

Manitoba Pharmacy Jurisprudence Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What action is required when a medication error occurs?**
 - A. It should be ignored**
 - B. It must be documented and reviewed**
 - C. Only the pharmacist should be informed**
 - D. The medication should be dispensed regardless**
- 2. What must a pharmacist do when a patient requests a consultation for a Schedule II or III product?**
 - A. Charge a fee for consultation**
 - B. Collect information to assess the patient's needs**
 - C. Immediately provide the product without consultation**
 - D. Refer the patient to a physician**
- 3. Are narcotics and controlled drugs able to be transferred between pharmacies?**
 - A. Yes, without limitations**
 - B. No, not transferable**
 - C. Only once**
 - D. Only back to the originating pharmacy**
- 4. What should occur before medications are released to the patient?**
 - A. The patient should sign a waiver**
 - B. Counselling must occur**
 - C. The pharmacy should close**
 - D. Medications should be double-checked by a technician**
- 5. For an international pharmacist, which of the following is NOT required by the College to license in Manitoba?**
 - A. Membership in a Manitoba pharmacy association**
 - B. Passing the PEBC**
 - C. 600 hour internship**
 - D. Completion of a jurisprudence exam successfully**

- 6. What is the pharmacist's role in methadone maintenance treatment?**
- A. Simply dispense methadone**
 - B. Observe and report patient compliance and behavior**
 - C. Prescribe dose adjustments**
 - D. None**
- 7. What condition prevents a pharmacist from being a manager when applying for a pharmacy license?**
- A. If they are still in pharmacy school**
 - B. If they have less than 1 year of experience**
 - C. If they are on a conditional license**
 - D. If they have not completed a management course**
- 8. What should pharmacists do if they decide not to fill an M3P prescription?**
- A. Nothing, just inform the patient verbally**
 - B. Destroy the prescription immediately**
 - C. Notify the patient and prescriber, document and retain the prescription**
 - D. Send the prescription back to the prescriber**
- 9. What action is required if a pharmacist provides a spouse with their partner's medication history?**
- A. Verbal consent from the partner**
 - B. Written consent from the partner**
 - C. No consent if the spouse is known**
 - D. Approval from the healthcare provider**
- 10. What should be done if a patient refuses counselling for their medication?**
- A. Force the counselling**
 - B. Ignore their refusal**
 - C. Document their refusal**
 - D. Call the doctor**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What action is required when a medication error occurs?

- A. It should be ignored
- B. It must be documented and reviewed**
- C. Only the pharmacist should be informed
- D. The medication should be dispensed regardless

It is important to document and review a medication error because it allows for proper tracking and evaluation of the error. Ignoring the error can lead to repeated mistakes and not informing all necessary parties, such as the physician or patient, can result in potential harm or legal implications. Dispensing the medication regardless of the error could also lead to harm to the patient. Therefore, option A, C, and D are incorrect.

2. What must a pharmacist do when a patient requests a consultation for a Schedule II or III product?

- A. Charge a fee for consultation
- B. Collect information to assess the patient's needs**
- C. Immediately provide the product without consultation
- D. Refer the patient to a physician

When a patient requests a consultation for a Schedule II or III product, it is important for a pharmacist to collect information about the patient's needs in order to ensure safe and appropriate use of the medication. Charging a fee for consultation (option A) is not a necessary requirement for a pharmacist in this situation. Immediately providing the product without consultation (option C) can be dangerous and is not a pharmacist's responsibility. In some cases, it may be necessary for a pharmacist to refer the patient to a physician (option D) for further evaluation and treatment, but this should not be the first response when a patient requests a consultation. Collecting information to assess the patient's needs (option B) is the most appropriate and responsible action for a pharmacist to take in this situation.

3. Are narcotics and controlled drugs able to be transferred between pharmacies?

- A. Yes, without limitations
- B. No, not transferable**
- C. Only once
- D. Only back to the originating pharmacy

Narcotics and controlled drugs are subject to strict regulations and restrictions, and as such, they are not able to be transferred between pharmacies. This is to ensure proper tracking and control of these substances as they have a high potential for abuse and addiction. While non-controlled medications may be transferred between pharmacies, this is not the case for narcotics and controlled drugs. Therefore, options A, C, and D are incorrect as they suggest transferability of these substances.

4. What should occur before medications are released to the patient?

- A. The patient should sign a waiver**
- B. Counselling must occur**
- C. The pharmacy should close**
- D. Medications should be double-checked by a technician**

Counselling must occur before medications are released to the patient because it is crucial for the patient to fully understand the medication they are taking, including dosage, administration, potential side effects, and any interactions with other medications they may be taking. This ensures the safety and effectiveness of the medication for the patient. A waiver is not necessary for medication release, but may be required for certain controlled substances. The pharmacy does not need to close for medication release. While double-checking medication is an important safety measure, counselling is the most important step in the medication release process.

5. For an international pharmacist, which of the following is NOT required by the College to license in Manitoba?

- A. Membership in a Manitoba pharmacy association**
- B. Passing the PEBC**
- C. 600 hour internship**
- D. Completion of a jurisprudence exam successfully**

International pharmacists are required to have membership in the province's pharmacy association, but that requirement is not specific to Manitoba. All pharmacists must pass the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC) in order to be licensed in any Canadian province. They must also complete a 600-hour internship and pass a jurisprudence exam to demonstrate knowledge of laws and regulations related to pharmacy practice in Canada.

6. What is the pharmacist's role in methadone maintenance treatment?

- A. Simply dispense methadone**
- B. Observe and report patient compliance and behavior**
- C. Prescribe dose adjustments**
- D. None**

The pharmacist's role in methadone maintenance treatment is to observe and report patient compliance and behavior. Simply dispensing methadone (choice A) is not sufficient for this type of treatment as careful monitoring of the patient's progress and any potential side effects is essential for successful treatment. The pharmacist is not responsible for prescribing dose adjustments (choice C) as this falls under the role of the healthcare provider prescribing the methadone. Lastly, saying that the pharmacist's role is "none" (choice D) is incorrect as they play a crucial role in the overall treatment plan and patient care.

7. What condition prevents a pharmacist from being a manager when applying for a pharmacy license?

- A. If they are still in pharmacy school**
- B. If they have less than 1 year of experience**
- C. If they are on a conditional license**
- D. If they have not completed a management course**

A This option is incorrect because being in pharmacy school does not necessarily prevent a pharmacist from being a manager when applying for a pharmacy license. It depends on the specific requirements of the state or organization administering the license. B: This option is incorrect because having less than 1 year of experience does not necessarily prevent a pharmacist from being a manager when applying for a pharmacy license. Again, it depends on the specific requirements. D: This option is incorrect because not completing a management course does not necessarily prevent a pharmacist from being a manager when applying for a pharmacy license. It depends on the specific requirements. The correct answer is C because having a conditional license typically means that the pharmacist has not met all the necessary qualifications, such as passing a background check or meeting continuing education requirements. Therefore, they would not be eligible to hold a managerial role in a pharmacy. It is important for pharmacists to

8. What should pharmacists do if they decide not to fill an M3P prescription?

- A. Nothing, just inform the patient verbally**
- B. Destroy the prescription immediately**
- C. Notify the patient and prescriber, document and retain the prescription**
- D. Send the prescription back to the prescriber**

Pharmacists should always properly document and retain any prescriptions that they have decided not to fill, as well as notifying both the patient and the prescriber. This is important for legal and safety reasons. If the prescription is destroyed or sent back to the prescriber, there will be no record of the pharmacist's decision and reasoning, which could lead to potential issues or errors in the future. Simply informing the patient verbally is not sufficient as it does not provide a record of the conversation. Therefore, C is the best course of action in this scenario.

9. What action is required if a pharmacist provides a spouse with their partner's medication history?

- A. Verbal consent from the partner**
- B. Written consent from the partner**
- C. No consent if the spouse is known**
- D. Approval from the healthcare provider**

If a pharmacist provides a spouse with their partner's medication history, written consent from the partner is required. This is because personal medical information is sensitive and must be kept confidential. Written consent ensures that the partner has given explicit permission for their medication history to be shared with their spouse. Verbal consent may not be sufficient as it could lead to misunderstandings or potential legal issues. No consent is not a viable option and approval from the healthcare provider may not be necessary as it is ultimately the partner's decision to share their personal medical information with their spouse.

10. What should be done if a patient refuses counselling for their medication?

- A. Force the counselling**
- B. Ignore their refusal**
- C. Document their refusal**
- D. Call the doctor**

It is important to respect a patient's autonomy and their right to make decisions about their own healthcare. Forcing them to receive counselling against their will can damage the trust between the patient and their provider and may cause the patient to become resistant to future treatment. Ignoring a patient's refusal may also lead to negative consequences and compromise the patient's overall care. It is important to document the patient's refusal in their medical records to ensure proper communication and understanding between the patient and their healthcare team. This documentation not only provides clarity and accountability, but also allows for future follow-up and evaluation of the patient's decision. Calling the doctor may not always be necessary or feasible in this situation, but documenting the refusal is essential.