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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CPBC – The College of Pharmacists of British Columbia

JE

JURISPRUDENCE EXAM

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CPBC – The College of Pharmacists of British Columbia **JE**, 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, **JE**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the Pharmacy Operations and Drug Scheduling Act (PODSA), which of the following is a requirement for a pharmacist who is appointed as the pharmacy manager of a community pharmacy?

- ☐ A The pharmacy manager must personally dispense all prescriptions during operating hours.
- ☒ B The pharmacy manager must notify the College of Pharmacists of British Columbia in writing of their appointment within 30 days.
- ☐ C The pharmacy manager must hold a valid Drug Administration certification.
- ☐ D The pharmacy manager must be a full-time employee and may not work at any other pharmacy.

ANSWER B

WHY Under PODSA and the CPBC bylaws, a pharmacy manager must provide written notice of their appointment to the College. Pharmacy managers are not required to personally dispense every prescription, do not require a Drug Administration certificate as a condition of appointment, and are not prohibited from working at multiple pharmacies (subject to conflict-of-interest and notification requirements).

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the Pharmacy Operations and Drug Scheduling Act (PODSA), which statement about pharmacy ownership in British Columbia is correct?

- ☐ A Any person, including a corporation with no pharmacist shareholders, may own a pharmacy.
- ☒ B A licensed pharmacy must have at least 75% of its voting shares owned by one or more pharmacists, and a majority of directors must be pharmacists.
- ☐ C Pharmacists may not own shares in any corporation that operates a pharmacy.
- ☐ D Ownership of pharmacies is restricted exclusively to the Government of British Columbia.

ANSWER B

WHY PODSA imposes public-protection ownership rules: at least 75% of the voting shares of a corporation that owns a pharmacy must be owned by one or more pharmacists, and a majority of the directors must be pharmacists. The other options misstate or invert these long-standing statutory requirements.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following pieces of information must appear on a written prescription that is dispensed in a BC pharmacy?

- ☐ A The patient's Social Insurance Number (SIN).
- ☒ B The prescriber's name and contact information, the patient's name, the drug name and strength, the quantity, and directions for use.
- ☐ C The pharmacy's NABP number.
- ☐ D The patient's annual income.

ANSWER B

WHY Prescriptions must identify the patient and prescriber and contain sufficient information to allow safe dispensing, including the drug, strength, quantity, and directions for use, plus the prescriber's contact details so the pharmacist can verify and follow up. A SIN, pharmacy NABP number, and patient income are not required on a prescription.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A pharmacist receives a request from the patient's employer for a list of the patient's medications. The patient has not consented. What is the correct course of action?

- ☐ A Provide the list because the employer is paying for the patient's benefits plan.
- ☐ B Provide only the generic names so the employer cannot identify the condition.
- ☒ C Do not disclose the information without the patient's consent, except where permitted or required by law.
- ☐ D Provide the information only if the employer agrees to keep it confidential.

ANSWER C

WHY Under the Health Professions Act and the Personal Information Protection Act, a pharmacist must keep patient health information confidential and may only disclose it with the patient's consent, or where another law requires or permits disclosure (e.g., reporting prescribed by statute). The employer has no automatic right to this information merely because it administers a benefits plan.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the CPBC Standards for Pharmacy Operations, which of the following adaptations may a pharmacist generally perform without prior prescriber authorization?

- ☐ A Changing the prescribed drug to a different therapeutic alternative.
- ☐ B Increasing the dose beyond the maximum stated on the prescription.
- ☒ C Substituting a therapeutically equivalent generic drug where the prescription permits or permits substitution.
- ☐ D Extending a Schedule 1 narcotic prescription beyond its original quantity.

ANSWER C

WHY Pharmacists may perform limited, clearly defined adaptations under the Standards, such as substituting a therapeutically equivalent product or changing the dose/quantity/form within specified limits. Changing to a different therapeutic alternative, escalating above the prescribed maximum, and extending narcotic prescriptions require prescriber authorization and are not permitted adaptations.

QUESTION 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Under BC pharmacy regulation, which of the following must be retained for the period specified by the College? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A Original written prescriptions (or copies) for the period required by the bylaws.
- ☒ B Dispensing records showing the drug, quantity, pharmacist, and date dispensed.
- ☐ C Personal shopping preferences of pharmacy customers.
- ☒ D Records of continuing education completed by pharmacy assistants only.

ANSWER B - D

WHY BC pharmacy bylaws and PODSA require pharmacies to retain prescription and dispensing records for the periods specified by the College (generally three years for most dispensing records, and several years for prescriptions themselves). Personal shopping preferences of customers are not a regulated record. Note: option D is incorrect — 'continuing education of pharmacy assistants only' is not a required retention category. The correct retention categories are prescriptions and dispensing records (A and B).

QUESTION 7

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are examples of conduct that may constitute 'unprofessional conduct' under the Health Professions Act as applied to pharmacists? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Falsifying a patient record or sign-off for an activity not actually performed.
- ☐ **B** Dispensing a prescription that the pharmacist has verified and judged appropriate for the patient.
- ☒ **C** Breaching patient confidentiality without lawful authority or patient consent.
- ☐ **D** Refusing to accept any cash payment from any patient.

ANSWER A • C

WHY The HPA lists unprofessional conduct broadly and includes falsifying records and breaching patient confidentiality, both of which may trigger College discipline. Verifying and dispensing an appropriate prescription is expected professional practice, not misconduct. While some payment choices may raise concerns, refusing all cash payment is not itself listed as unprofessional conduct under the HPA.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following correctly describes a Schedule I drug under BC's drug scheduling framework?

- ☐ **A** A drug that may be sold without professional supervision from any retail outlet.
- ☐ **B** A drug that may be sold by a pharmacist without a prescription, kept behind the counter in a non-public area of the pharmacy.
- ☒ **C** A drug that requires a prescription and must be dispensed only by or under the supervision of a pharmacist.
- ☐ **D** A drug that may be sold anywhere, including convenience stores, without a pharmacist present.

ANSWER C

WHY Under PODSA, Schedule I drugs require a prescription and must be dispensed by or under the supervision of a pharmacist. Schedule II drugs are sold by a pharmacist without a prescription, kept behind the counter, and Schedule III drugs are sold from a self-selection area of the pharmacy with pharmacist availability.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Under BC law, a patient generally has the right to:

- ☐ **A** Take the original prescription away from the pharmacy permanently and never allow the pharmacy to retain a copy.
- ☒ **B** Access their own pharmacy dispensing records and personal health information, subject to limited statutory exceptions.
- ☐ **C** Demand that a pharmacist destroy all records of their dispensing history.
- ☐ **D** Refuse to allow any record to be made of any dispensing in any circumstance.

ANSWER B

WHY Under the Personal Information Protection Act and College bylaws, patients generally have a right of access to their own dispensing records and personal health information held by the pharmacy, subject to limited exceptions (for example, where disclosure could reasonably be expected to threaten safety). The other options conflict with mandatory retention requirements and patients' own access rights.