CPJE LAW PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. How long must electronic records be retained in a pharmacy?

A. 1 year

B. 3 years

C. 5 years

D. 7 years

2. Pharmacist must notify each patient's PCP within _____ of the administration of any vaccine.

A. 7 days

B. 14 days

C. 21 days

D. 30 days

3. How often must a supervising pharmacist travel to the remote telepharmacy site to conduct an inspection?

A. Weekly

B. Monthly

C. Quarterly

D. Annually

4. Which recordkeeping item is the biennial inventory of controlled substances?

A. Biennial controlled substances inventory

B. Community or clinic prescriptions

C. DSCSA records

D. Continuing education certificates

5. Record of QA review must be kept for at least how long from the date it was created?

A. 6 months

B. 1 year

C. 2 years

D. 3 years

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6. Which statement is true regarding out-of-state Schedule II prescriptions?

A. They may be filled if they meet the issuing state's requirements.

B. They may be filled regardless of state requirements.

C. They may never be filled in California.

D. They may be filled only if the prescriber is licensed in California.

7. In Clozapine's REMS program, which laboratory value must be monitored?

A. Absolute Neutrophil Count

B. Complete Blood Count

C. Liver Enzyme Panel

D. Renal Function Panel

8. If losses are suspected, losses and known causes must be reported to the board within how many days of discovery, or within how many days if theft, self-use, or diversion by a licensee is the cause?

A. 7 days; 14 days

B. 30 days; 14 days

C. 60 days; 30 days

D. 90 days; 60 days

9. What is a REMS risk for Addyi?

A. Headache and dizziness

B. Hypotension and syncope due to alcohol interaction

C. Nausea

D. No recognized risk

10. For durable medical equipment billing, which type of order is required before billing Medicare?

A. Verbal order

B. Written dispensing order

C. Detailed written order

D. Pro forma order

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How long must electronic records be retained in a pharmacy?

A. 1 year

B. 3 years

C. 5 years

D. 7 years

The required retention period is three years. In California, pharmacies must keep prescription records, including electronic dispensing records, for at least three years from the date of the last entry. This applies to electronic records just as it does to paper records, and they must be readily retrievable and legible during the retention period. The 3-year window supports regulatory audits and investigations, ensuring a complete dispensing history is available when needed.

2. Pharmacist must notify each patient's PCP within _____ of the administration of any vaccine.

A. 7 days

B. 14 days

C. 21 days

D. 30 days

Coordinating patient care is the focus here: when a pharmacist administers a vaccine, they must notify the patient's primary care provider within 14 days. This timely communication helps the PCP review the patient's immunization status, check for potential interactions or need for additional vaccines, and ensure the patient's medical records reflect accurate vaccine history. The 14-day window is the regulatory requirement, so shorter (7 days) or longer windows (21 or 30 days) don't meet the rule. Delaying notification beyond 14 days can create gaps in care and record accuracy.

3. How often must a supervising pharmacist travel to the remote telepharmacy site to conduct an inspection?

A. Weekly

B. Monthly

C. Quarterly

D. Annually

Regular, on-site supervision of a remote telepharmacy site is required, with the supervising pharmacist traveling to the site at least once a month to conduct an inspection. This monthly visit ensures ongoing compliance with dispensing practices, recordkeeping, labeling, storage, privacy and security of patient information, and the proper operation of the telepharmacy system. During the inspection, the pharmacist reviews dispensing records and patient profiles, verifies accurate labeling and storage conditions, checks controlled substances accountability if applicable, confirms staff training and competency, and ensures that policies and procedures are up to date. The visit also assesses the reliability of the telecommunication link and that appropriate security measures protect patient information. This monthly cadence strikes a balance between ensuring timely oversight and avoiding an impractical travel burden. Choosing a monthly frequency rather than weekly reflects the need for regular oversight without being overly burdensome; shorter intervals like weekly would be more demanding, while longer gaps (quarterly or annually) could allow issues to go unaddressed.

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4. Which recordkeeping item is the biennial inventory of controlled substances?

A. Biennial controlled substances inventory

B. Community or clinic prescriptions

C. DSCSA records

D. Continuing education certificates

The main concept is the mandatory biennial count of all controlled substances on hand. The recordkeeping item that represents this requirement is the formal biennial controlled substances inventory, a documented count kept every two years that lists each controlled substance on hand with its name, form, strength, and quantity. This inventory is maintained to verify accuracy and help detect discrepancies that could indicate diversion. The other records serve different purposes: prescriptions document drugs dispensed to patients, DSCSA records track supply chain transaction information, and continuing education certificates cover licensure education, not inventory counts.

5. Record of QA review must be kept for at least how long from the date it was created?

A. 6 months

B. 1 year

C. 2 years

D. 3 years

Quality assurance records are kept to provide a clear audit trail of investigations, corrective actions, and any follow-up. The minimum retention period for these QA review records is one year from the date of creation. This duration ensures the records are available during inspections and allow enough time to observe trends and verify that issues were properly addressed. Keeping them for less than a year could leave gaps in accountability, while longer retention isn't required by this rule.

6. Which statement is true regarding out-of-state Schedule II prescriptions?

A. They may be filled if they meet the issuing state's requirements.

B. They may be filled regardless of state requirements.

C. They may never be filled in California.

D. They may be filled only if the prescriber is licensed in California.

The key idea is that California pharmacists can dispense Schedule II prescriptions from other states if those prescriptions are valid under the issuing state's requirements. The pharmacy's job is to ensure the prescription would be valid in the state that issued it, and then follow California's own controls for handling Schedule II drugs. The prescriber does not need to be licensed in California to have the prescription filled. So, the statement that fits is that out-of-state Schedule II prescriptions may be filled if they meet the issuing state's requirements. Why the other options don't fit: California does not automatically honor any out-of-state CS II prescription regardless of state rules, so it's not "regardless." They can be filled (with proper verification), so they are not "never" fillable. And the prescriber's California license is not required for these out-of-state prescriptions; CA recognizes valid out-of-state prescriptions even if the prescriber isn't CA-licensed.

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7. In Clozapine's REMS program, which laboratory value must be monitored?

A. Absolute Neutrophil Count

B. Complete Blood Count

C. Liver Enzyme Panel

D. Renal Function Panel

Clozapine carries a risk of life-threatening neutropenia, so the REMS program focuses on tracking the absolute neutrophil count to catch this safely early. The ANC is the specific value used to determine whether it's safe to continue or restart therapy, and to know when treatment must be interrupted. While a complete blood count includes ANC, safety decisions in this context rely on the actual ANC value, not just the broader CBC or other panels like liver enzymes or renal function.

8. If losses are suspected, losses and known causes must be reported to the board within how many days of discovery, or within how many days if theft, self-use, or diversion by a licensee is the cause?

A. 7 days; 14 days

B. 30 days; 14 days

C. 60 days; 30 days

D. 90 days; 60 days

The concept tested is the regulatory timeline for reporting suspected losses to the board. When losses are suspected, you must report to the board within 30 days of discovery. However, if the loss is due to theft, self-use, or diversion by a licensee, the reporting window is shortened to 14 days. This tighter deadline for theft or diversion reflects the greater risk to public safety and the need for rapid regulatory action. So the correct timeframe is 30 days in general, and 14 days when theft, self-use, or diversion by a licensee is involved.

9. What is a REMS risk for Addyi?

A. Headache and dizziness

B. Hypotension and syncope due to alcohol interaction

C. Nausea

D. No recognized risk

Addyi has a REMS because it can cause serious drops in blood pressure leading to fainting, and this risk is especially tied to alcohol use with the medication. When flibanserin is taken with alcohol, the combination can markedly lower blood pressure, increasing the chance of syncope. The REMS program exists to ensure patients are educated about this risk and to restrict prescribing and dispensing to settings that can properly manage it. While headaches, dizziness, and nausea can occur with Addyi, they are not the REMS risk being described. So the REMS risk described here is hypotension and syncope due to alcohol interaction.

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10. For durable medical equipment billing, which type of order is required before billing Medicare?

A. Verbal order

B. Written dispensing order

C. Detailed written order

D. Pro forma order

In Medicare DME billing, a detailed written order from the prescriber must be in place before you bill. This order should clearly specify the patient, the exact DME item, the diagnosis or medical necessity, the start date and duration of need, and it must be signed and dated by the prescribing clinician. This creates a concrete, auditable record that supports payment and helps prevent improper billing. Verbal orders don't meet this requirement because they lack a signed, dated written document. A written dispensing order isn't the standard term used for DME authorization, and it may not contain all the required specifics. A pro forma order is not acceptable because it doesn't reflect a specific patient's need or item details. The detailed written order is the appropriate, compliant form before Medicare billing.

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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://cpjelaw.examzify.com

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

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