

CONNECTICUT MPJE PRACTICE TEST (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. What is required for a pharmacy supervisor to lead a pharmacy?**
 - A. Experience in pharmacy operations
 - B. They must be a licensed pharmacist
 - C. Completion of a training program
 - D. Approval from the pharmacy's board

- 2. What does filling a new prescription mean in the context of exemptions to the Ryan Haight Act?**
 - A. Contacting the prescriber to modify prescriptions
 - B. C3-C5 prescription for a patient with a previous prescription
 - C. Issuing prescriptions through automated systems only
 - D. Providing emergency prescriptions without prior contact

- 3. What is included in a professional package insert?**
 - A. Only dosage information
 - B. Proprietary/generic names and clinical pharmacology
 - C. Regulatory compliance statements
 - D. Manufacturer promotional material

- 4. What is a critical component of a label for a prescription drug?**
 - A. A catchy slogan
 - B. Incorrect graphics
 - C. Accurate warnings and precautions
 - D. The drug's price

- 5. What formal requirement must be included in the CDTM agreement?**
 - A. Patient demographics only
 - B. Decision criteria and plans for therapeutic decisions
 - C. Cost of medication
 - D. Follow-up procedures only

- 6. What must a retailer provide to enroll a consumer in a pharmacy rewards program?**
- A. A plain language summary of terms and conditions
 - B. A detailed financial report of the program
 - C. A brochure detailing all store products
 - D. A video explaining the program
- 7. How long must pharmacists retain records of continuing education?**
- A. 1 year
 - B. 2 years
 - C. 3 years
 - D. 5 years
- 8. Can a pharmacist substitute a different dosage form such as an oral tablet for a liquid?**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only with prescriber consent
 - D. Only if the patient agrees
- 9. Which of the following is a requirement of telepharmacy?**
- A. Use of a manual tracking system
 - B. Documentation preserved electronically
 - C. A physical presence of a pharmacist at all times
 - D. A limit on the number of patients served
- 10. What is the maximum quantity of needles a person can purchase without requiring a prescription?**
- A. 5 needles
 - B. 10 needles
 - C. 15 needles
 - D. 20 needles

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is required for a pharmacy supervisor to lead a pharmacy?

- A. Experience in pharmacy operations
- B. They must be a licensed pharmacist**
- C. Completion of a training program
- D. Approval from the pharmacy's board

To serve as a pharmacy supervisor, it is essential that the individual is a licensed pharmacist. This requirement ensures that the pharmacy supervisor possesses the necessary knowledge, skills, and legal qualifications to oversee pharmacy operations, manage pharmacy staff, and ensure the delivery of safe and effective medication therapy to patients. Licensing entails meeting educational standards, passing examinations, and fulfilling continuing education requirements, all of which are critical for maintaining the integrity and quality of pharmacy practice. While experience in pharmacy operations, completion of a training program, and board approval may be beneficial or required in certain contexts, they do not substitute for the fundamental requirement of being a licensed pharmacist, which is a regulatory safeguard designed to protect public health and ensure that only qualified individuals have the authority to supervise and direct pharmaceutical care.

2. What does filling a new prescription mean in the context of exemptions to the Ryan Haight Act?

- A. Contacting the prescriber to modify prescriptions
- B. C3-C5 prescription for a patient with a previous prescription**
- C. Issuing prescriptions through automated systems only
- D. Providing emergency prescriptions without prior contact

In the context of exemptions to the Ryan Haight Act, filling a new prescription refers specifically to the scenario where a prescription for a controlled substance (in schedules C3-C5) is dispensed to a patient who has previously received a prescription for the same medication. The Ryan Haight Act primarily aims to regulate the online prescribing of controlled substances, ensuring that appropriate patient evaluations and relationships are established before prescriptions are written. When a patient has an existing treatment regimen that includes controlled substances, a new prescription can be filled without needing the doctor to re-evaluate the patient face-to-face, assuming the prescription remains medically necessary and compliant with existing regulations. This allows for continuity of care while still adhering to the overall principles established by the Ryan Haight Act to prevent abuse and ensure safety. Other options, while they may seem relevant, do not accurately capture the definition of filling a new prescription as it pertains to the act. The communication with prescribers or the use of automated systems generally pertains to different regulatory concerns and do not fit into the scope of 'filling a new prescription' as outlined by the exemptions of the act. Similarly, emergency prescriptions, while critical in certain scenarios, are not categorized under filling a new prescription in this regulatory context.

3. What is included in a professional package insert?

- A. Only dosage information
- B. Proprietary/generic names and clinical pharmacology**
- C. Regulatory compliance statements
- D. Manufacturer promotional material

A professional package insert, also known as a prescribing information sheet, is a critical document that provides comprehensive details about a medication. It includes proprietary and generic names of the drug, which is vital for clear identification. Additionally, it encompasses clinical pharmacology, which details how the drug works, its pharmacokinetics, and its pharmacodynamics. This information is essential for healthcare providers to understand the drug's mechanism of action and its effects on the body, thereby facilitating informed prescribing decisions. The insert also contains extensive information about indications, contraindications, warnings, and other essential aspects necessary for patient safety and effective medication management. While dosage information is a part of the insert, it is just one component among many, which is why the answer emphasizes the inclusion of both names and clinical pharmacology as fundamental elements of the professional package insert.

4. What is a critical component of a label for a prescription drug?

- A. A catchy slogan
- B. Incorrect graphics
- C. Accurate warnings and precautions**
- D. The drug's price

A critical component of a label for a prescription drug is the inclusion of accurate warnings and precautions. This is essential for ensuring patient safety and proper drug use. Warnings inform patients and healthcare providers about potential side effects, drug interactions, and specific considerations that must be taken into account before using the medication. Providing this information helps prevent misuse, reduces the risk of adverse effects, and contributes to informed decision-making regarding the patient's treatment options. In the context of prescription drugs, ensuring that this information is accurate and clear is paramount. Misleading or unclear warnings can lead to significant health risks. Therefore, regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, emphasize the need for precise labeling standards that include these essential safety features.

5. What formal requirement must be included in the CDTM agreement?

- A. Patient demographics only
- B. Decision criteria and plans for therapeutic decisions**
- C. Cost of medication
- D. Follow-up procedures only

The formal requirement that must be included in a Collaborative Drug Therapy Management (CDTM) agreement is decision criteria and plans for therapeutic decisions. This is vital because a CDTM agreement outlines the responsibilities of pharmacists and the referring physician in managing a patient's medication therapy. By including detailed decision criteria, the agreement establishes a clear framework that guides pharmacists in making therapeutic decisions, allowing for evidence-based practices that ensure patient safety and optimal therapeutic outcomes. This framework is essential for ensuring that both the physician and pharmacist have a shared understanding of the parameters for treatment, which contributes to more effective management of patient care. Patient demographics alone do not provide the necessary clinical guidelines required for collaborative management, while costs of medication, although important in practice, do not directly influence the therapeutic decision-making process outlined in the agreement. Similarly, while follow-up procedures are important in the context of patient care, they are ancillary to the core therapeutic decision-making aspect that the agreement must emphasize. Hence, the inclusion of decision criteria and plans for therapeutic decisions is crucial in solidifying the collaborative relationship and ensuring effective patient management.

6. What must a retailer provide to enroll a consumer in a pharmacy rewards program?

- A. A plain language summary of terms and conditions**
- B. A detailed financial report of the program
- C. A brochure detailing all store products
- D. A video explaining the program

To enroll a consumer in a pharmacy rewards program, a retailer is required to provide a plain language summary of the terms and conditions. This requirement is crucial because it ensures that consumers clearly understand the rules, benefits, and responsibilities associated with the rewards program. The terms and conditions outline how the program works, how points can be earned and redeemed, any expiration policies, and other important aspects that individuals need to be aware of before participating. Providing this information in a straightforward and accessible manner aligns with consumer protection laws and enhances transparency, thereby allowing consumers to make informed decisions about their participation in the program. Ensuring that the summary is in plain language also helps to avoid confusion that might arise from complex legal or technical jargon, which is particularly important in the context of pharmacy services where clarity is vital for patient understanding and safety.

7. How long must pharmacists retain records of continuing education?

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years**
- D. 5 years

Pharmacists are required to retain records of continuing education for a period of three years. This retention period ensures that there is a sufficient timeframe for regulatory bodies to verify a pharmacist's compliance with state requirements for continuing education, which is essential for maintaining licensing and ensuring practitioners are up-to-date on their knowledge and skills. Keeping these records for three years also allows for proper documentation in case of audits or inquiries from the state pharmacy board. The other options suggest shorter retention periods, which do not align with the established regulations for pharmacy continuing education documentation. As such, three years is the legally required timeframe to ensure full compliance and accountability for pharmacists.

8. Can a pharmacist substitute a different dosage form such as an oral tablet for a liquid?

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Only with prescriber consent
- D. Only if the patient agrees

In Connecticut, pharmacists have the authority to substitute a different dosage form, such as an oral tablet for a liquid, under certain circumstances. The ability to make such substitutions is often rooted in the concept of therapeutic equivalence. If a medication is deemed therapeutically equivalent, the pharmacist can choose to provide a different dosage form as long as it is within the scope of practice and does not compromise the efficacy of the treatment. This practice is beneficial as it can sometimes enhance patient compliance, offer convenience, or reduce costs. However, pharmacists typically ensure that the substitution does not alter the intended therapeutic outcomes and maintains the same clinical effect for the patient. As a result, the correct answer reflects the flexibility pharmacists have in substituting dosage forms when appropriate. While options that mention consent from prescribers or agreement from patients may apply to specific situations or different contexts, they are not necessary for this general substitution scenario, making the option of true the most accurate choice.

9. Which of the following is a requirement of telepharmacy?

- A. Use of a manual tracking system
- B. Documentation preserved electronically**
- C. A physical presence of a pharmacist at all times
- D. A limit on the number of patients served

In telepharmacy, the requirement for documentation to be preserved electronically is critical for maintaining accurate records and ensuring efficient communication. This electronic preservation allows for immediate access to patient information, prescriptions, and pharmacy records, which is essential for quality care and compliance with regulatory standards. It facilitates easy retrieval for audits, assessments, and patient safety reviews, thus streamlining operations in a pharmacy that utilizes telepharmacy practices. While having a manual tracking system might be used in some settings, it is not a mandated requirement of telepharmacy; instead, electronic documentation is preferred for efficiency. The notion that a pharmacist must always be physically present contradicts the very concept of telepharmacy, which aims to enhance access to pharmaceutical care through technology. Additionally, placing limits on the number of patients served is not inherently required and depends on various factors such as pharmacy capacity and state regulations, rather than being a universal requirement of telepharmacy itself.

10. What is the maximum quantity of needles a person can purchase without requiring a prescription?

- A. 5 needles
- B. 10 needles**
- C. 15 needles
- D. 20 needles

In Connecticut, the maximum quantity of needles a person can purchase without a prescription is indeed 10. This regulation is in place to ensure that while individuals have access to necessary medical supplies, there is still a level of oversight to prevent misuse. Allowing the purchase of up to 10 needles strikes a balance between providing patients or individuals who may need them for legitimate reasons—such as those managing diabetes or other medical conditions—and reducing the risk of potential abuse or illegal drug use scenarios. Limitations are usually established to promote responsible usage while also acknowledging that need for such items can vary significantly from person to person. In this context, purchasing any quantity over 10 would typically require a prescription, indicating a need to ensure that there is a healthcare provider involved in the decision-making process. This helps to maintain public safety and promote proper use of medical supplies.

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://connecticutmpje.examzify.com>

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

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