NEW JERSEY CVS BOARD OF PHARMACY (BOP) PRACTICE EXAM (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. What is the primary responsibility of the Production workstation?

A. Offer consultation to customers

B. Fill medications and ensure timely service

C. Receive prescriptions and insurance information

D. Answer customer questions about medications

2. If a patient does not pick up their medication within 14 days, what is the correct action?

A. Refill the prescription

B. Contact the physician

C. Return it to stock

D. Dispose of it immediately

3. What body oversees the regulation and operation of pharmacies in New Jersey?

A. The New Jersey Department of Health

B. The New Jersey Board of Pharmacy

C. The New Jersey State Legislature

D. The Pharmaceutical Society of New Jersey

4. What does "DAW" mean in prescription terms?

A. Doctor's approval required

B. Dispense as written

C. Do not alter medication

D. Direct application required

5. What do the first five digits of the NDC represent?

A. Medication strength and dosage form

B. Package size of the drug

C. The manufacturer of the drug

D. Type of medication (prescription or OTC)

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6. What is the purpose of a pharmacy license in New Jersey?

A. To allow pharmacists to sell medications

B. To protect public health and safety

C. To monitor pharmacy sales

D. To enhance competition among pharmacies

7. What information should a customer receipt NOT contain?

A. Customer address

B. Date of prescription

C. Social security number

D. Customer name

8. What does the Medicaid program provide?

A. Financial assistance with no restrictions

B. Government insurance for those 65 and older

C. State financial assistance for eligible individuals

D. A universal healthcare plan

9. What action does DAW 2 indicate regarding medication dispensing?

A. Substitution allowed by the prescriber

B. Patient requested product dispensed

C. No product substitution permitted

D. Return to stock guidelines

10. Which entity must approve the order of Schedule 2 controlled substances?

A. State pharmacy board

B. Federal Bureau of Investigation

C. Pharmacist with valid POA

D. The patient

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary responsibility of the Production workstation?

A. Offer consultation to customers

B. Fill medications and ensure timely service

C. Receive prescriptions and insurance information

D. Answer customer questions about medications

The primary responsibility of the Production workstation is to fill medications and ensure timely service. This role is critical as it directly involves the preparation and dispensing of prescriptions, which must be done accurately and efficiently to meet patient needs and maintain safety within the pharmacy. The Production workstation is generally focused on the logistical aspects of pharmacy operations, which ensures that patients receive their medications promptly and without errors. In this context, options related to customer interaction or consultation, such as offering consultations or answering questions about medications, while important, typically fall within the responsibilities of staff in customer service or consultation roles rather than the Production workstation. Receiving prescriptions and insurance information is also a necessary task but pertains more to the initial intake and processing of prescriptions, which is separate from the primary task of medication preparation and fulfillment.

2. If a patient does not pick up their medication within 14 days, what is the correct action?

A. Refill the prescription

B. Contact the physician

C. Return it to stock

D. Dispose of it immediately

Returning the medication to stock is the appropriate action when a patient does not pick up their prescription within 14 days. This time frame is commonly established to ensure that prescriptions remain valid and that medications do not exceed their shelf life, which is critical for patient safety. By returning the medication to stock, the pharmacy can make it available for other patients who may need it, while also adhering to regulations regarding the management of prescriptions. In addition, this practice helps to prevent the wastage of medication and ensures that inventory is managed effectively. It's also important to note that refilling the prescription or contacting the physician may not be necessary since the patient has chosen not to collect their medication, and immediate disposal could pose environmental concerns and violate pharmacy regulations regarding medication disposal. Thus, returning the medication to stock is the most sensible and compliant action within standard pharmacy practice.

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3. What body oversees the regulation and operation of pharmacies in New Jersey?

A. The New Jersey Department of Health

B. The New Jersey Board of Pharmacy

C. The New Jersey State Legislature

D. The Pharmaceutical Society of New Jersey

The New Jersey Board of Pharmacy is the body specifically established to oversee the regulation and operation of pharmacies in New Jersey. It is responsible for licensing pharmacists and pharmacies, enforcing pharmacy law, and ensuring that the practice of pharmacy adheres to state regulations and standards. The Board's duties include setting and enforcing rules regarding the safe dispensing of medications, maintaining public safety, and addressing violations within the pharmacy practice. This regulatory authority is crucial for maintaining the integrity of pharmaceutical services and protecting public health in the state. The New Jersey Department of Health, while important in overseeing public health regulations, mainly focuses on broader health issues and does not specifically govern pharmacy operations. The New Jersey State Legislature creates laws but is not involved in the daily regulation of pharmacies. The Pharmaceutical Society of New Jersey operates as a professional organization that advocates for pharmacists and the profession but does not have the regulatory authority that the Board of Pharmacy holds.

4. What does "DAW" mean in prescription terms?

A. Doctor's approval required

B. Dispense as written

C. Do not alter medication

D. Direct application required

The term "DAW," which stands for "Dispense as Written," is a crucial component in the prescription process. It indicates that the pharmacist should provide the exact medication specified by the prescriber without substituting it for a generic or alternative version. This directive is particularly important in situations where the prescriber believes that a specific formulation or brand of medication is necessary for the patient's care. When "DAW" is included on a prescription, it signifies that any substitution could potentially compromise the effectiveness of the treatment or lead to adverse effects due to differences in the formulation, bioavailability, or excipients in the medication. Therefore, adherence to the "DAW" instruction ensures that the patient receives precisely what the prescriber intended, maintaining the integrity of the treatment plan. In a pharmacy context, understanding "DAW" helps pharmacists make informed decisions about how to fill prescriptions while ensuring compliance with the prescriber's intentions and maintaining patient safety.

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5. What do the first five digits of the NDC represent?

A. Medication strength and dosage form

B. Package size of the drug

C. The manufacturer of the drug

D. Type of medication (prescription or OTC)

The first five digits of the National Drug Code (NDC) represent the labeler or manufacturer of the drug. This segment identifies the company that produced the medication and is crucial for tracking and managing pharmaceutical products in the market. Understanding this aspect of the NDC is important for pharmacists and healthcare providers, as it helps ensure that they are sourcing medications from reputable manufacturers and facilitates recall processes if necessary. The specificity of the first five digits reflects the standardized approach to identifying drug manufacturers across the industry. Other elements of the NDC contribute to different aspects of the drug's identification. For example, the next set of numbers provides details about the specific product, such as strength and dosage form, while the final segment often indicates the package size. However, it is the first five digits that are solely dedicated to the manufacturer identification, making it essential for regulatory purposes and aiding in inventory management.

6. What is the purpose of a pharmacy license in New Jersey?

A. To allow pharmacists to sell medications

B. To protect public health and safety

C. To monitor pharmacy sales

D. To enhance competition among pharmacies

The purpose of a pharmacy license in New Jersey primarily revolves around the protection of public health and safety. This regulation ensures that only qualified professionals who meet specific educational and competency standards can dispense medications. By requiring a pharmacy license, the state can enforce standards for the practice of pharmacy, which includes ensuring that pharmacies operate safely and ethically. Licensed pharmacists are held accountable for adhering to state and federal laws regarding medication dispensing, thereby minimizing the risk of medication errors, misuse, or abuse. The other options do touch upon aspects of the pharmacy's operation but do not encapsulate the overall critical function of a pharmacy license as effectively. The sale of medications is indeed a function of licensed pharmacists, but that is a component of a broader purpose. Monitoring sales may occur as part of regulatory compliance, but it is not the primary objective of the licensing process. While enhancing competition among pharmacies might occur indirectly by allowing more qualified entities to operate, it is not a foundational reason for licensing. Thus, the focus on public health and safety is what fundamentally drives the need for a pharmacy license.

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7. What information should a customer receipt NOT contain?

A. Customer address

B. Date of prescription

C. Social security number

D. Customer name

The inclusion of a social security number on a customer receipt is not appropriate and is typically avoided for several reasons related to privacy and security. Customer receipts are intended to provide essential information about a transaction, including the date of the prescription and identifying information such as the customer's name and address. However, personal identifiers like social security numbers can increase the risk of identity theft if that information is compromised. Pharmacies and other businesses often adhere to regulations and guidelines that emphasize protecting customer information. As a result, the practice of excluding sensitive data such as social security numbers from receipts helps maintain customer confidentiality and reduces the potential for misuse of personal information. This is especially pertinent in a pharmacy setting, where patient privacy is a significant concern under laws such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). Hence, avoiding the inclusion of social security numbers is a critical practice in safeguarding customer information.

8. What does the Medicaid program provide?

A. Financial assistance with no restrictions

B. Government insurance for those 65 and older

C. State financial assistance for eligible individuals

D. A universal healthcare plan

The Medicaid program provides state financial assistance for eligible individuals, primarily targeting low-income individuals and families. This program is designed to ensure access to necessary healthcare services, including hospital visits, doctor appointments, long-term medical care, and preventive services, for those who meet specific income and eligibility criteria. The program is jointly funded by both the federal and state governments but is administered at the state level, which allows for some variation in coverage and eligibility across different states. Medicaid is particularly vital for vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant women, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, helping to alleviate the financial burden of healthcare costs on families who may struggle to afford private insurance. In contrast, while the other options contain elements of health assistance, they do not accurately describe the specific focus and structure of the Medicaid program. For instance, financial assistance with no restrictions does not align with Medicaid's eligibility criteria, and government insurance for those 65 and older describes Medicare rather than Medicaid. A universal healthcare plan suggests a system that covers all citizens, which does not reflect the targeted nature of Medicaid assistance.

9. What action does DAW 2 indicate regarding medication dispensing?

A. Substitution allowed by the prescriber

B. Patient requested product dispensed

C. No product substitution permitted

D. Return to stock guidelines

DAW 2, which stands for "Dispense As Written," indicates that the patient has requested a specific product to be dispensed. This means that, although the prescriber has not expressly prohibited substitution, the patient's preference plays a key role in the dispensing decision. It's important to note that this choice is not driven by the prescriber's instructions but rather reflects the patient's desire for the brand-name medication or a specific formulation over a generic option. Understanding this concept is crucial for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians as they navigate the complexities of medication dispensing and comply with both the preference of the patient and regulations surrounding substitutions.

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10. Which entity must approve the order of Schedule 2 controlled substances?

A. State pharmacy board

B. Federal Bureau of Investigation

C. Pharmacist with valid POA

D. The patient

The approval of an order for Schedule 2 controlled substances must come from a pharmacist who holds a valid Power of Attorney (POA). This is because Schedule 2 drugs are highly regulated due to their potential for abuse and dependence. The pharmacist with a valid POA has the legal authority to sign for the order on behalf of the registered individual or entity, allowing them to ensure compliance with both state and federal regulations regarding the handling of these controlled substances. In the context of pharmacy practice, the POA empowers the pharmacist to manage controlled substance orders, ensuring that all necessary approvals and documentation are in place to safeguard against misuse and to adhere to legal requirements. This process is vital for maintaining the integrity of the pharmaceutical system and protecting public health. Entities such as the State pharmacy board are involved in regulating pharmacy practice but do not directly authorize individual orders of controlled substances. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not involved in the approval processes related to Schedule 2 orders, and patients themselves do not have the authorization to approve these orders as it requires a licensed and qualified professional to ensure that the distribution of such substances meets legal standards.

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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://newjerseycvsbop.examzify.com

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

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