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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA BOARD OF PHARMACY

G953M5HZ

CA Pharmacist Jurisprudence Licensure Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA BOARD OF PHARMACY **G953M5HZ**, 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, **G953M5HZ**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

To be eligible to take the California Pharmacist Jurisprudence Examination, an applicant must have satisfied which of the following prerequisites?

- ☐ A Graduation from an accredited college of pharmacy only
- ☒ B Graduation from a pharmacy school and submission of a completed application to the California State Board of Pharmacy
- ☐ C Completion of 1,500 hours of internship experience only
- ☐ D Passing the NAPLEX only

ANSWER B

WHY Applicants for the California Pharmacist Jurisprudence Exam must have graduated from a recognized pharmacy school and must have submitted a completed application to the Board of Pharmacy before being deemed eligible to sit for the exam.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California law, when a pharmacy changes its designated Pharmacist-in-Charge (PIC), the pharmacy owner must notify the Board of Pharmacy within how many days?

- ☐ A 7 days
- ☐ B 15 days
- ☒ C 30 days
- ☐ D 60 days

ANSWER C

WHY California pharmacy regulations require the pharmacy owner to notify the Board of Pharmacy within 30 days when there is a change in the designated Pharmacist-in-Charge.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A pharmacist receives a prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance. Which of the following is required for the prescription to be validly dispensed in California?

- ☒ **A** It must be issued on a standard California Security Prescription form or transmitted as an electronic prescription in conformance with Board requirements
- ☐ **B** It may be transmitted by facsimile for any Schedule II medication without restriction
- ☐ **C** It may be refilled up to two times within six months if the prescriber has not specified otherwise
- ☐ **D** It may be dispensed on the basis of a verbal order from the prescriber's office staff

ANSWER A

WHY Schedule II prescriptions in California must be written on a California Security Prescription form or transmitted as a compliant electronic prescription. They cannot be refilled and generally cannot be dispensed on a verbal order from non-prescriber staff, and facsimile transmission is restricted under California law.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following items is required to appear on the label of a prescription dispensed by a California pharmacy?

- ☐ **A** The patient's Social Security number
- ☒ **B** The name of the prescriber
- ☐ **C** The pharmacy's federal Employer Identification Number (EIN)
- ☐ **D** The wholesale lot number of the drug

ANSWER B

WHY California law requires the prescriber's name to appear on the prescription label, along with required elements such as the patient's name, drug name and strength, directions for use, dispensing pharmacist's initials, and other specified information. The other items are not required label elements.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California pharmacy regulations, a pharmacy technician may perform which of the following tasks?

- ☐ A Accept verbal prescriptions for controlled substances from a prescriber
- ☐ B Perform the final check on a prescription filled by another technician
- ☒ C Package and label prescription drug products under the supervision of a pharmacist
- ☐ D Counsel patients on new medications and drug interactions

ANSWER C

WHY Pharmacy technicians in California may perform technical, non-judgmental tasks such as packaging and labeling prescriptions under the direct supervision of a pharmacist. They may not accept verbal controlled-substance prescriptions, perform final product verification, or provide patient counseling — those functions are reserved for the pharmacist.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California law, a prescription for a non-controlled substance may be transferred between pharmacies how many times?

- ☐ A Only once between any two pharmacies
- ☒ B Up to the number of authorized refills remaining on the prescription
- ☐ C An unlimited number of times provided both pharmacies document the transfer
- ☐ D Never — California prohibits prescription transfers

ANSWER B

WHY For non-controlled substances, California allows the prescription to be transferred the number of times necessary to dispense the remaining authorized refills, with each transfer properly documented between the transferring and receiving pharmacies.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Under California law, when may a pharmacist substitute a generic equivalent for a prescribed brand-name medication?

- ☐ A Only when the prescriber specifically authorizes substitution in writing on the prescription
- ☐ B Never — California prohibits generic substitution
- ☒ C When the drug is listed in the California Drug Formulary and the prescriber has not indicated 'Do Not Substitute' or words of similar meaning
- ☐ D Only when the patient signs a separate waiver

ANSWER C

WHY California permits generic substitution when the prescribed drug appears on the California Drug Formulary of interchangeable drugs and the prescriber has not prohibited substitution. The pharmacist must also notify the patient of the substitution.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Under California law, a pharmacist may furnish hypodermic needles and syringes to an adult for personal use:

- ☐ A Only with a valid prescription
- ☐ B Only to persons with documented diabetes
- ☒ C Without a prescription, subject to Board of Pharmacy requirements, including disposal and recordkeeping
- ☐ D Never — California prohibits non-prescription sales

ANSWER C

WHY California law authorizes pharmacists to furnish hypodermic needles and syringes to adults without a prescription as part of a disease-prevention program, subject to specific Board of Pharmacy requirements regarding sales records and provision of sharps disposal containers.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A California pharmacy must maintain prescription records for non-controlled substances for a minimum of how many years, and the records must be readily retrievable. Which of the following statements about California prescription recordkeeping are correct? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Non-controlled substance prescriptions must be retained for at least two years from the date of dispensing
- ☐ **B** Non-controlled substance prescriptions must be retained for at least seven years from the date of dispensing
- ☒ **C** Records may be maintained electronically provided they are readily retrievable and protected from alteration
- ☐ **D** Records must always be maintained in original paper form and may not be stored electronically

ANSWER A - C

WHY California pharmacies must retain non-controlled prescription records for at least two years from the date of dispensing, and electronic storage is permitted provided the records are readily retrievable and adequately safeguarded. California does not require a seven-year retention period for non-controlled prescriptions, and paper-only storage is not required.