

# Texas Medical Jurisprudence 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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# 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>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

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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. TB cases must be reported within what timeframe?**
  - A. 1 day
  - B. 3 days
  - C. 5 days
  - D. 7 days
- 2. What is the minimum time frame before a reinvoked license can be reinstated?**
  - A. 6 months
  - B. 1 year
  - C. 2 years
  - D. 5 years
- 3. Violations of EMTALA can lead to fines up to how much?**
  - A. \$10K
  - B. \$25K
  - C. \$50K
  - D. \$100K
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a reason for potential licensing denial or reprimand?**
  - A. Felony conviction
  - B. False advertising
  - C. Excessive waiting times for patients
  - D. Dangerous prescribing practices
- 5. For how long must outpatient medical records be kept for adults?**
  - A. 5 years
  - B. 7 years
  - C. 10 years
  - D. 3 years

**6. What are the potential consequences for a 2nd degree felony?**

- A. 2-10 years in prison**
- B. 5-99 years in prison**
- C. Life imprisonment**
- D. 180 days to 2 years**

**7. What is negligence in the context of medical legal practice?**

- A. Deliberate harm caused by a physician**
- B. A failure to provide the standard of care expected**
- C. Medical errors that do not result in harm**
- D. Disagreement between patient and doctor on treatment**

**8. What does "scope of practice" mean for medical professionals in Texas?**

- A. The list of all medications a provider can prescribe**
- B. The range of responsibilities and activities that a healthcare provider is licensed to perform**
- C. The maximum hours a provider can work**
- D. The number of patients a provider can see in a day**

**9. What aspect of damages addresses both physical pain and lack of future earnings?**

- A. Nominal damages**
- B. Punitive damages**
- C. Compensatory damages**
- D. Legal costs**

**10. How many lawsuits must be filed within 5 years to trigger an automatic review of a medical license?**

- A. 1 or more**
- B. 2 or more**
- C. 3 or more**
- D. 4 or more**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. TB cases must be reported within what timeframe?**

- A. 1 day**
- B. 3 days**
- C. 5 days**
- D. 7 days**

Tuberculosis (TB) is classified as a legally reportable disease in Texas, which mandates prompt reporting to public health authorities. The correct timeframe for reporting TB cases is within one day. This urgency ensures that public health officials can respond quickly to contain and control potential outbreaks, implementing necessary health measures and interventions to protect the community. Timely reporting is critical in managing infectious diseases like TB, as it allows for immediate contact tracing and preventive measures to be taken for individuals who may have been exposed. The emphasis on a one-day reporting requirement underscores the serious nature of TB and the importance of proactive public health management. This regimen reflects the broader public health policy aimed at rapid detection and response to communicable diseases to safeguard community health.

**2. What is the minimum time frame before a reinvoked license can be reinstated?**

- A. 6 months**
- B. 1 year**
- C. 2 years**
- D. 5 years**

The minimum time frame before a reinvoked medical license can be reinstated is one year. This regulation is in place to ensure that practitioners have ample time to reflect on their professional conduct and to demonstrate their commitment to meeting the standards required for licensure. The one-year requirement allows the Texas Medical Board to assess whether an individual has addressed any issues that led to the revocation and whether they have completed any necessary remediation or rehabilitation programs. This process is vital for maintaining public safety and trust in the medical profession, ensuring that practitioners returning to practice are fit to do so and can provide safe and effective care to their patients. This context highlights the importance of having a deliberate and structured approach to the reinstatement of licenses, as opposed to a shorter timeframe, which may not adequately address underlying issues, or a longer timeframe that could be unnecessarily punitive.

### 3. Violations of EMTALA can lead to fines up to how much?

- A. \$10K
- B. \$25K
- C. \$50K**
- D. \$100K

Violations of the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) can indeed result in substantial fines, and the correct answer reflects the significant financial penalties that can be imposed for non-compliance. Under EMTALA, healthcare facilities that fail to abide by the obligations regarding the treatment and transfer of patients, especially patients presenting with emergency medical conditions, may face fines up to \$50,000 per violation. This reflects the federal government's serious stance on ensuring that all patients receive the necessary medical screening and stabilization regardless of their insurance status or ability to pay. The fines are indicative of the importance of providing a duty of care in emergency situations and serve as a deterrent against potential neglect or negligence in handling emergency medical situations. Emphasizing the importance of patient rights, EMTALA aims to uphold equitable treatment in the healthcare system, particularly in emergency scenarios.

### 4. Which of the following is NOT a reason for potential licensing denial or reprimand?

- A. Felony conviction
- B. False advertising
- C. Excessive waiting times for patients**
- D. Dangerous prescribing practices

Excessive waiting times for patients do not typically fall under the regulatory reasons for licensing denial or reprimand. The licensing boards focus on aspects of conduct that directly impact patient safety, ethics, and adherence to standards of practice. When considering the other options, felony convictions can lead to denial or reprimand because they raise concerns regarding the character and reliability of the healthcare provider. Similarly, false advertising is a violation that undermines the trust in the profession and can result in disciplinary action. Dangerous prescribing practices directly endanger patient safety, making it a significant issue for licensing boards. In contrast, while excessive waiting times may be an inconvenience and speak to the efficiency of a practice, they are not typically classified as a violation of medical conduct that would warrant licensing action. Thus, this makes it the correct choice for reasons that would NOT lead to licensing denial or reprimand.

**5. For how long must outpatient medical records be kept for adults?**

- A. 5 years**
- B. 7 years**
- C. 10 years**
- D. 3 years**

The requirement for retaining outpatient medical records for adults is set out in Texas law, which mandates that these records be kept for a minimum of seven years from the date of the last treatment or service provided to the patient. This duration is intended to ensure that healthcare providers have access to the necessary information for continuity of care, legal purposes, and to address any potential claims or issues that may arise after treatment has concluded. In Texas, this seven-year timeframe aligns with best practices for record retention, recognizing the need for accessible medical information during this period while balancing the necessity for privacy and storage considerations. After seven years, it is permissible to dispose of records, but healthcare providers must do so in a manner that protects patient confidentiality. This legal requirement underscores the importance of proper documentation and record-keeping in the healthcare system, helping to safeguard both patient rights and provider responsibility.

**6. What are the potential consequences for a 2nd degree felony?**

- A. 2-10 years in prison**
- B. 5-99 years in prison**
- C. Life imprisonment**
- D. 180 days to 2 years**

The consequences for a second-degree felony in Texas are indeed defined as a punishment range of 2 to 20 years in prison along with a possible fine of up to \$10,000. However, the answer provided indicates an option of 5-99 years in prison, which is actually the punishment range associated with a first-degree felony. Second-degree felonies cover a variety of serious offenses, such as certain types of assault, robbery, or drug offenses. The Texas Penal Code specifies that while they are severe, they do not warrant the extreme penalties that can come with first-degree felonies or capital offenses. The significant distinction between the second-degree felony and other types is crucial for understanding the implications of such classifications. Penalties for lesser crimes, such as misdemeanors, will be significantly shorter in duration and severity, while higher degrees like first-degree felonies entail longer prison sentences and greater fines. So, having clarity on the classification and the corresponding punishments is essential for anyone studying Texas Medical Jurisprudence, as it latches onto the legal repercussions that practitioners may encounter in various scenarios within the medical field.

## 7. What is negligence in the context of medical legal practice?

- A. Deliberate harm caused by a physician
- B. A failure to provide the standard of care expected**
- C. Medical errors that do not result in harm
- D. Disagreement between patient and doctor on treatment

Negligence in the context of medical legal practice refers to a failure to provide the standard of care expected from a medical professional in similar circumstances. This means that a healthcare provider has not adhered to the accepted standards or protocols that govern how practitioners should conduct themselves in providing care. Such a failure can lead to harm or injury to the patient, and it is this breach of duty that forms the basis for many medical malpractice claims. The concept of standard of care is crucial, as it establishes the benchmark against which a physician's actions are measured. When a physician deviates from this standard, whether through inaction or inappropriate action, it can result in legal liability. In many instances, expert testimony may be required to determine whether the care in question fell below the acceptable standard. Understanding negligence not only pertains to actions that cause harm; it specifically highlights the expectation of care within the medical community. This is why the other options are less appropriate in defining negligence. Deliberate harm indicates intent, whereas negligence does not imply intent but rather a lapse in care. Medical errors that do not result in harm typically do not constitute negligence because there is no resulting damage or injury to the patient. Additionally, a disagreement between a patient and a physician about treatment does not automatically

## 8. What does "scope of practice" mean for medical professionals in Texas?

- A. The list of all medications a provider can prescribe
- B. The range of responsibilities and activities that a healthcare provider is licensed to perform**
- C. The maximum hours a provider can work
- D. The number of patients a provider can see in a day

"Scope of practice" for medical professionals in Texas refers to the range of responsibilities and activities that a healthcare provider is licensed to perform. This concept is crucial because it defines the boundaries within which a professional can operate based on their training, education, and licensure. Each healthcare profession in Texas has specific regulations that outline what practitioners are legally authorized to do, which ensures public safety and sets standard practices across the healthcare system. Understanding the scope of practice is essential for medical professionals, as it helps them to work within legal frameworks and guidelines, ensuring they provide care that is safe and appropriate for their patients. It also protects healthcare workers from practicing outside of their licensing, which could lead to legal repercussions and compromise patient care. The other choices do not encompass the broader legal and professional implications represented by the term 'scope of practice.' For instance, a list of medications a provider can prescribe is just one aspect of their scope, while maximum working hours and the number of patients seen are operational or administrative factors rather than defining the professional activities a provider is licensed to undertake.

**9. What aspect of damages addresses both physical pain and lack of future earnings?**

- A. Nominal damages**
- B. Punitive damages**
- C. Compensatory damages**
- D. Legal costs**

Compensatory damages are designed to reimburse a plaintiff for loss or injury, which encompasses both tangible and intangible losses. In the context of personal injury or medical malpractice, compensatory damages can address physical pain and suffering, as well as loss of future earnings due to an inability to work as a result of the injury.

Physical pain refers to the discomfort and suffering experienced by the injured party, while loss of future earnings accounts for the economic impact when an individual's capacity to earn income is diminished or eliminated by their injuries. Compensatory damages aim to restore the plaintiff to the financial position they would have been in had the injury not occurred, covering both present and future losses related to their personal well-being and economic productivity. Other types of damages, such as nominal damages, are minimal amounts awarded to recognize a legal wrong without substantial loss, and punitive damages are intended to punish the wrongdoer rather than compensate the victim. Legal costs involve expenses related to litigation and do not directly compensate for physical or financial injuries suffered by the individual.

Therefore, compensatory damages are the most fitting answer, as they encompass both the psychological and economic impacts of an injury.

**10. How many lawsuits must be filed within 5 years to trigger an automatic review of a medical license?**

- A. 1 or more**
- B. 2 or more**
- C. 3 or more**
- D. 4 or more**

In Texas, the Texas Medical Board has established specific criteria for automatically reviewing a physician's medical license based on the number of lawsuits filed against them. If three or more lawsuits are filed against a physician within a five-year period, this triggers an automatic review of their medical license. This regulation is in place to maintain the standards of medical practice and to ensure patient safety by monitoring physicians who may be facing multiple legal challenges. The review process is an essential part of overseeing the medical profession and ensuring that physicians adhere to ethical and professional standards. Thus, the correct choice reflects the threshold that prompts closer scrutiny of a physician's conduct and practice based on their legal encounters.

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

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

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