

Alaska MPJE Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for a Schedule III medication in Alaska?**
 - A. Three refills within a six-month period**
 - B. Five refills within a six-month period**
 - C. Unlimited refills**
 - D. Four refills within a year**
- 2. Which agency is responsible for the licensing of pharmacists in Alaska?**
 - A. Alaska Department of Health**
 - B. Alaska State Board of Pharmacy**
 - C. Alaska Medical Board**
 - D. Alaska State Department of Education**
- 3. What must a pharmacy provide to support patient drug utilization reviews in Alaska?**
 - A. A list of all medications available**
 - B. Comprehensive patient medication profiles and review of medication therapy**
 - C. Detailed pricing information for all medications**
 - D. Access to over-the-counter products only**
- 4. What must a pharmacy communicate to a prescriber if an interchangeable biologic product is dispensed?**
 - A. The cost of the biologic product**
 - B. The name and manufacturer of the biologic product**
 - C. The quantity of the product dispensed**
 - D. The patient's health history**
- 5. What is required from a prescriber for a controlled substance prescription?**
 - A. Only the prescriber's name**
 - B. Prescriber's name and address, and DEA number**
 - C. Only the drug name and strength**
 - D. Date of birth of the patient**

6. Regarding the dispensing of medications, what must be done within three business days?

- A. Notify the patient about potential side effects**
- B. Communicate biologic product details to the prescriber**
- C. Report any medication errors to the board**
- D. Confirm insurance coverage for the medication**

7. What is the primary purpose of the MPJE?

- A. To evaluate the clinical skills of pharmacists**
- B. To assess the candidate's knowledge of pharmacy law and regulations**
- C. To provide continuing education requirements**
- D. To determine pharmacists' patient care abilities**

8. Who oversees the issuance of pharmacy licenses in Alaska?

- A. The Department of Health and Social Services**
- B. The local government**
- C. The Alaska Board of Pharmacy**
- D. The pharmaceutical company**

9. How often must the Alaska Board of Pharmacy meet each year?

- A. At least twice a year**
- B. At least three times a year**
- C. At least four times a year**
- D. Once a year**

10. What must a pharmacist verify when receiving a prescription for a controlled substance from a foreign country?

- A. That the prescription is written in English**
- B. That it complies with federal and state laws regarding importation and dispensing**
- C. That the medication is available in the U.S.**
- D. That the patient has previously filled the medication at their pharmacy**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for a Schedule III medication in Alaska?

- A. Three refills within a six-month period**
- B. Five refills within a six-month period**
- C. Unlimited refills**
- D. Four refills within a year**

In Alaska, the regulations governing prescription refills for Schedule III controlled substances allow for a maximum of five refills within a six-month period from the date of the original prescription. This rule is in place to provide a balance between minimizing the risk of misuse of controlled substances and ensuring that patients have access to necessary medications without the need for frequent doctor visits. Schedule III medications are considered to have a lower potential for abuse compared to Schedule I and II substances, but they still require regulatory oversight to prevent misuse. Allowing up to five refills within a six-month timeframe helps patients manage their treatment effectively without compromising safety. When evaluating the other options, it's important to recognize that while some may suggest a lower or higher number of refills, they do not align with the established guidelines for Schedule III substances in Alaska. For example, three refills would not be sufficient under the law, and unlimited refills or four refills within a year do not accurately reflect the legal stipulations outlined in Alaska's regulations for these types of medications.

2. Which agency is responsible for the licensing of pharmacists in Alaska?

- A. Alaska Department of Health**
- B. Alaska State Board of Pharmacy**
- C. Alaska Medical Board**
- D. Alaska State Department of Education**

The Alaska State Board of Pharmacy is the authority responsible for the licensing of pharmacists in Alaska. This board oversees the practice of pharmacy within the state, ensuring that pharmacists meet the required standards of education and competence needed to legally dispense medications and provide pharmaceutical care. The board also enforces state laws and regulations pertaining to pharmacy practice, which includes renewing licenses, handling disciplinary actions, and setting standards for pharmacy education and examination. While other entities like the Alaska Department of Health and the Alaska Medical Board may deal with healthcare professionals, they do not specifically govern or license pharmacists. The Department of Education plays a role in educational programs but does not issue licenses to pharmacy practitioners. The designated responsibility of the Alaska State Board of Pharmacy highlights its specialized focus on pharmacy standards, practice, and regulations within Alaska, making it the correct answer.

3. What must a pharmacy provide to support patient drug utilization reviews in Alaska?

- A. A list of all medications available**
- B. Comprehensive patient medication profiles and review of medication therapy**
- C. Detailed pricing information for all medications**
- D. Access to over-the-counter products only**

To support patient drug utilization reviews in Alaska, a pharmacy must provide comprehensive patient medication profiles and a review of medication therapy. This is essential as it ensures that pharmacists and healthcare providers can evaluate the patient's current medications, identify any drug interactions, assess the appropriateness of therapy, and ensure that dispensing practices are safe and effective. Providing a comprehensive medication profile allows for a holistic understanding of a patient's medication use, including prescribed, over-the-counter, and any herbal supplements. This thorough review not only enhances patient safety by minimizing potential adverse effects but also supports optimal therapeutic outcomes by allowing pharmacists to engage in proactive discussions with patients and physicians regarding their medications. In contrast, while a list of all medications available might be useful in certain contexts, it does not address the need for individualized patient care inherent in drug utilization reviews. Detailed pricing information, while relevant for patients' financial considerations, does not contribute to the clinical evaluation of therapy. Access to over-the-counter products alone would not fulfill the broader mandate of ensuring comprehensive medication management for all patients.

4. What must a pharmacy communicate to a prescriber if an interchangeable biologic product is dispensed?

- A. The cost of the biologic product**
- B. The name and manufacturer of the biologic product**
- C. The quantity of the product dispensed**
- D. The patient's health history**

When a pharmacy dispenses an interchangeable biologic product, it is essential to communicate the name and manufacturer of the biologic product to the prescriber. This is important for several reasons. Firstly, interchangeable biologics are products that have been shown to be safe and effective substitutes for the original biologic product. By informing the prescriber of the specific interchangeable product that was dispensed, they can maintain an accurate record of the patient's medication history and make informed decisions regarding ongoing therapy. Secondly, knowing the manufacturer is crucial because different manufacturers may have slight variances in their formulation or handling, which could affect efficacy or patient response. This information helps ensure that the prescriber is aware of exactly what has been provided to the patient, fostering continuity of care. While the other aspects mentioned in the other choices might be relevant in different contexts, they are not required communication when an interchangeable biologic is dispensed. For example, the cost may vary and is typically not necessary information for the prescriber to know. Likewise, the quantity dispensed is often not a critical detail unless specific dosing instructions are affected, and patient health history is a broader topic that is not directly tied to the specifics of the biologic product itself. Thus, conveying the name and manufacturer

5. What is required from a prescriber for a controlled substance prescription?

- A. Only the prescriber's name
- B. Prescriber's name and address, and DEA number**
- C. Only the drug name and strength
- D. Date of birth of the patient

For a prescription for a controlled substance to be valid, specific information is mandated by federal and state regulations. One crucial requirement is that the prescription must include the prescriber's name and address, along with their DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) number. This information is vital for several reasons.

Including the prescriber's name and address ensures that the prescription can be traced back to a legitimate source, allowing for proper identification of the healthcare provider who authorized the controlled substance. It helps prevent misuse and fraud by providing a means to verify that the prescriber is licensed to prescribe medications and specifically to prescribe controlled substances. The DEA number is particularly significant because it uniquely identifies the prescriber within the national system of controlled substances, ensuring that only registered practitioners can issue prescriptions for these medications. The presence of a DEA number on the prescription signifies that the prescriber adheres to regulatory requirements regarding the prescribing of medications that carry the potential for abuse or dependence. In contrast, options that only mention the prescriber's name or that focus solely on the drug name and strength do not fulfill the comprehensive requirements needed for a legal controlled substance prescription. Similarly, the date of birth of the patient, while important for other aspects of the prescription process, is not a requirement for a prescription to

6. Regarding the dispensing of medications, what must be done within three business days?

- A. Notify the patient about potential side effects
- B. Communicate biologic product details to the prescriber**
- C. Report any medication errors to the board
- D. Confirm insurance coverage for the medication

The requirement to communicate biologic product details to the prescriber within three business days is rooted in ensuring that healthcare providers are fully informed about the biologic products being dispensed to their patients. This is particularly important because biologics can have complex mechanisms of action, specific indications, and potential for different adverse effects compared to traditional medications. By informing the prescriber promptly, it allows them to make better-informed decisions about ongoing treatment and to monitor the patient appropriately. In contexts where biologic products are substituted or where there may be issues related to product efficacy or safety, a timely communication aids in maintaining continuity of care and ensures that all members of the healthcare team are aligned regarding the patient's treatment plan. This obligation fosters patient safety and enhances collaborative care practices among the pharmacy and prescribers. Additional context about the incorrect choices highlights the specific responsibilities that do not fall under this three-business-day timeframe.

Notifying a patient about potential side effects, while crucial, typically does not have a mandated three-day deadline; it should be part of the regular patient education process at the time of dispensing. Reporting medication errors to the board is an important action, but the timeframe is often specified separately in regulations or policies, not universally set at three days. Confirming insurance coverage

7. What is the primary purpose of the MPJE?

- A. To evaluate the clinical skills of pharmacists
- B. To assess the candidate's knowledge of pharmacy law and regulations**
- C. To provide continuing education requirements
- D. To determine pharmacists' patient care abilities

The primary purpose of the Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE) is to assess a candidate's knowledge of pharmacy law and regulations. This examination is critical because it ensures that pharmacists understand the legal framework within which they practice, which includes federal and state laws governing the profession. Knowledge of regulations is essential for legal compliance and maintaining patient safety, making sure that pharmacists are equipped to operate within the legal structures that impact medication dispensing and patient care. While evaluating clinical skills or patient care abilities is important in the pharmacy profession, those areas are typically assessed through other examinations or evaluations, rather than the MPJE. Similarly, continuing education requirements are separate from the examination process; they focus on lifelong learning and professional development rather than initial licensure and understanding of legal obligations. Therefore, the correct choice underlines the importance of legal knowledge as a foundational element of pharmacy practice.

8. Who oversees the issuance of pharmacy licenses in Alaska?

- A. The Department of Health and Social Services
- B. The local government
- C. The Alaska Board of Pharmacy**
- D. The pharmaceutical company

The issuance of pharmacy licenses in Alaska is overseen by the Alaska Board of Pharmacy, which is a regulatory body established to ensure that pharmacies operate in compliance with the state's laws and regulations. The Board is responsible for setting standards for pharmacy practice, evaluating applicants for licensure, and ensuring that pharmacists and pharmacies maintain the necessary qualifications to provide safe and effective care to the public. This regulatory role is crucial in maintaining public health and safety within the pharmacy sector. The Alaska Board of Pharmacy also handles disciplinary actions for violations, ensuring that practitioners adhere to ethical and professional standards. This oversight helps to protect the public by ensuring that only qualified individuals and establishments are permitted to dispense medications. In contrast, while the Department of Health and Social Services plays a broader role in overseeing health-related matters in the state, it does not exclusively manage pharmacy licensure. Local governments generally do not have authority over state licensing regulations, and pharmaceutical companies are not involved in the licensure process. They focus on drug development and production rather than the regulation of pharmacy practice.

9. How often must the Alaska Board of Pharmacy meet each year?

- A. At least twice a year**
- B. At least three times a year**
- C. At least four times a year**
- D. Once a year**

The Alaska Board of Pharmacy is required to meet at least three times a year to conduct its business effectively. These meetings are essential for discussing regulatory changes, addressing concerns in the pharmacy practice, and ensuring compliance with state laws. Holding multiple meetings throughout the year allows the board to respond more promptly to developments in the pharmacy profession, review new regulations, and engage with stakeholders. In many jurisdictions, boards set such requirements to ensure ongoing communication and oversight, which is crucial for maintaining standards in pharmacy practice. Regular meetings also facilitate collaboration and information-sharing among board members, ultimately benefiting the public and the profession.

10. What must a pharmacist verify when receiving a prescription for a controlled substance from a foreign country?

- A. That the prescription is written in English**
- B. That it complies with federal and state laws regarding importation and dispensing**
- C. That the medication is available in the U.S.**
- D. That the patient has previously filled the medication at their pharmacy**

When receiving a prescription for a controlled substance from a foreign country, a pharmacist must verify that the prescription complies with federal and state laws regarding importation and dispensing. This is crucial because laws governing the importation of controlled substances vary significantly between different jurisdictions and countries. Ensuring compliance helps prevent legal issues and protect the safety of patients. The pharmacist must be aware of regulations that may restrict the importation of certain medications, including potential limitations on importing controlled substances for personal use. Additionally, if a prescription does not comply with these regulations, the pharmacist cannot lawfully dispense the medication, emphasizing the importance of verifying legal compliance. While other factors, such as whether the prescription is written in English or if the medication is available in the U.S., may be considerations in practice, they do not hold the same level of legal importance as confirming compliance with the applicable laws. The verification of previous fills at a pharmacy, while potentially relevant for patient history, does not address the legal requirements necessary for dispensing a controlled substance prescribed from abroad.

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://alaskampje.examzify.com>

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

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