

ALASKA MPJE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. Which type of medication is NOT typically classified under Schedule II?**
 - A. Opioids
 - B. Stimulants
 - C. Antibiotics
 - D. Both opioids and stimulants

- 2. Are pharmacists allowed to perform medication therapy management (MTM) in Alaska?**
 - A. Yes, with proper training
 - B. No, it is not permitted
 - C. Yes, but only under supervision
 - D. No, only physicians can perform MTM

- 3. 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

- 4. What must a pharmacy do upon ceasing operations?**
 - A. Notify the public via newspaper within 10 days
 - B. Submit written notice to the board within 10 days
 - C. Transfer ownership of medications to the nearest pharmacy
 - D. Destroy all prescription medications on site

- 5. What happens if a pharmacist's license has been expired for 5 or more years?**
 - A. Can renew without any condition
 - B. Must retake exams unless practicing in another state
 - C. Must reapply for a new license with a fee
 - D. Must complete additional continuing education

- 6. Which of the following must be true for telepharmacy services provided in Alaska?**
- A. They must be provided only to patients in-person
 - B. They must comply with state law conditions
 - C. They do not require patient consent
 - D. They can be provided by any pharmacy
- 7. What does the "proper name" of a product reflect?**
- A. Marketing value of the product
 - B. Scientific characteristics of the product
 - C. Retail price of the product
 - D. Branding strategy of the product
- 8. What is the primary purpose of the Alaska MPJE?**
- A. To assess the knowledge and competency of candidates on pharmacy law and regulations
 - B. To evaluate the clinical skills of pharmacists in practice
 - C. To provide continuing education to pharmacy professionals
 - D. To promote pharmacy-related public health initiatives
- 9. What could be a potential legal outcome of not addressing a Class A violation?**
- A. Improved relationships with healthcare providers
 - B. Potential criminal charges against the pharmacy
 - C. Increased community support
 - D. Expanded business opportunities
- 10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of medication is NOT typically classified under Schedule II?

- A. Opioids
- B. Stimulants
- C. Antibiotics**
- D. Both opioids and stimulants

The correct answer is that antibiotics are not typically classified under Schedule II. Schedule II medications are substances that have a high potential for abuse, which may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Examples of Schedule II substances include opioids, such as morphine and oxycodone, and stimulants, such as amphetamines. Both of these categories are closely regulated due to their potential for misuse and the serious health risks associated with their abuse. In contrast, antibiotics are primarily used to treat bacterial infections and are not considered to have a high potential for abuse or dependence. They fall under different classifications, often as non-controlled medications or potentially classified under other schedules depending on their specific use and ingredients. This distinction is crucial when evaluating medication classifications and understanding the regulatory framework surrounding them.

2. Are pharmacists allowed to perform medication therapy management (MTM) in Alaska?

- A. Yes, with proper training**
- B. No, it is not permitted
- C. Yes, but only under supervision
- D. No, only physicians can perform MTM

Pharmacists in Alaska are indeed allowed to perform medication therapy management (MTM) as long as they have received the appropriate training. This practice is integral to enhancing patient care by ensuring optimal medication use, managing chronic diseases, and improving health outcomes. MTM involves a range of services, including medication reviews, identifying potential medication-related issues, and providing education to patients about their medications. In Alaska, pharmacists are recognized for their expertise in medications and are encouraged to engage in MTM services. This not only allows them to utilize their training effectively but also supports collaborative care with other healthcare providers to enhance patient outcomes. The structure of MTM in Alaska might involve certain protocols and conditions that a pharmacist must adhere to, emphasizing the importance of having proper training. This training equips pharmacists to handle the complexities of medication management, ensuring they can provide safe and effective care to patients.

3. 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.

4. What must a pharmacy do upon ceasing operations?

- A. Notify the public via newspaper within 10 days
- B. Submit written notice to the board within 10 days**
- C. Transfer ownership of medications to the nearest pharmacy
- D. Destroy all prescription medications on site

When a pharmacy ceases operations, it is essential for them to submit written notice to the appropriate regulatory board within a specified timeframe. This requirement is in place to ensure that the board can oversee the transition and maintain accurate records of pharmacy operations within the state. Notifying the board allows for the assessment of the pharmacy's inventory, ensuring that all controlled substances and medications are appropriately managed and accounted for according to regulatory standards. The other options, while they may seem reasonable, do not align with the formal requirements typically established by pharmacy boards. For example, notifying the public via newspaper may not be a regulatory requirement; instead, the formal written communication to the board takes precedence as it directly pertains to compliance and accountability. Similarly, the transfer of ownership of medications must follow specific protocols and is generally a process that is coordinated with the board, not a direct action taken by the pharmacy without prior notification. Destroying all prescription medications is also not a standard action when ceasing operations; medications need to be disposed of following specific guidelines, which would usually be handled in coordination with the board and applicable laws.

5. What happens if a pharmacist's license has been expired for 5 or more years?

- A. Can renew without any condition
- B. Must retake exams unless practicing in another state**
- C. Must reapply for a new license with a fee
- D. Must complete additional continuing education

When a pharmacist's license has been expired for five or more years, the requirements for reinstating that license become more stringent. In this case, the pharmacist is required to retake licensure examinations to demonstrate their competency in the field. This is important because significant changes in pharmacy practice, regulations, and advancements in medicine can occur over time, and ensuring that a pharmacist has the current knowledge and skills is crucial for patient safety and effective practice. While practicing in another state may have its own requirements, the specific condition regarding the need to retake exams is critical for anyone looking to return to practice after such a lengthy lapse. This emphasizes the importance of keeping one's professional knowledge up to date, especially in a dynamic field like pharmacy. Other options do not align with the established practices for lapsed licensing, particularly after such an extended period, which is why they are not correct.

6. Which of the following must be true for telepharmacy services provided in Alaska?

- A. They must be provided only to patients in-person
- B. They must comply with state law conditions**
- C. They do not require patient consent
- D. They can be provided by any pharmacy

For telepharmacy services provided in Alaska, it is essential that they comply with state law conditions. This adherence ensures that the services align with the legal framework established for practicing pharmacy in Alaska, which includes guidelines on the practice of telepharmacy, the requirements for patient safety, confidentiality, and the standards for the delivery of pharmaceutical care. This compliance entails that the pharmacy offering telepharmacy services must meet specific regulations concerning licensing, the dispensing of medication, and patient interaction. Considering patient consent is a crucial aspect of healthcare practices, it is necessary for telepharmacy services to involve appropriate consent procedures to ensure that patients are aware of and agree to the nature of the service. Additionally, telepharmacy services are not limited to in-person interactions; instead, they leverage technology to extend pharmacy care to patients who may not have direct access to a pharmacy. Furthermore, not all pharmacies can provide these services without meeting the required state law conditions; only those that comply with such regulations can operate in this capacity. Thus, the statement about compliance with state law conditions captures the crucial legal and operational framework needed for telepharmacy services in Alaska.

7. What does the "proper name" of a product reflect?

- A. Marketing value of the product
- B. Scientific characteristics of the product**
- C. Retail price of the product
- D. Branding strategy of the product

The concept of a "proper name" for a product, particularly in the context of pharmaceuticals or medical products, refers to the scientific or chemical name that accurately reflects the active ingredient or the composition of the drug. This designation is meant to convey the specific and inherent properties of the product, which is critical in fields such as pharmacy, as it promotes clear communication regarding drug formulation, dosage, and potential efficacy. By using a scientific characterization, healthcare professionals can ensure they are discussing the same compound regardless of its marketing name or brand. This is especially important for understanding how the product works in the body, potential side effects, and interactions with other medications. Understanding the proper name allows pharmacists and healthcare providers to make informed decisions about patient care and medication management. While the other options may be relevant in different contexts, they do not capture the essence of the "proper name" as accurately as the scientific characteristics. The marketing value, retail price, and branding strategies might influence consumer perception and sales but do not reflect the intrinsic qualities of the product itself. Thus, the scientific characteristics provide a foundation for the proper name in a way that supports medical accuracy and safety.

8. What is the primary purpose of the Alaska MPJE?

- A. To assess the knowledge and competency of candidates on pharmacy law and regulations**
- B. To evaluate the clinical skills of pharmacists in practice
- C. To provide continuing education to pharmacy professionals
- D. To promote pharmacy-related public health initiatives

The primary purpose of the Alaska MPJE (Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination) is to assess the knowledge and competency of candidates on pharmacy law and regulations. This examination is designed to evaluate pharmacists' understanding of both state and federal laws that govern the practice of pharmacy, ensuring they are prepared to adhere to the legal standards and ethical practices necessary for their profession. Pharmacy law is a critical component of a pharmacist's role since it ensures the safe and effective delivery of medications while protecting public health. By passing the MPJE, candidates demonstrate their ability to navigate the complex legal landscape of pharmacy, which includes regulations on prescription dispensing, controlled substances, patient confidentiality, and more. In contrast, evaluating the clinical skills of pharmacists is typically conducted through practical assessments or internships rather than jurisprudence exams. Continuing education focuses on enhancing a pharmacist's knowledge base and skills post-licensure, while promoting pharmacy-related public health initiatives falls under the broader responsibilities of the pharmacy profession but is not the focus of the MPJE itself. Thus, the examination plays a crucial role in validating a candidate's readiness to practice lawfully within the state.

9. What could be a potential legal outcome of not addressing a Class A violation?

- A. Improved relationships with healthcare providers
- B. Potential criminal charges against the pharmacy**
- C. Increased community support
- D. Expanded business opportunities

Not addressing a Class A violation could lead to potential criminal charges against the pharmacy. Class A violations often involve serious breaches of professional conduct or legal regulations that govern pharmacy practice. Such violations might include issues related to the dispensing of controlled substances, failure to maintain proper records, or significant lapses in patient safety protocols. When regulatory agencies observe a Class A violation that remains uncorrected, it could signal to authorities that the pharmacy is willfully neglecting regulatory standards. This neglect can lead to investigations and, depending on the severity and nature of the violation, potential criminal charges may be pursued. Such charges could include significant fines, penalties, or even the loss of the pharmacy's license to operate. The other outcomes listed, such as improved relationships with healthcare providers, increased community support, or expanded business opportunities, are not realistic consequences of failing to address serious violations. Typically, these outcomes would require proactive engagement and compliance with the law rather than ongoing infractions that can erode trust and undermine professional relationships within the community and among healthcare providers.

10. 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.

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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