Arizona MPJE (Pharmacy Jurisprudence) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. Which form is used for reporting DEA drug destruction?

A. DEA Form-41

B. DEA Form-106

C. DEA Form-222

D. DEA Form-224

2. A Class I recall indicates that the use of the drug will cause:

A. Minor adverse health consequences

B. No adverse health reactions

C. Medically reversible adverse consequences

D. Serious adverse health consequences or death

3. Which of the following is NOT a required piece of equipment for a community pharmacy?

A. Assorted spatulas including one nonmetallic

B. Class A balance with weights or electronic balance

C. Reference library

D. Sterile compounding laminar airflow hood

4. What term describes a drug that is prepared in a facility without proper temperature control?

A. Adulterated

B. Misbranded

C. Outdated

D. Recalled

5. How many tablets are there in a 3-gram transaction of Pseudoephedrine HCl 120mg?

A. 25 tablets

B. 33 tablets

C. 62 tablets

D. 92 tablets

6. What should be done if there are delivery discrepancies in wholesale orders to a pharmacy?

- **A. Report it to the wholesaler by the next business day after delivery**
- **B. Ignore it and assume the next shipment will include the missing items**
- **C. Wait until the end of the week to report it**
- **D. Report it within one month**

7. For a limited-service mail-order pharmacy, what additional area is required other than the general minimum area?

- **A. A non-dispensing area of 20 sq ft**
- **B. A non-dispensing area of 30 sq ft per person working simultaneously**
- **C. A non-dispensing area of 50 sq ft**
- **D. No additional area is required**

8. Which of the following describes the composition of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy?

- **A. One technician, two public members, five pharmacists**
- **B. One technician, one public member, six pharmacists**
- **C. One technician, two public members, six pharmacists**
- **D. Two technicians, two public members, six pharmacists**

9. Which vaccines requiring prescriptions can pharmacists administer to adults that include the rabies vaccine?

- **A. Japanese encephalitis vaccine, yellow fever vaccines, and typhoid vaccines**
- **B. Hepatitis B and polio vaccines**
- **C. Measles and mumps vaccines**
- **D. Pertussis and rubella vaccines**

10. If a drug has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions, how is it categorized?

- **A. Adulterated**
- **B. Misbranded**
- **C. Outdated**
- **D. Recalled**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which form is used for reporting DEA drug destruction?

A. DEA Form-41

B. DEA Form-106

C. DEA Form-222

D. DEA Form-224

DEA Form-41 is the correct form used for reporting DEA drug destruction. This form is used to document the disposal of controlled substances by registered entities such as pharmacies, hospitals, and manufacturers. DEA Form-41 helps ensure proper record-keeping and accountability of controlled substance destruction. The other options are incorrect: - DEA Form-106 is used for reporting theft or loss of controlled substances. - DEA Form-222 is used for ordering Schedule I and II controlled substances. - DEA Form-224 is used for renewing a DEA registration.

2. A Class I recall indicates that the use of the drug will cause:

A. Minor adverse health consequences

B. No adverse health reactions

C. Medically reversible adverse consequences

D. Serious adverse health consequences or death

A Class I recall is the most serious type of recall issued by the FDA. It indicates that there is a reasonable probability that the use of, or exposure to, the recalled product will cause serious adverse health consequences or death. Therefore, the correct understanding of a Class I recall aligns with the option that describes serious adverse health consequences or death. In this case, option A, which refers to minor adverse health consequences, does not capture the severity associated with a Class I recall. The emphasis in Class I recalls is on preventing significant health risks, reflecting the potential severity of the issues that can arise from the use of the recalled product. Ultimately, understanding the classification of recalls is crucial for pharmacy practice and aligning with public health safety measures.

3. Which of the following is NOT a required piece of equipment for a community pharmacy?

A. Assorted spatulas including one nonmetallic

B. Class A balance with weights or electronic balance

C. Reference library

D. Sterile compounding laminar airflow hood

The sterile compounding laminar airflow hood is not a required piece of equipment for a community pharmacy because it is specifically designated for sterile compounding, which is typically performed in hospital or specialty pharmacies. Community pharmacies do not generally engage in sterile compounding as a routine part of their practice. The primary focus for community pharmacies often includes dispensing medications and providing patient counseling, rather than preparing sterile products. In contrast, assorted spatulas, including one nonmetallic, are necessary for accurately handling and mixing various forms of medications. A Class A balance or electronic balance is essential for weighing substances accurately to ensure correct dosages. Additionally, a reference library is critical in community pharmacies for consultation on drug interactions, dosing guidelines, and other pharmaceutical information, helping pharmacists maintain their knowledge and provide effective patient care.

4. What term describes a drug that is prepared in a facility without proper temperature control?

A. Adulterated

B. Misbranded

C. Outdated

D. Recalled

The correct term for a drug that is prepared in a facility without proper temperature control is indeed "adulterated." In the context of pharmaceutical regulations, adulteration refers to a substance that has been contaminated, improperly prepared, or manufactured in a facility that does not meet safety or quality standards. Temperature control is crucial for the stability and efficacy of many drugs; failure to maintain appropriate conditions can lead to a deterioration of the product, making it unsafe or ineffective. Other terms like "misbranded," "outdated," and "recalled" pertain to different issues in drug regulation. Misbranding involves labeling that is false or misleading, outdated refers to products that have passed their expiration date, and a recall is a voluntary or mandated removal of a product from the market due to safety concerns. Therefore, "adulterated" is the most accurate term to describe the scenario of improper temperature control during drug preparation.

5. How many tablets are there in a 3-gram transaction of Pseudoephedrine HCl 120mg?

A. 25 tablets

B. 33 tablets

C. 62 tablets

D. 92 tablets

To determine the number of tablets in a 3-gram transaction of Pseudoephedrine HCl at a dosage of 120 mg per tablet, it is essential to first convert grams to milligrams since the dosage is given in milligrams. There are 1,000 milligrams in a gram, so a 3-gram transaction is equal to 3,000 milligrams (3 g x 1,000 mg/g = 3,000 mg). Next, you would divide this total milligrams by the dosage of one tablet, which is 120 mg. Now, perform the division: 3,000 mg ÷ 120 mg/tablet = 25 tablets. It seems there might have been a miscalculation in interpreting the question. To clarify the correct process: After converting grams to milligrams and then dividing by the amount of medication per tablet, the result yields 25 tablets, which is not listed in the provided answer options. Therefore, if 31 tablets is the chosen answer, it may stem from assuming the calculation's interpretation was incorrect or utilizing a different number of total grams. It's essential to carefully review the calculation steps and the scenario presented to ensure accurate results in pharmaceutical

6. What should be done if there are delivery discrepancies in wholesale orders to a pharmacy?

A. Report it to the wholesaler by the next business day after delivery

B. Ignore it and assume the next shipment will include the missing items

C. Wait until the end of the week to report it

D. Report it within one month

The appropriate action when faced with delivery discrepancies in wholesale orders to a pharmacy is to report it to the wholesaler by the next business day after delivery. This prompt reporting is important for several reasons. First, it allows the wholesaler to investigate and address the discrepancy while it is still fresh and relevant. This can help resolve any issues quickly, ensuring that the pharmacy has the necessary medications or supplies in a timely manner. Additionally, it demonstrates a commitment to maintaining accurate inventory records and adhering to regulatory requirements. Timeliness in reporting discrepancies is crucial in the pharmacy practice to prevent potential patient safety issues or interruptions in patient care due to missing medications. In contrast, failing to report the issue, such as ignoring it or assuming it will resolve in subsequent shipments, could lead to ongoing shortages or compliance issues. Waiting until the end of the week or reporting within a month delays resolution and increases the risk of further complications in inventory management. Thus, immediate communication with the wholesaler not only ensures accountability but also supports efficient operational practices within the pharmacy.

7. For a limited-service mail-order pharmacy, what additional area is required other than the general minimum area?

A. A non-dispensing area of 20 sq ft

B. A non-dispensing area of 30 sq ft per person working simultaneously

C. A non-dispensing area of 50 sq ft

D. No additional area is required

For a limited-service mail-order pharmacy, maintaining a designated non-dispensing area is essential to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and to promote efficient operations. The correct additional area requirement is a non-dispensing area of 20 square feet. This space is necessary to accommodate functions that do not involve the direct dispensing of medications, such as administrative tasks, consultation areas, or handling of returned medications. Having this dedicated space helps to separate dispensing and non-dispensing activities, thus adhering to best practices in pharmacy operations. It ensures that the workflow remains organized and that areas for patient safety are maintained, particularly in a mail-order setting where prescription handling can involve various logistical processes. Options that suggest larger or different measurements for a non-dispensing area may not align with the specific regulations set forth for limited-service mail-order pharmacies. Therefore, the specified requirement of 20 square feet is adequate to support the operations while ensuring compliance with pharmacy laws.

8. Which of the following describes the composition of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy?

A. One technician, two public members, five pharmacists

B. One technician, one public member, six pharmacists

C. One technician, two public members, six pharmacists

D. Two technicians, two public members, six pharmacists

The composition of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy is defined by the requirements set forth in state law. According to these regulations, the Board consists of a specific balance of professionals and public representatives. The correct structure includes one pharmacy technician, two public members who represent the interests of the public in pharmacy matters, and five pharmacists. This arrangement ensures that the Board has a diverse perspective, combining the expertise of pharmacists with the viewpoints of individuals who may not have a professional stake in pharmacy but whose interests the Board serves. Having one pharmacy technician is essential in acknowledging the role of pharmacy technicians in the healthcare system, while the inclusion of public members facilitates oversight and helps maintain public trust in the pharmacy profession. This balance is crucial for effective governance and for addressing the various facets of pharmacy practice effectively.

9. Which vaccines requiring prescriptions can pharmacists administer to adults that include the rabies vaccine?

A. Japanese encephalitis vaccine, yellow fever vaccines, and typhoid vaccines

B. Hepatitis B and polio vaccines

C. Measles and mumps vaccines

D. Pertussis and rubella vaccines

The correct choice is indeed the option that includes the Japanese encephalitis vaccine, yellow fever vaccines, and typhoid vaccines. In Arizona, pharmacists are authorized to administer certain vaccines that require prescriptions to adults. This authorization is specifically aligned with public health requirements and allows pharmacists to play a pivotal role in increasing vaccination rates for diseases that pose significant health threats. The rabies vaccine is included in the list of vaccines administered by pharmacists, along with those mentioned in the selected option. These vaccines are often recommended based on travel, specific exposures, or health conditions, making it crucial for pharmacists to be able to immunize patients appropriately. While other options may list vaccines that can sometimes be encountered in various health settings, they do not encompass the full scope of vaccines authorized for pharmacist administration, especially those that require a prescription in the context of preventive care and travel medicine.

10. If a drug has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions, how is it categorized?

A. Adulterated

B. Misbranded

C. Outdated

D. Recalled

The correct categorization for a drug that has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions is indeed adulterated. This classification relates to the quality and safety of the drug product, indicating that it may be contaminated or otherwise unsafe for consumption. The term "adulterated" is used in the context of violations of federal law that affect the purity and quality of drugs, which can compromise patient safety. Adulteration occurs when a drug's composition has been altered or when it is made under conditions that degrade its expected standard, such as unsanitary manufacturing environments. This can lead to the presence of harmful substances or a lack of effective ingredients, which poses significant risks to public health. Other terms such as misbranded, outdated, or recalled refer to different issues relating to labeling, expiration, and safety recalls but do not pertain specifically to the conditions under which a drug is prepared. Thus, understanding the distinction between these terms is crucial in the context of drug regulations and safety.