

Manitoba Pharmacy Jurisprudence Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the function of the Complaints Committee?**
 - A. Considers formal complaints brought forward**
 - B. Decides on pharmacy awards**
 - C. Manages quality assurance**
 - D. Handles finance and risk**
- 2. 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**
- 3. 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**
- 4. How many times can benzodiazepines and targeted substances be transferred between pharmacies?**
 - A. Unlimited**
 - B. Once**
 - C. Twice**
 - D. Not at all**
- 5. What is the validity period for an M3P prescription?**
 - A. Must be filled within 3 days after being written**
 - B. Valid for 30 days from the date written**
 - C. No expiry as long as the prescription is on an M3P form**
 - D. Must be filled immediately upon receipt**

- 6. What must a pharmacist comply with regarding drug distribution?**
- A. Social media promotion rules**
 - B. The most profitable sales methods**
 - C. Conditions of sale for prescription and non-prescription drugs**
 - D. Personal preferences for drug brands**
- 7. What must a prescription NOT be in order to fill it as a continued care prescription?**
- A. A new prescription**
 - B. For a chronic condition**
 - C. For a non-narcotic substance**
 - D. Prescribed by a specialist**
- 8. What is required for a pharmacy technician to perform a final check on a prescription?**
- A. Being certified**
 - B. Having a pharmacy degree**
 - C. Approval from the pharmacy manager**
 - D. Direct supervision from a pharmacist**
- 9. What is required for a pharmacist to give someone access to another person's DPIN information?**
- A. Manager's permission**
 - B. The patient's consent**
 - C. A prescription**
 - D. Law enforcement request**
- 10. What records must be kept when destroying narcotics?**
- A. A list of witnesses only**
 - B. Patients' names only**
 - C. Name, strength, quantity of drug, date, and the two HCPs**
 - D. Date and method of destruction only**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the function of the Complaints Committee?

- A. Considers formal complaints brought forward**
- B. Decides on pharmacy awards**
- C. Manages quality assurance**
- D. Handles finance and risk**

The Complaints Committee is responsible for considering and reviewing formal complaints brought forward by individuals or groups. Options B, C, and D are incorrect as they describe functions that fall under the responsibilities of other committees. The Pharmacy and Chemistry Awards Committee is responsible for deciding on pharmacy awards, the Quality Assurance Committee is responsible for managing quality assurance, and the Finance and Risk Committee is responsible for handling finance and risk matters. Therefore, option A is the correct answer as it clearly describes the function of the Complaints Committee.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. How many times can benzodiazepines and targeted substances be transferred between pharmacies?

- A. Unlimited**
- B. Once**
- C. Twice**
- D. Not at all**

Benzodiazepines and targeted substances can only be transferred once between pharmacies. This is because benzodiazepines and targeted substances are controlled substances that have a higher potential for abuse. Therefore, there are stricter regulations for their transfer between pharmacies. Transferring these substances multiple times could increase the risk of diversion and abuse. Option A, unlimited transfers, is incorrect because there are regulations limiting the number of transfers. Option C, twice, is incorrect because it exceeds the allowed transfer limit. Option D, not at all, is incorrect because transfers are allowed once between pharmacies.

5. What is the validity period for an M3P prescription?

- A. Must be filled within 3 days after being written**
- B. Valid for 30 days from the date written**
- C. No expiry as long as the prescription is on an M3P form**
- D. Must be filled immediately upon receipt**

M3P prescriptions must be filled within 3 days after being written, as stated in option A. Option B is incorrect because the validity period is not 30 days from the date written. Option C is incorrect because there is an expiry for M3P prescriptions, even if it is on the correct form. Option D is incorrect because the prescription does not need to be filled immediately upon receipt, but must be filled within the 3 day validity period.

6. What must a pharmacist comply with regarding drug distribution?

- A. Social media promotion rules**
- B. The most profitable sales methods**
- C. Conditions of sale for prescription and non-prescription drugs**
- D. Personal preferences for drug brands**

A pharmacist must comply with conditions of sale for prescription and non-prescription drugs. Social media promotion rules (A) are not directly related to the distribution of drugs. The most profitable sales methods (B) may not always align with what is best for the patient's health and well-being. Personal preferences for drug brands (D) are not relevant to the proper distribution of drugs. Therefore, the most important aspect for a pharmacist to comply with when distributing drugs is ensuring that prescriptions and non-prescription drugs are distributed according to established legal and ethical guidelines.

7. What must a prescription NOT be in order to fill it as a continued care prescription?

- A. A new prescription**
- B. For a chronic condition**
- C. For a non-narcotic substance**
- D. Prescribed by a specialist**

In order for a prescription to be considered a continued care prescription, it must not be a new prescription. This is because a continued care prescription is meant to be a continuation of a previously prescribed medication, not a new one. Additionally, it must also be for a chronic condition, as this type of prescription is specifically for ongoing, long-term treatment. It can also be for a non-narcotic substance, as long as it is prescribed for a chronic condition. A prescription from a specialist is not necessary for it to be considered a continued care prescription, as long as it meets the other requirements.

8. What is required for a pharmacy technician to perform a final check on a prescription?

- A. Being certified**
- B. Having a pharmacy degree**
- C. Approval from the pharmacy manager**
- D. Direct supervision from a pharmacist**

P Explanation Being certified is the primary requirement for a pharmacy technician to perform a final check on a prescription. While having a pharmacy degree and approval from the pharmacy manager may provide additional qualifications, they are not the main requirement for performing a final check. Additionally, direct supervision from a pharmacist is not required for a certified pharmacy technician to perform a final check. Therefore, option A is the best answer.

9. What is required for a pharmacist to give someone access to another person's DPIN information?

- A. Manager's permission**
- B. The patient's consent**
- C. A prescription**
- D. Law enforcement request**

A pharmacist is required to obtain the patient's consent in order to give someone access to another person's DPIN information because this information is protected by medical privacy laws. A manager's permission is not enough as the patient's privacy must be respected. A prescription may only give access to the patient's medication information, not their medical records. Law enforcement requests must go through proper channels and cannot bypass the patient's right to privacy. Therefore, B is the correct answer.

10. What records must be kept when destroying narcotics?

- A. A list of witnesses only**
- B. Patients' names only**
- C. Name, strength, quantity of drug, date, and the two HCPs**
- D. Date and method of destruction only**

When destroying narcotics, it is important to keep a record of the name, strength, quantity of drug, date, and the two healthcare professionals (HCPs) responsible for the destruction. Option A is incorrect because witnesses are not the only record that needs to be kept. Option B is also incorrect because it only includes patients' names and not all the necessary information. Option D is incorrect because only recording the date and method of destruction does not provide enough information for proper record-keeping.