intervention. What is the most appropriate first action under Florida law and standards of practice?

A Continue the planned intervention because the prescription is outside the PT's scope

B Discontinue the intervention and notify the referring or prescribing practitioner

C Modify the patient's medication without consulting the prescriber

D Refer the patient to a different physical therapist without documentation

ANSWER B

WHY Florida-licensed physical therapists must ensure patient safety and act within the standard of care. When a contraindication is identified, the appropriate action is to stop the intervention and communicate with the prescribing/referring practitioner. PTs may not modify or prescribe medications.

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