

# Saskatchewan Pharmacy Law JE Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## **Questions**

- 1. Which ethical principle is defined as telling the truth?**
  - A. Fidelity**
  - B. Veracity**
  - C. Beneficence**
  - D. Autonomy**
- 2. What type of safe must pharmacies display according to SCPP requirements?**
  - A. Portable safe**
  - B. Fireproof safe**
  - C. Time-delayed safe**
  - D. Standard locked safe**
- 3. Dextromethorphan's classification changes depending on package size. What is the unscheduled limit for oral dosage forms?**
  - A. 100 mg**
  - B. 300 mg**
  - C. 500 mg**
  - D. 200 mg**
- 4. In the context of the PSA, what type of control must the pharmacist have over the shelves and displays?**
  - A. Complete and discretionary control**
  - B. Visual and auditory control**
  - C. General and operational control**
  - D. Audio and visual control**
- 5. Which term describes drugs that do not need the supervision of a pharmacist during sale?**
  - A. NAPRA Schedule 1 Drugs**
  - B. NAPRA Schedule 2 Drugs**
  - C. NAPRA Schedule 3 Drugs**
  - D. NAPRA Unscheduled Drugs**



- 6. Which schedule applies to Loratadine products for children under the age of 2 years?**
- A. Unscheduled**
  - B. Schedule 1**
  - C. Schedule 2**
  - D. Schedule 3**
- 7. What is required in order to approve an emergency refill?**
- A. Individual competence**
  - B. Approval from the patient**
  - C. Legal representation**
  - D. Notification of other pharmacists**
- 8. What type of drugs are added to the Saskatchewan Formulary monthly?**
- A. New patented drugs**
  - B. Interchangeable generic drugs**
  - C. Controlled substances**
  - D. Experimental medications**
- 9. What kind of reports are required for verbal and exempted narcotics?**
- A. Inventory reports**
  - B. Sales reports**
  - C. Purchase reports**
  - D. Quality control reports**
- 10. Who has the authority to enact bylaws and regulate the pharmacy profession in Saskatchewan?**
- A. Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy Professionals**
  - B. Health Canada**
  - C. Pharmacy Services Branch**
  - D. Canadian Pharmacy Association**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

## 1. Which ethical principle is defined as telling the truth?

- A. Fidelity
- B. Veracity**
- C. Beneficence
- D. Autonomy

The principle of veracity is fundamentally rooted in the concept of truth-telling. In the context of healthcare and pharmacy practice, veracity involves providing accurate and honest information to patients and stakeholders. This principle is crucial for establishing trust in the practitioner-patient relationship, as patients rely on their healthcare providers to give them truthful guidance regarding their medications, potential side effects, treatment options, and overall health. By adhering to veracity, pharmacists and healthcare professionals ensure that patients are fully informed, enabling them to make educated decisions about their health and treatment plans. This concept not only promotes transparency but also respects the rights of patients to receive truthful information about their care. The other options, while significant ethical principles, focus on different aspects of patient care and professional conduct. Fidelity emphasizes loyalty and keeping promises, beneficence pertains to acting in the best interest of the patient, and autonomy centers on respecting a patient's right to make informed decisions about their own health care.

## 2. What type of safe must pharmacies display according to SCPP requirements?

- A. Portable safe
- B. Fireproof safe
- C. Time-delayed safe**
- D. Standard locked safe

Pharmacies are required to display a time-delayed safe in accordance with Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy Professionals (SCPP) regulations. The rationale behind this requirement is primarily rooted in security and safety concerns. Time-delayed safes are specifically designed to deter theft and unauthorized access. They include a delay mechanism that requires a predetermined period to elapse before the safe can be opened after the lock is engaged, thereby reducing the risk of quick break-ins by criminals. In the context of pharmacy operations, the contents of the safe may include controlled substances and sensitive patient information. A time-delayed safe adds an extra layer of protection as it not only safeguards the medications but also ensures that pharmacy staff are less vulnerable to immediate threats during a robbery. This regulation is integral to protecting both the pharmacy's inventory and the safety of its employees and patrons by minimizing the risk of violence during a robbery. It fosters a secure environment in which pharmacies can operate, ensuring adherence to the standards set forth by the SCPP for safe handling and storage of medications.

**3. Dextromethorphan's classification changes depending on package size. What is the unscheduled limit for oral dosage forms?**

- A. 100 mg
- B. 300 mg**
- C. 500 mg
- D. 200 mg

Dextromethorphan is a common active ingredient used in many over-the-counter cough and cold medications. In Canada, the classification of certain substances can depend on the amount contained within a product's package. Specifically for dextromethorphan in oral dosage forms, the unscheduled limit—meaning it can be sold without a prescription—in Saskatchewan is set at 300 mg. This limit allows for consumer access to medications in quantities deemed safe for self-administration without the need for consultation with a healthcare professional. Products containing dextromethorphan are categorized differently above this threshold, which indicates a regulatory measure to prevent misuse or adverse effects that can occur from higher dosages. By understanding this classification rule, pharmacy professionals can ensure compliance with Saskatchewan's pharmacy laws and appropriately advise consumers on the use and availability of products containing dextromethorphan.

**4. In the context of the PSA, what type of control must the pharmacist have over the shelves and displays?**

- A. Complete and discretionary control
- B. Visual and auditory control
- C. General and operational control
- D. Audio and visual control**

In the context of the Pharmacy Standards Assessment (PSA), the pharmacist must maintain audio and visual control over the shelves and displays. This requirement emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the pharmacy environment is secure and that the pharmacist can monitor activities effectively to prevent medications from being misused or stolen. Audio and visual control means that the pharmacist is responsible for overseeing the area where medications and other pharmacy items are displayed, making sure that they can observe interactions and listen to conversations where necessary. This dual control is vital for ensuring patient safety and the integrity of the pharmacy operations, as it allows the pharmacist to intervene promptly if any suspicious or inappropriate activities occur. While the other options suggest varying degrees of control, they do not fully capture the specific requirements outlined in the PSA for monitoring the pharmacy environment effectively. The emphasis on both auditory and visual aspects underscores the holistic approach to maintaining security and safety in pharmaceutical practices.

**5. Which term describes drugs that do not need the supervision of a pharmacist during sale?**

- A. NAPRA Schedule 1 Drugs**
- B. NAPRA Schedule 2 Drugs**
- C. NAPRA Schedule 3 Drugs**
- D. NAPRA Unscheduled Drugs**

The term that best describes drugs that do not require the supervision of a pharmacist during their sale is NAPRA Unscheduled Drugs. These medications can be sold directly to consumers without the need for any pharmacy intervention, meaning they do not have restrictions related to supervision by a pharmacist. This category usually consists of over-the-counter products that are considered safe for self-medication, enabling consumers to purchase them freely in various retail settings. NAPRA Schedule 1 Drugs, in contrast, require a prescription and must be dispensed by a pharmacist. Schedule 2 Drugs can only be sold in a pharmacy with the supervision of a pharmacist but do not require a prescription. NAPRA Schedule 3 Drugs are available for sale outside a pharmacy but still require pharmacist consultation. Each of these schedules has specific regulations that necessitate some level of pharmacist involvement, distinguishing them from Unscheduled Drugs which can be sold more freely without oversight.

**6. Which schedule applies to Loratadine products for children under the age of 2 years?**

- A. Unscheduled**
- B. Schedule 1**
- C. Schedule 2**
- D. Schedule 3**

Loratadine products for children under the age of 2 years are categorized under Schedule 1. This designation indicates that these products require a prescription to be dispensed, highlighting the additional caution required when administering medications to infants and young children. Loratadine is an antihistamine commonly used to relieve allergy symptoms, but due to the potential for varying tolerability and the need for careful dosing in very young patients, regulatory bodies classify products containing it for this age group in a higher schedule. This ensures that a healthcare professional evaluates the necessity and safety of the medication for a specific child, helping to mitigate risks associated with misuse or adverse effects. Products that are unscheduled can be sold without a prescription and are typically deemed safe for use without professional intervention, which does not apply to Loratadine for children under 2. Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 medications typically are available without a prescription but may have certain restrictions, such as consulting a pharmacist or being locked behind a counter, which does not align with the requirements for prescribing medications for very young children.

## 7. What is required in order to approve an emergency refill?

- A. Individual competence**
- B. Approval from the patient**
- C. Legal representation**
- D. Notification of other pharmacists**

To approve an emergency refill, individual competence is crucial because it reflects the pharmacist's ability to assess the situation accurately and make informed decisions regarding the refill. The pharmacist must evaluate the patient's medication needs, potential health risks, and the appropriateness of providing an emergency supply without a prescription. This requires a deep understanding of the medications involved, the patient's medication history, and any relevant guidelines set forth by pharmacy practice laws in Saskatchewan. Pharmacists are expected to act in the best interest of their patients while ensuring compliance with legal and professional standards. Their competence entails not just technical knowledge but also the ability to exercise professional judgment in situations that may be urgent and require prompt action. This is essential to protect patient safety and maintain the integrity of pharmacy practice. Other options, while relevant in different contexts, do not meet the core requirement for approving an emergency refill. For instance, approval from the patient might seem important but does not substitute for the pharmacist's judgment and responsibility in making such decisions. Legal representation is not necessary in emergency refills, and notification of other pharmacists, while it could be a good practice for continuity of care, is not a formal requirement for the approval process itself.

## 8. What type of drugs are added to the Saskatchewan Formulary monthly?

- A. New patented drugs**
- B. Interchangeable generic drugs**
- C. Controlled substances**
- D. Experimental medications**

Interchangeable generic drugs are added to the Saskatchewan Formulary on a monthly basis because this practice aligns with the province's approach to ensuring that patients have access to affordable medication options. The Formulary is an essential tool for pharmacists and healthcare providers, as it lists medications that are approved for use and reimbursement within the province. By including interchangeable generic drugs, the formulary supports the availability of cost-effective alternatives to brand-name medications, promoting better adherence to treatment and reducing healthcare costs for patients and the healthcare system. The focus on interchangeable generics allows for consistent access to medications while ensuring that patients and providers can choose the most cost-efficient options available without compromising on quality. This monthly updating process reflects the dynamic nature of the pharmaceutical market, where new generics are frequently released as patents for brand-name drugs expire.



**9. What kind of reports are required for verbal and exempted narcotics?**

- A. Inventory reports**
- B. Sales reports**
- C. Purchase reports**
- D. Quality control reports**

In the context of Saskatchewan Pharmacy Law regarding verbal and exempted narcotics, purchase reports are required. This is essential for maintaining accurate records of narcotics that are obtained by the pharmacy. The rationale behind this requirement includes ensuring accountability and traceability of these controlled substances, which is critical for both regulatory compliance and patient safety. Accurate purchase reports help pharmacy personnel track the quantity and type of narcotics acquired, enabling better management of inventory levels and preventing misuse. This is particularly important given the stringent regulations surrounding narcotics, which aim to prevent diversion and maintain a reliable system for managing these medications. Inventory reports typically reflect stock levels and usage rather than the specific transactions of acquiring drugs. While sales reports also track the distribution of narcotics to patients, they do not cover the initial acquisition from suppliers. Quality control reports focus on evaluating drug efficacy and safety but do not pertain to tracking purchases. Thus, purchase reports uniquely fulfill the regulatory requirement to record the necessary details regarding the acquisition of these sensitive medications.

**10. Who has the authority to enact bylaws and regulate the pharmacy profession in Saskatchewan?**

- A. Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy Professionals**
- B. Health Canada**
- C. Pharmacy Services Branch**
- D. Canadian Pharmacy Association**

The authority to enact bylaws and regulate the pharmacy profession in Saskatchewan is designated to the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy Professionals. This organization is responsible for overseeing the practice of pharmacy within the province, ensuring that standards of practice are met to protect public health and safety. The Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy Professionals has the mandate to establish rules and regulations that govern the conduct of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, including licensing requirements, continuing education, and discipline for noncompliance. This regulatory role is crucial in maintaining professional integrity and upholding the standards expected in the pharmacy profession. While Health Canada and the Pharmacy Services Branch have roles in the broader context of health services regulation and pharmaceutical drug management, they do not have specific authority to make bylaws for the practice of pharmacy within Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pharmacy Association also does not hold regulatory power at the provincial level; its role is more focused on advocacy for the profession and supporting pharmacists across Canada. Hence, the correct answer underscores the localized regulatory authority that the Saskatchewan College of Pharmacy Professionals holds within the province.

# 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://saskatchewanpharmlawje.examzify.com>**

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