

CPJE LAW 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.

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. Which records must be kept for at least 3 years?**
 - A. All patient prescriptions
 - B. Insurance claims
 - C. All records of DEA Form 222, invoices for Schedule III, IV, & V, and inventory records
 - D. Employee payroll records
- 2. Loss or theft in transit must be reported to the DEA verbally immediately and in writing within how many days, and what must the report include?**
 - A. 1 day; date of shipment and carrier name
 - B. 2 days; date of shipment and carrier name
 - C. 5 days; date of shipment and carrier name
 - D. 3 days; date of shipment and carrier name
- 3. Refills for Schedule III and IV drugs are limited to a maximum of how many refills within six months, and the total quantity (including refills) cannot exceed how many days' supply?**
 - A. 5 refills within six months; 120 days
 - B. 3 refills within six months; 60 days
 - C. 7 refills within six months; 180 days
 - D. 4 refills within six months; 90 days
- 4. For Addyi, which item must be included in patient counseling?**
 - A. All of the above
 - B. Directions for use and storage
 - C. Importance of compliance with directions
 - D. Precautions and relevant warnings
- 5. An additional PIC self-assessment must be completed within 30 days if a NEW PERMIT is issued, when the pharmacy has A NEW PIC, or when the pharmacy MOVES TO A NEW LOCATION.**
 - A. A NEW PERMIT is issued
 - B. A NEW PIC
 - C. MOVES TO A NEW LOCATION
 - D. All of the above

- 6. What is the maximum 30-day limit for standard purchases of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine?**
- A. 3.6 grams per day
 - B. 9 grams in a 30-day period
 - C. 12 grams in a 30-day period
 - D. 15 grams in a 30-day period
- 7. PRN refills are ONLY acceptable for which type of substances, and they should not be refilled past how long from the date of issue?**
- A. Controlled substances; 6 months
 - B. Non-controlled substances; 6 months
 - C. Non-controlled substances; 1 year
 - D. Controlled substances; 1 year
- 8. For opened containers, which statements correctly describe the counting requirements?**
- A. Schedule I & II must have an exact count; Schedule III–V with 1,000 dosage units or fewer can be estimated; Schedule III–V with more than 1,000 dosage units require an exact count
 - B. Schedule I & II can be estimated; Schedule III–V with more than 1,000 dosage units can be estimated
 - C. All opened containers must be counted exactly
 - D. All Schedule III–V containers must be counted exactly
- 9. What is the refill limit for Schedule V drugs?**
- A. 0 refills
 - B. 1 refill
 - C. 2 refills
 - D. No refill limit
- 10. Which statement correctly describes continuing education requirements for pharmacists?**
- A. It is not required for license renewal
 - B. It must be completed entirely in the last year
 - C. It must be completed during each 2-year license period
 - D. It must be completed every year

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which records must be kept for at least 3 years?

- A. All patient prescriptions
- B. Insurance claims
- C. All records of DEA Form 222, invoices for Schedule III, IV, & V, and inventory records**
- D. Employee payroll records

Records for controlled substances require a solid audit trail to satisfy DEA and state regulations. The documents that must be kept for at least 3 years are the DEA Form 222 records, the invoices for Schedule III–V substances, and the inventory records. Keeping these for the long term ensures you can prove the exact quantities ordered, received, and on hand, and provides a clear trail during inspections or investigations. While patient prescription records, insurance claims, or payroll have their own retention rules, they're not the items singled out for the 3-year requirement tied to controlled-substance compliance.

2. Loss or theft in transit must be reported to the DEA verbally immediately and in writing within how many days, and what must the report include?

- A. 1 day; date of shipment and carrier name
- B. 2 days; date of shipment and carrier name
- C. 5 days; date of shipment and carrier name
- D. 3 days; date of shipment and carrier name**

When controlled substances are lost or stolen while in transit, the DEA must be notified without delay. You should call in the report to the DEA right away, and then submit a written report within a short window. The written report must be filed within three days and should include the shipment date and the name of the carrier used. Providing these details helps the DEA trace the shipment and coordinate a prompt investigation, while a fuller report can include additional information as needed.

3. Refills for Schedule III and IV drugs are limited to a maximum of how many refills within six months, and the total quantity (including refills) cannot exceed how many days' supply?

- A. 5 refills within six months; 120 days**
- B. 3 refills within six months; 60 days
- C. 7 refills within six months; 180 days
- D. 4 refills within six months; 90 days

The key idea is how refills are regulated for Schedule III and IV medications. These drugs can be refilled, but with two limits: you may have up to five refills in a six-month period, and the total amount dispensed (initial plus all refills) cannot exceed a 120-day supply. This combination ensures patient access while preventing long, uncontrolled continuation of therapy. In practice, the two limits interact. For example, if you start with a 30-day supply, you could add up to three more 30-day refills to stay at 120 days total (120 days equals four fills total, including the initial). Even though five refills are allowed by the time window, the 120-day cap would stop you from dispensing more than 120 days' worth in that six-month period. If the initial supply is longer, say 90 days, you would reach the 120-day cap with fewer refills. The essential point is that five refills within six months is the maximum, but you cannot exceed a total of 120 days of supply.

4. For Addyi, which item must be included in patient counseling?

- A. All of the above**
- B. Directions for use and storage
- C. Importance of compliance with directions
- D. Precautions and relevant warnings

The main idea is that drugs with significant safety risks require comprehensive patient counseling that covers how to use the medication correctly, how to store it, why following the directions matters, and the specific precautions and warnings that apply. For Addyi, all of these elements are essential because the drug carries a real risk of severe hypotension and syncope, especially in the context of alcohol use or certain drug interactions, and it is regulated under a REMS program to ensure safe use. Explaining how to use it and how to store it ensures the patient can take the medication correctly and keep it safe, including any dosing schedule (such as taking it at a specific time, with or without meals, and storage conditions). Emphasizing the importance of complying with directions helps the patient understand that deviating from instructions can markedly increase risk. Detailing precautions and warnings covers who should not use the drug, important interactions (such as with alcohol and CYP3A4 inhibitors), and other safety considerations that affect daily life and monitoring. Because Addyi's safety profile requires adherence to specific safety measures, counseling must include all of these aspects to protect the patient and meet regulatory requirements.

5. An additional PIC self-assessment must be completed within 30 days if a NEW PERMIT is issued, when the pharmacy has A NEW PIC, or when the pharmacy MOVES TO A NEW LOCATION.

- A. A NEW PERMIT is issued
- B. A NEW PIC
- C. MOVES TO A NEW LOCATION
- D. All of the above**

Any change that affects who is in charge, the facility's license, or its physical location triggers a mandatory PIC self-assessment within 30 days. When a new permit is issued, the pharmacy is effectively entering a new licensing situation, so the PIC must review and confirm knowledge of current laws and procedures. If there is a new PIC, it's essential for the individual taking charge to complete the assessment to demonstrate competency in the responsibilities of the role. Moving the pharmacy to a new location also changes the operational environment, storage, dispensing processes, and regulatory requirements, so another self-assessment is needed to ensure all aspects are up to date. Because any of these events require the assessment, the correct choice is all of the above. Completing it promptly helps maintain compliance and patient safety and provides documentation for regulatory inspections.

6. What is the maximum 30-day limit for standard purchases of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine?

- A. 3.6 grams per day
- B. 9 grams in a 30-day period**
- C. 12 grams in a 30-day period
- D. 15 grams in a 30-day period

The key rule here is that federal law sets both a daily limit and a rolling 30-day limit on pseudoephedrine and ephedrine purchases. The daily cap is 3.6 grams, and the 30-day cap is 9 grams. So, the maximum you can obtain in any 30-day window is 9 grams, even if you spread purchases over multiple days, as long as you don't exceed 3.6 grams on a single day. The other options exceed the allowed 30-day total.

7. PRN refills are ONLY acceptable for which type of substances, and they should not be refilled past how long from the date of issue?

- A. Controlled substances; 6 months
- B. Non-controlled substances; 6 months
- C. Non-controlled substances; 1 year**
- D. Controlled substances; 1 year

PRN refills apply only to non-controlled substances. That means a prescription labeled as PRN can be refilled as needed, but the prescription remains valid for up to one year from the date it was issued. Controlled substances are held to stricter rules (CII cannot be refilled; CIII–CV have limited refills and rules differ), so PRN refills aren't the general path for them. So the best match is non-controlled substances with a one-year validity from the date of issue.

8. For opened containers, which statements correctly describe the counting requirements?

- A. Schedule I & II must have an exact count; Schedule III–V with 1,000 dosage units or fewer can be estimated; Schedule III–V with more than 1,000 dosage units require an exact count
- B. Schedule I & II can be estimated; Schedule III–V with more than 1,000 dosage units can be estimated**
- C. All opened containers must be counted exactly
- D. All Schedule III–V containers must be counted exactly

Counting requirements focus on the drug's schedule and the size of the container. For opened containers, the rule is that the most tightly controlled substances (Schedule I and II) require an exact count of the dosage units. For Schedule III–V, you may estimate the number of dosage units in opened containers if the container holds 1,000 dosage units or fewer; if the container has more than 1,000 dosage units, an exact count is required. This mixes strict accuracy for the high-risk substances with a practical allowance for large numbers of units in the lower schedules, preventing unnecessary, time-consuming tallies when the risk of miscounts is lower. So the best statement among the options reflects that: exact counts for Schedule I and II, and for Schedule III–V only when the container exceeds 1,000 dosage units; otherwise, estimation is permitted. The other choices either demand exact counts for all opened containers, or allow estimation across schedules in a way that contradicts the schedule-based risk and the 1,000-dose threshold.

9. What is the refill limit for Schedule V drugs?

- A. 0 refills
- B. 1 refill
- C. 2 refills
- D. No refill limit**

The key idea is that refills for controlled substances depend on the schedule and the prescriber's directions. For Schedule V, there isn't a fixed numeric cap on the number of refills at the federal level. Refills are allowed as authorized by the prescriber and must remain within the prescription's validity and any applicable state laws. This differentiates Schedule V from higher-risk schedules where a specific limit (like a fixed number of refills within a set timeframe) commonly applies. So, there is no refill limit imposed by the schedule itself; the actual number of refills comes from the prescription and state rules.

10. Which statement correctly describes continuing education requirements for pharmacists?

- A. It is not required for license renewal
- B. It must be completed entirely in the last year
- C. It must be completed during each 2-year license period
- D. It must be completed every year

Continuing education is a required part of maintaining pharmacy licensure, tied to the license renewal cycle. The key point is that the CE must be completed within the two-year license period, not before or after it or on an annual basis. This structure ensures pharmacists stay current throughout each renewal window and can renew only after meeting the period's requirements. So the statement that matches how CE works is that it must be completed during each two-year license period. The other options don't fit because CE isn't optional for renewal, isn't restricted to the last year, and isn't required every single year.

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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://cpjelaw.examzify.com>

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

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