TEXAS BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS (TBCE) JURISPRUDENCE 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 purpose of a TBCE jurisprudence exam?

A. To ensure license applicants understand legal and ethical obligations and board standards.

B. To test clinical treatment skills.

C. To measure financial literacy.

D. To evaluate equipment handling.

2. The primary purpose of reinstatement procedures for a lapsed license?

A. To limit scope of practice.

B. To require a new licensure exam.

C. To ensure current qualifications and CE requirements before resuming practice.

D. To penalize late renewals.

3. The term 'bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity' is used for purposes of which federal act's exemption?

A. Fair Labor Standards Act

B. Americans with Disabilities Act

C. Age Discrimination in Employment Act

D. Occupational Safety and Health Act

4. Which statement about continuing education requirements is true?

A. Some topics may require competency-specific or additional training in certain topics.

B. CE hours must be renewed quarterly.

C. CE credits must be earned in every clinic location.

D. CE requirements only apply to initial licensure renewal.

5. What is required of electronic health records to ensure compliance and patient privacy?

A. EHRs must be secure, accurate, and compliant with privacy laws; proper access controls and documentation are required.

B. EHRs must be shared openly with any request without authorization.

C. EHRs are optional for chiropractors.

D. EHRs may be stored on personal devices without encryption.

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6. Can licensees be disciplined for criminal conduct?

A. Yes, the license may be revoked or otherwise disciplined if it demonstrates lack of fitness to practice.

B. No action is taken for criminal conduct.

C. Only a monetary fine is possible.

D. Criminal conduct is irrelevant to licensure.

7. What is the TBCE complaint investigation process?

A. A complaint is not investigated

B. Receipt of a complaint, inquiry or investigation, possible hearing, and disposition of charges. (Correct)

C. Immediate criminal charges filed in court

D. Only informal discussion with the licensee

8. What is the typical action after a complaint is filed with TBCE for review?

A. The board automatically closes the case with no action.

B. The board immediately suspends the license without investigation.

C. The board reviews the complaint and investigates, then takes appropriate action.

D. The board notifies the complainant that no action will be taken.

9. Which statement about patient records is correct?

A. Accurate, complete, confidential documentation maintained in accordance with law and TBCE rules. (Correct)

B. Records may be shared publicly

C. Confidentiality is optional

D. Records must be retroactively anonymized

10. A person appointed to and qualifying for office as a member may not vote, deliberate, or be counted as a member in attendance at a meeting of the board until the person completes a training program that complies with this section.

A. False

B. True

C. Not applicable

D. Depends on the time of year

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of a TBCE jurisprudence exam?

A. To ensure license applicants understand legal and ethical obligations and board standards.

B. To test clinical treatment skills.

C. To measure financial literacy.

D. To evaluate equipment handling.

Regulatory knowledge and ethical standards are what the TBCE jurisprudence exam assesses. The purpose is to ensure license applicants understand the legal requirements, ethical obligations, and board standards that govern chiropractic practice. It tests familiarity with statutes, rules, and codes that define scope of practice, patient rights, consent and confidentiality, documentation, reporting requirements, and the disciplinary process. This knowledge helps ensure practitioners operate within the law and uphold professional integrity, which protects public health. The exam isn't about hands-on clinical techniques, financial literacy, or how to handle equipment.

2. The primary purpose of reinstatement procedures for a lapsed license?

A. To limit scope of practice.

B. To require a new licensure exam.

C. To ensure current qualifications and CE requirements before resuming practice.

D. To penalize late renewals.

Reinstatement after a lapse is about reestablishing your ability to practice by proving you still meet current professional standards. This means showing you are up to date with your qualifications and have completed the required continuing education. The idea is to ensure patient safety and competent practice, since standards and laws can evolve while your license is inactive. This is why the best choice emphasizes confirming current qualifications and CE requirements before you resume practice. Limiting your scope, demanding a new licensure exam, or penalizing late renewals may be outcomes in related contexts, but they are not the primary aim of reinstatement. The core purpose is to verify you meet the present standards that allow you to practice safely again.

3. The term 'bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity' is used for purposes of which federal act's exemption?

A. Fair Labor Standards Act

B. Americans with Disabilities Act

C. Age Discrimination in Employment Act

D. Occupational Safety and Health Act

The main idea is that the phrase "bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity" is used in the context of exemptions under the Fair Labor Standards Act. This act provides overtime and minimum wage rules, but certain employees are exempt from those requirements if they genuinely perform executive, administrative, or professional duties and are paid under the salary basis tests. The term "bona fide" emphasizes that the exemption applies only when the job actually meets the duties and salary criteria, not merely by title. The other federal acts—the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act—handle different protections (disability accommodations, age discrimination, and workplace safety, respectively) and do not use this particular exemption label for overtime. Therefore, the exemption described by that specific wording belongs to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

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4. Which statement about continuing education requirements is true?

A. Some topics may require competency-specific or additional training in certain topics.

B. CE hours must be renewed quarterly.

C. CE credits must be earned in every clinic location.

D. CE requirements only apply to initial licensure renewal.

Continuing education requirements can include competency-specific or topic-specific training in certain areas. This ensures you stay current in aspects of practice that are high-risk, rapidly evolving, or essential to safe performance, beyond just accumulating general CE hours. There may be mandated refreshers or demonstrated competency for topics like ethics, patient safety, or specialized procedures, so a professional must complete targeted training even if general CE credits are satisfied. The other statements don't fit typical models. CE hours are not usually renewed quarterly, but over a defined renewal period. Credits can be earned from a variety of approved providers and locations, not necessarily at every clinic location. And CE requirements apply to license renewal in the ongoing cycle, not only at initial licensure.

5. What is required of electronic health records to ensure compliance and patient privacy?

A. EHRs must be secure, accurate, and compliant with privacy laws; proper access controls and documentation are required.

B. EHRs must be shared openly with any request without authorization.

C. EHRs are optional for chiropractors.

D. EHRs may be stored on personal devices without encryption.

Protecting patient privacy in electronic health records comes from making sure the system is secure, accurate, and aligned with privacy rules. Security means restricting who can access the records, using strong authentication and role-based access controls, and protecting data both in storage and during transmission. It also means keeping detailed audit trails and documentation of how the system is used, so actions can be reviewed and accountability is clear. Accuracy ensures the information in the EHR is correct, complete, current, and traceable. Systems and processes should prevent or quickly correct errors, support proper data entry, and maintain a verifiable history of changes. Compliance with privacy laws means implementing safeguards required by regulations (such as HIPAA in many jurisdictions), including limiting disclosures to the minimum necessary, having agreements with business associates, handling patient rights to access and amend records, and promptly addressing breaches. That combination—security with access controls and documentation, data accuracy, and regulatory compliance—best protects privacy while supporting reliable care. Sharing records openly without authorization, treating EHRs as optional, or storing them on personal devices without encryption all undermine privacy and security and thus do not meet the requirements.

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6. Can licensees be disciplined for criminal conduct?

A. Yes, the license may be revoked or otherwise disciplined if it demonstrates lack of fitness to practice.

B. No action is taken for criminal conduct.

C. Only a monetary fine is possible.

D. Criminal conduct is irrelevant to licensure.

Criminal conduct can lead to discipline because licensure is a protection for the public and rests on the licensee's fitness to practice. When a licensee commits a crime, the board assesses whether that conduct demonstrates a lack of fitness to practice. If it does, the board can impose disciplinary actions that may include revoking the license, suspending it, placing the license on probation, or imposing fines and sometimes required remediation or treatment. The key factors are the nature and seriousness of the offense, how it relates to professional duties, the licensee's conduct since the offense, and evidence of rehabilitation. Criminal conduct is not ignored and can justify discipline; monetary fines alone are not the only possible sanction, and the board may choose more substantial measures when the crime raises questions about public safety or trust in the profession.

7. What is the TBCE complaint investigation process?

A. A complaint is not investigated

B. Receipt of a complaint, inquiry or investigation, possible hearing, and disposition of charges. (Correct)

C. Immediate criminal charges filed in court

D. Only informal discussion with the licensee

The TBCE complaint investigation process begins when a complaint is received and then may move through an inquiry or investigation, a possible hearing, and finally the disposition of charges. This sequence captures how a regulatory body gathers facts, determines whether there is evidence of professional misconduct, and then decides on an appropriate outcome. Investigations and potential hearings are part of ensuring due process, with the possibility of formal proceedings before an administrative law judge and resulting orders such as reprimand, probation, suspension, or revocation, or civil penalties. It's not about pleading criminal charges in court or only having informal discussions—the process is an administrative, civil disciplinary path from intake to disposition.

8. What is the typical action after a complaint is filed with TBCE for review?

A. The board automatically closes the case with no action.

B. The board immediately suspends the license without investigation.

C. The board reviews the complaint and investigates, then takes appropriate action.

D. The board notifies the complainant that no action will be taken.

Think about how a licensing board handles complaints: it must protect the public while ensuring fair process. When a complaint comes in, the board does not decide right away or shut down the case automatically. Instead, it reviews the complaint to determine jurisdiction and seriousness, then conducts an investigation to gather evidence, request records, and interview involved parties if needed. Only after this review and investigation does the board decide what, if any, action is appropriate. The possible outcomes range from dismissal (if nothing improper is found) to steps like corrective action, probation, or disciplinary measures such as suspension or revocation. That's why the option describing review and investigation followed by appropriate action best fits how TBCE typically handles complaints. The other choices imply no action, automatic suspension, or no action after a complaint, which do not reflect the due-process sequence of review and investigation that precedes any enforcement decision.

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9. Which statement about patient records is correct?

A. Accurate, complete, confidential documentation maintained in accordance with law and TBCE rules. (Correct)

B. Records may be shared publicly

C. Confidentiality is optional

D. Records must be retroactively anonymized

Accurate, complete, confidential documentation maintained in accordance with law and TBCE rules is essential because patient records are the official record of care, guiding treatment decisions, ensuring continuity of care, and providing accountability for both patient and practitioner. When records are thorough and precise, they support safety, legal protection, and professional integrity, while also meeting the regulatory requirements that govern how documentation must be kept, stored, and accessed. Confidentiality is a fundamental duty protected by law and professional rules; sharing records publicly would violate privacy protections and is not allowed. This obligation isn't optional; it underpins the trust between patients and clinicians and the ethical standards of the profession. Retroactive anonymization is not a blanket requirement for all patient records. De-identification may be used for specific purposes like research or certain disclosures, but it would undermine the ability to document and treat the patient accurately and to comply with legal and regulatory obligations.

10. A person appointed to and qualifying for office as a member may not vote, deliberate, or be counted as a member in attendance at a meeting of the board until the person completes a training program that complies with this section.

A. False

B. True

C. Not applicable

D. Depends on the time of year

The main idea here is that new board members must complete explicit training before they can participate in board actions. The rule is designed to ensure someone who has just been appointed understands the board's duties, procedures, ethics, and relevant rules. Because of that, a person who has not finished the required training is not allowed to vote, deliberate, or be counted as present at a meeting. Only after completing a training program that complies with the section can they exercise those responsibilities. So the statement is true: until the training is completed, they may not vote, deliberate, or be counted as a member in attendance. The other options don't fit because this is a fixed precondition, not something that varies with the time of year or becomes applicable or not based on circumstance.

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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://tbcejurisprudence.examzify.com

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

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