

# Texas Jurisprudence Exam Physician Assistant 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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# 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**

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- 1. What constitutes unprofessional conduct for a Physician Assistant in Texas?**
  - A. Filing false medical records**
  - B. Violating patient confidentiality**
  - C. Both A and B**
  - D. No unprofessional conduct is defined**
- 2. Which of the following is a requirement for the Delegation Agreement?**
  - A. It must outline the specific duties and supervision of the Physician Assistant**
  - B. It can be a verbal agreement between the physician and assistant**
  - C. It must be approved by at least three other healthcare providers**
  - D. It does not need to be documented**
- 3. What is included in the scope of practice for Physician Assistants in Texas?**
  - A. Performing surgical procedures solely**
  - B. Only providing patient education**
  - C. Performing medical histories, physical examinations, diagnosing illnesses, and prescribing medication**
  - D. Managing hospital admissions exclusively**
- 4. What must Texas Physician Assistants adhere to regarding emergency protocols?**
  - A. Guidelines set by the federal government**
  - B. Protocols established by healthcare facilities and state regulations**
  - C. Informal agreements with other healthcare providers**
  - D. Personal discretion based on patient needs**
- 5. What type of examinations can a Physician Assistant in Texas perform as part of their scope of practice?**
  - A. Only diagnostic imaging**
  - B. Physical examinations and medical histories**
  - C. Only psychological assessments**
  - D. Only follow-up appointments**

**6. Where may medical services be performed by a physician assistant?**

- A. Only in a hospital setting**
- B. In any location authorized by a supervising physician**
- C. Only in private practices**
- D. In emergency situations only**

**7. What is a possible consequence for a physician assistant who is convicted of a felony?**

- A. Mandatory community service**
- B. License revocation or suspension**
- C. Mandatory training workshops**
- D. Public reprimand only**

**8. What defines "exploitation" of an elderly or disabled person under the law?**

- A. Unapproved use of their resources for personal gain**
- B. Using any resources for personal necessities**
- C. Receiving insignificantly small benefits**
- D. Taking advantage of their absence**

**9. Which of the following scenarios is NOT allowed for a physician assistant while prescribing medication?**

- A. Prescribing within their scope of practice**
- B. Prescribing drugs for pain management**
- C. Prescribing without consulting the supervising physician for refills**
- D. Prescribing medications in an emergency**

**10. Who is responsible for making decisions about a comatose patient's care when they cannot communicate?**

- A. State welfare officer**
- B. Spouse or authorized surrogate**
- C. Any available family member**
- D. The treating physician**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What constitutes unprofessional conduct for a Physician Assistant in Texas?

- A. Filing false medical records**
- B. Violating patient confidentiality**
- C. Both A and B**
- D. No unprofessional conduct is defined**

Unprofessional conduct for a Physician Assistant in Texas is defined by behaviors that significantly deviate from accepted standards of practice and ethical norms. Filing false medical records is a serious violation, as it undermines the integrity of healthcare documentation and can lead to detrimental outcomes for patients. It also jeopardizes the legal and regulatory environment in which healthcare operates. Violating patient confidentiality is another significant breach of professional conduct. Physicians Assistants are entrusted with sensitive patient information, and any unauthorized disclosure can cause harm to patients and erode trust in the healthcare system. This breach not only violates ethical standards but also legal mandates such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), which protects patient privacy. Both actions - falsifying medical records and breaching patient confidentiality - reflect a lack of integrity, professionalism, and respect for the patient-provider relationship. Therefore, they are collectively recognized as unprofessional conduct within the regulatory framework for Physician Assistants in Texas. Recognizing these actions as unprofessional supports the overarching goal of providing safe and ethical care to patients.

## 2. Which of the following is a requirement for the Delegation Agreement?

- A. It must outline the specific duties and supervision of the Physician Assistant**
- B. It can be a verbal agreement between the physician and assistant**
- C. It must be approved by at least three other healthcare providers**
- D. It does not need to be documented**

The requirement that a Delegation Agreement must outline the specific duties and supervision of the Physician Assistant is rooted in the legal framework that governs the practice of Physician Assistants in Texas. This ensures that there is a clear understanding of the scope of practice, responsibilities, and level of supervision by the physician. By detailing the specific tasks the Physician Assistant is authorized to perform, the agreement establishes a structured working relationship that enhances patient safety and ensures compliance with state regulations. In addition, defining these elements in the Delegation Agreement helps mitigate risks associated with liability, clarifies expectations for both the physician and the assistant, and aligns with the requirements set forth by the Texas Medical Board. Clear documentation is crucial as it serves as a reference for standards of care and protocols to follow, ultimately supporting the quality of healthcare provided. The other options fall short in several aspects, such as the requirement for formal documentation and specificity in the agreement, which are essential in maintaining clarity and accountability within the healthcare team.

### **3. What is included in the scope of practice for Physician Assistants in Texas?**

- A. Performing surgical procedures solely**
- B. Only providing patient education**
- C. Performing medical histories, physical examinations, diagnosing illnesses, and prescribing medication**
- D. Managing hospital admissions exclusively**

The correct choice highlights the comprehensive responsibilities that encompass the scope of practice for Physician Assistants (PAs) in Texas. PAs are trained professionals who can perform a variety of tasks that are essential to patient care. Specifically, they are equipped to take medical histories and conduct physical examinations, which are fundamental duties in assessing patient health. Additionally, they have the capability to diagnose illnesses, making them integral to the healthcare team by identifying conditions that require treatment. An important part of their role also includes the ability to prescribe medication, which allows them to manage patient care more effectively, facilitate treatment plans, and improve patient outcomes. This breadth of practice is critical because it reflects the collaborative nature of healthcare delivery, where PAs work under the supervision of physicians but also undertake significant responsibilities independently. Therefore, this option accurately represents the diverse range of functions that PAs are authorized to perform in Texas, adhering to the legal and professional standards set forth in their practice regulations. The other choices reflect narrower or incorrect interpretations of PA roles that would not align with their documented abilities under Texas law. Performing surgical procedures solely, providing patient education exclusively, or managing hospital admissions without other responsibilities do not encompass the full scope of practice intended for PAs.

Understanding the full range of

### **4. What must Texas Physician Assistants adhere to regarding emergency protocols?**

- A. Guidelines set by the federal government**
- B. Protocols established by healthcare facilities and state regulations**
- C. Informal agreements with other healthcare providers**
- D. Personal discretion based on patient needs**

Texas Physician Assistants must adhere to protocols established by healthcare facilities and state regulations when it comes to emergency protocols. This adherence ensures that PAs operate within a structured and legally compliant framework that prioritizes patient safety and care quality. Healthcare facilities often have specific protocols in place tailored to their resources and patient populations, and these can vary between institutions. Additionally, state regulations provide a foundational guideline that governs the practice of PAs within Texas, ensuring that all practitioners operate under a common set of rules. This approach helps standardize emergency responses and ensures that care delivered in urgent situations is consistent with legal and ethical requirements. The other options do not provide a suitable framework for emergency protocols. Federal guidelines may provide overarching principles, but specific state regulations and facility protocols are paramount at the local level. Informal agreements with other healthcare providers lack the binding authority needed to ensure compliance and may vary significantly in quality and effectiveness. Relying solely on personal discretion may lead to variability in care and could risk non-compliance with established protocols, which compromises patient safety.

## 5. What type of examinations can a Physician Assistant in Texas perform as part of their scope of practice?

- A. Only diagnostic imaging
- B. Physical examinations and medical histories**
- C. Only psychological assessments
- D. Only follow-up appointments

A Physician Assistant (PA) in Texas has a broad scope of practice that includes a variety of clinical duties essential for patient care. Among these, performing physical examinations and taking medical histories is a fundamental responsibility of a PA. This practice is integral in preliminary assessments of a patient's health and is critical for formulating appropriate treatment plans and making referrals when necessary. Physical examinations allow PAs to evaluate various aspects of a patient's health, including their physical condition and any symptoms that may need further investigation. Collecting medical histories is equally important; it provides context regarding the patient's past health issues, current medications, allergies, and family medical history, which all contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the patient's health. While diagnostic imaging, psychological assessments, and follow-up appointments can also be performed in certain contexts by PAs, they are typically not confined to merely those responsibilities. The ability to conduct physical examinations and gather medical histories is foundational to the practice of a PA and is legally supported in the Texas Medical Practice Act, which recognizes these activities as within the PA's scope of practice when operating under the supervision of a physician.

## 6. Where may medical services be performed by a physician assistant?

- A. Only in a hospital setting
- B. In any location authorized by a supervising physician**
- C. Only in private practices
- D. In emergency situations only

A physician assistant may perform medical services in any location authorized by a supervising physician. This is aligned with the regulations and guidelines governing the practice of physician assistants in Texas. The supervising physician has the discretion to determine the appropriate settings for the physician assistant to provide care, which may include hospitals, private practices, outpatient clinics, and other healthcare facilities, as well as in various community settings or during mobile clinics. The flexibility in locations ensures that physician assistants can effectively contribute to patient care in diverse environments, depending on the needs of the community and the health care team's requirements. This broad scope of practice allows for collaboration and support for physicians, maximizing the delivery of healthcare services across different populations. In contrast, the other options are limited in scope and do not reflect the full range of settings where a physician assistant can function. For example, stating that services can only be performed in a hospital setting or only in private practices restricts the practice unnecessarily. Similarly, indicating that services may only be rendered in emergency situations does not represent the varied roles of physician assistants in routine care, preventive health, and chronic disease management. Therefore, the ability to perform medical services in various authorized locations offers a more accurate representation of the physician assistant's role in the healthcare system.

**7. What is a possible consequence for a physician assistant who is convicted of a felony?**

- A. Mandatory community service**
- B. License revocation or suspension**
- C. Mandatory training workshops**
- D. Public reprimand only**

A felony conviction for a physician assistant can have serious implications for their professional license. The Texas Medical Board has the authority to revoke or suspend the license of a physician assistant who is found guilty of a felony. This consequence aligns with the board's mandate to ensure that all licensed healthcare professionals uphold the standards of the profession and prioritize patient safety. A felony conviction signifies a breach of trust and can reflect on the individual's character and ethical obligations within the healthcare community. In addition to license revocation or suspension, the physician assistant may face legal penalties, including fines and imprisonment. Other options provided, such as mandatory community service, training workshops, or public reprimands, do not adequately address the severity of a felony conviction and the impact it has on the ability to practice as a healthcare provider. The gravity of individuals being responsible for patient care necessitates strict consequences for serious legal infractions to maintain the integrity of the healthcare system.

**8. What defines "exploitation" of an elderly or disabled person under the law?**

- A. Unapproved use of their resources for personal gain**
- B. Using any resources for personal necessities**
- C. Receiving insignificantly small benefits**
- D. Taking advantage of their absence**

The definition of "exploitation" of an elderly or disabled person under the law centers around the unauthorized or improper use of their resources for personal benefit. This means that if an individual's financial assets, property, or any form of resource is utilized without their consent—especially for the gain of another person—this behavior constitutes exploitation. This is particularly crucial within the context of protecting vulnerable populations, like the elderly and disabled, who may not be in a position to defend their interests or understand the consequences of such actions. In contrast, the other options do not accurately capture the legal definition of exploitation. Using resources for personal necessities, for instance, does not entail exploitation if it is done with the individual's consent or for legitimate reasons. Similarly, receiving insignificantly small benefits is unlikely to be classified as exploitation if it does not cause substance harm or involve coercion. Lastly, taking advantage of someone's absence would suggest an opportunistic act but would need to meet other criteria to be considered exploitation under the law; it cannot solely define the act without context concerning consent and unauthorized use of resources.

**9. Which of the following scenarios is NOT allowed for a physician assistant while prescribing medication?**

- A. Prescribing within their scope of practice**
- B. Prescribing drugs for pain management**
- C. Prescribing without consulting the supervising physician for refills**
- D. Prescribing medications in an emergency**

In this context, the scenario that is not allowed for a physician assistant while prescribing medication is prescribing without consulting the supervising physician for refills. Texas law mandates that physician assistants operate under the supervision and delegation of a licensed physician. This supervision includes making decisions about patient care, which extends to medication management. In particular, refills on prescriptions can have implications for patient safety and the appropriateness of ongoing therapy. By requiring consultation with the supervising physician, the law ensures that the patient's treatment plan is continuously evaluated and adjusted as necessary, considering the physician's expertise and oversight. Other scenarios listed are permissible within the scope of a physician assistant's practice. For instance, prescribing within their scope of practice is fundamental to a physician assistant's role, as they are trained to provide care and prescriptions relevant to their educational background and the specific protocols established in their practice. Similarly, prescribing drugs for pain management is allowed as long as it falls within their scope and aligns with the treatment plan outlined by their supervising physician. In emergency situations, physician assistants may prescribe medications as permitted under the law, reflecting the urgency of care that may be required to stabilize patients.

**10. Who is responsible for making decisions about a comatose patient's care when they cannot communicate?**

- A. State welfare officer**
- B. Spouse or authorized surrogate**
- C. Any available family member**
- D. The treating physician**

The spouse or authorized surrogate is primarily responsible for making decisions about a comatose patient's care when they cannot communicate. This responsibility is grounded in principles of medical ethics and legal statutes that prioritize the wishes and best interests of the patient through designated surrogate decision-makers. In many jurisdictions, including Texas, the law identifies certain individuals who are eligible to make healthcare decisions on behalf of incapacitated individuals. Spouses are generally viewed as primary decision-makers because of their close relationship and familiarity with the patient's values and preferences. Authorized surrogates, such as those designated through advance directives or healthcare proxies, are also empowered to make these crucial healthcare decisions. While a state welfare officer could be involved in some aspects of patient care, their role does not specifically encompass making medical decisions. The treating physician is responsible for recommending treatment options but does not have the authority to make decisions about care if a surrogate exists. Similarly, while any available family member might have their interests in mind, they do not hold the legal authority to make healthcare decisions unless they are designated as the surrogate by law or the patient. This framework ensures that the decisions made reflect the patient's preferences and are guided by those most closely connected to them.

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

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

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