

Alaska MPJE Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. How many affidavits of good moral character must be provided for the pharmacist licensure by reciprocity?**
 - A. 1**
 - B. 2**
 - C. 3**
 - D. 4**
- 2. What kind of written policies must pharmacies in Alaska develop?**
 - A. Policies only for medication pricing**
 - B. Policies addressing operation, employee responsibilities, and handling of drugs**
 - C. Policies solely for customer service**
 - D. Policies that limit employee hours**
- 3. What should be documented as part of the investigation process for inventory discrepancies?**
 - A. The personal opinions of staff members**
 - B. Detailed descriptions and findings of the incident**
 - C. Only the final outcome of the discrepancy**
 - D. Confidential details unrelated to the inventory**
- 4. Which organization approves pharmacy technician continuing education programs in Alaska?**
 - A. American Pharmacy Association**
 - B. Alaska Pharmacy Association**
 - C. Pharmacy Technician Certification Board**
 - D. National Pharmacy Technician Association**
- 5. Under what condition can a pharmacist prescribe and administer a vaccine?**
 - A. If approved training program is completed**
 - B. If in collaboration with a physician**
 - C. If patient consent is obtained**
 - D. If there is a public health emergency**

- 6. What type of training is generally required for pharmacy staff in Alaska?**
- A. No formal training required**
 - B. Continuing education and training related to medications and regulations**
 - C. Only on-the-job training**
 - D. Training only for pharmacists**
- 7. What should a pharmacist do if a patient requests a lesser quantity of an opioid medication?**
- A. Refill the entire prescription anyway**
 - B. Dispense the lesser quantity as requested**
 - C. Direct the patient to a pain management specialist**
 - D. Notify law enforcement of the request**
- 8. What documentation is required when a pharmacist provides patient counseling?**
- A. An email confirmation from the patient**
 - B. A log or record indicating the date and content of the counseling session**
 - C. A video recording of the counseling session**
 - D. A formal report submitted to the pharmacy board**
- 9. How should "slow-moving" or "obsolete" drugs be handled by a pharmacy in Alaska?**
- A. They should be restocked for future use**
 - B. They should be removed from inventory and may be returned to the supplier or disposed of according to waste regulations**
 - C. They can be sold at a discount**
 - D. They must be retained indefinitely in the pharmacy**
- 10. How long is a Pharmacy Intern License valid?**
- A. 2 years**
 - B. 3 years**
 - C. 5 years**
 - D. 10 years**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many affidavits of good moral character must be provided for the pharmacist licensure by reciprocity?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 3
- D. 4

For pharmacist licensure by reciprocity in Alaska, the requirement is to submit two affidavits of good moral character. This requirement is intended to ensure that applicants have demonstrated ethical behavior and integrity in their professional conduct. The affidavits are typically provided by individuals who can vouch for the applicant's character, such as employers, colleagues, or other professionals familiar with the applicant's work and conduct. Having two affidavits serves to provide a more comprehensive assessment of the applicant's moral character rather than relying on a single source. This is important in the field of pharmacy, where trust and ethical practices are paramount in ensuring the safety and well-being of patients. Therefore, the individual's representations of their moral character are reinforced by having multiple attestations from different people, thereby providing a broader perspective on the applicant's professional behavior and ethics. In jurisdictions like Alaska, adhering strictly to such requirements is crucial for maintaining high standards in the profession and protecting public health and safety.

2. What kind of written policies must pharmacies in Alaska develop?

- A. Policies only for medication pricing
- B. Policies addressing operation, employee responsibilities, and handling of drugs**
- C. Policies solely for customer service
- D. Policies that limit employee hours

Pharmacies in Alaska are required to develop comprehensive written policies that address the operation of the pharmacy, employee responsibilities, and the handling of drugs. This necessity arises from the need to ensure patient safety, compliance with regulatory standards, and efficient pharmacy operations. Having well-defined operational policies helps maintain consistent practices in the pharmacy, which can significantly enhance the quality of care provided to patients. Employee responsibilities must be clearly outlined to ensure that all team members understand their roles and the expectations placed upon them. This is crucial for teamwork and efficient workflow, which directly impacts patient safety and care outcomes. Additionally, policies regarding the handling of drugs are vital for minimizing errors, ensuring proper storage, and adhering to state and federal regulations concerning medication management. Such policies also encompass protocols for dealing with controlled substances, preventing diversion, and ensuring accurate dispensing practices. The other options do not encompass the necessary breadth of policies required by pharmacies. Focusing on medication pricing alone, customer service, or limiting employee hours would not address the overall operational integrity and patient safety that comprehensive pharmacy policies are designed to uphold.

3. What should be documented as part of the investigation process for inventory discrepancies?

- A. The personal opinions of staff members**
- B. Detailed descriptions and findings of the incident**
- C. Only the final outcome of the discrepancy**
- D. Confidential details unrelated to the inventory**

Documentation of the investigation process for inventory discrepancies is crucial for ensuring accurate records and accountability. A detailed description and findings of the incident help to create a comprehensive understanding of what transpired. This includes noting all relevant circumstances, any patterns that may arise, potential causes of the discrepancy, and the steps taken during the investigation. This thorough documentation not only supports accountability but also assists in identifying processes that might need improvement to prevent future discrepancies. Moreover, detailed records serve as a reference for future audits and evaluations, helping to maintain compliance with regulations and ensuring that proper measures can be implemented. Such thorough documentation also supports a culture of transparency and integrity within the organization. In contrast, documentation that centers around personal opinions, only the final outcome, or confidential details unrelated to the inventory does not contribute effectively to understanding or resolving the issue at hand.

4. Which organization approves pharmacy technician continuing education programs in Alaska?

- A. American Pharmacy Association**
- B. Alaska Pharmacy Association**
- C. Pharmacy Technician Certification Board**
- D. National Pharmacy Technician Association**

The Alaska Pharmacy Association is the organization responsible for approving pharmacy technician continuing education programs in Alaska. This approval is vital as it ensures that the educational offerings meet specific standards necessary for pharmacy technicians to maintain their skills and knowledge in a rapidly evolving healthcare environment. The association works closely with local pharmacists and pharmacy technicians to develop programs that are relevant and effective for continuing education purposes. In contrast, while the other organizations mentioned play significant roles in their respective areas—such as the American Pharmacy Association in advocating for pharmacists or the Pharmacy Technician Certification Board in certifying pharmacy technicians—they do not have the authority or responsibility expressly designated for the approval of continuing education programs within the state of Alaska. The focus of these organizations is different, centering on certification, advocacy, or broader pharmacy practice issues rather than state-specific continuing education program approval.

5. Under what condition can a pharmacist prescribe and administer a vaccine?

A. If approved training program is completed

B. If in collaboration with a physician

C. If patient consent is obtained

D. If there is a public health emergency

A pharmacist may prescribe and administer a vaccine if they have completed an approved training program. This requirement ensures that the pharmacist has the necessary knowledge and skills to safely and effectively provide immunizations. The training program typically covers important aspects such as vaccine storage, handling, administration techniques, and management of adverse reactions, all of which are crucial for patient safety. While collaboration with a physician, obtaining patient consent, and public health emergencies are all relevant aspects of vaccine administration, they do not encompass the primary legal requirement for a pharmacist to perform this duty. Completion of a qualified training program is specifically mandated to ensure pharmacists are adequately prepared to engage in vaccination practices, thus reinforcing quality care in the healthcare setting.

6. What type of training is generally required for pharmacy staff in Alaska?

A. No formal training required

B. Continuing education and training related to medications and regulations

C. Only on-the-job training

D. Training only for pharmacists

In Alaska, pharmacy staff members are generally required to engage in continuing education and training related to medications and regulations. This requirement helps ensure that all pharmacy personnel have the most up-to-date knowledge regarding medication management, safety, and the legal framework governing pharmacy practice. Continuing education is vital in a field where regulations, medications, and best practices are constantly evolving. This training not only enhances the professional capabilities of the pharmacy staff but also improves the quality of care provided to patients. By staying informed about new therapies, drug interactions, and state-specific regulations, pharmacy staff can better support pharmacists and manage patient safety effectively. The focus on comprehensive training reflects the increasing complexity of pharmaceutical care and underscores a commitment to high standards in pharmacy practice. Formal training, continuing education, and familiarization with regulations bolster not just individual competency but also the overall efficacy and integrity of the pharmacy as a healthcare provider.

7. What should a pharmacist do if a patient requests a lesser quantity of an opioid medication?

- A. Refill the entire prescription anyway**
- B. Dispense the lesser quantity as requested**
- C. Direct the patient to a pain management specialist**
- D. Notify law enforcement of the request**

When a patient requests a lesser quantity of an opioid medication, the appropriate action is to dispense the lesser quantity as requested. This option respects the patient's choice and aligns with good pharmacy practice. It acknowledges the patient's autonomy over their medication management, which is particularly important when it comes to controlled substances like opioids that may carry significant risks of misuse and dependence. By fulfilling the patient's request, the pharmacist also helps in addressing concerns the patient may have regarding their medication, such as side effects, risk of addiction, or a preference for a smaller quantity based on their current pain management needs. This can contribute to a positive therapeutic relationship and encourage open communication between the patient and the healthcare provider. Dispensing the full quantity against the patient's wishes could lead to unnecessary accumulation of medication that may not be used, potentially increasing the risk of misuse or diversion. Other options, such as directing the patient to a pain management specialist or notifying law enforcement, are not appropriate responses in this scenario as they do not directly address the patient's request and may lead to unnecessary complications or discomfort for the patient.

8. What documentation is required when a pharmacist provides patient counseling?

- A. An email confirmation from the patient**
- B. A log or record indicating the date and content of the counseling session**
- C. A video recording of the counseling session**
- D. A formal report submitted to the pharmacy board**

When a pharmacist provides patient counseling, maintaining an accurate record of the counseling session is essential for various reasons, including accountability, quality assurance, and compliance with legal and regulatory standards. The requirement for documentation typically involves creating a log that indicates the date of the counseling session along with a summary of the content discussed. This serves multiple purposes: it helps ensure continuity of care, provides a reference for future interactions with the patient, and can also serve to demonstrate that the pharmacist has fulfilled their professional obligation to educate and inform the patient about their medications. Other forms of documentation, such as an email confirmation from the patient or video recordings, do not provide the comprehensive accountability that a log or record offers and may not be practical or compliant with privacy standards. Similarly, submitting a formal report to the pharmacy board is not a standard requirement for routine patient counseling sessions. Instead, proper documentation focuses on the interactions between the pharmacist and the patient, which is best achieved through a concise log or record.

9. How should "slow-moving" or "obsolete" drugs be handled by a pharmacy in Alaska?

A. They should be restocked for future use

B. They should be removed from inventory and may be returned to the supplier or disposed of according to waste regulations

C. They can be sold at a discount

D. They must be retained indefinitely in the pharmacy

The appropriate handling of "slow-moving" or "obsolete" drugs in a pharmacy, specifically in Alaska, mandates their removal from inventory. This process is important to ensure patient safety and maintain an effective stock of medications. These drugs, which may not be pursued for future use due to their lack of demand or expiration, should be managed through either return to the supplier or proper disposal as stipulated by waste regulations. Regulations often highlight the importance of minimizing risks associated with medications that can no longer be sold or used effectively, thereby preventing the potential for errors or misuse. It's crucial for pharmacies to adhere to these guidelines to foster a safe pharmaceutical environment and uphold public health standards. While the other methods such as restocking the drugs, selling them at a discount, or retaining them indefinitely might seem like viable options, they pose significant risks. Restocking could lead to expired medications being dispensed, selling at a discount undermines proper inventory practices, and retaining them indefinitely is against regulated safety practices. Therefore, following proper procedures for the removal and disposal of such drugs is essential in managing pharmacy inventory effectively and safely.

10. How long is a Pharmacy Intern License valid?

A. 2 years

B. 3 years

C. 5 years

D. 10 years

A Pharmacy Intern License in Alaska is valid for 5 years, which is reflected in the selected answer. This timeframe ensures that interns have ample opportunity to gain hands-on experience in a pharmacy setting while they are completing their pharmacy education. It is designed to align with the needs of students as they progress through their training, allowing them to work under the supervision of licensed pharmacists. Understanding the duration of the intern license is important for pharmacy students and professionals to plan their education and practical experiences effectively. Other options, such as 2, 3, or 10 years, do not align with the established regulations regarding the validity period of a Pharmacy Intern License in Alaska.