

# Nova Scotia Canada Pharmacy Jurisprudence Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**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

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

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. What is the legal age of consent for a minor to receive a prescription in Nova Scotia?**
  - A. 15 years old**
  - B. 18 years old**
  - C. No specific legal age; depends on understanding**
  - D. 16 years old**
  
- 2. What is the definition of a health information custodian (HIC)?**
  - A. A professional who provides therapeutic care to patients**
  - B. An organization collecting personal health information for oversight**
  - C. An individual or organization that manages patient health information for care and treatment**
  - D. A system in place for distributing health information to patients**
  
- 3. Can pharmacists refuse to fill a prescription?**
  - A. No, they must fill every prescription**
  - B. Yes, if it contravenes legal or ethical standards**
  - C. Only if the medication is out of stock**
  - D. No, unless the patient requests it**
  
- 4. Which part of the FDA includes controlled drug preparations?**
  - A. Part G**
  - B. Part C**
  - C. Part D**
  - D. Part J**
  
- 5. What is emphasized in the collaboration domain of Pharmacy Technicians?**
  - A. Working independently without guidance**
  - B. Interacting solely with pharmacists**
  - C. Collaborating with multiple health professionals for optimal patient care**
  - D. Focusing only on customer service interactions**

- 6. What is the primary role of the Ministry of Health in a provincial or territorial context?**
- A. To regulate health care professionals**
  - B. To ensure quality, appropriate, cost-effective and timely health services**
  - C. To provide funding for health care services**
  - D. To oversee the licensing of pharmacies**
- 7. Which of the following professionals can prescribe medications?**
- A. Pharmacists**
  - B. Physical therapists**
  - C. Chiropractors/Podiatrists (limited)**
  - D. Occupational therapists**
- 8. Under what condition can a pharmacy technician dispense medications?**
- A. Independently, as long as they are certified**
  - B. Under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist**
  - C. Only for over-the-counter medications**
  - D. After completing specific training programs**
- 9. What responsibilities do pharmacists have regarding drug storage and security?**
- A. Ensuring proper conditions and secure access to prescription medications**
  - B. Leaving medications in unlocked cabinets for easy access**
  - C. Only checking the condition of medications once a year**
  - D. Store medications anywhere as long as they are out of sight**
- 10. How is ethics defined in the context of the pharmacy profession?**
- A. As personal preferences in making decisions**
  - B. As established standards defining right and wrong obligations**
  - C. As guidelines that change with societal norms**
  - D. As laws that govern pharmacy practice**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What is the legal age of consent for a minor to receive a prescription in Nova Scotia?**

- A. 15 years old**
- B. 18 years old**
- C. No specific legal age; depends on understanding**
- D. 16 years old**

In Nova Scotia, there isn't a specific legal age set for minors to receive a prescription; rather, it is determined by the minor's ability to understand the nature and consequences of the treatment. This concept aligns with the principle of "Gillick competence," which acknowledges that a minor may be capable of making informed decisions regarding their own health care, provided they have sufficient understanding. This approach emphasizes that healthcare providers should assess each minor's maturity and comprehension on a case-by-case basis rather than adhering to a strict age limit. Therefore, if a minor demonstrates a clear understanding of the medical situation and the implications of the prescribed treatment, they can consent to receive a prescription, regardless of whether they fall below the commonly assumed ages of consent. This framework allows for flexibility and emphasizes the importance of individualized healthcare that respects the rights of minors to make decisions about their own health when they are deemed competent to do so.

**2. What is the definition of a health information custodian (HIC)?**

- A. A professional who provides therapeutic care to patients**
- B. An organization collecting personal health information for oversight**
- C. An individual or organization that manages patient health information for care and treatment**
- D. A system in place for distributing health information to patients**

The correct definition of a health information custodian (HIC) is an individual or organization that manages patient health information for care and treatment. This definition emphasizes the central role that HICs play in safeguarding and overseeing personal health information to ensure that it is accessible for providing appropriate care to patients. HICs are responsible for the collection, usage, and management of individuals' health data while adhering to privacy regulations to protect that sensitive information. In the context of healthcare, managing patient health information is critical for coordination of care, treatment decisions, and providing safe healthcare delivery. HICs can include healthcare providers, hospitals, and other entities that handle personal health information. They have a legal and ethical responsibility to maintain confidentiality and ensure that health information is used appropriately to benefit the patient and the healthcare system. The other definitions do not capture the full scope and responsibilities of a health information custodian. While providing therapeutic care, collecting data for oversight, or distributing information are important aspects within the health care system, they do not encompass the comprehensive role of managing and protecting personal health information that defines an HIC.

### 3. Can pharmacists refuse to fill a prescription?

- A. No, they must fill every prescription
- B. Yes, if it contravenes legal or ethical standards**
- C. Only if the medication is out of stock
- D. No, unless the patient requests it

Pharmacists have a professional and legal responsibility to ensure that prescriptions they fill comply with both legal regulations and ethical standards. This means they can refuse to fill a prescription if it poses a risk to patient safety, if there is a concern about the appropriateness of the medication for that patient, or if it conflicts with their moral or ethical beliefs. For example, if a prescription is suspected to be fraudulent or is for a drug that is unsafe given the patient's health history or current medications, the pharmacist has the obligation to refuse to fill it in order to protect the patient. This responsibility is embedded in pharmacy practice not only to uphold the law but also to ensure ethical considerations regarding patient care are maintained. Therefore, the statement that pharmacists can refuse to fill a prescription if it contravenes legal or ethical standards accurately reflects their professional duties in ensuring safety and compliance. Other scenarios may limit a pharmacist's capacity to refuse a prescription, such as being out of stock, but those do not encompass the broader scope of refusal rights regarding patient safety or ethics. Similarly, the idea that pharmacists must always fill prescriptions disregards their crucial role in evaluating the appropriateness and legality of medications they dispense.

### 4. Which part of the FDA includes controlled drug preparations?

- A. Part G**
- B. Part C
- C. Part D
- D. Part J

The correct answer is Part G because this section of the Food and Drug Regulations specifically addresses controlled drugs and substances. In Canada, the regulation of controlled substances falls under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA), and Part G of the FDA outlines the requirements and provisions related to the manufacturing, distribution, and sale of controlled drugs. This part ensures that there are stringent guidelines and regulatory measures in place to manage how these substances are handled, thereby promoting safety and compliance within the pharmaceutical industry. It includes stipulations on prescription requirements, the scheduling of different controlled drugs, and the responsibilities of pharmacies and pharmacy personnel in the management of these preparations. Understanding and adhering to Part G is crucial for pharmacy practitioners who handle controlled substances, ensuring they comply with legal and professional standards.

**5. What is emphasized in the collaboration domain of Pharmacy Technicians?**

- A. Working independently without guidance**
- B. Interacting solely with pharmacists**
- C. Collaborating with multiple health professionals for optimal patient care**
- D. Focusing only on customer service interactions**

Collaboration in the pharmacy setting is crucial for providing optimal patient care, which is why the emphasis is on collaborating with multiple health professionals. Pharmacy technicians play a vital role in the healthcare team by communicating and working alongside pharmacists, physicians, nurses, and other healthcare providers. This multifaceted collaboration enables technicians to contribute their expertise in medication management, ensuring that patient treatments are safe, effective, and tailored to individual needs. By engaging with various health professionals, pharmacy technicians can gather comprehensive patient information, understand treatment plans, and make informed decisions regarding medication therapy. This collaborative approach not only enhances the quality of care but also supports improved health outcomes for patients. In contrast, working independently without guidance limits the technician's ability to interact effectively within the healthcare team, potentially compromising patient care. Focusing solely on customer service interactions ignores the broader responsibilities of technicians in the clinical setting. Similarly, interacting just with pharmacists restricts the flow of information and teamwork needed for comprehensive patient management.

**6. What is the primary role of the Ministry of Health in a provincial or territorial context?**

- A. To regulate health care professionals**
- B. To ensure quality, appropriate, cost-effective and timely health services**
- C. To provide funding for health care services**
- D. To oversee the licensing of pharmacies**

The primary role of the Ministry of Health in a provincial or territorial context is to ensure quality, appropriate, cost-effective, and timely health services. This encompasses a broader mandate that goes beyond specific regulatory functions or funding models. The Ministry of Health is responsible for the overall management and coordination of the health care system within the province or territory, ensuring that all residents have access to necessary services that meet established standards of quality and effectiveness. This role also includes addressing public health issues, managing health care budgets, and ensuring that resources are allocated in a way that prioritizes the health needs of the population. By focusing on the delivery of comprehensive health services, the Ministry can respond to various health challenges and improve the overall well-being of the community. Other roles, such as regulating health care professionals, providing funding for health care, or overseeing the licensing of pharmacies, are important components of the health system but are guided and coordinated by the higher-level objectives related to service quality and access. These functions support the overarching goal of the Ministry, which is ultimately to promote and protect the health of the population.

**7. Which of the following professionals can prescribe medications?**

- A. Pharmacists**
- B. Physical therapists**
- C. Chiropodists/Podiatrists (limited)**
- D. Occupational therapists**

Chiropodists/Podiatrists, within their scope of practice, have been granted the authority to prescribe medications in certain circumstances. This ability is typically legally defined, meaning they can prescribe medications that are relevant to the treatment of foot disorders and conditions directly related to their practice. In many jurisdictions, this prescriptive authority is limited to specific types of medications that would be essential for the management of their patients' conditions. The other professions listed—pharmacists, physical therapists, and occupational therapists—generally do not have the authority to prescribe medications. While pharmacists have a significant role in medication management, their role is primarily focused on dispensing medications and providing medication therapy management rather than direct prescribing. Physical therapists and occupational therapists also serve critical roles in rehabilitation and patient care but are not authorized to prescribe medications, as their training and scope of practice do not include pharmacologic interventions. Understanding the specific prescriptive authorities allowed for various healthcare professionals is crucial, especially in collaborative care settings where the roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined for optimal patient outcomes.

**8. Under what condition can a pharmacy technician dispense medications?**

- A. Independently, as long as they are certified**
- B. Under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist**
- C. Only for over-the-counter medications**
- D. After completing specific training programs**

A pharmacy technician can dispense medications under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist. This framework is in place to ensure patient safety and adherence to legal standards governing medication dispensing. The pharmacist oversees the dispensing process, providing an essential safety net for verifying the appropriateness of a therapy, checking drug interactions, and ensuring the correct medication and dosage are provided to the patient. While pharmacy technicians are skilled professionals who play a vital role in the pharmacy setting, their ability to dispense medications independently is limited. The regulatory framework in Nova Scotia emphasizes the importance of the pharmacist's role in patient care, making collaboration between technicians and pharmacists essential. This supervision not only maintains quality control within the pharmacy practice but is also crucial for compliance with provincial laws and regulations governing medication dispensing. Other options imply various levels of independence or scope of practice that do not align with the established legal requirements for pharmacy technicians in Nova Scotia. Thus, the correct answer reflects the regulatory expectations surrounding their practice.

**9. What responsibilities do pharmacists have regarding drug storage and security?**

**A. Ensuring proper conditions and secure access to prescription medications**

**B. Leaving medications in unlocked cabinets for easy access**

**C. Only checking the condition of medications once a year**

**D. Store medications anywhere as long as they are out of sight**

Pharmacists have a critical responsibility in ensuring that prescription medications are stored under proper conditions and that access to them is secured. This entails maintaining specific environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity, and light exposure, as these factors can affect the efficacy and safety of medications. In addition, securing access to these medications is essential to prevent unauthorized use and to ensure that only qualified personnel can handle them. Proper drug storage involves adhering to guidelines set by regulatory authorities, which dictate how different medications should be stored to maintain their integrity. For example, certain medications may need refrigeration or protection from light. Furthermore, security protocols must be in place to prevent theft or misuse of controlled substances and other prescription medications. This could include locked cabinets or safes, surveillance systems, and controlled access to storage areas. The other options do not align with the best practices expected in pharmacy operations. Leaving medications in unlocked cabinets compromises their security and increases the risk of unauthorized access. Checking medication conditions only once a year is insufficient to ensure their safety and efficacy, as regular monitoring is necessary. Storing medications anywhere as long as they are out of sight disregards the specific requirements for different medications, potentially leading to compromised quality or safety. Therefore, the emphasis on proper conditions and secure access is critical

**10. How is ethics defined in the context of the pharmacy profession?**

**A. As personal preferences in making decisions**

**B. As established standards defining right and wrong obligations**

**C. As guidelines that change with societal norms**

**D. As laws that govern pharmacy practice**

Ethics in the pharmacy profession is defined as established standards defining right and wrong obligations. This understanding of ethics is crucial because it provides a framework for pharmacists to navigate complex situations that arise in patient care and pharmaceutical practice. Ethical standards guide pharmacists in making decisions that prioritize patient welfare, respect autonomy, and ensure fairness. These standards are grounded in professional codes of conduct and societal expectations, which help pharmacists to act in ways that uphold the integrity and trustworthiness of the profession. This commitment to ethical practices is essential for maintaining public confidence and ensuring that pharmacists contribute positively to healthcare. In contrast, personal preferences in making decisions do not represent a professional standard and can lead to inconsistent practices. Guidelines that change with societal norms may create uncertainty and unpredictability in ethical considerations. Laws that govern pharmacy practice, while crucial, are distinct from ethics; they dictate legal responsibilities rather than moral obligations. Therefore, understanding ethics as established standards that define right and wrong obligations ensures that pharmacists operate within a consistent ethical framework, promoting the best interests of their patients and the community they serve.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://nscanadapharmjurisprud.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE