

MANITOBA PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Who must be informed of a pharmacy closure and the transfer of prescription files?**
 - A. The local police department
 - B. The nearest hospital
 - C. The registrar
 - D. All of the pharmacy's suppliers
- 2. Which of these is not a physical requirement for a community pharmacy?**
 - A. Private counselling area
 - B. Minimum of 12 sq ft counter area
 - C. A publicly accessible restroom
 - D. Enclosed space for patient privacy
- 3. What is a 'pseudo-PHIN' and when is it used?**
 - A. A fake patient health number, used for all prescriptions
 - B. A temporary patient identifier for non-residents of Manitoba
 - C. A unique identifier for each prescription filled
 - D. A code used for tracking lost prescriptions
- 4. What must be included in a vaccination drug administration record?**
 - A. Time of administration
 - B. Pharmacist's political views
 - C. Patient's weight
 - D. Patient's eye color
- 5. Are the regulations under the Controlled Drug Substance Act federal or provincial law?**
 - A. Federal
 - B. Provincial
 - C. Both
 - D. Neither

- 6. How often are regular inspections conducted in a pharmacy?**
- A. Every 2 years
 - B. Every 3 years
 - C. Every 4 years
 - D. Every 5 years
- 7. What is required from a Canadian pharmacist from another province to be licensed in Manitoba?**
- A. Only PEBC and jurisprudence
 - B. Only a 600 hours practice certificate
 - C. PEBC, jurisprudence, no conditions, among other requirements
 - D. Only liability insurance
- 8. What action can the Complaints Committee take directly without further investigation?**
- A. Close the pharmacy permanently
 - B. Refer the matter to the discipline committee
 - C. Force the pharmacist to retire
 - D. Mandate a public apology
- 9. For how long does a pharmacy need to keep narcotic records?**
- A. 5 years
 - B. 3 years
 - C. 7 years
 - D. 2 years
- 10. Who must be notified in the event of a breach due to criminal activity involving patient records?**
- A. Only the pharmacy manager
 - B. Only the affected patients
 - C. The College and authorities
 - D. No one needs to be notified

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Who must be informed of a pharmacy closure and the transfer of prescription files?

- A. The local police department
- B. The nearest hospital
- C. The registrar**
- D. All of the pharmacy's suppliers

Option A is incorrect because the local police department does not need to be informed about the transfer of prescription files. Option B is incorrect because the nearest hospital is not responsible for maintaining prescription files from a pharmacy closure. Option D is incorrect because not all of the pharmacy's suppliers need to be informed of the closure, unless they have requested the prescription files. The registrar refers to the state board of pharmacy, which oversees and regulates all pharmacies in the state. Therefore, they need to be informed of the closure and the transfer of prescription files to ensure proper record keeping and continuity of care for patients.

2. Which of these is not a physical requirement for a community pharmacy?

- A. Private counselling area
- B. Minimum of 12 sq ft counter area
- C. A publicly accessible restroom**
- D. Enclosed space for patient privacy

A publicly accessible restroom is not a physical requirement for a community pharmacy. This is because a restroom is not necessary for the operation of a pharmacy and does not directly contribute to the services provided by the pharmacy. The other options are all important physical requirements as they contribute to patient privacy and comfort, which are essential for the operation of a pharmacy. Private counselling area and enclosed space for patient privacy ensure that patients have a confidential space to discuss their medications with a pharmacist. The minimum of 12 sq ft counter area is necessary for proper storage and organization of medications. All of these physical requirements contribute to the efficient and effective operation of a community pharmacy.

3. What is a 'pseudo-PHIN' and when is it used?

- A. A fake patient health number, used for all prescriptions
- B. A temporary patient identifier for non-residents of Manitoba**
- C. A unique identifier for each prescription filled
- D. A code used for tracking lost prescriptions

A 'pseudo-PHIN' is not used for all prescriptions (A) or unique to each prescription (C). Additionally, it is not used for tracking lost prescriptions (D). A 'pseudo-PHIN' is a temporary patient identifier that is used for non-residents of Manitoba (B). It is not a fake patient health number (A) and it is not used for tracking lost prescriptions (D). The purpose of a 'pseudo-PHIN' is to allow for efficient tracking and recording of prescriptions for non-residents who are not eligible for a regular PHIN.

4. What must be included in a vaccination drug administration record?

- A. Time of administration**
- B. Pharmacist's political views
- C. Patient's weight
- D. Patient's eye color

A vaccination drug administration record is a document that is used to record the time at which a vaccination was given to a patient. This information is important for tracking immunization schedules and ensuring that patients receive their vaccinations at the appropriate time. The other options, such as the pharmacist's political views, the patient's weight, and the patient's eye color, are irrelevant to this specific record and would not be necessary to include.

5. Are the regulations under the Controlled Drug Substance Act federal or provincial law?

- A. Federal**
- B. Provincial
- C. Both
- D. Neither

The Controlled Drug Substance Act is a federal law, meaning that it is enforceable across the entire country. Option B, provincial law, is incorrect because it only applies to a specific province or territory. Option C, both, is too vague and does not provide a clear answer. Option D, neither, is also incorrect because the Controlled Drug Substance Act is a federal law and therefore cannot be considered "neither" federal nor provincial.

6. How often are regular inspections conducted in a pharmacy?

- A. Every 2 years
- B. Every 3 years
- C. Every 4 years
- D. Every 5 years**

Regular inspections in a pharmacy are conducted every 5 years to ensure compliance with safety regulations and proper storage of medication. Options A, B, and C are incorrect as they suggest intervals of 2, 3, and 4 years, respectively, which would not provide enough time to thoroughly assess and make any necessary changes for a safe and compliant pharmacy environment. Therefore, option D of every 5 years is the correct answer.

7. What is required from a Canadian pharmacist from another province to be licensed in Manitoba?

- A. Only PEBC and jurisprudence
- B. Only a 600 hours practice certificate
- C. PEBC, jurisprudence, no conditions, among other requirements**
- D. Only liability insurance

A Canadian pharmacist from another province must fulfill multiple requirements in order to be licensed in Manitoba. These include passing the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (PEBC), completing a jurisprudence exam, and ensuring there are no conditions on their current license. Simply holding a 600 hours practice certificate or having liability insurance is not enough to obtain a license in Manitoba.

8. What action can the Complaints Committee take directly without further investigation?

- A. Close the pharmacy permanently
- B. Refer the matter to the discipline committee**
- C. Force the pharmacist to retire
- D. Mandate a public apology

The Complaints Committee's primary role is to gather information and investigate complaints regarding pharmacist misconduct. As such, it does not have the authority to take immediate action without conducting a thorough investigation. Option B, which refers the matter to the discipline committee, allows for a deeper examination of the complaint and possible disciplinary action if necessary. Option A, closing the pharmacy permanently, would require further investigation to ensure it is an appropriate action. Option C, forcing retirement, would also require investigation to determine if the pharmacist has violated any regulations. Option D, mandating a public apology, does not address any potential misconduct and would not serve as a direct action to address the complaint. Therefore, option B is the most appropriate and direct course of action for the Complaints Committee.

9. For how long does a pharmacy need to keep narcotic records?

- A. 5 years
- B. 3 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 2 years**

In Manitoba, the requirement for maintaining narcotic records is aligned with the regulations that govern the handling and storage of controlled substances. In this context, pharmacies must keep records of narcotics for a period of two years. This timeframe is established to ensure consistent monitoring and accountability within the pharmacy practice, allowing for necessary audits and inspections by regulatory bodies. Maintaining records for two years provides a balance between ensuring thorough oversight and not overburdening pharmacies with excessive documentation requirements. It also aligns with various provincial and federal regulations, focusing on both patient safety and the prevention of substance misuse. Other durations specified in the choices, such as five, three, or seven years, would exceed the mandated retention period and thus are not compliant with current practices for narcotic record-keeping in Manitoba. Understanding these timelines is essential for pharmacy professionals to adhere to regulatory standards and ensure proper management of controlled substances.

10. Who must be notified in the event of a breach due to criminal activity involving patient records?

- A. Only the pharmacy manager
- B. Only the affected patients
- C. The College and authorities**
- D. No one needs to be notified

If you selected A, this is incorrect because only notifying the pharmacy manager would not fulfill the legal obligations of reporting the breach to the appropriate authorities. If you selected B, this is incorrect because while the affected patients should be informed of the breach, the College and authorities must also be notified in order to properly handle the situation. If you selected D, this is incorrect because it is mandatory to report the breach to the College and authorities. Therefore, the correct answer is C as it is the most comprehensive and responsible course of action in the event of a breach involving patient records due to criminal activity.

SAMPLE

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://manitobapharmacistjurisprudence.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE