

TEXAS MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. 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

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- 1. How many days can pharmacists refill Schedule III and IV medications?**
 - A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 5
 - D. 7
- 2. How many hours must parents of minors under 17 years seeking an abortion be notified prior to the procedure?**
 - A. 24 hours
 - B. 48 hours
 - C. 72 hours
 - D. 12 hours
- 3. For how long must outpatient medical records be kept for adults?**
 - A. 5 years
 - B. 7 years
 - C. 10 years
 - D. 3 years
- 4. What is defined as a breach of the standard of care that causes harm to a patient?**
 - A. Medical negligence
 - B. Informed consent
 - C. Patient autonomy
 - D. Standard of care
- 5. Which STDs must be tested at the first prenatal care visit and at delivery?**
 - A. Gonorrhea and Chlamydia
 - B. HIV and Syphilis
 - C. Herpes and HPV
 - D. Trichomoniasis and HPV

- 6. What act covers the emergency requirements to screen, stabilize, and deliver babies?**
- A. HIPAA
 - B. EMTALA
 - C. COBRA
 - D. AHA
- 7. What is the punishment for a Class B misdemeanor related to failure to report child abuse?**
- A. No jail time
 - B. Up to 180 days
 - C. Up to 1 year
 - D. Up to 5 years
- 8. What are the educational requirements for a Texas medical license?**
- A. 60 hours of college and a bachelor's degree
 - B. 60 hours of college and an MD/DO degree
 - C. 90 hours of college and a bachelor's degree
 - D. 80 hours of college and an MD/DO degree
- 9. Under what condition can parents opt out of newborn screening?**
- A. Financial hardship with paperwork completed
 - B. Religious objection with paperwork completed
 - C. Personal choice without any formality
 - D. Consent from a local authority
- 10. Which Texas code contains the rules governing the practice of medicine in Texas?**
- A. The Texas Health Code
 - B. The Texas Occupations Code
 - C. The Texas Medical Ethics Code
 - D. The Texas Administrative Code

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many days can pharmacists refill Schedule III and IV medications?

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

Pharmacists are permitted to refill Schedule III and IV medications up to five times within six months from the date of the original prescription. However, the question specifically asks about the timeframe in which these medications can be refilled, leading to a misunderstanding of the actual prohibition on refills. While the total allowed refills might be up to five times, it is essential to note that under Texas law, the prescriptions must be dispensed within a certain timeframe. Within this context, a pharmacist may refill Schedule III and IV medications for a period of 30 days at most, which is typically what may have led to the confusion in interpreting the options. In this case, if the question implies an interval for making refills possible based on state laws, a pharmacist is allowed to refill such medications for a maximum of 30 days, being mindful of the overall limits. Thus, the answer of 3 days may indicate a misunderstanding, leading towards the allowance of refill sequences rather than refilling frequency. Regarding the options, it is crucial to accurately verify the days applicable as it may not simply correlate to the refill process but is rather a cumulative understanding of how prescriptions and laws regarding controlled substances operate in Texas.

2. How many hours must parents of minors under 17 years seeking an abortion be notified prior to the procedure?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours**
- C. 72 hours
- D. 12 hours

In Texas, the law stipulates that parents or guardians of a minor under the age of 17 must be notified at least 48 hours prior to the minor obtaining an abortion. This requirement is part of the parental notification law designed to ensure that parents are involved in their minor daughter's medical decisions regarding abortion, reflecting an emphasis on parental rights and responsibilities. The 48-hour notice period allows parents the opportunity to discuss the situation with their child and consider the implications of the procedure, promoting family involvement in such significant health decisions. It's important to note that there may be exceptions to this requirement, such as in cases where a minor seeks a judicial bypass to obtain an abortion without parental notification, but in the standard situation, the 48-hour notification rule applies. This regulation is aimed at striking a balance between the rights of minors and the rights of parents in healthcare decisions.

3. 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.

4. What is defined as a breach of the standard of care that causes harm to a patient?

- A. Medical negligence**
- B. Informed consent
- C. Patient autonomy
- D. Standard of care

The concept referred to as a breach of the standard of care that leads to patient harm is known as medical negligence. This occurs when a healthcare provider fails to act in accordance with the accepted standards of practice, resulting in harm or injury to a patient. Essentially, medical negligence is a form of malpractice where the actions, or inactions, of a provider do not meet the requisite level of care that is expected in the medical profession. This term emphasizes both the failure to adhere to the standard of care and the resulting damage to the patient, which can be crucial for establishing liability in legal situations. In cases of medical negligence, the focus is on whether the provider's conduct fell short of what a reasonable provider would have done under similar circumstances. On the other hand, informed consent relates to the process of ensuring that patients understand the risks and benefits of a procedure prior to agreeing to it, which is not directly tied to a breach of care. Patient autonomy refers to the patient's right to make decisions about their own healthcare, and the standard of care itself is a measure of the appropriate action expected from healthcare providers rather than a cause for harm.

5. Which STDs must be tested at the first prenatal care visit and at delivery?

- A. Gonorrhea and Chlamydia
- B. HIV and Syphilis**
- C. Herpes and HPV
- D. Trichomoniasis and HPV

The correct choice highlights the essential screening practices for sexually transmitted diseases during pregnancy. Testing for HIV and syphilis at the first prenatal care visit and at delivery is vital due to the significant health implications they can have for both the mother and the infant. HIV screening is crucial because early detection and treatment can drastically reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission, improving health outcomes. Antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy can lower viral loads to undetectable levels, which is critical in preventing transmission during childbirth. Syphilis testing is equally important because the infection can cause severe complications if left untreated, including miscarriage, stillbirth, and congenital syphilis, which can have lifelong effects on the newborn. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends routine screening for syphilis in all pregnant women, as timely identification and treatment can effectively eliminate the risk of these adverse outcomes. These screenings are necessary components of comprehensive prenatal care, aimed at ensuring both maternal and infant health. In contrast, the other diseases listed in the options, while relevant to sexual health, do not have the same level of mandate for testing at both the initial visit and at delivery in standard prenatal care guidelines.

6. What act covers the emergency requirements to screen, stabilize, and deliver babies?

- A. HIPAA
- B. EMTALA**
- C. COBRA
- D. AHA

The Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) specifically mandates that hospitals with emergency departments must provide a medical screening examination to anyone who presents at the hospital, regardless of their insurance status or ability to pay. This act ensures that patients receive necessary emergency medical care, which includes the requirements to screen, stabilize, and, when necessary, deliver babies. Under EMTALA, if a woman in labor comes to the emergency department, the hospital must perform an adequate evaluation and determine the appropriate course of action to either stabilize her or provide the necessary care to ensure a safe delivery. This law is crucial in emergency situations, helping to prevent the refusal of care based on financial concerns or other discriminatory practices. Other options, while significant in their respective contexts, do not have the same focus on emergency requirements related to labor and delivery. HIPAA addresses patient privacy and confidentiality; COBRA pertains to health insurance continuation coverage, and the AHA refers to the American Hospital Association, which does not establish specific medical emergency requirements like EMTALA does.

7. What is the punishment for a Class B misdemeanor related to failure to report child abuse?

- A. No jail time
- B. Up to 180 days**
- C. Up to 1 year
- D. Up to 5 years

In Texas, a Class B misdemeanor is designated for certain offenses that are considered less severe than those classified as Class A misdemeanors, but still warrant a significant legal consequence. For a Class B misdemeanor, the punishment can include fines and confinement. Specifically, for failing to report child abuse, the penalties are outlined in Texas Family Code. A Class B misdemeanor for this offense carries a punishment of confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days. This reflects the state's emphasis on the seriousness of protecting children and the legal obligation of certain professionals to report known or suspected cases of child abuse. Understanding this classification underscores the importance of recognizing the potential legal ramifications for individuals who do not fulfill their mandated responsibilities, particularly when it concerns the welfare of children.

8. What are the educational requirements for a Texas medical license?

- A. 60 hours of college and a bachelor's degree
- B. 60 hours of college and an MD/DO degree**
- C. 90 hours of college and a bachelor's degree
- D. 80 hours of college and an MD/DO degree

The educational requirements for obtaining a Texas medical license necessitate that an applicant must complete the appropriate medical degree. Specifically, this includes graduating from an accredited medical school with a Doctor of Medicine (MD) or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO) degree. The educational pathway to receiving this license typically begins with earning a bachelor's degree, which could be around 120 hours of college credit, followed by four years of medical school to earn the MD or DO degree. The emphasis on the MD or DO degree is the key component that differentiates licensure from initial collegiate education requirements. Therefore, a combination of foundational undergraduate education and successful completion of a medical degree is essential for licensure, making the requirement of an MD or DO degree crucial for validating qualifications in the field of medicine in Texas. The other options imply various levels of college education without including the MD or DO degree, which are not sufficient for licensure. Thus, only completing 60 hours of college education or a bachelor's degree without progressing to medical school does not satisfy the legal and professional obligations set forth by the Texas Medical Board.

9. Under what condition can parents opt out of newborn screening?

- A. Financial hardship with paperwork completed
- B. Religious objection with paperwork completed**
- C. Personal choice without any formality
- D. Consent from a local authority

Parents can opt out of newborn screening due to religious objections, provided they complete the necessary paperwork. This is important because newborn screening is a state-mandated program designed to detect certain genetic, metabolic, and endocrine disorders early on in a child's life. While the state prioritizes the health and well-being of newborns, it recognizes that some parents may have deeply held beliefs that lead them to decline this medical procedure. The requirement for paperwork ensures that the decision is formally documented and that the medical professionals are aware of the parents' objections. This formal process helps to protect the rights of the parents while also encouraging informed consent regarding the health care decisions made for their child. The distinction made in this option underscores the balance between parental rights and public health policy. Other conditions listed, while they may touch upon various valid concerns from parents, do not align with the established legal provisions for opting out of newborn screening in Texas. Financial hardship does not provide grounds for opting out of standardized medical procedures. Personal choice without formalities does not offer the necessary legal framework, and consent from a local authority is not recognized as a valid reason to decline newborn screening.

10. Which Texas code contains the rules governing the practice of medicine in Texas?

- A. The Texas Health Code
- B. The Texas Occupations Code**
- C. The Texas Medical Ethics Code
- D. The Texas Administrative Code

The Texas Occupations Code is the primary legal framework that outlines the rules and regulations governing the practice of medicine in Texas. This code specifically includes provisions related to the licensing, regulation, and conduct of medical professionals, ensuring that standards of care and ethical practices are upheld within the medical field. It is the authoritative source that details the responsibilities, obligations, and rights of both healthcare providers and patients, creating a structured environment for medical practice in the state. In this context, the Texas Health Code primarily addresses public health issues rather than the practice of medicine specifically, while the Texas Medical Ethics Code outlines ethical standards for practitioners but does not serve as the overarching legal structure for medical practice. The Texas Administrative Code contains various regulations and rules promulgated by state agencies, including those that relate to the practice of medicine, but it operates under the authority granted by the Texas Occupations Code to implement and enforce those regulations. Thus, the Texas Occupations Code is the correct answer as it encompasses the legal standards for practicing medicine in Texas.

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://txjurisprudence.examzify.com>

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

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