

10 Sample Mock CPJE Questions from CPJEEEXAM.com

1. Why is pharmacovigilance important even after a medicine is marketed?

- a) To monitor the safety of medicines throughout their marketed life, as some adverse drug reactions may not be seen until a large number of people have received the medicine.
- b) To conduct further clinical trials to test the medicine's efficacy.
- c) To compare the medicine with new medications that are developed after its marketing.
- d) To reduce the cost of the medicine over time.

The correct answer is a. *Pharmacovigilance is crucial post-marketing to ensure the ongoing safety of medicines. Adverse reactions can sometimes only emerge once a medicine is used by a larger population, making continuous monitoring essential.*

2. Which of the following is required for a pharmacist to initiate therapy for a patient under a collaborative practice agreement in California?

- a) A written protocol approved by the Board of Pharmacy
- b) A verbal agreement with the patient's physician
- c) A pharmacy degree from a foreign country
- d) A special certification in drug therapy management

The correct answer is a. In California, a pharmacist can initiate therapy for a patient under a collaborative practice agreement only if a written protocol approved by the Board of Pharmacy.

3. Which of the following medications requires a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program in California?

- a) Acetaminophen
- b) Isotretinoin
- c) Ibuprofen
- d) Amoxicillin

The correct answer is b. Isotretinoin requires a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program in California to ensure that the benefits of the medication outweigh its risks.

4. A patient presents a prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance with the quantity written out in both numerical and word form. The two quantities do not match. According to California law, what should the pharmacist do?

- a) Dispense the smaller quantity
- b) Dispense the larger quantity
- c) Contact the prescriber for clarification
- d) Refuse to fill the prescription

The correct answer is c. According to California law, the pharmacist should contact the prescriber for clarification when there is a discrepancy between the numerical and word form quantities on a prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance.

5. Which of the following is a true statement regarding the labeling of prescription drugs dispensed in California?

- A) The patient's address must always be included on the label.
- B) The name of the manufacturer is optional on the label.
- C) The label must include the expiration date of the drug.
- D) The prescription number is not required on the label.

The correct answer is b. In California, the name of the manufacturer is optional on the label of prescription drugs dispensed, while other elements such as the patient name, drug name, and directions for use are required.

6. Under California law, which of the following is true regarding the transfer of prescription information between pharmacies for refill purposes?

- A) Transfers are allowed only once, regardless of the drug schedule.
- B) Schedule II controlled substances can be transferred for refills.
- C) The transferring pharmacy must void the original prescription.
- D) Transfers can be done verbally without documentation.

The correct answer is c. When a prescription is transferred between pharmacies for refill purposes, the transferring pharmacy must void the original prescription and document the transfer information.

7. Which of the following is a requirement for a pharmacist to dispense a controlled substance prescription in California?

- a) The prescription must be written on tamper-resistant paper.
- b) The patient must present a government-issued photo ID.
- c) The prescriber must have a DEA number beginning with the letter X.
- d) The prescription must be filled within 7 days of the date it was written.

The correct answer is a. In California pharmacy law, a prescription for a controlled substance must be written on tamper-resistant prescription paper to be considered valid for dispensing.

8. In California, which of the following is true regarding the sale of pseudoephedrine?

- a) It can be sold without any restrictions.
- b) It must be kept behind the pharmacy counter.
- c) A prescription is required for all pseudoephedrine products.
- d) It can be sold in unlimited quantities to a single individual.

The correct answer is b. In California, pseudoephedrine must be kept behind the pharmacy counter and sales are subject to quantity restrictions and record-keeping requirements.

9. According to California pharmacy law, which of the following is true regarding the substitution of biosimilar products?

- a) Biosimilars can be substituted for the reference product without prescriber authorization.
- b) The pharmacist must notify the prescriber within 24 hours of substituting a biosimilar.
- c) The patient must provide written consent for the substitution of a biosimilar.
- d) Biosimilars are not considered interchangeable with their reference products.

The correct answer is b. In California, when a biosimilar is substituted for the reference product, the pharmacist must notify the prescriber within a specified time frame, typically within 24 hours.

10. In California, which of the following is required for a pharmacy technician to perform non-sterile compounding?

- a) A certification from the Board of Pharmacy
- b) Direct supervision by a pharmacist at all times
- c) Completion of a Board-approved training program
- d) A separate license for compounding activities

The correct answer is c. In California, a pharmacy technician must complete a Board-approved training program to perform non-sterile compounding.

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